

H. S. SHAFER BOX 150 G. P. O. NEW YORK N. Y. 8-19-26

WAR THREATS IN LONDON AND WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON DEBT CANCELLATION MAY FAIL OF RATIFICATION AS MUSSOLINI THREATENS GERMANY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—A ripple in European waters some-times becomes a wave on the shores of America. Administration leaders were perturbed and concerned today over the first-brandishing of Benito Mussolini against Germany.

WORKERS FIGHT GIVING SUPPORT TO FRANK SMITH

Hold Big Bloc in C. F. of L. Against Walker

The Chicago Federation of Labor following a barrage of absurdities and slush from John H. Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, urging the delegates to support the candidacy of Frank L. Smith on the union-smashing republican party ticket against William McKinley in the April primaries, endorsed Walker's proposal by a vote of 110 to 33.

Italy was accorded more lenient debt terms than any other debtor nation, even war-torn Belgium. The agreement reached last October amounts to 75 per cent cancellation of the principal or of the interest— whichever way it is figured.

The democrats hammered hard on this phase in the house fight, and it will be hammered still harder when the Italian pact comes up for ratification.

Confronted by this situation, administration leaders characterized Mussolini's war-like gesture at Germany today as "particularly unfortunate" at this time.

The threat provoked sympathy for Germany in senatorial circles today.

Senator Dill, democrat of Washington, characterized Mussolini as Europe's new "war lord," while Senator Underwood, of Alabama, credited Germany's disarmed plight would arouse all Europe to her defense if Italy attempted any act of war.

"Mussolini's threat is in keeping with the manner in which he got control of Italy," said Dill. "I can't help thinking that Mussolini realizes Germany is disarmed and that he would never make such gestures toward France or Great Britain."

"I hope there is no war between Germany and Italy," said Underwood, "and I don't believe there will be for I don't believe the other nations of the world will let Italy attack a disarmed Germany."

Mussolini Is Greatly Satisfied with Mussolini



Drawn by William Gropper.

LONDON FEARS MUSSOLINI THREAT WILL WRECK LOCARNO AND LESSEN PRESTIGE OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

LONDON, Feb. 8.—European peace is again beclouded, according to opinion expressed in official circles today, as the result of Mussolini's bitter attack against Germany.

While the foreign office refused to make any comment there was no hiding the fact that grave fears are felt here that the Locarno treaty may be wrecked by the Italian policy.

Moreover official circles see the Italian policy as lessening the prestige of the league of nations. European plans for peace, which seemed bright after the Locarno pact and Germany's promised entrance into the league, were not so bright today when it was reported that Germany is already considering delaying her entry into the league on account of the policy outlined by Mussolini.

The foreign office made it plain in a statement that Great Britain is in no way bound to support the Italian policy. At the same time it was pointed out that the situation has not yet reached a point where Great Britain can intervene on the side of Germany.

The newspapers give great prominence to the situation which has been created, and in editorial comment express fears that the results may be serious to European peace.

France Backs Italy.

No secret is made of the fact that France is suspected of sympathy with Italy and that the ascendancy of Great Britain in the council of the league of nations may be the real cause of the upheaval. The tension today in London streets is not unlike that of the closing days of July, 1914, when one nation after another was breaking diplomatic relations preparatory to the world war.

Assails Austria Also.

ROME, Feb. 8.—Premier Mussolini's bombastic speech on Saturday in which he threatened reprisals for the anti-Italian campaign in the Tyrol was not aimed at Germany alone, according to the semi-official Tribuna. The Tribuna says that Mussolini was addressing his remarks to Austria, and that Italy will not tolerate propaganda from Austria.

TEXTILE BARONS FAIL TO DESTROY WORKERS' UNITY

Bosses to Use Police Against Strikers

By J. O. BENTALL.

(Special to The Daily Worker) PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 8.—The old game of scaring workers into submission is being used by the bosses in the textile mills here as they flash thru the local press offers by the chamber of commerce to move to Rome, Georgia, and establish their factories there, with the promise of cheap labor and no taxes for 25 years.

Strikers Laugh at Hoax. This announcement in the local papers was met with jeers and laughter by the strikers as they heard the hoax exploded by speakers secured by the united front committee of textile workers. These speakers are wise to the tricks of the bosses and when the thing is explained to the strikers they understand the matter fully.

"Move your looms to Georgia. Why, they couldn't move their bedsteads across the street without the workers," said J. O. Bentall to a crowd that jammed Neubauer Hall. "And if they try to move them we will ask the Truck Drivers' Union to refuse to haul them to the freight depot, and if they get them to the train, we will tell the Railroad Brotherhood of Engineers to refuse to run the train, and if they get their looms to Georgia we will send Weisbord down there to organize the workers and demand as much as you now demand here. Will it pay them to cart their stuff down south with such prospects? Do they intend to move as much as a broomstick to Georgia? It is all a bluff and all we want to do about it is to take a laugh over their clumsy antics."

It is doubted that the chamber of commerce of Rome, Georgia, ever sent any offer at all. The presumption is that the bosses hired some of the local press agents or some scab in one of the mills to spin that yarn.

Use Police Against Pickets. The bosses are not preparing to move south, judging from the way they instruct their police to interfere with the picketing. Until today the police have been kept back, but the (Continued on page 2.)

Chicago Labor Defense Offer to Aid Garment Workers Is Accepted

Local No. 100 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, over 80 of whose members are involved in the injunction fight resulting from the strike against the clothing manufacturers, unanimously accepted the offer of the Chicago International Labor Defense to assist in the fight.

Ida Goodman, a representative of the Chicago local of the International Labor Defense appeared before the union and offered assistance. There are 93 members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union in Chicago faced with jail sentence. The case which involves the right of picketing a struck shop is now before the supreme court on appeal.

The Chicago local International Labor Defense now has 15,000 members over 1300 of whom are collectively affiliated thru 17 unions and other workers organizations.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

A. N. L. C. OPENS MEMBERSHIP DRIVE; 10,000 NEW MEMBERS BY MAY 1st IS BATTLE CRY OF NEGRO WORKERS

The American Negro Labor Congress issued the following statement from its national headquarters, 3456 Indiana Ave., yesterday: The A. N. L. C. because of urgent requests coming from many parts of the country, asking for the establishment of local councils of the A. N. L. C. in those communities, has decided upon an extensive and intensive campaign for the organization of many new local councils thruout the country. 10,000 new members by May 1st, 1926 is the new mark that has been set in this drive for the organization of Negro workers.

Whiteman's Meeting. Lovett Fort Whiteman, National organizer, speaks in Toledo, O. tonight where he will address a large mass meeting of colored and white workers. Following this meeting Whiteman continues on east speaking in Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 10th; Akron Ohio, Feb. 11; Youngstown, O., Feb. 12; Warren, O., Feb. 13; East Liverpool, O., Feb. 14; Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 15-16; Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 17; Albany, N. Y., Feb. 18; Worcester, Feb. 19; Boston, Mass., Feb. 20-21; Providence, R. I., Feb. 22; New Haven, Conn. Feb. 23-24; Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 25; New York City, Feb. 26 to

Senate Passes on Brookhart. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The senate elections committee will meet Wednesday to reach a decision upon the contest brought by Daniel F. Steck, democrat, against Senator Smith W. Brookhart, republican of Iowa. It was announced. The committee's report will not be presented to the senate until after the tax bill is passed.

PROGRESSIVES BEAT MAHONEY IN MINNESOTA

Win Masses from Reactionary Clique

By C. A. HATHAWAY.

(Special to The Daily Worker) ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 8.—This city was tonight the scene of two conventions representing the progressive and the reactionary wings of the city farmer-labor party. Both conventions were held in the local labor temple. The progressive convention was attended by 67 delegates; the other by 35.

The hall in which the progressive convention was held was filled to overflowing by rank and file workers who looked to the progressives to give them militant leadership in the struggle for control of the city government. In the other hall were the few delegates, very despondent, and a mere handful of visitors.

The reactionary convention was delayed in opening due to the extended conference between Mahoney and Starkey as to the policy they would follow in view of the progressive success. The progressive convention opened promptly with a fine spirit.

O'Connor Alliance was Cause. The reason for this unusual occurrence of two conventions was the (Continued on page 4.)

ATLANTIC CITY UNIONS TAX SELVES \$1 APIECE TO AID COAL MINERS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 8. Atlantic City and county unions are taxing themselves \$1 per member to help striking anthracite miners. The carpenters district council has sent \$2,100 to the miners already.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LABOR BODY TO RAISE \$100,000 FOR MINERS

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—New York central trades and labor assembly is raising \$100,000 for striking anthracite miners. About \$25,000 has already been sent for the miners' relief. The musicians' union gave \$1000; Actors' Equity \$1000; one carpenter's local \$1,200; International Ladies' Garment Workers \$8000 so far.

BRITISH MINORITY MOVEMENT OPPOSES EXPORT OF WELSH COAL TO AMERICA DURING MINE STRIKE

By TOM MANN.

(Special to The Daily Worker) LONDON, Feb. 8.—I have just returned from the mining districts of South Wales. The men in the Minority Movement are doing all they can to prevent the shipment of anthracite coal to America, and we regret exceedingly the relationship between the organized workers on your side and on this is such that it becomes possible for the workers of one country to work directly against the interests of another country and thus play into the hands of the bosses. We, of the National Minority Movement, desire it to be definitely understood that under no possible set of circumstances will we tolerate such blackleg behavior. We may not be always able to prevent it, but we are determinedly opposed to it and are striving constantly to encourage the true outlook that we are and must be brothers and comrades in every country, ever fighting the common enemy, capitalism.

(Continued on page 5) Why not? Ask your neighbor to subscribe!

11 FOUNDRY WORKERS KILLED; 13 INJURED AS CONCRETE ROOF CAVES IN

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Feb. 8.—(FP)—Eleven foundry workers were killed and 13 seriously injured when accumulating snow caved in the roof of North & Judd Mfg. Co. The roof was of five inch concrete supported by steel girders.

PLACE CANDIDATES ON RECORD IN ELECTION CAMPAIGN OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION IN PITTSBURGH, PA.

By JOHN OTIS.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 8.—The Central Labor Union of Pittsburgh will soon hold election of officers for the coming year. It is important therefore at this time to briefly review the existing situation in and around Pittsburgh and to determine a course of action which the new administration should choose to follow.

During last year's election there existed in the Central Labor Union a so-called "progressive" group with Green and McGrath at its head. This group had no program of action, no policy. It hardly differed from the reactionary group which it ousted and replaced. This year a merger took place. The "progressives" have given up their progressivism and united with the same elements who only a year ago were labeled by them as reactionaries.

Open Shoppers Well Organized. No one can dispute the fact that the forces of reaction are solidly united (Continued on page 5)

Earthquake in Japan. TOKIO, Feb. 8.—An earthquake shook the city of Aomori, in northern Japan. Aomori is a seaport with 15,000 population located on the southwestern part of the bay on the north shore of the main island of the Japanese archipelago. The quake lasted 1 minute and 15 seconds.

CHINESE UNIONS FAVOR SOVIETS, DECLARES 'ANISE'

Canton Has a Labor Administration

"The social background of the Chinese is so similar to the Russians' that their political and economic evolution is certain to follow largely the same lines," declared Anna Louise Strong, in her lecture on "The Struggle of Chinese Labor for Freedom" at the Hull House under the auspices of the International Workers' Aid.

She emphasized the fact that both countries have as the overwhelming majority of their population an illiterate peasantry (referring to Russia under the czar) which is grouped in primitive communities in small isolated villages thruout a vast expanse of country. The similarity of industrial development in Russia was built up under the ownership of foreign capitalists, as that in China is being organized today.

Because of the likenesses in the historical background, the Chinese find the Soviet type of government much more intelligible and responsive to their needs than the democratic forms adopted by their leaders for the nation in the 1911 revolution. This does not necessarily imply that the establishment of soviets in China means the rule of a Communist party in that country, the speaker pointed out. She declared that the influence of the Soviet Union and of the Communist International in the Far East was already considerably and undoubtedly growing, having its roots in this similarity of past social development and in the fact that the workers republic alone of all the great powers, treated China as an equal. (Continued on page 2.)

Senate Passes on Brookhart. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The senate elections committee will meet Wednesday to reach a decision upon the contest brought by Daniel F. Steck, democrat, against Senator Smith W. Brookhart, republican of Iowa. It was announced. The committee's report will not be presented to the senate until after the tax bill is passed.

RAILROAD WORKERS DEMAND \$38,405,080 IN WAGE INCREASES

Wage increasing totaling \$38,405,080 have been demanded by railroad workers and are now being considered by the United States railroad labor board. More than \$28,000,000 increase is asked by the maintenance of way workers and about \$7,000,000 by the railway and steamship clerks, freight handlers and express station workers.

He will like it! Give your union brother a sub to The DAILY WORKER.

FOOD MERGER ATTACKED BY GOVERNMENT

Political Move by Coolidge Seen

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Under pressure of fierce attacks the federal government struck today to prevent the consummation of the \$2,000,000,000 food products merger, characterized by its opponents as a "gigantic food monopoly."

Government attorneys went into the federal court at Baltimore at noon and filed suit against the Ward Food Products corporation, its officers and subsidiary companies, asking the court to prevent them from completing the proposed consolidation under the Sherman and Clayton acts.

Seven corporations and companies and eight individuals were named as defendants. They were:
The Ward Food Products corporation.
The Ward Baking corporation.
The Ward Baking company.
The General Baking corporation.
The General Baking company.
The Continental Baking corporation.
The United Bakeries corporation.
William B. Ward.
Howard B. Ward.
Wm. Deininger.
Paul H. Helms.
J. W. Rumbough.
B. E. Peterson.
George G. Barber.
George B. Smith.

This related action of the government followed several months of investigation by the department of justice, and is considered a fake political move by the Coolidge gang.

The government's petition makes the following salient demands:

- (1) That the Ward interest be adjudged to have violated the Sherman anti-trust law and the Clayton act.
- (2) That defendants be enjoined from doing any act in furtherance of alleged conspiracy, combination and attempt to monopolize food products.
- (3) That the Ward Baking, Continental Baking, General Baking and Ward Food Products corporations be enjoined from acquiring the whole or any part of the stock or physical assets of the others.
- (4) That these defendants be enjoined perpetually from having any director, officer, agent or employee in common with each other.
- (5) That they be enjoined from entering any contracts, agreements or understandings with one another for joint purchase of materials, supplies and equipment or for a common policy in sale of their output.

Drive to Create Monopoly.
William B. Ward and associates were charged by the government with planning "to bring all or substantially all wholesale bakeries in the United States under the control of a single gigantic corporation and thereby to eliminate all competition between the baking companies, both locally and in interstate commerce."

The Ward interests have sought to eliminate competition in the purchase of ingredients and equipment and eventually to acquire milling companies, yeast companies and other producers of necessary ingredients and equipment it was set forth.

William B. Ward was named as the "most powerful single personage connected with the baking industry." Ward, Helms and Barber constitute a "triumvirate controlling the fortunes of the baking industry," the petition said.

Hits Stock Market.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—A government anti-trust suit against the proposed baking company combination, further squeezing of the call loan market and the reported withdrawal of an offer to buy control of a powerful foodstuffs corporation precipitated a flood of selling orders in the stock market today, and caused the first real depression in the speculative market since the turn of the year.

CLEVELAND.—(FP)—Sixty thousand Americans died in 1923 of starvation. Edward M. East of Harvard told a shocked audience of sleek Cleveland business women. He advised birth control to raise the material level of the American people.

A sub a day will help to drive capital away.

Important to All Workers—

BY THE SAME AUTHOR:
White Terrorists Ask for Mercy.
5 Cents.
Translation of
Principles of Communism
by Frederick Engels.
10 Cents.

Two Asylum Patients Die; Use Rat Poison to Cure Bad Colds

KANKAKEE, Ill., February 8 — A second death occurred in the state hospital for the insane here from the effects of rat poison served to five patients by another inmate who told them it would cure colds.

Responsibility for the tragedy was fixed by a coroner's jury upon Ernest Miller, pest exterminator at the hospital, and Mrs. Edna Kittles, in charge of the kitchen and dining room, on the grounds of carelessness in leaving the poison where inmates could get hold of it.

Elizabeth, N. J., to Hold Reorganization Meeting

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 8 — Wednesday Feb. 10, at 7:30 p. m. at 69 South Park St. a membership meeting to reorganize all existing branches on a shop nuclei basis will be held. All members must attend if they desire to stay in the party.

STILLMANS GO TO EUROPE; FLAMES BEGIN TO TALK

Flo Makes Unkindest Cut at James

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—While Mrs. Anne Urquhart Stillman and her banker husband, James A. Stillman, were speeding across the Atlantic, three young people, who claim particular interest in the "coming together" of the Stillmans, recorded their reactions from widely separate points.

McCormick "Very Happy."
Fowler McCormick of Chicago, son of the head of the International Harvester corporation, from the Canadian lodge of Mrs. Stillman said that he knew the Stillmans had been planning to sail and that he was "very happy" that they could return to each other.

James "Bud" Stillman, ill with a cold in the Princeton University infirmary, said that he was sure his mother's course of action was for the best.

Flo Leeds, who was correspondent in the Stillman case, was quoted in Florida as saying that "Stillman needs his wife more than she needs him."

Not Contemplated Marriage.
Before she sailed, Mrs. Stillman denied that either she or Fowler McCormick had contemplated matrimony and said she expected to continue her friendship with him. "Has Fowler ever offered marriage to me? Of course not."

Young McCormick is looking after Guy Stillman at the Canadian lodge of Mrs. Stillman at Grande Anse.

Young McCormick, on his part, said today:

"Was I ever in love with Mrs. Stillman? That's foolish. I always admired her very much. That's all."

To Put Over "Big Job."
"Bud" Stillman, Princeton sophomore, revealed that he had received a letter from his mother before she sailed in which she said "she was starting on the biggest job she had ever undertaken and to have confidence in her."

The Indian guide grunts in disgust.

Prepare to Collect Morgan Loans.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The army appropriation bill before congress asks for \$339,581,000, an increase of \$6,965,000 over last year's appropriation. In the bill it points out that \$6,000,000 is to be spent for ammunition which is to be added to the gigantic stores on hand. The plan also provides for the construction of 305 new airplanes besides the 436 planes now being constructed.

**MOVIES OF RUSS COLONY
WILL BE SHOWN HERE
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21**
Moving pictures of the Russian colony will be shown together with the famous Russian comedy "The Miracle of Soldier Ivan," Sunday, Feb. 21, at Wash's Hall, cor. Milwaukee and Noble St., at the performance concert and dance given by the Federation of Russian Children's Schools of Chicago and vicinity. The pictures of the colony were taken this summer at the picnic of the federation, where all Russian labor organizations were represented. Beginning at 4 p. m. Tickets in advance 50c., at the door 60c.

TEXTILE BARONS FAIL TO DESTROY WORKERS' UNITY

Bosses to Use Police Against Strikers

(Continued from page 1)
success of the pickets in pulling out mill after mill and causing a shut down of the two biggest mills in the city has made the bosses feel shaky and a bit peeved, so now they order the police to stop the pickets wherever they seem to be most successful. Of course, it is understood that in the long run the forces of "law and order" will step in, but the strikers are taking advantage of the brief period of truce they have, and are organizing into a splendid and powerful force that neither police nor starvation can defeat.

The united front committee is preparing for an adequate relief service and organizer Weisbord has the plans all made to get donations and supplies that will keep the families in condition to continue the fight till the strike is won.

"Don't Pay Rent; Buy Food!"
"Don't pay rent," advised Weisbord. "Keep your money for food. Let the landlord wait. Tell him that if you get justice from the bosses you will have plenty to pay with. The landlords will not throw you out. If they start that game, just let them try it. Save every cent for food."

The following statement was sent out by the united front committee of textile workers of Passaic, N. J., to all organizations in Passaic and vicinity:

"The textile workers are fighting with their backs against the wall for their very lives.

"The powerful mill bosses, not satisfied with their tremendous profits, but lusting for more, cut wages of their poor workers from 10 to 25 per cent.

"The wages of these textile workers were already very, very low. These low wages were threatening the standards of living of other workers in this city. The workers could not pay their bills for rent or for the things necessary to life.

"In sheer desperation against these terrible conditions the textile workers have struck. They are fighting for their lives.

Fight Powerful Combine.
"The mill bosses are strong and powerful. The Botany Mills Consolidated Co., with its \$52,000,000 capitalization and its millions of profits ground from the very lives and blood of the workers, is a dangerous enemy, one that will fight to a finish, supported as it is by the other mill owners.

"The textile workers have only their hope and their fighting spirit to keep them on the battle line. They have little money, but they are determined that if they have to starve to death they will not starve to death slaving in the mills.

"The united front committee of textile workers of Passaic, N. J., and vicinity, the organization which these workers have joined, has formed a general strikers' relief committee with Gustav Deak as treasurer. Money, food, clothing, fuel, all these are badly needed and must be obtained soon.

Relief Conference Next Sunday.
"This general strikers' relief committee of the united front committee of textile workers is calling a united front conference for the relief of the textile strikers. All organizations which wish to help in relief work are earnestly urged to send delegates to this conference, which will be held at 743 Main Ave., Room 14, Feb. 14, at 2 p. m. Help us keep our homes."

**Dr. O. H. Sweet Faces
Second Trial Early
Part of Next Month**

DETROIT, Feb. 8.—The second trial of Dr. O. H. Sweet and ten co-defendants charged with the murder of one of a mob that stoned and fired upon the Sweet residence, will take place the early part of March. The exact date of the trial of these 11 Negroes has not been set as yet but it is expected that it will be between the fifth and tenth of March.

**New Yorkers Must Keep
July 3, 4, 5 Open**

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Friendly organizations in and around New York are invited to leave the third, fourth and fifth of July open, as THE DAILY WORKER is planning to arrange a three-day encampment for those dates somewhere near New York, which it is hoped will be attended by large numbers of workers.

Have You Qualified for Daily Worker Banquet? Lists to Close Feb. 15

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The lists for The DAILY WORKER banquet in New York are to close on Feb. 15, so that the names of all those who proved their loyalty to THE DAILY WORKER by securing the required \$10.00 worth of subscriptions may be printed in the program for the banquet, which will come at Yorkville Casino, Sunday, Feb. 21.

February 15 is also the closing date of the Lenin drive for 5,000 new readers for THE DAILY WORKER. Every reader of THE DAILY WORKER in New York should participate in these events. Call at the New York agency, 108 East 14th street, Room 32, for information and supplies.

CHINESE UNIONS FAVORS SOVIETS DECLARES 'ANISE'

Canton Has a Labor Administration

(Continued from page 1)
Unions Handle Situation.

A most interesting part of her address was that dealing with the situation in Canton. For months, in fact, since the Shanghai general strike began, a struggle has been going on between this city and Hongkong that has been ignored by the capitalist press. When the British in Hongkong tried to break the boycott by resorting to extreme measures against the strikers, the Canton city government gave them refuge. Two thousand five hundred pickets were stationed along the 200 miles of river front between the two cities. No ships stopping at Hongkong were allowed to call at Canton. As a result enormous losses were suffered by the British merchants and financiers. The English government was compelled to loan \$15,000,000 to save one of their principal banks from ruin.

It was, indeed, only a special letter from the widow of Sun Yat Sen authorizing her admittance that enabled Anna Louise Strong to land in Canton. There she found the union in complete charge of all matters concerning the conduct of the strike. Buildings had been apportioned for the housing of the strikers. Even a court had been set up by the men, the jurisdiction of which was acknowledged by the city.

Canton Pro-Labor Administration.
Canton, however, is not managed by a Communist government, she explained. Because its administration has been pro-labor, the foreign exploiters have denounced Canton as the "Red" center of the country. The real policy of the municipality has been the maintenance of an honest government, making the city safe for trade. Such a policy, itself, the speaker stated, was contrary to the methods which were employed by the imperialists who could only advance their objects by the wholesale debauchery of public officials.

The audience evinced its deep interest in the lecture, by numerous questions, most of which concerned the three most prominent generals in the Chinese struggle—Chang Tso Lin, Wu Pei Fu, and Feng. Chang Tso Lin showed his real character when he mercilessly suppressed the trade union movement and the nationalist groups in the territory of northeast China which he controls. This occurred after the Shanghai massacre. A little later he issued an appeal to the foreign powers asking their support as the only "strong" man capable of restoring order in the country. Chang lives like an oriental potentate, surrounded by luxury, with many wives and concubines. He is the admitted tool of the Japanese and received in addition the support of the English during the past year.

Wu Pei Fu, who was formerly backed by the Anglo-Saxon imperialists and who was the "power behind the throne" a few years ago, has the support of most of the provincial governors. Their allegiance is not of a permanent nature, however, so his strength is not as great as it appears. Wu is a Confucian scholar of the old school, being known as the "literary" general. Personally, he has the reputation of being honest and devoted to his friends, a Confucian virtue, but it happens, Strong states, that these friends comprise "one of the choicest lots of grafters in all China."

Feng Nationalist Leader.
Feng, the speaker stated, was the center of a group which represented the nationalist idea. His army is a disciplined, trained force. Its members are recruited from the peasants, chiefly, and includes only those who have not served in previous wars. At the present time a large portion of these troops are engaged in the work of reclaiming a million acres of land in south Mongolia. After three years of service, it is intended to give the recruits a homestead in this tract. By these means the old patriarchal system will be broken up and a spirit of national loyalty cultivated.

Meeting in Cleveland.
The next meeting which the International Workers Aid has arranged for Anna Louise Strong is that in Cleveland, next Sunday afternoon at 2:30 p. m. at the Moose Hall, 1,000 Walnut avenue. Readers of THE DAILY WORKER are asked to advertise this meeting as widely as possible.

Hillquit and Debs Differ About Pushing Uncle Sam Into the Capitalist League

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

TODAY, it becomes more evident than ever that the socialists in the United States are going to have a difficult time riding two horses—for and against Locarno, the world court and the league of nations.

Eugene V. Debs is out in the American Appeal, the official organ of the socialist party, published in Chicago, with a rejection of the claims made for Locarno, the creature of the league, while the New Leader, mouthpiece of the New York socialists, appears simultaneously with Morris Hillquit's speech against Clarence Darrow, in New York, in which Hillquit argues for admission to the league, claiming:

"As far as the United States is concerned, there is not a single good reason why it should stay out of the league."

In the past the socialist leaders have always mourned that it was Moscow that was always interfering with the party's internal affairs. They argued that the issues that divided and scattered the party forces were all imported from the Union of Soviet Republics. Now, however, according to Hillquit's own confession, the issue that is dividing his party is one that actually concerns the United States. This is more than Hillquit would admit at any time previously.

It was as a result of the revolutionary working class fervor that swept the United States, in common with the rest of the world, that the socialist party broke in 1919, resulting in the creation of the organized Communist movement in this country.

In 1921, following the adverse decision of the socialist party national convention on the questions of the twenty-one points of admission to the Communist International, the dictatorship of the proletariat and soviet rule, there was another exodus from the party's ranks, in spite of the strenuous efforts made to rebuild the party following Deb's release from prison.

Then the appearance of the socialist party as the open foe of the Soviet Union helped contribute to its weakening, in spite of the thousands of dollars poured into its coffers by Abraham Cahan's Daily Forward. The Abramovich affair, the raising of the fake "political prisoners" in Soviet Russia issue, the alliance of the socialists in the trade unions with the worst reactionaries, as well as the common cause developed by the socialists with the capitalist politicians against the building of the labor party joined in developing a monumental disgust among the few bona fide workers still remaining in the socialist ranks. They gradually dropped out.

During this entire process the socialist leaders have been hurling anathemas at the Communists, claiming they were responsible for all socialist woes, and pleading with the dwindling socialist party membership to give its attention to "American questions."

Yet the new issue that divides the socialist party is an international problem. Hillquit, however, prides himself on admitting that "the league" concerns the United States.

More eloquent than Hillquit's arguments, as published in the New Leader, is a cartoon by Mitchel Loeb, in the same issue, that got its inspiration from the debate. It shows the familiar figure of Uncle Sam, in all its trappings. Hillquit is trying to push Uncle Sam into the league, Darrow is trying to keep him out. This mythical figure of "Uncle Sam" is the creation of the American capitalist world, and is accepted as the symbol of the American capitalist government.

It shouldn't be difficult for workers to see that Hillquit is but a tail of imperialism to get Morgan's government into the black capitalist international, as the league is known among revolutionary workers. In support of this effort, Hillquit talks just as energetically as he once talked and fought against the socialist party affiliating with the only working class league of nations, the Communist International.

Hillquit and Debs are pulling in different directions again. This was inevitable. The struggle reveals new schisms within the socialist party that will ultimately destroy it, even as an adjunct of Wall Street imperialism.

Ralph Chaplin Will Speak at Northwest Hall Sunday, Feb. 14

Ralph Chaplin, I. W. W. poet, will speak at the Northwest Hall, corner North and Western Aves. on "Legal frame-ups against the workers," Sunday evening, Feb. 14 at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Northwest branch of the International Labor Defense. Admission is 35 cents. There will be a musical program.

Chaplin has been very active on behalf of Barnett and his fellow workers who were railroaded to prison as a result of the "Centralia conspiracy" against them.

Donations Needed for Daily Worker Booth at I. L. D. N. Y. Bazaar

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The DAILY WORKER has a booth at the International Labor Defense bazaar at Central Opera House, Feb. 10 to 13, in charge of The DAILY WORKER builders' club to help the defense. Every reader of THE DAILY WORKER around New York is asked to bring something which can be sold at this booth to help bring the campaign to free all class war prisoners to a successful issue. Leave articles for this booth at The DAILY WORKER New York agency, 108 East 14th St. or bring to the bazaar.

Connecticut Unions Aid Consumptives.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 8.—Connecticut trade unions are being urged to raise funds to help tuberculosis sufferers. Hartford unions have raised funds for tuberculosis-inflicted workers for years and are encouraging state-wide union action.

Take this copy of THE DAILY WORKER with you to the shop

SOUTH DAKOTA FARMER-LABOR PARTY REVIVES

Will Have Full Ticket in Coming Elections

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 8.—South Dakota is to have a complete farmer-labor ticket in the field at the coming election and an energetic campaign will be waged to assure the election of this ticket.

Alice Lorraine Daly, state chairman of the farmer-labor party in the state, makes this announcement in the "Farmer-Labor Leader," the official organ of the farmer-labor party of South Dakota, now published at Mitchell. Miss Daly in her statement says:

"The announcement that the farmer-labor party will have a fighting ticket composed of some of the ablest men in the state, will, I am sure, be received with joy by many thousand farmer-labor voters in South Dakota.

Old Parties the Same.
"Our experience in trying to 'fuse' with the democrats demonstrate the wide differences between the viewpoints of the two organizations. The most progressive among the democrats are not so progressive as our most conservative farmer-laborites.

"There is no essential difference, on principal, between republicans and democrats. Both old party platforms are reactionary. Neither of them offers any hope to the sufferers from economic ills."

State Paper Revived.
The statement says further: "In addition to active campaigning of candidates we have revived the Farmer-Labor Leader and made arrangements for its continuous publication during the coming year."

Ayres for Governor.
Tom Ayres, editor of the Farmer-Labor Leader at Mitchell is the candidate for governor on the farmer-labor ticket. Ayres is an old fighter in farmer-labor ranks, having gone thru the days of the old farmers' alliance and the non-partisan league.

Favors National Farmer-Labor Party.
The South Dakota party is strongly in favor of bringing about unity between all farmer-labor movements throughout the country. Editorially, the Farmer-Labor Leader makes the following statement:

"From the ashes of the farmer-labor movement at the June convention in St. Paul will rise a mighty organization which will sweep the north-western states out of control of the eastern interests. With this movement the democratic party will disappear and the republican party will constitute the minority."

Eugene Barnett Made Honorary Member of Northwest Side I. L. D.

Eugene Barnett, I. W. W. class war prisoner in Walla Walla, Washington, was made honorary member of the Northwest English branch of the International Labor Defense at a recent meeting. The members of the branch intend to keep in touch with fellow worker Barnett. The branch has guaranteed the monthly amount, for him, which International Labor Defense sends to all class war prisoners.

Cleveland Machinists Hold Meeting Thursday

CLEVELAND, Feb. 8.—All members of the Machinists' Union or any other metal trades union as well as all unorganized workers in the metal industry, are invited to attend the meeting held by the Metal Trades Amalgamation Committee and the Trade Union Educational League, on Thursday, Feb. 11, at 8 p. m., in Gardina's Hall, Room 3, 6021 St. Clair Ave.

Andrew Overgard will be the principal speaker. Overgard is active in the amalgamation movement and in the Anderson campaign in the Machinists' Union, and was a delegate to the international conference of Metal Trades Workers, held in Hamburg, Germany. Admission is free.

I. L. D. Bazaar Starts in New York City

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Preparations for the annual International Labor Defense bazaar for relief of class war prisoners, to be held February 10-13 inclusive, at Central Opera House, 67th street and 3rd avenue, enters an intensive stage.

The bazaar is but one week away. Most of the booths are taken and will present an attractive scene, with their gay decorations and good things. The articles are brand new, donated by unions and made especially for this bazaar. We urge the comrades not to let up, in their efforts to obtain contributions, as there is still a great need for article. The more that are obtained and sold, the greater will be the defense and relief work.

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

The Menace of Opportunism BY MAX BEDACHT. 15 Cents.

"To make clear to the masses the inevitability and necessity of a separation from opportunism, to educate these masses to revolution by a pitiless struggle against opportunism . . . that is the correct Marxian aim of the international proletarian movement."—LENIN.



Indispensable to Communists!

THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the Trade Union Educational League (T. U. E. L.) North American Section of the RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS (R. I. L. U.)

THE T. U. E. L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrow of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

AMERICAN MINERS PRODUCE MORE COAL PER MAN THAN EUROPEAN WORKERS; UNEMPLOYMENT GROWS

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

The tremendous productivity of American coal miners compared with those of any other country in the world is emphasized by figures reported in the monthly labor review of the United States bureau of labor statistics. Such per capita output affords ample support for the wage standards maintained by the United Mine Workers.

The bureau's figures show the average production of soft coal in American mines at 4.56 tons per worker per shift. This is 4 1/2 times the daily productivity of British miners, 4.6 times the per capita production in the Ruhr, Germany, 7.4 times that in French mines and nearly 9 times that in Belgium.

The bureau's figures showing number employed, hours per day and per capita daily output in the mines of various countries in 1924-25 are:

Table with 4 columns: Miner's Productivity, Miners, Hours, Output. Rows include Germany (Upper Silesia), Germany (Ruhr), Great Britain, France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and United States.

Translated into totals this means that 619,604 American miners in a single shift would produce nearly half again as much coal as 2,185,459 miners in the other 7 regions shown in the table. If we take all regions in Europe for which figures are available we get 2,328,897 miners with a daily capacity of 2,095,180 tons. Compare this with 619,604 American miners having a daily capacity of 2,823,000 tons.

Forced to Produce More.

The productivity of the American miner has increased from 3.61 tons per shift in 1913 to 4.56 tons per shift in 1924, an increase of more than 25%. This increase has come in spite of some reduction in the average length of the working shift.

Reasons assigned by the bureau for this decline in the productivity of the European miner include "the difficulty of resuming systematic, well-regulated work after years of military service; exhaustion of nervous energy, irritation over nonfulfillment of too liberal promises made to ex-soldiers; resentment against the war profiteers with their ill-gotten riches; and general labor unrest."

Regular working shifts were reduced throughout Europe during the war years, from 8 1/2 to 7 hours in Germany, from 8 1/2 to 7 1/2 hours in England and from 9 to 8 hours in most other regions. The shorter hours are still in effect except in Germany where pressure to meet reparations payments has forced an increase to 8 hours a day.

The chief effort in the industry throughout Europe, according to the bureau, is to lower production costs in order to cut the price of coal. It says: "The measures taken so far have, however, not been successful. Mine

workers' wages, which form the largest item in the costs of production, are already very low and the miners' organizations have so far successfully opposed all wage cuts. The mine owners therefore demand that the duration of the shift be increased. But it is very hard to make an increase in the hours of labor plausible to miners when they know that there is an overproduction of coal and that thousands of miners are out of work."

SANTA BARBARA CARPENTERS' UNION 'FILE' HUTCHESON'S DRIVEL ON REDS

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Feb. 8.—The lengthy communication recently sent out by Hutcheson, general president, and Duffy, general secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, dealing with the activities of the Workers (Communist) Party, Trade Union Educational League and The DAILY WORKER has been received, read and filed by the Santa Barbara carpenters' local union.

It would seem that men, listening to the long, traitorous letter being read, who, on taking the obligation requisite to becoming members, have been assured that "this will in no way interfere with your religious beliefs, political opinions," etc., could not help but feel a deep resentment towards Hutcheson and his machine, regardless of their opinions of the organizations attacked.

Whatever The DAILY WORKER may have said of Hutcheson and his lackeys is mild compared to what members of his organization are thinking and expressing privately. Certainly if any carpenter ever doubted that Hutcheson and his gang are hirelings of the "powers that be" this latest crack ought to remove the last vestige of doubt from their minds.

NEW YORK FUR WORKERS TAKE STRIKE VOTE

Prepare for Struggle Against Bosses

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—(FP)—By a 10 to one vote union of fur workers of New York are ready to strike when the joint board sets the hour. The referendum recorded the largest number of votes known in the union for years: 7,366 total, 6,702 for strike, 629 against, 35 void. A strike committee has been chosen and will assume full charge as soon as the strike is called.

Greek fur manufacturers are conferring with the union on the same demands presented other employers. Whether the Greek employers will take the stand of the other employers against the union and force the strike to be general in the New York market remains to be seen.

A special pamphlet issued by the joint board gives union demands with explanations. Chief demands are: 40-hour week, 32-hour week in slow season, equal division of work all year instead of the three months now provided, unemployment insurance to which every manufacturer contributes 3% of total wages paid, punishment of employers breaking agreement, 25% increase over minimum wages, no section contracting, no corporation shops or retailers to be given contracting, no foreman to work at the trade, manufacturers must use only skins prepared in union shops with union labels, first of May holiday, and shop inspection by business agents.

The union offered to compromise on equal division of work, extending the three months' period but not necessarily for the full two years. Manufacturers publicly denied that such a proposal was made and are virtually forcing the strike. The demand limits freedom of employers to hire and fire. Manufacturers have discriminated against active unionists by discharging them under the excuse "business requirement" allowed by the old agreement. Enforcement of the union contract was made very difficult with this loop-hole allowing employers to discharge any worker who complained of abuses.

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

Machines Clean New York's Streets; Many Workers Are Displaced

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—(FP)—Altho 25,000 men are busy shovelling snow from New York streets now, next year's storms will see more machines and fewer men on the job. The snowloading machines which fill a five ton truck in three minutes by endless chain is proving such a success in its first tryout that the present 22 used will be increased to 100 or more by next season. Crosswalk cleaners and snow plows are other mechanical devices which take more hand shovelling jobs from the many unemployed workers.

TEXTILE BARONS OPEN FACTORIES IN THE SOUTH

Bosses Shut Down Mills in North

By ART SHIELD (Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—While New England mills limp along the Southern textile industry expanded last year by another \$50,000,000 capital investment. The new plant capacity, built or contracted for, in 1925, will mean another 376,352 spindles.

This information is conveyed in a survey report by G. L. Miller and company, investment bankers. It is intended for business eyes only but it has a meaning for the labor unions. Power in the industry depends on control of the South.

Northern Capital Goes South.

Northern capital is behind this southern expansion. The bankers report lists some of the big northern companies who put up new mills in the south last year. We see the Pepperell Mills, whose 3,500 employees at Biddeford, Maine, are on strike, beginning a \$1,000,000 plant in Opelika, Alabama, wither they announce they will move 25,000 spindles and 608 looms. The Borden Mills, of Fall River, Mass., have moved their machinery to a new plant at Kingsport, Tenn., where 38,000 spindles will soon be busy. The West Boylston Manufacturing company of Easthampton, Mass., has purchased the Crown Mills of Dalton, Ga., where it is also erecting a new \$1,000,000 mill. The Appleton company of Lowell, Mass., purchased the Brogan Mills of Anderson, S. C. and is planning a \$1,000,000 extension. Other cases are given and the bankers add that the list can be expanded indefinitely.

Open Rayon Mills.

Eighteen millions of the fifty million dollar expansion went into the Rayon artificial plants of du Pont, Viscose and American Bemberg interests and later additions will bring the sum to \$40,000,000.

LEFT WING IS SHOWING RENEWED ACTIVITY IN PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH, Pa. Feb. 8.—The left wing of the labor movement in western Pennsylvania shows healthy signs of renewed life and activity. There are many signs pointing to the fact that in "darkest Pennsylvania" the workers are not willing to lay down and let the bosses have things their own way.

A left winger was recently elected to the Central Labor Union at West Brownsville, and that body endorsed the plan to send an American trade union delegation to Soviet Russia.

The Canonsburg lodge of the steel workers' union also endorsed the plan to send an American trade union delegation to the Soviet Union. The Canonsburg Central Labor Union also endorsed this plan and is represented on the local committee for sending such a delegation in Pittsburgh.

The Central Labor Union of Pittsburgh has formed a miners' relief committee and is visiting the local unions of that city for purposes of raising funds to aid the striking anthracite mine workers.

THE SPIRIT OF PEACE IN THE AMALGAMATED



Drawn by William Gropper

Nash-Hillman-God

By James H. Dolsen

A BILLY SUNDAY edition of Henry Ford, minus that evangelist's cuss words and wildly-waving arms, this is the celebrated Arthur Nash, of the "Golden Rule" clothing company of Cincinnati, alias the Nash Clothing company, as he appeared last Sunday afternoon at the open forum at the Apollo Theater. Smooth in method of speech as the white locks of hair which adorn his brow, this mild-mannered old hypocrite consumed a whole hour in telling how he and God had conceived the idea of a clothing factory conducted on the principles of brotherly love, and how, with the Diety's assistance, he had harangued chambers of commerce and manufacturers' associations all over America trying to convert these hard-boiled businessmen to a similar godly alliance.

Nash-Hillman-God. THIS is the same Nash who in 1919 fought bitterly all efforts to unionize his shop and who paid his workers the starvation wage of \$12 and \$14 a week at that time. Then he was also a member of the Manufacturers' Association of Cincinnati, which was trying to make the city an open shop.

Profits Pile Up.

WITH the wage scale increase to \$12 a week, everything went lovely. The deficit of \$4,000 a year was wiped out, for now the old ladies and the cripples turned out three times as much work as before. In that very first year business totaled the sum of \$500,000. Two years later, in 1921, it had grown to \$2,577,000, increasing yearly by over a million a year until 1924 when it jumped \$3,500,000 to \$9,245,000. Last year, 1925, it reached \$12,284,000.

Now here is where the Golden Rule comes in. Out of the profits of the business last year, Nash said there was distributed to his 5,000 employees the huge sum of \$40,000. This is an average of \$8 each. The foxy old fellow did not say, however, whether the distribution was equal to all or whether some got a good deal and the most, nothing.

Another indication of the slippery methods of this old hypocrite was in his statements concerning the distribution of stock to employees. In his talk he had declared that over 50 per cent of the company's stock was in the hands of the workers. In the questioning he stated that 500 of the employees held this majority of the stock, and that they had elected him as their proxy in voting the shares at the annual stockholders' meetings. And not a worker in the audience, comprising many tailors, got the significance of his statements. Nash is the absolute dictator of the concern, the stock held by the workers only giving them the illusion of ownership and binding them the more thoroughly to the job of grinding out profits for their boss.

Nash-Hillman-God. THIS is the same Nash who in 1919 fought bitterly all efforts to unionize his shop and who paid his workers the starvation wage of \$12 and \$14 a week at that time. Then he was also a member of the Manufacturers' Association of Cincinnati, which was trying to make the city an open shop.

After Nash's sudden conversation with God in 1919, he states that he went around the country trying to convert his fellow-exploiters to the belief in the Brotherhood of Man, by the latter refused to give up their worship of the Golden Calf. So enrapt is Nash now in the application of the Golden Rule via A. Nash Clothing company that he has become a bosom friend and right-hand advisor of Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Indeed, next to Jesus Christ stands Hillman, according to Nash. Hillman must have somewhat the feeling which the German Kaiser had when he referred to himself and God.

Nash is going to Louisville, the Waterloo for so many years of the Amalgamated, to help organize that city, according to his speech. It ought to be some organization when God's right hand man, Sidney Hillman, and the latter's earthly associate, Golden Rule Nash, get to work among the clothing workers of that southern city. Class-collaboration—religious evangelism—how has the mighty Amalgamated fallen to resort to such claptrap in meeting the class struggle in America.

Reichstag Committee for League. BERLIN, Feb. 8.—The reichstag committee on foreign affairs has voted an approval of the entrance of Germany into the league of nations.

To wake Henry Dubb— Send in that sub!

From Bebel to Gompers -- The Congress at Breslau

Article II.

By A. LOSOVSKY,

Secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions.

IF the reactionaries of French trade unionism found it necessary to carry on their calss-truce policy under cover of revolutionary phraseology, the German Amsterdamers did not consider it necessary to make use of fig-leaves. It may be truly said that the Breslau (German) congress was the most reactionary of all congresses ever held on German territory. Almost seven years have passed since the German revolution, when power was in the hands of social-democracy and of the trade unions. During these seven years the German social-democrats and trade union bureaucrats have maneuvered so skillfully that the German republic is as indistinguishable from a monarchy as two peas from one another and the German proletariat has become the European coolie. I remember the conversation which I had in 1920 with Legion in capacity of delegate of the All-Russian Central Trade Union Council. Legion said: "The trade unions could assume power at any moment, but we don't want it." In answer to my question "Why?" he replied that the proletariat must make use of everything that is healthy and progressive in the present social order. He said: "The German proletariat is not yet capable of controlling the economy of the country—therefore, we are not

assuming power but are compelling the state to serve the working class." These tactics have produced brilliant results in the last few years. What has become of all the talk about socialization which filled the pages of the social-democratic and trade union press during the first years of the revolution? What has become of the boasting statements with respect to the organization of the economy of the country? And finally what has become of the eight-hour day which seemed to be the inalienable possession of the German proletariat? All this has vanished and on the surface there has remained the most prosaic Hindenburg rule to which the German social-democrats and trade union bureaucrats are adapting themselves exceedingly well.

THE congress was held under the slogan of real politic and the abandonment of all utopia and senseless hopes and dreams. With an outspokenness, for which we can only be grateful, one of the leaders of the German trade union movement, Herman Mueller, declared: "We trade unionists always recognize our responsibility to society. It is we who erected the dam against the Bolshevik flood. It is we who saved Germany from Bolshevism." Has the German proletariat profited by this? This is what Herman Mueller and his colleagues forgot to tell the congress. On the whole the German

trade union bureaucrats, together with their party, are all the time saving the fatherland, but their manner of salvation plunges the workers of Germany and Germany herself deeper and deeper into the abyss.

We will only take four examples from the brilliant, wise and patriotic activity of these loyal subjects of their kaiser and their Hindenburg.

1. The German social-democracy and trade unions came out strong for the war in 1914. Owing to this policy the war was protracted for several years. This resulted in hundreds of thousands of killed and millions of invalids for the German people. Even from the viewpoint of national interests, opposition to the war by the German social-democrats would have been more advantageous for their fatherland. This would have saved Germany from the famous Versailles treaty.

2. During the Brest-Litovsk negotiations, the German social-democrats and trade union bureaucrats supported their kaiser. If these leaders of the labor movement had even twopenny-worth of political acumen they would have vigorously opposed the Brest-Litovsk treaty; they would have insisted on the conclusion of a democratic peace with the Russian revolution. This would have led to the disintegration of the allied front and would have thereby made the Versailles treaty impossible.

3. After the Versailles treaty the

German social-democrats and trade union bureaucrats became the most obedient and faithful servants of the entente. Instead of putting their hopes on the international proletariat and doing everything towards bringing about, with their help, the abrogation of the Versailles peace and of the burden of reparations connected with it, they become the most ardent supporters of reparations and of the Dawes plan, sabotaging thereby the struggle of the international proletariat against the enslavement of the German workers. The action of the British proletariat against the Dawes plan is neutralized by the fact that the German trade unions have their blessing to this plan, considering it the last word in political wisdom.

4. It would seem that in the position in which Germany and the German proletariat find themselves, it would be only natural for the German trade unions to do their utmost towards establishing a united front with the working class of the U. S. S. R. and Great Britain, for it is only the proletariat of these countries which will be able to break, in the further process of the struggle, the shackles of the German masses imposed by the Versailles treaty and the system of reparations. But instead of promoting closer contact between the trade unions of both countries, the policy of the trade union bureaucracy of Germany consists of bringing discord into the mutual relations

between the German workers and the workers of Great Britain and the U. S. S. R. There are no fiercer enemies of unity than the German trade unions. And yet from the viewpoint of the most elementary everyday interests of the working class of Germany, agreement between the German, the British and Soviet unions could be of gigantic importance. If the leaders of the German trade union movement had the least notion of these simple elementary things, they would perforce follow a different path. In the meantime we see that the German trade unions offer categorical resistance to the least attempt to arrive at an agreement with the Soviet unions on the question of unity. They carry proudly their yefow patriotic banner. One can truly say that there are no greater enemies of the fatherland than the so-called patriots. This also applies to the social-democrats.

Much was said in Breslau about real politik, economic democracy and immediate achievements. But the German social-democrats and trade union bureaucrats show that there was nothing real in all the talk about real politik. We have already seen whence "real" politik of the German social-democrats has led the working class of Germany. Just one more example. It is well-known that Germany is at present a republic. But the ex-emperor Wilhelm demands that the German state should return all "his" property (castles, land, valuables, etc.) After

several years of legal proceedings the supreme court of the German republic has irrevocably decided to return to Wilhelm II all that "belonged" to him. And do you know at what this property is estimated? At 800 million gold marks. Thus the ex-kaiser will receive for his services to the fatherland 800 million gold marks. Such are the results of the real politik of the German social-democrats and of the trade unions under their control with respect to saving Germany from Bolshevism. But the trade union bureaucrats could not rest content with real politik alone. One had after all to say something about the future, about ideals. With this object in view the item "economic democracy" was placed on the agenda of the congress. But no one gave a clear explanation of what this really means.

Economic democracy was presented to the congress in order to provide the disillusioned workers with an ideal, as stated by Tarnov, one of the most reactionary leaders of the German trade union movement. But what is in fact this economic democracy? The meaning of the resolutions adopted with respect to it is that the congress demands, or rather aspires to, the establishment locally in the districts and in the centre of economic councils on which employers and workers are to be equally represented. This reformist utopia is for some reason or other called real politik. This has been already a long time

the dream of the German trade union congresses, but up to the present nothing has come of it.

Already at the Congress of German trade unions in Nuremberg in 1919 an attempt was made to define this famous economic democracy. At that time it was a question of workers' participation in the administration of the economic life of the country on a parity basis, with the retention of the entire capitalist system with its banks, trusts, etc. The whole matter resolved itself into the system of so-called business, namely the class truce. These real politicians indulged in utopian plans as shown by the further trend of events in Germany. In circles where socialism only exists in name one is prone to speak pompously of the equality of rights in industry, of economic democracy, etc. Such pompous advocates of economic democracy can also be found in Belgium, France, Great Britain and other countries. But nothing has come of these pompous declarations for the simple reason that the problem of administering industry is not solved by legislative, parliamentary means or by voluntary agreement of both sides. The problem of administering industry is solved by means of struggle; it is only as a result of victory over the bourgeoisie that the proletariat will get an opportunity to administer industry and only after that will one be able to speak about economic democracy.

(To Be Continued Tomorrow.)

HILLQUIT WANTS WORKERS TO AID BRIGAND LEAGUE

Try to Bar Communists from Debate

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 8.—Before an audience composed mostly of petty bourgeois, with a sprinkling of workers at Carnegie Hall, Morris Hillquit and Clarence Darrow debated the question, "Shall the United States, having adhered to the world court, now join the league of nations." The former speaking for the affirmative, the latter for the negative.

Hillquit, in opening the debate definitely aligned the socialist party with world capitalism. He stated that by joining the league of nations America will aid the cause of world peace. "The socialists," he continued, "first criticized the league. They still criticize it, but do not oppose it."

"The league of nations shows that it can become progressive, pacifistic and constructive."

"In Belgium, Sweden and Denmark the socialists have 100 per cent control. In Germany, Austria, Australia and New Zealand they are near the time when they will take over power."

Hillquit for Capitalist League.

"My ultra-radical friends say, 'why not wait for a workers' league to be organized?' Because the league of nations has not waited for us. It is alive. Out of 66 sovereign nations, 55 adhere to the league. Not to join the league means leaving it to the forces of reaction. There is no reason in the world why the United States should stay out of the league at the present time."

Hillquit made no mention of the class struggle, nor of the necessity of the workers uniting together to overthrow capitalism. Instead, he worries about the "great American populace," an un-Marxian myth.

Darrow Mentions Russia.

Darrow asked: "If all the countries that Hillquit had mentioned were socialist controlled, how did it happen that Hindenburg is president of Germany?" He continued: "If the socialists have power, why don't they do something? If Denmark is socialist, why don't they get socialism? Something must be rotten in Denmark. In Russia the workers got the power and started to get to work."

"The league of nations is united for protection against who? Mars? Jupiter? The forces of wealth are in favor of the league of nations to help them exploit the world."

"It will prevent the oppressed in any part of the world from obtaining its freedom. If England and France had been in a league in 1776, American freedom would have been impossible."

Don't Like Communists.

A "red" socialist by the name of Fitzgerald, his hair being the only thing red about him) who was chairman of the socialist party arrangement committee called upon the police to arrest several members of the Young Workers (Communist) League, who were selling the Young Worker outside of the hall.

For the second time within two weeks, the local socialists attempted to keep the DAILY WORKER correspondent out of the hall, while the representatives of the capitalist press were admitted without any difficulty.

Joseph R. Brodsky, attorney for the Worker's (Communist) Party, who was present, protested to Fitzgerald, but to no avail. He then sent a note to the Rev. Norman Thomas, who was chairman of the debate, stating that attempts to arrest those who sold the Young Worker, was urged by the socialists, while those who sold socialist party literature were not molested. Also that the DAILY WORKER correspondent was barred while the representatives of the capitalist press were admitted, and asked for an official statement from him. Thomas consulted with Abraham Shipplacoff and August Claessens, but did not answer Brodsky's note.

The writer, however, managed to get into the hall while Brodsky was protesting to Fitzgerald for the second time, and took a seat at the press table.

Bar DAILY WORKER Reporter.

At the recent debate at the Rand School, between Bertram D. Wolfe and Norman Thomas, the socialists told the DAILY WORKER correspondent that a police reporter's card is all that is necessary to gain admittance, because he did not have one with him at that time, while at Hillquit-Darrow debate, when the DAILY WORKER correspondent did show his police reporter's card, he was informed that it was only a "piece of toilet paper."

A leaflet exposing the treacherous role of the socialists and showing that the league of nations is an enemy of the workers, was distributed by the Workers (Communist) Party.

Turcologic Congress Feb. 20.

MOSCOW, Feb. 8.—(Tass.)—On Feb. 20, first All-Union Turcologic congress will take place in Baku. The present condition and the problems of studying turco-tartar tribes with regard to their language, history, ethnography and literature, alphabet, orthography, terminology, methods of teaching in Turco-Tartar schools and other questions will be on the agenda.

Workers (Communist) Party

WORKERS' SCHOOL OFFERS COURSE IN UNION WORK

The course in Trade Union Organization and Tactics, offered by the Workers' School for Thursday evenings, for 8 weeks beginning Feb. 11, is rapidly filling its quota. A heavy enrollment has come from progressive workers in the needle trades unions of this city. The course is of a practical nature, and is attracting those who are active in their trade unions, who are confronted by vexing problems from day to day. In many unions of this city, the progressive occupy positions on the executive boards of the local unions, and some are on the joint boards. The course will prepare these workers for more effective participation in their trade union work. The course is taught by C. A. Hathaway, who has had many years of practical experience in carrying out Communist policy in the trade union movement, and has taught similar classes before.

Public Speaking. Many progressives suffer from inability to express themselves clearly on the union floor. To meet this difficulty, the students of the above class will also get training in public speaking. The class will be divided as follows: Trade Union Organization and Tactics, 8:30 to 9:30 p. m.; Public Speaking, 9:30 to 10:30 p. m. This added feature has aroused great interest among the progressive workers, and a much heavier enrollment is expected. The class meets at 19 So. Lincoln St. Registration for this as well as other classes is still going on. Send registration and fee to 19 S. Lincoln street.

Enrollments Rolling In. Street Nucleus 12, Section 4, did itself proud on Monday, Feb. 1. In addition to 3 enrollments at the previous meeting, 8 more enrolled, out of an attendance of 12, some comrades

DISTRICT 8 CIRCUIT SCHOOL TO START IN GARY, MONDAY, FEB. 15

During the week beginning Feb. 15, District No. 8 Workers (Communist) Party will start the second semester of the "Elements of Communism" in the cities of Milwaukee, Gary and South Bend. The Gary class will begin on Monday, Feb. 15, South Bend, Tuesday, Feb. 16, and Milwaukee on Thursday, Feb. 18. The second semester will run for 8 weeks, one night a week, under the instruction of Comrade William Simons, who taught those classes during the second half of the first semester.

Much interest has been aroused over these courses, and a heavy enrollment has been promised, by the local class committees. The registration fee for the semester is \$1.50.

Only Few Days Left. The second term begins Monday, Feb. 8. Anyone who wishes any information about the courses should see William Simons Saturday, between 3 and 6 p. m.

"The power of the working class is organization. Without organization of the masses, the proletariat is nothing. Organized—it is all. Organization is unanimity of action, unanimity of practical activities."

You bring the leaders of the world Communist movement to your shop to make your arguments for you—when you bring their articles in The DAILY WORKER to your shop.

Hold Party Meetings to Discuss the Work Among the Negroes

The 150,000 exploited Negroes in Chicago, and the millions more thru out the U. S.; the significance of the American Negro Labor Congress; the duty and tasks of all Communists in connection with the Negro struggle—these points will feature the discussions in a series of membership meetings of Chicago sections and sub-sections of the Workers (Communist) Party, that began last night.

This will be the second series of political discussion meetings conducted by the various units of the Chicago organization, under the direction of the district agitprop department. The first series was held during the month of January, on the subject of "Lenin and Leninism." Similar meetings are to be arranged each month. All members are required to attend.

Meetings so far scheduled for discussion of the American Negro Labor Congress are as follows:

Tuesday, Feb. 9—Section 1; 3427 Indiana Ave.

Thursday, Feb. 11—Section 2 (meeting place not yet decided).

Thursday, Feb. 11—Section 5; 543 North Ave.

Thursday, Feb. 11—Sub-section 3 (of Section 4); 1806 So. Racine.

Tuesday, Feb. 16—Section 3; 3116 So. Halsted.

Speakers will be routed by the district agitprop department. It is especially important, however, that the membership as a whole participate in the discussions. Outlines of the subject have been prepared and will be distributed to all those attending the meetings. It is suggested that before going to the meetings of their sections or sub-section, members familiarize themselves with the resolution on the Negro question adopted at the last convention of the workers (Communist) party. This resolution is included in the pamphlet, "The Fourth National Convention," which can be obtained at The DAILY WORKER office; the Workers' Bookstore, 19 So. Lincoln St., or from nuclei literature agents.

Progressives in Minnesota Triumph

(Continued from page 1)

action of the reactionary leaders in unseating regularly elected delegates from local unions at the regular convention on January 9th. After unseating the progressives at this previous convention the reactionaries proceeded to put over their program of filing only a partial slate of candidates in the city election so that they might form an alliance with the O'Connor machine, the underworld section of the local democratic party.

This was the third time that such alliances had been made; the first occurred in the last city election when the O'Connor machine actually took control of the labor campaign; the second occurred in the last congressional campaign when they endorsed the republican candidate, Keller, for congress. When the attempt was made to repeat it in this election a rank and file revolt occurred that resulted in the formation of a provisional committee to issue a call for a protest convention to demand "A clean break with O'Connorism," "A full labor ticket," and the seating of delegates in future conventions from all local unions.

Workers' Organizations Respond.

The call for the progressive convention was issued just two weeks ago. It brought forth the most bitter kind of a slander campaign from Mahoney and the other reactionary leaders. The Minnesota Union Advocate, edited by Mahoney, carried the most contemptible attacks on the progressive leaders. Four or five editorials and an equal number of "news stories" were in the two issues of the paper following the issuance of the convention call. These editorials did everything from associating the progressives with criminals to charging them with being agents of Moscow. All was without avail. The fact remains that the progressives have 67 delegates as compared with 35 for the Mahoney gang. This fact shows the extent to which the rank and file demand a real farmer-labor party with a militant class program.

Woods Demands Unity.

The progressive convention was opened by Sam Thomas, president of Painters Local Union No. 61 and chairman of the provisional committee. Roy H. Woods, the secretary of the provisional committee, then addressed the convention emphasizing the necessity of unity in the farmer-labor forces as a condition for a successful fight against the capitalist gang that controls the city government. He set forth the demand of the progressives as follows:

1. A clean break with O'Connorism. The breaking of all alliances with capitalist parties or politicians.
2. A full slate of candidates in the coming city election.
3. A labor platform that will set forth the needs and aspirations of the workers.
4. The immediate calling of a state convention with rank and file representation to prepare for the

coming state campaign.

5. The development of the farmer-labor party into a movement representing the real interests of the workers and exploited farmers.

Not a Dual Movement.

Woods explained why it had been necessary to call this convention, but warned against any move to build a "new ideal party." He declared that this convention had come into being as a protest against the treachery of the reactionary leadership and that it must fulfill its function, but that it must not fight the party nor split the party. He proposed the list of demands enumerated above in the name of the provisional committee and further proposed that a committee of three composed of Carlgren, Wangerin and Watkins immediately proceed to the regular convention, being held on the floor above, with instructions to fight for unity on the basis of those demands.

His speech was greeted with wild enthusiasm by the crowd packed into the convention hall. His proposals were unanimously accepted and the committee of three proceeded to the stronghold (not very strong at that) of Mahoney and Starkey. The committee was admitted but were not immediately given the floor due to a debate being in progress.

Resolutions Adopted.

The committee remained in the "regular" convention. In the meantime, the time of the progressives were occupied with the consideration and adoption of resolutions. Four resolutions setting forth the demands of the progressives in detail, namely (1) demand for unity on the basis of the struggle against the capitalist parties; (2) against all alliances; (3) a demand for a clear cut working class platform; (4) a demand for the calling of a state convention; (5) against a split in the party together with a declaration that in the event of the "regulars" nominating only a partial ticket, that the progressives would fill the ticket, after which they would give support to the entire ticket nominated by both conventions, at the same time carrying the demands of the progressives into the campaign. These resolutions were all unanimously accepted amid great enthusiasm.

"Right Wing" Nominates Four.

While the rank and file workers

KANSAS CITY LABOR DEFENSE HOLDS BAZAAR ON SUNDAY, FEB. 14

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 8.—The Kansas City branch of the International Labor Defense will hold a bazaar Sunday afternoon, Feb. 14, from noon till midnight at the Musician's Auditorium, 1017 Washington. Admission is free. The committee in charge advises that all donations of articles to be sold at the bazaar for the benefit of the class war prisoners should be sent to the bazaar committee 1017 Washington, Kansas City.

WORKERS FIGHT GIVING SUPPORT TO FRANK SMITH

Hold Big Bloc in C. F. of L. Against Walker

(Continued from page 1)

knocked out of his sails. His game had been shown up. He was exposed in his true role supporting the party of big business. He could barely speak: "I did not ask for any endorsement" he mouthed as he started to apologize, stating that he had not come here for the purpose of boosting Smith and all that he did was ask for the floor and tell them what he thought of the whole thing.

Delegate George Koop, of the Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 then took the floor and showed that if the Federation delegates thought that any good could come out of endorsing old party candidates, they were foolish. He declared there was no difference between Smith and McKinley.

Following Koop's talk, the debate was ended and the motion of Nockels making the Chicago Federation of Labor the tail of the republican party carried by 110 against 33. About one fourth of the delegates at the meeting voting against this Walker-Fitzpatrick-Nockels' betrayal of the Chicago labor movement to the republican party.

Two representatives of the United Mine Workers then were given an opportunity to tell of the conditions of the union miners in the anthracite fields. These delegates are visiting different local unions thruout the city collecting funds for relief of the striking miners.

Edward Wright, a thoroughly discredited reactionary in the Typographical Union and who unable to be appointed delegate from the Typographical Union ran to the Brickmakers' Union, who do not know him as yet, in order to be able to be a delegate to the Chicago Federation, took the floor to pull some second-handed red-baiting stunts.

In his talk he tried to pose as a delegate from the Typographical Union and attacked one of the members of the Typographical Union saying that this member had seconded a motion to give the miners \$1,000 so that he could "disrupt, vilify" and "slander" the United Mine Workers of America.

Wright, who was at one time a president of the state federation and has attended a number of state federation conventions and who is now unable to go as delegate from his own organization but attends these conferences and meets by the grace of Fitzpatrick, Nockels and Nelson, tried to create an impression that "the secretary of the Communist Party—a leader of the Communist Party" had tried to destroy the miners' organization.

Expose Lewis Betrayal.

The member of the Typographical Union who seconded the motion and spoke for the motion to give the anthracite miners \$1,000 at the Typographical Union meeting against whom Wright leveled his attack had pointed out to the members of that union the dire need the miners were in. He had showed that these miners were not receiving strike benefits from their organization. He showed Lewis was unable to pay them these benefits and what little was gotten from the International officials had so much red tape attached to it and as the miners needed food, clothing and shelter to be able to carry on the fight against the operators they had to seek aid from other sources.

He also pointed out that these miners had nowhere else to turn to but to the organized workers and that it was the duty of the organized workers to aid the miners in their strike.

In his talk for the motion he had pointed out that Lewis was hobnobbing with the operators and did not call out the maintenancemen and that as the operators had large stores of coal on hand and had the maintenancemen keeping their mines in good repair the operators were sitting pretty while the miners were starving and as Lewis refused to call out the maintenancemen he was making the strike that much harder to win and that real union men must support the miners in their strike so that these miners would go back the victors.

Wright who solicits printing for the Homestead print shop in Iowa and uses a business card without the label showed at the Federation the extent to which he would stoop in his misrepresentation of statements of progressive union members.

Painters' Aid Miners.

When the reports from various locals were given, a delegate from the Painters' Union Local 181 declared: "In my local a Communist made a motion to donate \$100. Another Communist raised it to \$200. The motion was carried."

"That money will not do the miners any good," declared Fitzpatrick from the chair, when the delegate pointed out that \$200 would go a long way Fitzpatrick snapped:

"Any money gotten that way should be refused by the miners." Despite the dislikes or likes of Fitzpatrick the anthracite miners know that it is the Communists that are behind them 100 per cent and are aiding the strikers to win their strike and these miners gladly accept the aid of the Communists.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

WHY A YOUTH FRACTION?

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

A Discussion Article.

By I. LAZAROVITZ.

SOME of our young comrades have a very wrong conception about the youth fractions within the trade unions. Not only do they mix it together with the T. U. E. L. groups, but some of them express even the opinion of the uselessness of such fractions, with the argument that there are no specific youth demands.

It is interesting to listen to the arguments given by those comrades, and you will come to the conclusion that altho our comrades realize already the necessity of participating in the trade unions, they don't understand our role as Communists in these trade unions.

For instance, some comrades say that a youth fraction will be in the way of a T. U. E. L. group, and will only give the comrades another meeting. Other comrades say that the T. U. E. L. can take up youth problems just the same, and therefore, it is not necessary to have special youth fractions. And others give an argument that a youth fraction will not be able to achieve anything, because nobody will pay attention to them, and our young comrades are called "kiddies" by the reactionaries.

Let us analyze here what is the purpose of the T. U. E. L. groups in the unions, and the difference between the T. U. E. L. and the youth fractions.

It must be understood that when we talk about the youth fractions, this fraction would react on the demands of the young workers only, and specifically to the conditions of the young workers in various industries.

But before we are going to analyze the necessity of the youth fractions, let us see what is the T. U. E. L., and whether the existence of the T. U. E. L. excludes the right for the existence of the youth fraction. In the letter from the C. I. and Profintern to the Fourth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party, the C. I. points out the following regarding the Trade Union Educational League:

The Workers Party must do everything within its power to prevent itself becoming isolated from the masses. It must resist the tendencies to reduce the T. U. E. L. to the position of an exclusive organ of the Communists and their closest sympathizers. The party must strive to convert the T. U. E. L. into an extensive left bloc organization, lining up all the revolutionary and progressive elements in the labor unions against the reactionary bureaucracy.

Is this the problem of the youth fractions?

Of course, thru the youth fractions

and slogans raised by them our comrades will try to gain on their side against the reactionaries as many young workers as possible. But at the time when the T. U. E. L. must comprise all the left elements in the unions, the youth fraction will consist of league members only, and will work as an organ of the league in the union.

The Young Workers (Communist) League can only win the confidence of the young workers by participating daily in all struggles of the life of the working class youth.

The fact that the young workers perform the labor of the older workers, receive lower wages than the latter, is already a good reason for existence of youth fractions, and is the issue that should be raised by young workers. Therefore the argument that the youth fractions will be in the way of the T. U. E. L. has no ground.

The argument that the T. U. E. L. can also raise the problems of the youth, and therefore it is not necessary to have youth fractions, and that there is no specific youth demands shows the fundamental misconception of our role as young Communists.

In the slogans of the Third Congress of the Young Communist International, held in December, 1922, the Y. C. I. points out the following specific youth demands in the labor unions:

1. Abolition of wage slavery for all workers up to 18 years.
2. Minimum wages ranging from the subsistence minimum upwards.
3. Equal wages for equal work for young and adult workers of both sexes.
4. Progressive grading of apprentices' wages during the course of apprenticeship.
5. Wages of all young workers to be determined by trade union agreements.

The above mentioned are referred to the economic demands only. But we must always have in mind that we are members of the political organization and a section of the Young Communist International, and therefore, whenever it is possible, we must also raise political slogans among the young workers; such as the support of a labor party, recognition of Soviet Russia, etc.

Every youth fraction must have literature agents, to distribute literature in various unions given out by our league.

This is briefly the fundamental task of our youth fractions, and if comrades come out with arguments as above mentioned, the only thing we recommend them is to get acquainted with the policies of the Y. C. I. regarding our work in the trade unions.

Mothers of Public School 148 and 55 Win Strike Demands

By CLARENCE MILLER.

The several hundred children of Public School 148 will not be transferred to different schools as the board of education planned due to the fight that the mothers put up. They kept their children home for several days, and also managed to get some mothers from P. S. 55 to do the same. As a result the children from both schools will not be transferred.

P. S. 148 is an overcrowded school as it is being changed into a junior high. The school too was originally built for an elementary school and is not equipped for instructions of a secondary school. There is no science room, no laboratories, etc., and the auditorium is in a cellar, below street level and is artificially lighted. The board of education thought that in a working class neighborhood they will be able to get away with it, but as they found out they were badly mistaken.

The situation in P. S. 55 is similar. The school is an old one, and a real fire trap. The floor in the front entrance is of wood. In case of fire the wooden floor will go aflame and the children will not even be able to escape with their lives. The sanitary conditions are bad. The school is dirty and the ceilings are low, not permitting much breathing space.

The board of education tried to solve this problem in a way similar to the women who wanted to save postage in sending an overcoat so she tore off the buttons and put them in the pockets thinking that it will weigh less. The board of education cannot solve the problem by sending the children from P. S. 55 to other schools and those from P. S. 148 to 55. The mothers who are now organized will continue to fight that a new junior high is built, that it is well equipped and is not overcrowded, and also that more schools are built so that they need not send their children to schools like P. S. 55 that are fire traps.

FRISCO NOTES

New Branches Organized in California Lumber Towns.

Comrade Wm. Schneiderman, district organizer of the Young Workers League, District 13, during his stay in Eureka, California, addressed the Central Labor Council, the Women's Union Labor League, the Cullinary Workers' Union, wound up with a mass meeting of lumber workers and organized a branch of the Young Pioneers with 15 members, and a prospective nucleus for the league of 2 young lumber workers and 3 students. During the month of February, when the woodsmen come into town, a league branch will be definitely organized and a charter applied for. The Workers Party local has appointed a youth director to assist the league and the Juniors. The party members are nearly all Finnish comrades, and are anxious to build up the youth movement as a connecting link with the American workers, and have pledged their aid to bring more young workers into the league.

A branch of the league has been organized in Fort Bragg, with 15 members which include about 5 young lumber workers, and the rest students; the Young Pioneers have a branch organized of 25 members under the direction of the junior committee of the Young Workers League. Here also, the party local elected a youth director to aid the activities of the young workers.

There is a big field of work in the lumber industry, both in the mills and in the camps; the companies thru a campaign of terror have smashed all union organizations in the district, the schools and press are run by the timber bosses, and the students and workers need a lot of courage to take a militant stand against exploitation of the workers. The Young Workers League has a hard fight to carry on in these two cities where reactionaries and bosses' stoopigeons control everything, including the trade unions, but with the assistance of the party they hope to succeed.

A sub day will help to drive capital away.

NEW YORK LABOR TO FIGHT WARD BAKING COMPANY

Central Labor Body to Hold Protest

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—(FP)—A united front of unions having members employed by food and baking trust plants is forming in New York. Bakery wagon drivers, milk wagon drivers, stationery engineers, machinists, and cereal workers unions are in the movement to offset the advancing food trust sponsored by William Ward thru Ward Food Products Corp. There are nearly 22,000 workers in New York plants alone of Ward, United General and Continental baking concerns and other companies involved in the food trust.

A mass protest meeting is being arranged by the central trades for the end of March or early April probably in Carnegie Hall. The Bakery & Confectionary Workers International union urged action by New York unions. The unions will try to get support among cooperative dairymen of New York state in the campaign against the non-union food trust.

Working Women Ask for Cheaper Rents and Better Homes

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—(FP)—Workers' wives representing League of Mothers Clubs of United Neighborhood Houses of New York visited mayor Walker to ask support of a better housing program. The petition was signed by 1,500 mothers asked relief from the present housing situation. Workers are forced into crowded tenements at higher rentals than economists figure they should pay. None of the women in the delegation can pay over \$6 or \$7 per room per month, they said. They asked decent homes for their children and said that they could not afford the high-priced apartments that lie vacant.

Boston Elevated Profits.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—(FP)—Boston Elevated Railway made \$502,195 profits in 1925, says the trustees annual report to the legislature. Total income was \$34,547,379. After lengthy arbitration the motormen and conductors were denied an increase in wages late in 1925 and were forced to continue at 72½ cents an hour given by the arbitration board in 1924. One-man car and bus operators were granted a 10 cents an hour differential over the basic rates.

The Awakening of CHINA

By Jas. H. Dolsen.
The first publication of its kind to be presented to American workers.
Written by a student of Chinese affairs, it is a careful study of the awakening of millions of workers—a fact of vital and immediate effect on American labor.

Supplemented by original documents, generously illustrated and bound in novel and attractive covers. Off the press about March 15.
\$1.00
The Daily Worker Publishing Co., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

IN NEW YORK CITY!
TONIGHT
All Your Friends Will Be at the
GALA OPENING OF THE 4-DAY BAZAAR
of the
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
For Defense of Class War Prisoners
at
Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave.
Folk Dances, Athletic Exhibitions, Singing, Symphony Orchestra.
Dancing. Splendid Bargains at All Booths: Art Objects, Autographed Books, Paintings, All Varieties of Merchandise.
ADMISSION 35 CENTS.

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

LUMBER BOSSES FEAR POWER OF WORKERS' UNITY

Go to Big Expense to Keep Them Apart

By WM. SCHNEIDERMAN, (Worker Correspondent)
Fort Bragg, California, is a little lumber town completely dominated by the Union Lumber company which literally owns the town and everything in it. Even access to the bay is obstructed by the yards of the company. The two newspapers that are published weekly are subsidized and besides the life-and-death notices print long eulogues of "loyalty and co-operation" with the boss. Two more reactionary sheets could not be found anywhere in America.

Teachers Gagged.
The public school teachers are carefully picked by servants of the company for their reactionary views. One of the more intelligent teachers of Fort Bragg said to the writer, "The smallest expression of liberal sentiments or anything that is not completely 100 per cent American would be enuf not only to take our job away, but to drive us from the county." In this way even the teachers are driven into the ranks of the class conscious workers.

The business interests have attempted to boycott and drive out the Finnish Co-operative, by refusing to sell them goods, or allowing them to print advertisements, and with similar threats.

Injuries are numerous in the lumber camps. Only last week, a man had his finger cut off, and the bosses, of course, blamed it on "carelessness."

Import Scabs.
Many times the lumber companies of Humboldt and Mendocino counties have imported lumber jacks all the way from Maine to head off a strike or sporadic walk-out, most of whom were ignorant of the purpose for which they were brot. It would have cost less for the companies to grant a wage increase than to import scabs, but they are willing to go to any extreme to prevent the encouragement of a union-organization, which they fear.

The intense exploitation of the men in the woods and mills makes them extremely susceptible to propaganda for the union, despite their backwardness because of language and nationalistic divisions, and the effective black-list system of the companies. Altho the lumber workers know from experience they will have to face thugs and clubs, the more advanced of them realize that they are helpless to fight the bosses unless they can organize a union of organized resistance to the open shop conditions prevailing. With the initiative of a few militant leaders to start the ball a-rolling, it can be done.

Pittsburgh T. U. E. L. Will Meet Thursday

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 8.—A general meeting of the T. U. E. L. of this city will be held at the McGeagh Building, 607 Webster Ave., 8th floor, on this Thursday, Feb. 11, 8 p. m. John Otis will speak on the extension of the "B. & O." plan into the other industries and the menace of company unions. In addition to this several important and urgent problems will be taken up.
All progressive trade unionists and members of the Trade Union Educational League are urged to attend. Admission is free.

This Week's Prizes!

This week's prizes for the best contributions by worker correspondents will differ somewhat from those previously offered.
The first prize will be a valuable fountain pen. In the near future when the increased circulation thru the co-operation of our worker correspondents will permit we promise to offer a portable typewriter. Now we must confine ourselves to a fountain pen, but even that is not a gift to be sneezed at by a worker correspondent, since it is a useful tool in the trade of writing.
The second prize will be Karl Marx's Capital, Volume No. 1, because we feel that every worker correspondent should familiarize himself with Marxian economics.
The third prize will be Lenin on Organization, Volume 1, a valuable and necessary book for every worker correspondent's library. It needs no further recommendation.
Who will be the hard workers next week?

BULGARIANS IN MINNEAPOLIS TAKE INITIATIVE IN HELPING VICTIMS OF ZANKOV REGIME

By a Worker Correspondent.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 8.—For the first time the Bulgarians of this city came together at the Orpheum Studio, 17 South 7th St., to consider some of the consequences of the white terror of the Zankov regime in Bulgaria which has sent thousands of militant workers wandering the border countries of Bulgaria hounded by the spies of the fascist government.

Stage Two Plays.
The outcome of the meeting was the undertaking of the staging of two plays, the "Iron Cross" and the "Three Corporals," for the benefit of the persecuted Communists, peasants and their families. Everyone present responded enthusiastically. Many workers offered to participate in the plays and committees were chosen to carry out the project.

Christ Zeman who has a host of friends both among the Bulgarians and Americans of Minneapolis, translated the two plays from Bulgarian into English as they will be given in English. Comrade Stancheff, popular among the Bulgarian workers, will direct the plays and coach the actors. Jim Staynoff, a self educated worker, capable and intelligent, will take a leading role in the drama.

FINGERS CUT OFF, WORKER GETS PALTRY SUM AND THEN LAID OFF

By BERT BUSH, Worker Correspondent, Student Chicago Class.
The Wolf Manufacturing company, Robey and Fulton streets, of this city, has made another helpless creature of one of its faithful slaves, when the punch press on which he was speedily turning out dollars for his boss, cut two important fingers off his left hand.

The blame can be laid to three factors of capitalism. First, piecework, which gives one a living only if he speeds. Second, lack of organization to look after the workers' welfare and third, the state compensation act which protects the employers.

When this man's fingers were lost to him the company promised him a permanent job so as to pacify him. But it was only a short time after that he was laid off. As to the compensation it does not amount to a drop in the ocean. It provides him with ten dollars a week for two years, a provision which is an invitation to commit suicide.

To sum up what the compensation law did for him—he can neither live on \$10 a week nor can he get employment easily. What's more his fingers are gone for the rest of his life.

Years ago a worker could go into court, demand a just amount for injury and take his chances. But of course this law, like all the laws of this capitalist government, was changed to serve the capitalists better, and the provision of a fixed amount for certain limbs was made.

This state compensation law can be blamed for the recent increase in such injuries. An employer pays insurance and that is all the responsibility he has. When workers in a factory are injured the law protects the employer. The worker cannot sue him. Why? Because laws under capitalism are not made for the benefit of the workers.

The number of such accidents are appalling. It is up to the workers to carefully look into this matter and work for a farmers' and workers' government which will support the interest of the workers.

DAILY WORKER IS GOOD ANTIDOTE FOR BOSSES POISON PROPAGANDA

The following letter received from a reader of The DAILY WORKER in San Deago, Cal., who has just sent in his renewal points of the necessity of having The DAILY WORKER in every working class home to counteract the poison propaganda of the capitalist prostitute press:
"Dear Comrades:—Your letter at hand in regards to the Lenin drive for new subscribers of The DAILY WORKER. I must say it is a timely maneuver and I am sure it will make a great success, and it will be a benefit to all concerned. The crying need today is for a clean newspaper like The DAILY WORKER in every worker's home, especially where there is young people to enlighten them with the real facts. Every worker should have a DAILY WORKER in his home to counteract the poison the capitalist prostitute press has been feeding him and his children, such as murders, suicides, robberies, divorce cases and black magic advertisements.
"I will do my best to get subscribers of The DAILY WORKER. In closed find \$6.00 for another year's subscription.
"More power to The DAILY WORKER.—Carl Giele."

Hear All Bad Speeches And Good Music by **RADIO**
We build, repair and remodel radio sets of all kinds at reasonable rates.
JOHN VARGA All Work Guaranteed.
1327 W. 18th St., Chicago, Ill. Call or phone your jobs.

COMMUNISM and CHRISTIANISM
A new edition just off the press of this unusual publication which has proved a bombshell in the church—at a special price of 25 cents.
By **BISHOP William Montgomery BROWN**

Central Labor Union in Pittsburgh, Pa., to Hold Election

(Continued from page 1)
in a most vicious campaign to smash the trade union movement in this important industrial district as well as throughout the entire country. Take for example the two basic industries of this district, coal and steel.

The gigantic steel industry is practically unorganized and the steel workers are at the complete mercy of the steel magnates.

The coal operators are systematically trying to enforce the 1917 scale in one mine after the other. The miners are putting up a fight here and there, each mine fighting its own battles. A reduction in wages in the mining industry is bound to have its effects upon the wage scale in other trades. It must therefore be the concern not only of the miners but of the entire labor movement.

Thruout this region armed deputies are hired by the operators to protect scabs to intimidate men loyal to the union.
The chamber of commerce thru its various hirelings is attempting to organize dual unions in order to help the open shoppers in their campaign against organized labor.

Our Tasks.
The only way to meet existing conditions is for the trade unions to solidify their ranks and to carry on an energetic and militant struggle against the organized forces of the employers. The trade unions must adopt a definite program of action which would stop the offensive of the employers and would put new blood into the organizations. The Central Labor Union, as a delegated body of the various trades, must become the initiator, the leader, the prime mover in this campaign.

Organize Unorganized.
The Central Labor Union must initiate and encourage a campaign to organize the unorganized. A vigorous organizational campaign will be a powerful weapon against the attempt of the open shoppers to smash the trade union movement and against dual unionism, which the chamber of commerce is trying to promote. A campaign against the use of armed guards by the operators and against the outrages of the state police, another agency of the employers, must be started immediately.

The so-called sedition law which was passed during the war hysteria is one of the mightiest instruments of the employing class to be used against the workers at all times, especially so during a strike. Have we done, our share to have this vicious strikebreaking law repealed? Our answer must, unfortunately, be—No! The Central Labor Union must take up this vital problem and carry on a campaign which would defeat the sedition law decisively and forever.

For Labor Party.
In order that our struggle against the chamber of commerce, against the united forces of the open shoppers and their agents, state police, armed guards—and the various anti-labor laws, may be effective, we must strengthen and build the labor party movement. In this city the labor party was stolen from the wage earners by the crooked politicians of the old parties. Our trade union representatives on the labor party committed a crime against the labor movement by turning over this mighty weapon of labor to the politicians of the open shoppers and the chamber of commerce.

The Central Labor Union must take the initiative to clean the ranks of the labor party and make it what it really should be—a party of the workers and for the workers. This year when we are to have state elections this question becomes one of utmost importance. Are we again to turn over our labor party to the republican and democratic parties, the parties of the open shoppers, of the coal barons and steel magnates? The labor party can and must be made one of the strongest weapons in the hands of the workers. The Central Labor Union must fulfill this task.

Delegation to Soviet Russia.
The question of sending a delegation to Soviet Russia to investigate the conditions there is an important one and of vital concern to the labor movement. The yellow press, owned and controlled by the same open shoppers that are out to smash our unions is practically the only source of information thru which we can learn what is going on in Russia. Can we expect these yellow sheets to tell the truth about Soviet Russia where the employing class is deprived of its power? Soviet Russia plays an important part in world commerce and industry. Recognition of Russia would undoubtedly have a beneficial effect upon the standard of wages and working conditions in this country. We must at least make a sincere effort to learn the truth about that mighty country. This can be done best if we send our own representatives across who will come back and be able to give us a true report.

These are but a few of the problems with which labor is confronted. They touch the very heart of the labor movement. Without properly solving these problems a struggle against the open shoppers and reduction of wages cannot be very effective. Where do the candidates for office in the Central Labor Union stand on these vital issues?
Are you going to give? Make it a book on Communism!

English Minority Urges Solidarity

(Continued from page 1)
Officials Betray Workers.
The delegates of the National Union of Railwaymen in a conference of eighty decided by a majority of five to accept the award of the national wages board. This acceptance means that the men receive no advance of any kind. On the other hand the demands of the employers for reductions in wages are wiped out, so that the position is as it was before the negotiations began. This is beyond doubt a great disappointment of the peace at any price, compromisers winning against militants. The reactionary officials are mainly responsible for the result.

Claims of Machinist Engineers.
Eighteen months ago, the Amalgamated Engineers and others unions in the metal trades submitted a demand for an increased wage of twenty shillings a week. As little or no success was being made by the negotiators on national lines, a number of the districts decided to put in claims for their respective districts, and arrangements between the bosses and union representatives have been made for conferences to deal with the men's demands.

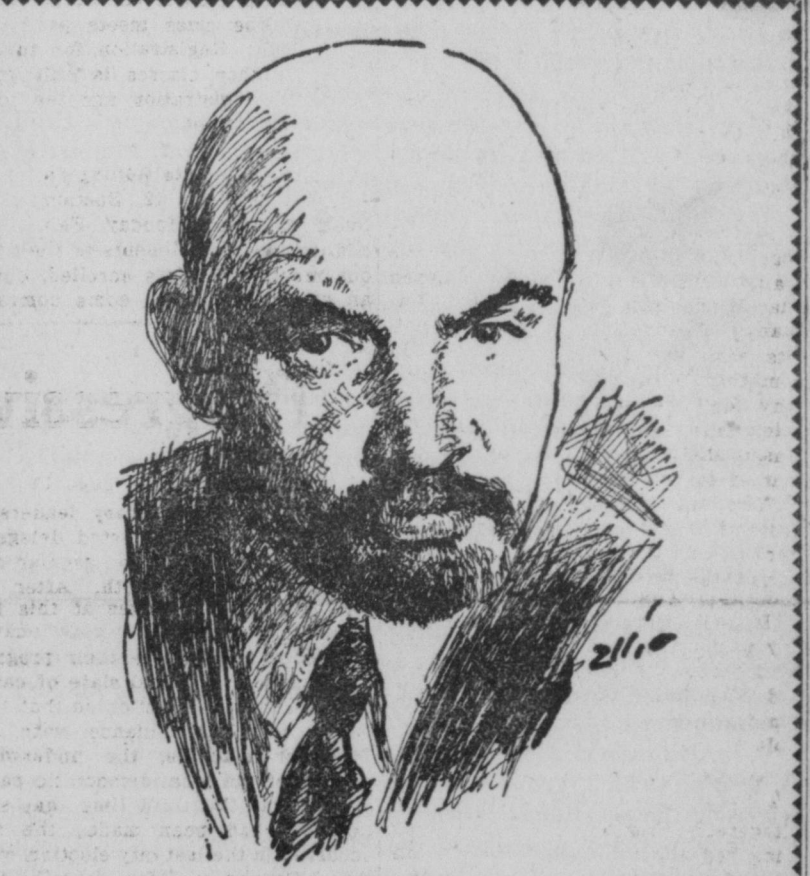
Strike at Hoe Plant.
For some time past the union men have been conducting organizing campaigns with a view to getting 100% organized and in connection with this a strike against the employment of non-unionists took place and still continues at the firm of Hoe and Co., printing machine makers in London, and 900 men are out. This is the well known firm of New York which has a branch establishment in London. It is now reported that the London em-

ployers refuse to participate in any conference until this unofficial strike is closed, so it looks as tho there will be further delays before any definite change takes place in bettering the wage rate. Again it is a case of reactionary officials fearing to get at grips with the actual situation in a militant fashion and the men suffer in consequence.

The Miners.
In the opinion of many it may prove to be a good thing for the miners, whose case is to come at the end of April, that the other sections have not had their cases adjusted as they will be all the more ready to stand by the miners than would have been the case if their own grievances had been settled in advance.

I have put the bald facts, that it may be understood what the nature of our industrial machinery is. In numbers we are perhaps better organized than some other countries, but we are far from being properly organized. It is true to say, however, that the mental outlook of the trade unionists is distinctly better than in the past. There is a clearer conception of what should be the objective of the unions and a stronger determination to have the unions used not only for the purpose of immediate betterment of conditions but always making for the complete control of industry by the workers. The capitalist press is bitterly hostile to all such efforts and is systematically engaged in providing obstacles to the workers' progress.

Hold Enthusiastic Lenin Meetings.
This week all left wingers are engaged in holding Lenin memorial meetings and they are all well attended and enthusiastic.



THE LENIN DRIVE

For Five Thousand New Subs to THE DAILY WORKER

Ends February 15

The Daily Worker is now well on the way of having three thousand new readers—three thousand more workers to join the ranks of fighting labor who have chosen the road that Lenin pointed out as the road to power.
The readers did not all come to The Daily Worker without being told—without being SHOWN—that this paper is THEIR paper.

Workers in the factories and in the trade unions have spoken to their fellow-workers and brothers. They have spoken for The Daily Worker and they got a sub. Many have spoken to their neighbors.

Have you? Whether you already have or have not—**SPEAK UP NOW!** Speak up to another worker to get his subscription—

AND PUT IT HERE!
Rates:
In Chicago:
Per year \$5.00
Six months 4.50
Three months 2.50
Outside of Chicago:
Per year \$6.00
Six months 3.50
Three months 2.00

DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Enclosed \$..... for a month subscription to put over THE LENIN DRIVE.
Name:
Street:
City: State:

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES	
By mail (In Chicago only):	By mail (outside of Chicago):
\$8.00 per year	\$6.00 per year
\$4.50 six months	\$3.50 six months
\$2.50 three months	\$2.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDahl } Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE }
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.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Guarantor of the Rhine Frontier

When, at Locarno, Germany and France agreed upon a demilitarized Rhineland zone, Mr. Austin Chamberlain of England agreed, or rather insisted, that his government act as guarantor of that agreement. But France was rather wary of Britain's claim to be disinterested in the matter and strongly suspected that the London diplomats would endeavor to use Germany against France, hence the then foreign minister of France, Briand, welcomed the government of Italy as joint guarantor with England.

According to the Locarno pact if Germany violates the agreement both England and Italy will come to the rescue of France; if France violates it the two guarantor nations will aid Germany. Such is the theory. In practice, if the present alignment holds, Italy will support the claims of France and England will support Germany. Hence a deadlock would be reached or, in case of war, Italy and France would fight against England and Germany. The unprejudiced attitude of Mussolini toward Germany is revealed by the bombastic threats of the fascist dictator regarding the Tyrol affair. Italy "guarantees" the Rhine frontier, but tries to ravage the Tyrol.

The recent outburst of Mussolini against Germany was probably intended for home consumption as the internal situation in Italy is exceedingly dangerous for fascism. A foreign enemy must be found somewhere to create a situation that will furnish an excuse for a continuation of the fascist reprisals against political enemies in Italy. But even a fascist bluff may be carried too far and create a situation from which there is no retreat.

The Mellon 75 per cent cancellation of the Italian debt has not yet been ratified by the senate and the belligerent attitude of Mussolini will furnish ample material for the anti-administration forces at Washington to wage a fight against its ratification.

If this cancellation is approved it means that American taxpayers will be forced to pay for the 75 per cent that Mellon has so generously donated to Mussolini.

While the Italian debt settlement is still before the senate for ratification every working class organization should vehemently go on record against its approval by flooding Washington with protests and in case of armed aggression by Italy against Germany every weapon at our command should be used to see that not one shipload of war material leaves American ports to aid in the conflict.

Mahoney on the Run

Ever since William Mahoney of St. Paul discovered that the progressives in the political movement of the workers and farmers of the state of Minnesota meant precisely what they said when they advocated a class party he has been trying to isolate and discredit the vanguard of that movement by senseless diatribes against the Communists.

In Minnesota a struggle has raged for the past two years to determine which group—the progressives who advocate a class party or the reactionaries who advocate alliances with the foul underworld political machine of the democratic party—would gain the support of the rank and file of labor. The left elements, including the Communists, tried to win the workers from the reactionary influence of the Mahoneys and Starkeys. On the other hand Mahoney and his gang tried to isolate the left leaders.

The outcome of the struggle was clearly indicated last Saturday when the two wings of the farmer-labor party met in separate halls in separate conventions. The progressives had 67 delegates and a considerable number of sympathizers, while the reactionaries had 35 and few visitors. Deep gloom hovered over the reaction; the progressives were enthusiastic and jubilant.

While disdaining to create a split in the forces the progressives made plain their determination to fight for a class party of labor against the treacherous policy of Mahoney. The banalities that have heretofore been effective against the left wing and have served to conceal the treachery of Mahoney no longer suffice. The story of the two conventions appearing in another column of this paper prove that he has exhausted his bag of tricks, that he can no longer thwart the labor movement, that he is on the run.

With the advantage already gained the progressives will soon complete the task of driving a wedge between such reactionaries as the Mahoney-Starkey gang and the rank and file of labor and lay the basis for a revival of the impulse toward a class party in Minnesota that will embrace the wide masses of workers and poorer farmers.

Labor Fakirs Boost Smith

He is a fool indeed who expects carrion to remain in a given stage of putrefaction. Tho it is impossible for it to improve, it can only become more putrid. So with labor fakirs. Just when we conclude that they have committed every conceivable crime against the working class they prove that there are still lower depths to which they can descend.

Last Sunday's performance of John H. Walker, president of the Illinois state federation of labor, before the Chicago Federation of Labor, illustrates the point nicely. Supported by John Fitzpatrick, Ed Nockels and the other agents of the capitalist class at the head of that organization Walker proposed the support of the spoils politician, Frank L. Smith of Dwight, Illinois, of "keeley" cure fame, who is a candidate for the nomination for United States senator. All of the worthies participating in this shameful and vile performance at one time professed to favor working class political action against capitalism; Walker is a renegade socialist, Fitzpatrick a renegade farmer-laborite.

It is encouraging to note, however, that about one-fourth of the delegates to that body refused to accede to this betrayal by the labor lieutenants of capitalism and voted against the proposal of Walker. It is high time that the rank and file of the Chicago labor movement took some interest in the happenings at the meetings of the Chicago Federation of Labor and elect delegates that will defeat the ward heelers and corrupt hangers-on of the old parties and place that body in the hands of reliable representatives of labor.

Let a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

The Beginning of the Fight to Enter the World Court

By H. M. WICKS

ALTHOUGH elected on an anti-league platform in 1920, Warren G. Harding soon found his administration forced to make concessions to the powerful group of Wall Street bankers with heavy investments in Europe. Obtaining his main support from the industrialist group, whose imperialist designs were confined to the republics of South and Central America, Harding carried on a determined fight against the Morgan-Wilson policy of becoming a part of the league of nations.

By 1921 when Harding was inaugurated the period of great mergers was in full swing. The industrialists that furnished the backbone of the support of the republican party came under the domination of finance capital. Simultaneous with this shifting of economic forces the House of Morgan concentrated its political forces toward control of the republican party. The pressure of Wall Street forced Harding to call the Washington arms conference in an effort to stabilize Europe so that the enormous surplus of gold accumulated in this country could be profitably reinvested.

In the early part of 1923 the republican party was forced to reverse its policy toward Europe and the league of nations. It was impossible for the republican party to make a complete right-about-face on the league policy. Confronted with this situation the

"concourse of best minds" who directed the Harding campaign conceived the notion of entering the league of nations through the world court. In order to do this they proclaimed the court something separate and apart from the league, although it was created by the league, and are paid from the league treasury.

Hughes' Brain Contortion
The eminent corporation lawyer and then secretary of state, Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, was assigned the task of camouflaging the world court so it would not be recognized as the door to the league. In his letter of February 17, 1923, recommending to Harding the adherence of this country to the court, Hughes said:

"In order to avoid any question that adherence to the protocol and acceptance of the statute of the court would involve any legal relationship on the part of the United States to the league of nations or the assumption of any obligation by the United States under the covenant of the league of nations, it would be appropriate, if so desired, to have the point distinctly reserved as a part of the terms of the adhesion on the part of this government."

One week later Harding submitted the protocol to the senate. In his letter on that occasion he took note of the "objection to our adherence because of the court's organization under the auspices of the league of na-

tions and its relation thereto" and also transmitted the Hughes letter containing the brain contortions of that political trickster.

Thus the proposal to enter the court was to be accompanied by certain demands known then as the Harding-Hughes reservations. The most important of the four reservations stipulated that the rule that only members of the league of nations are entitled to a voice in the election of judges be changed to permit the United States to have a voice in such elections. Another was that this country would not be bound by any decision unless it specifically presented the matter to the court for an opinion.

Such reservations were compatible with the interests of the House of Morgan, as they defend the United States from any hostile decision that might be handed down by the court and at the same time permit American judges to decide cases submitted by other nations.

Harding's Last Campaign.

When the sixty-seventh congress adjourned on March 4, 1923, it was apparent that the irreconcilable republicans who had fought against Wilson and his league of nations program were preparing to challenge the Harding administration—and the next presidential campaign was only a year away. So Harding was sent on a tour of the nation to patch his political fences, hoping they would be immune against McCormick, Borah and the

anti-court elements.

He opened his campaign in New York on April 24, and stated that although he was in favor of the world court the United States had "definitely and decisively put aside all thought" of entering the league of nations and "that it does not propose to enter now by the side door or by the back door (as Borah charged—H. M. W.) or the cellar door" (Harding's favorite door.) "Nothing," said Harding, "could be stamped more firmly with finality."

Harding waited for the main defense of the world court until he got to St. Louis, where on the evening of June 21 he devoted his entire speech to the question, advocating our adherence to it with two reservations which he said were indispensable:

First, that the tribunal be so constituted as to appear and to be, in theory and practice, in form and in substance, beyond the shadow of a doubt, a world court, and not a league court. Second, that the United States shall occupy a place of perfect equality with every other country.

After a trip to Alaska Harding intended carrying his crusade through the middle west, but was stricken with his fatal illness when he returned to San Francisco.

His successor, Cal Coolidge, adopted the Harding-Hughes program and in his message to congress on December 3, 1923, advised adherence to the

court with the proposed reservations. Thus they came to be known as the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge reservations. These reservations were part of the republican platform in 1924, but the managers of that campaign were careful not to emphasize them, devoting their time to talk about prosperity and the dangers of chaos in the country in case the three tickets threw the election into congress. But, in his message to congress on December 4, 1924, Coolidge again raised the question with the well-known reservations.

It was plain to everyone that the republican administration intended to force the United States into the world court. The republican insurgents, realizing the fact that a powerful coalition of Coolidge republicans and Morgan democrats would be created in favor of the proposition started a terrific campaign against the adherence of this country to the court.

As a counter blast Edward Bok, vice-president of the notoriously scab Curtis Publishing company, and one of the Wall Street gang, took up the cudgels for the House of Morgan. Then ensued an unprecedented campaign wherein millions upon millions of dollars were spent in order to get the United States into the court and thereby create another political weapon for American imperialism in its struggle against Great Britain for world domination.

Next Article—Opposition Proves Its Charges Against Court.

MOLOTOV CLOSES DISCUSSION ON PARTY'S ORGANIZATIONAL REPORT

(International Press Correspondence)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 25.—(By Mail).—The closing speech of Comrade Molotov, organizing secretary of the Russian Communist Party, in the discussion at the Fourteenth Congress on the organizational report of the central committee, dealt first of all with the general questions under discussion at the party congress. He declared that the opposition had represented no united and particularly no political line. It had also made no attempt to put forward corrections as a whole of the mistakes of the party line.

The speaker made a polemic in particular against the attempt to inflate individual petty mistakes of young comrades for the purpose of compromising the whole political line of the central committee, as this had been done by the opposition in order to cover its own degenerations from the standpoint of Lenin. Comrade Zinoviev himself had said nothing concrete upon the present tasks of our policy and upon the new relations of class forces when characterizing the present epoch as "an epoch of great consternation."

KAMENEV at least attempted to systematize his opinions, but in this he betrayed clearly his degenerations from the correct party line for which he himself is in favor. Sokolnikov developed his oppositional opinions still further until he openly left the basis of Leninism, or is perhaps the opinion which demands the abolition in the village by municipal shops, or the replacement of co-operation in the village by municipal shops, not a rather too free interpretation of the Leninist opinions upon the present policy. Krupskaya certainly does not share these opinions. From this it can be seen how heterogeneous the composition of the opposition is.

THE speaker then dealt especially with the question of our policy in the village. The October plenum of the central committee announced the necessity of the struggle against two degenerations, on the one side against the underestimation of the N. E. P. for the development of the Soviet state and on the other side against the overestimation of the negative side of the N. E. P. Stalin declared that of the two degenerations, the degeneration underestimating the Kulak danger and the degeneration underestimating the role of the middle peasantry, the second degeneration demanded chief attention.

Naturally with this the party in no way underestimated the dangers of the N. E. P. Nevertheless the comrades of the opposition make no new proposals, also not for the struggle against these dangers, that is, if one does not count the proposal of Sokolnikov to abolish the monopoly of foreign commerce.

The chief question of the party policy in the village at the present time is without doubt the organization and unification of the village poor and the middle peasantry around the party. Up to the present we have fulfilled these tasks only very weakly. But when Zinoviev says that of recent years we have alienated the village poor, he is incorrect.

The decisions of the 14th party conference have brought a betterment of the political situation in the village. We can, however, up to the present, not regard the village poor as organized around our party.

The October plenum of the central committee recognized this fact and decided to develop this work still further under new conditions. We accomplished rather much in the organization of the land workers, and in this the trade union of the land and forest workers, supported by the party, played a prominent part. Because, however, we wish to begin the work of building up socialism in the village,

we must approach the middle peasant from the influence of the village usurer, we must rally the village poor around us and at the same time form the alliance of the village poor and the village peasantry. The speaker dealt further with the question of state capitalism and argued against the opinion of the opposition that our economic system is state capitalist.

SPEAKING against Zinoviev's slogan of "Equality," Molotov stressed the fact that Lenin had not spoken for nothing upon the danger of swindle thru the slogan "Freedom and Equality." The slogan "Equality" as the slogan of the destruction of classes was always, is and will always be the slogan of our party. To speak in general about equality for both classes making up our state, can mean for the working class a socialist equality, for the petty bourgeois masses and for the peasantry, however, this slogan can mean the equality of both classes. For this reason, this slogan is an indefinite and equivocal form is at the present moment completely impermissible.

The speaker then dealt with the organizational questions of our party. If the active proletarian masses around the party continually grow, then the party will increase its membership from these masses and its growth will be correctly regulated. But the party must remain the strongly organized advance guard of the working class. The Leningrad comrades want the party to be flooded.

IN the question of the party democracy, which the opposition, since it has been in the minority, stresses particularly, the speaker pointed out that particularly in the elections for the party congress and in the government's committee in Leningrad the principle of party democracy was very badly applied.

The comrades in Leningrad certainly knew nothing about the platform of the opposition. Nevertheless this platform has been presented at the party congress in their name. Also if the opposition wishes to alter the system of the leading party organs and to create a new relation between the polit bureau and the secretariat, it must first of all convince the party of the correctness of its views. But until then the polit bureau will remain the leading organ of the central committee and carry out the firm unifying party policy. (Applause.)

THE speaker closed by expressing the certainty that the Leningrad organization would rally around the central committee as the active party comrades of the Viborg district of the Leningrad organization had already done. The meeting of the active party comrades expressed the firm conviction yesterday that the Leningrad organization as a whole would support the party congress. (Long applause of the whole party congress, protests of the Leningrad comrades.) The party congress expects, wishes and hopes that the Leningrad organization as the whole will go the way of the party congress.

Turks Establish Monopolies.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 8.—Turkey is putting thru sweeping monopolies in petroleum, benzene, sugar and all its derivatives. It gives all of the companies dealing in these substances two months in which to sell their present stocks at prices fixed by the government based on the average in the last two months.

Importation of these articles is prohibited except by the government trust. These industries are to be controlled by the cabinet and finance ministries.

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

WHERE HIS INTERNATIONALISM COMES FROM



Drawn by William Gropper.

Wall Street Rules the World and Coolidge Becomes an Internationalist.

Struggles of Mexican Textile Workers

By ELLA G. WOLFE.

THE growing class consciousness and militancy of the Mexican textile workers is a good example of what effective shop nuclei can do when properly organized and disciplined. The Mexican textile workers are in the main controlled by the General Federation of Workers (Anarcho-syndicalist) but the entire Orizaba region has for many years been affiliated with the Mexican Federation of Labor (the Crom).

About three years ago a group of active Communists began to work in the Rio Blanco mill (just a few hours from the City of Orizaba). They talked with the workers, they sold El Machete, the Communist paper, they taught the workers to question every order sent them by the Crom leadership, until little by little they built up a strong progressive group that began issuing its own paper, Pro-Paria, constantly criticizing the class collaboration policy of Luis Morones and the rest of the leaders of the Crom.

On Jan. 3, the 20,000 textile workers of Orizaba seceded from the Crom in protest against the anti-Soviet attitude of the leaders, especially Luis N. Morones, present minister of labor. Various Crom leaders were immediately dispatched to Orizaba to induce the workers to return to the organization. At first they refused, but on the advice of a Communist leader, Enrique Flores Mazon (nephew of the anarchist) they submitted conditions for reaffiliation. These conditions included tactical autonomy, no support of the Mexican labor party, the removal of certain Crom officials, and other minor tactical matters. Owing to the difficulties the Crom is having with the textile workers in other places, in its attempt to break the control of the C. G. T., it could not afford to lose the Orizaba workers. The leaders therefore, accepted the proposals of the seceding unions.

The textile workers agreed to reaffiliate at an enthusiastic mass meeting which was followed by a parade in which were conspicuous banners with "Long Live Soviet Russia," and "Long Live Communism."

After the parade, Eulalio Martinez, recently returned labor attaché of the Mexican government in Moscow, was scheduled to report on his trip, but when he discovered the Communist Enrique Flores Mazon was present, he refused to report and was hissed from the platform.

The Orizaba workers, enthusiastic with the success they had won, decided to organize a giant celebration of Lenin memorial day in the Union Theater. When the Crom leaders got wind of this they decided to prevent the celebration from taking place, by calling a temporary strike and assembling the workers in the Union Theater. A skirmish followed, when the Communists attempted to turn the meeting into a celebration. With the aid of federal troops, one comrade was murdered and several severely wounded, and the celebration prevented from taking place.

This steadily growing influence of the Communists and the resulting loss of control of the Crom is leading to reaction against the workers by the reactionaries. Luis N. Morones has just sent into Orizaba 150 armed thugs under the leadership of Eulalio Martinez with orders to go the limit and clean up on the Communists. Due to this pressure 45 Communists have already been fired by the Rio Blanco mill. They secured jobs in another factory but after a day or two, were again bounced. The Communists have wired President Calles that unless the thugs are at once removed and the fired workers reinstated that they will hold him responsible for any violence that might occur.

Order a bundle of THE DAILY WORKER for every meeting of your union.

Broken in Spirit at Twenty-Two

By DAVID COUTTS

(Worker Correspondent)
(Omaha, Neb.—Leslie William Nilsson, 22, engineer, first class, aboard the U. S. S. Moody, tossed a coin to decide the method of taking his own life.)

A boy with body strong and fair,
A happy lad with not a care;
Did blithely don the navy blue,
With hopes held high and heart so true.
A warrior he, with purpose bold,
An errand knight at twenty-two;
He sailed forth with shield so bright,
To conquer all by virtue's right.

They schooled him in the ways of war,
Then took him on the ship afar;
The deadly routine palled his soul,
And discipline took heavy toll.
With spirit broken, dreams a-smash;
And virtue too, now gone, alas!
To live seemed hardly worth the price,
And still in death no paradise.

He fixed a belt and poison glass,
Then tossed a coin of how he'd pass!
Heads to hang, or tails by the brow,
Tails it came up and so he passed thru.
He left a note to mother at home;
"My insurance will care for you better
"alone.

Than I would ever be able to do,
Don't take this hard," wrote one heart
true.

"Have faith in your god," it simply said;
So brave a lie, when faith was dead.
Broken in spirit at twenty-two,
Heard-sick of vice and horror he knew.
Out and away, he sought a respite,
And death gave freedom to one errant
knight.
They buried him, too, with pomp and
hiss;
To help the navy advertise.

Soviet Concern Outbids Rockefeller.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 8.—Turkey is "farming out" her oil monopoly to one of five concerns. The Naptha company of Russia is making a fight for control of the Turkish oil and has outbid its rivals. The competition has caused Standard Oil great concern and has forced it to drop its prices. Standard Oil has an investment of \$3,000,000 in its Turkish plants and is the chief competitor of the Russian concern.

Make your slogan—"A sub every week!"