

CLEVELAND WILL HOLD BIG SACCO-VANZETTI MEET

Labor Unions Unite with W. P. in Protest

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 9.—That the workers of Cleveland are deeply interested in securing freedom for their fellow workers, Sacco and Vanzetti, is demonstrated by the response to the call issued by the Workers Party of Cleveland for a great mass meeting and demonstration for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, and against all persecutions of workers.

This meeting will be held on Sunday evening, March 1, in the Engineers' Auditorium, Ontario and St. Clair Aves., and preparations are being made for a packed house.

Many Unions Respond.

The labor organizations of Cleveland have been circled with an invitation to a united front conference February 13 in the Labor Temple, 2586 Euclid Ave., to further the arrangements for this great demonstration of working class solidarity, and already many unions have been heard from favorably. All working class organizations are urged to send delegates to this conference, and every militant must be on the job to see that his organization supports this meeting to the fullest extent.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously by Local No. 195, Auto Workers' Union:

"WHEREAS, the real reasons for the persecution of these workmen are their political opinions and their activity in the labor movement, and therefore their conviction and continued imprisonment are in violation of freedom of thought and expression, and the right of organization, upon which the organized labor movement is based, therefore be it

"RESOLVED, that we demand the release of Sacco and Vanzetti and condemn the perversion of justice by the courts as exhibited in this case, and be it further

"RESOLVED, that this resolution be given the widest publicity."

PITTSBURGH MACHINIST LODGE CONDEMNS C. P. P. A. AND BACKS WORKERS PARTY UNITED FRONT

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 9.—Pittsburgh machinists are not only against Bill Johnston's co-operation with the bosses on the railroad and in the industries, but are showing signs of knowledge that his unity with the bosses politically is just as dangerous to the workers. The medium of this political unity is the conference for progressive political action.

Both of these are the pet schemes of Bill Johnston altho the Pittsburgh machinists have repudiated his "B. & O. Plan" but they had not until now learned the danger in the C. P. P. A. and that it is more dangerous because it is a way to fool the workers. But the T. U. E. L. has been busy exposing the capitalist nature of the C. P. P. A.

Adopted by Westhouse Lodge. This was brought to the attention of the machinists in this district by the following resolution which was adopted at the Westhouse lodge, where delegates were instructed to bring it into the district council. When the resolution came to the vote in the district council, the vote was 10 to 2 and it took the chairman of the council to cast the deciding vote against the resolution.

Resolution on the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

Whereas, the conference for progressive political action (C. P. P. A.) will hold a conference in Chicago on February 25, 1925.

Whereas, the C. P. P. A. is part of the LaFollette movement which is not a labor movement, but a combination of so-called liberal capitalist politicians, bankrupt socialists, and reactionary union officials, and includes prominent "open shoppers," and

Whereas, the purpose of the C. P. P. A. is not to organize the workers and poor farmers for active political struggle against their exploiters, but on the contrary to subject the exploited masses to the leadership of small capitalists and professional politicians, and

Whereas, the C. P. P. A. is organized on a basis of representation which secures it from rank and file influence and insures its complete domination by the class collaborationist officials, and

Whereas, the most burning need of the working masses at present is to

COTTON MILLS STRIKERS WILL CONTINUE FIGHT

Bosses Fomenting Race Feeling Among Workers

By ROBERT MINOR.
(Special to The Daily Worker)
PAWTUCKET, R. I., Feb. 9.—A mass meeting of strikers of the Green-hall Cotton Mills here yesterday, decided unanimously to continue the strike begun a week ago against the wage cut and to begin picketing the mills this morning when the company attempted to reopen.

The picket line was on duty before daylight today and no worker or scab entered the gates. The strikers held another mass meeting this morning at Carpenters' Hall and reported the strike one hundred per cent solid. Notwithstanding the success here and despite the general nature of the textile struggle thruout New England, William T. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers yesterday declared his policy to be against calling a general textile strike to resist the wage cut but only to "fight at the weakest point."

Workers of the Nineget Mills here yesterday in a mass meeting at Carpenters' Hall, were practically unanimous in expressing their desire to strike against the ten per cent wage cut. McMahon addressed the meeting and persuaded them to take no action. The strike of 250 girls of the Pawtucket Hosiery Mills now in its fifth week, was reported at a mass meeting yesterday to be without a break, the picketing being entirely successful.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 9.—An attempt to precipitate a race riot in the Fall River strike situation was made last night when a fight in the Flint street district apparently incited by provocators, involved a hundred Syrian and Portuguese mill workers. Four men are under arrest. No cause can be found for the disturbance except that unknown persons started shouting denunciations of Portuguese workers in the Syrian working class district of Flint street and similar denunciations of Syrian workers. Thruout this section mill owners have begun systematically offering the jobs of striking Syrians to Portuguese and the jobs of striking Portuguese to Syrians. Syrian workers imported from Lawrence by means of misrepresentations to scab on the striking French-Canadian and native workers of the Nemasket Mills at Middleboro, Mass., have in some instances been persuaded to return to Lawrence after a strikers' committee explained the situation to them.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the international officials, and to the labor press.

ONE FRONT AGAINST WAGE CUTS

(Continued from page 1)
sides against any of these little unions. But I tell you they have got to get together now in this crisis and cut out this division which is bringing you to ruin. You rank and file workers have got to force these various textile unions to amalgamate now, quickly, and you have got to get a single industrial union of all the textile workers without exception or discrimination.

Majority Have No Union. "And these existing little organizations can't hog it all, either, and pretend that they now represent the workers. The truth is that the vast majority are not organized at all. They won't be organized unless you take it on yourselves to do it thru your united front committee.

"These mill owners claim that they have to reduce your pay to 'meet the competition of the southern mills' where they say that wages are 25 to 30 per cent lower than in New England 'because there has never been any labor organization in the southern mills.'

"Then, by God, it's time for you to put some labor unionism into the south. Again, you can't have any effect on the south unless you have one, single, huge textile union covering the whole country. And that's another reason why you have to force these little unions to merge into one huge organization and draw the unorganized majority into it. Otherwise there will be no labor unions north or south, and soon they'll be reducing the southern wages, and then yours again.

"But then they say they have to meet foreign competition. By their hideous Dawes' plan, they reduce the German workers to starved beggars working in rags, and then they say they have to reduce you toward the same standard to 'meet the competition.'

"What is the lesson of that? Simply that you've got to extend your organization, not only thruout all New England, and not only thruout Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas and the whole country—but also thruout all the countries of the world, internationally.

"Now I'll tell you that something has already been done in this line. The Red International of Labor Unions is already organized. The more advanced workers of France, Italy, Germany, Poland, England, the United States and Russia, in this Labor Union International, are bringing the unions of the whole world into a solid block, a united solidarity for resistance on a world scale against this huge attempt to crush the workers into worse and worse slavery.

"I advise you workers to rely on

yourselves—build up and support your united front rank and file committee. Organize yourselves rapidly, and tell the mill bosses to go to hell with their wage cuts."

French and Italian Speakers

Gust Lescaubeault, a French-Canadian mill worker, made an impassioned appeal in French for the textile workers to organize and resist the wage cut, and to spread their organization to the other mill towns.

He was followed by Joseph Salerno, famous in this district for his militant leadership of the textile workers in the past big strike battles, who spoke in Italian. He insisted on solidarity, and he didn't hesitate to speak plainly of a strike. The audience, largely of Italian workers as becomes this district, wildly applauded him.

Samuel Bramhall, a carpenter prominent for many years in the Lawrence labor movement, was chairman. John J. Ballam, district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party, made an appeal for concrete organizational steps, and introduced the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:

Resolution of Lawrence Textile Workers, Mass Meeting Feb. 6, 1925

The textile workers of New England are now facing a concerted drive on the part of the mill owners to reduce wages;

The Everett mills, Pacific mills, the Acadia mills and the Lawrence Duck mill have already made wage cuts averaging from 10 per cent to 22 per cent;

Speeding-up systems, in which operators are required to run from 26 to 72 looms have been instituted; In Manchester, Fall River, New Bedford, and in the Blackstone and Pawtucket valleys the mill owners have slashed wages;

Wage cuts, longer hours, speeding-up!—that is the message of the textile bosses united in the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. Some of the companies that make this announcement paid up to 262 per cent dividends in the period of 1915-20, on watered stock;

In answer to this challenge of the textile millionaires, thousands of textile workers are on strike; The bosses are united in their drive to reduce the textile workers to slave conditions. The textile workers are divided into many unions, and none of these is strong enough, to say nothing of the great majority who are unorganized and who must be organized.

In view of the above conditions, we, the textile workers of Lawrence, in

mass meeting assembled in the Winter Garden this 6th day of February, 1925, do resolve:

1.—That we will resist all wage cuts and speeding-up systems and call upon our brothers and sisters to organize and fight the wage cuts and speeding-up systems.

2.—That we will work for amalgamating all existing unions into one industrial union of all textile workers.

3.—That we pledge ourselves to assist our striking fellow-workers and to join them in the struggle against the textile millionaires.

The Workers (Communist) Party and the Trade Union Educational League, which initiated the present united front movement and which took the lead in bringing about the demonstration in Lawrence, is working tooth and nail to establish similar committees with other workers' organizations and groups in all mill towns of New England, and to hold similar demonstrations everywhere.

Much success has already been had. The united front committee in Providence, R. I., arranged meetings for Middleboro, Mass., Sunday, Feb. 8, and for Providence Sunday, Feb. 15, among others. That the campaign in the Pawtucket Valley, Blackstone Valley, Fall River and New Bedford will soon begin to show results, is the belief of the Providence committee.

TWO DEAD, SCORE INJURED IN N. Y. SUBWAY CRASH

Blame Fog When Three Trains Come Together

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Two persons were killed, a score injured and hundreds of children and adults trampled when panic followed a triple rear-end collision of three crowded, seven-car subway trains today. The collision resulted from the heavy fog, obscuring the tracks, which run above the surface at the point of the collision. The crash was the most serious of several resulting from the fog.

Struggling, fighting passengers striving to leave the wrecked trains contributed to a panic that menaced other lives.

Three ambulances were sent to the scene, with police and firemen reserves to aid in getting the injured from the smashed cars.

Nine Hurt in Brooklyn. Nine persons were hurt when two elevated trains went together in Brooklyn. Four other persons were injured when a subway train and an elevated train met in Long Island city.

A dozen trans-Atlantic liners were held up at quarantine because they could not negotiate the Narrows.

Give Million For Embassy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—A bill appropriating \$1,200,000 for a new American embassy building at Tokio was approved today by the senate foreign relations committee.

SENATORS SLAM MUSSELMAN PACT

Declare Treaty Is Not Good for U. S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The senate foreign relations committee late today considered the Lausanne treaty with Turkey which has been pigeon-holed for more than a year.

The treaty would establish full diplomatic relations with Turkey, broken off during the war.

Upon invitation of Senator Borah, republican, of Idaho, chairman, Senator King, democrat, of Utah, appeared before the committee in opposition to the treaty, declaring it was "unfair to the United States."

After more than an hour's discussion, the committee failed to reach an agreement and postponed until Wednesday further consideration of the treaty.

Your Policy Must Be Buy a Policy

Washington Solons Out for Nice Picking Quizzing Big Trusts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Two gigantic federal investigations, one into the General Electric company's trust activities, and the other into the tobacco industry, appeared certain this afternoon when the senate began consideration of the Norris and Ernst resolutions.

The investigation were linked when Senator Norris, republican of Nebraska, offered his electric trust resolution as an amendment to the tobacco inquiry proposed by Senator Ernst, republican, of Kentucky. Both investigations would be conducted by the federal trade commission.

MILITANTS ATTENTION!

The Chicago Trade Union Educational League is arranging several campaigns which will require the services of about a hundred people for the distribution of leaflets.

If you recognize the necessity of the battle against the labor bureaucrats volunteer for this work. Get in touch with Martin Abern, Room 303, 166 W. Washington St. or Tom Bell, 1113 W. Washington Blvd. Send in your name, address, and phone number.

Socialist-Laborite Helps Raise Imperialist Agent to Earldom in Britain

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL

TODAY, King George V., the titular head of British imperialism, plans to advance his loyal Field Marshal Lord Allenby to an earldom. It was Allenby who recently helped save Egypt for the British empire. He held it with the usual bloody British methods, aided by prisons and executions.

But Allenby didn't do the job alone. His chief supporter was James Ramsay MacDonald, Britain's late labor premier, whose foreign policies were so suited to British imperialist rule that it is declared Stanley Baldwin, as premier, and Austen Chamberlain, as foreign secretary, in the present conservative cabinet in London found no reason to modify the position which MacDonald had taken with regard to Egypt.

It was Lord Allenby personally that persuaded MacDonald, against the protests of British workers, to champion the cause of British control of the Sudan, with a military protectorate over Egypt and the guardianship of the Suez Canal. British labor forced MacDonald to recognize Soviet Russia; it forced his government to drop the attack on the editor of the Communist Workers' Weekly. But at no time were the workers in England able to turn MacDonald a hairsbreadth from the accepted policies of the empire in Egypt, as well as in India, China and other spheres of British foreign influence.

It is therefore on the shoulders of the MacDonald government, that illusioned workers put into power, that Allenby rises from a lord to an earl; on the shoulders of MacDonald whose feet rest on the bones of murdered Egyptians, on the temporarily defeated aspirations of the Egyptian peoples.

Writing in the New York Times, Sunday, February 8, Frederick Cunliffe Owen, presumably a Britisher, tells why Allenby is showered with the gifts of the British rulers, in words as follows:

"Perhaps one of the principal services rendered by Lord Allenby in connection with the Egyptian situation, and one which has heretofore received but little attention, was his conversion of James Ramsay MacDonald to the vital necessity and policy of English predominance in Egypt and in the Sudan."

British imperialism gives its greatest rewards to those who advance its foreign policies. It may be that MacDonald, Thomas, the Snowdens, Henderson and the rest may yet be knighted.

But the MacDonald allies of imperialist rule are caught between the growing power of the British Communist Party on the one hand and the Egyptian Communist Party on the other; both moving under the guidance of the Communist International.

"MacDonald and Thomas do not express the wishes of the working masses of this country, just as your government has nothing to do with the toiling masses of your country," was the recently sent message of the Communist Party of Great Britain to the Egyptian peoples. "Continue your fight! Let us work together for the creation of a real commonwealth; to emancipate the workers upon the principle of equality without any distinction of race, color or creed."

When the workers realize that Allenby has become an earl thru the aid of the so-called "socialists" of MacDonald's labor party, then British toilers, as well as labor in Egypt, India, and elsewhere thruout the British empire, will recognize more than ever the necessity of a revolutionary organization to wage the Communist struggle for power, at home as well as in the colonies. Let King George the Fifth make his earls while he may. The revolutionary masses, once in motion, will quickly topple them all into dust.

HOUSE CURTAILS TALK ON POSTAL PAY RAISE BILL

House Bill Draws Fire of Newspapers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—According to present plans the new postal workers' salary increase and postal rate raise bill, presented to the house by the post office committee, will be driven thru the house under a special rule curtailing debate. Amendments are expected to be limited to those introduced by the post office committee.

The bill was attacked by the newspaper publishers as soon as it was placed before the house by the committee. They objected on the ground that it raised the zone rates on second class mail.

Instead of the salary increase being retroactive to July 1, as the senate postal bill provided, the house bill makes the raise retroactive only to Jan. 1, 1925.

The house postal bill, if passed, will have to go to a conference between representatives of the senate and the house to settle differences between the Moss bill passed by the senate, and the house bill. It is probable that the raise for the postal workers will still be hanging fire when congress adjourns.

When you buy, get an "Ad" for the DAILY WORKER.

Nome Recovering from Diphtheria Epidemic

NOME, Alaska, Feb. 9.—Nome today faced the most cheerful outlook since the diphtheria epidemic broke out.

Dr. Curtis Welch, in charge of the fight against the epidemic, reported conditions were slowly improving. No new cases were reported and the sick were reported recovering.

Prospects were bright for the arrival of a fresh supply of antitoxin—this time via air route. Preparations were nearly complete for the flight of a plane carrying more serum from Fairbanks. It was expected to stop at Ruby and Kaltag. Temperatures of 30 below zero were reported along the route.

On the Way From England!

The following shipment of the latest pamphlets will be in our hands within the next few days—

- Rush in Your Orders Now!
- Work Among Women35 cents a copy
- Decline of Capitalism, by Varga.....35 cents a copy
- Between the Fourth and Fifth Congress (A report of the E. C. of the C. I.).....35 cents a copy
- Report of the Fifth Congress of the Communist International70 cents a copy
- The Communist International (No. 7) (Magazine, \$2.50 a year, \$1.25 six months)25 cents a copy

Here are the latest publications from Europe (we have received a limited number only) for which the sole agent in this country is

THE DAILY WORKER
Literature Department
1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Illinois

RIFFS CONTINUE TO HOLD SPAIN'S TROOPS AT BAY

Moslems Warn Allies Against Interference

TANGIER, Morocco, Feb. 9.—Spain now has 200,000 men in western Morocco fighting the Riffs, led by prince Mahmed Ben Abdel Krim, brother of the sultan. The Spanish troops have not been able to blockade the Riffs, who have free access to Tangier, which they claim they could capture at will. It is declared that Spain would need 1,000,000 men to successfully blockade the Riffs.

Two thousand Moslem delegates to the Khilafat conference meeting recently at Balgaum, India, passed a resolution condemning the Spanish attack on the Riffs, and warning England and France against attempts to intervene against the Riffs on the side of Spain.

The resolution declares:—

"This conference offers its warmest congratulations to the heroes of Riffs, who under their gallant and intrepid chief, Ghazi Amir Abdul Krim, have so bravely defended their liberties and whose glorious feats of arms have filled the world with admiration and astonishment. This conference condemns the unrighteous and wanton attack of Spaniards on Riffs and the barbarous atrocities committed by them during the course of the war.

"The conference further warns England and France that any attempt on their part to deprive the Riffs of the fruits of their hard-earned success and to crush their liberties as is foreshadowed in the recent utterances of their ministers will be treated as an act of hostility towards the Moslems of the world."

The chamber of deputies of France has granted Marshal Lyautey additional credits of 5,000,000 francs to be used by the French in Morocco to prepare for war against the Riffs. The government of Syria has given this money for the upkeep of French troops there, but the chamber voted to use the money to prepare against the Riffs in Morocco.

The Communists voted in a body against the war appropriation. All the other parties, including the socialist deputies, voted to send more troops to the colonial possession.

COOLIDGE FAILS TO PUT CHARLES WARREN ACROSS

His Steamroller Runs Into Red Tape Bog

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—With a bitter fight threatened by a democratic-insurgent coalition, the senate judiciary committee today unexpectedly postponed final action on the nomination of Charles B. Warren of Detroit, as attorney general to succeed Harlan F. Stone.

The committee discussed the appointment in secret session for two hours and then adjourned without having reached a decision.

Members of the committee declined to comment on the reason for the delay. Senator Sterling, republican of South Dakota, acting chairman said the nomination would be considered again at another meeting. This was an unusual procedure and indicated further delay in the committee's final action.

Indications were the nomination would be tied up indefinitely despite administration efforts to force early confirmation.

Open Forum, Sunday Night, Lodge Room, Ashland Auditorium.

SECTION OF THE TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

UNION MEMBERS EXPELLED BY W. H. HUTCHESON

Tried and True Union Men Got No Trial

The names below are a list of the victims of Czar Hutcheson's expulsion policy. His lieutenants boast that this is only a beginning. All of these victims are old-time members, many of them were active in the union when Hutcheson was still in daddies. They were expelled without a trial.

If there is any fight in the membership of the carpenters' union they will resent the czaristic rule of Hutcheson and demand the immediate reinstatement of the expelled good union men. If not, they had better shut up, saw wood and do just what Hutcheson tells them to do, or else they will be next.

In Los Angeles, Local No. 158, two business agents, J. W. Walker and Fred Miller, and one trustee, E. N. Diebler, were expelled along with A. Renner, A. Nelson, A. Abramson and D. Z. McClure.

Sixteen Los Angeles Victims. In Los Angeles Local No. 1976, the secretary, J. Reiss; the business agent, N. Karploff and Members L. Babin and M. Bragin were expelled. In Local 424, A. Super; in Local 1848, Brother Correll, and in Local No. 884, Brothers Castner, H. Jacques and J. Newman were expelled. All without a trial, remember.

The Five in Chicago. In Chicago, Local No. 181, five members were expelled, including Niels Kjar, A. T. Jacobson, Matt Peterson, Nick Olson and Andrew Westerson.

Detroit and Philadelphia. In Detroit Michigan, Hutcheson has expelled and had a capitalist court issue an injunction against Wm. Reynolds, president of Local 2140, and vice-president of the Detroit district council.

In Philadelphia, the business agent of Local No. 8, F. W. Burgess, who is also delegate to the Philadelphia district council, is expelled. And merely for daring to oppose Hutcheson in the recent election. All without trial, remember.

Members of the Carpenters' Union, do you want these men reinstated? If so, what are you doing? What is your local doing to accomplish their reinstatement? Let us know and we will publish it on this page.

LEFT TURNS

Now look at the militant painters. You can see they are smart, because they are well red. And you can't brush aside this statement because it certainly is true that they add a lot of color to the movement.

IT'S REMARKABLE, BUT—

Everytime the left wing activities are mentioned in the executive offices of the A. F. of L. it just makes Wm. Green.

HERE'S THE REASON—

When you order a bundle of this issue of the DAILY WORKER containing the T. U. E. L. page, you have a lot of fine paper for wrapping—the trade union fakers.

ONE OF THESE FINE ELECTION DAYS—

The reactionary electricians are in for an awful shock when the left wing has the volts.

TEMPORARILY—

The shoe workers in the east are under the bosses' heels. But they are the sole of the trade union movement there and they will run their industry some day cause they stick to the last.

WHICH REMINDS US—

Some trade union leaders must have had training as baseball umpires, because— They force the workers to make at least three strikes before they call them out.

BUT—

If you haven't read the article by Jack Johnstone in the February issue of the Workers' Monthly called "The Pan-American Fig Leaf," then you don't know the naked truth underlying his statements. You had better get it.

IT'S CERTAINLY TRUE, THAT—

Trade union bureaucrats feed on the poor cheese who supports them.

TOOT! TOOT!

The railroad workers are one group in the left wing that hasn't gathered up steam yet.

But when they get further wage cuts, just watch them rail at their leaders, and become conductors of a militant campaign, to break the power of their misleaders, so they can run the road.

No fare—this is where we stop with

WALT CARMON.

WHAT IS WRONG IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY AND THE WAY OUT FOR THE MINERS

By Freeman Thompson and John Watt

(There is great unemployment and consequent suffering among the union miners in the bituminous coal fields. At the conference with the operators' association held in Jacksonville, Florida, last year when a three-year agreement was signed by the officials of the United Mine Workers of America, John L. Lewis agreed with the operators that the industry must be "deflated." He accepted the operators' scheme of starving out some 200,000 miners. This was his solution of the miners' problem.

Freeman Thompson, president of Sub-district 4, of District 12, state of Illinois, and John J. Watt, secretary, have a different view of the problem. They take issue with this plan of driving out men who have spent their lives digging coal. They analyze conditions in the coal fields, explode several of the pet theories of the coal operators and the reactionary officials and set forth the left wing program for the mining industry.

The following series of articles contain a wealth of material dealing with technical but highly interesting facts having a vital bearing on the subject as well as a militant program.—Ed. Note.)

Article I.

An organized movement is now being conducted by the coal operators and organizations that favor the "open shop" drive, to frame the minds of the workers to accept a reduction in wages so that the four competitive districts, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania may be able to compete against the non-union districts south of the Ohio river, who they claim on account of a wage scale that is considerably lower than our wage scale, are able to take the markets that formerly belong to the four competitive states.

The Illinois operators, associations of commerce, etc., seem confined to having the miners of Illinois accept a wage reduction and similar moves have been made in other states, but the mine workers are standing firm, knowing that a reduced wage scale is not the remedy and will only put them in a much worse plight than they now are in, as a reduced wage scale would not increase the amount of coal used, nor would it prevent those who are working in the non-union districts (who have not the benefit of a union to protect them) from accepting further reduction in the wages they are now receiving, so in the end of such an experiment the mine workers would be face-to-face with the same problem that they now have.

Wages and Coal Prices

The scale of wages paid to the mine workers in the state of Illinois is not responsible for the sub-normal demand for coal, neither can the sub-normal demand for Illinois coal be laid to the door of "competing districts," to the contrary, the government in a report issued on January 10th, 1925, explains the reasons for sub-normal demand for Illinois coal and the reasons we believe are logical and food for thought for all mine workers.

However, before going into the reasons given by the government for sub-normal demand for Illinois coal, we wish to clear your minds of the operator's "nightmare" called "cheap Kentucky coal" that is taking our markets away from us. Many of you we know, believe that the reason you are not employed is due to "cheap Kentucky coal" that is flooding Illinois, this however is not altogether the case.

"Cheap Kentucky Coal"

For your benefit we have made a partial survey of certain points within and near to Illinois in regards to non-union competition and the letters we have received from these points speak for themselves and cannot be disputed. We have written to the other side for this information, the letters all being of similar nature, asking for practically the same information, and addressed to the secretaries of the various chambers of commerce, therefore we shall quote the letter to these secretaries and their replies thereto, which we ask that you carefully read and study:

Springfield, Illinois, October 30, 1924. Chamber of Commerce, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Dear Sirs: I note in the Chicago Journal of Commerce where considerable Eastern Kentucky coal is being used in Cedar Rapids. I am after information concerning this matter. Will you furnish me with figures of what it costs to buy coal in Eastern Kentucky and also the freight rates per ton from there to Cedar Rapids, also the figures on Central Illinois coal?

I am enclosing a clipping of the Chicago Coal Market which will give you an idea of what I am trying to find out in regards to the Cedar Rapids market. You will note that the freight rate from Eastern Kentucky to Chicago is \$2.16 and coal, Lump \$2.75, total per ton \$4.91. Central Illinois freight rate is \$1.65, coal \$2.75, total \$4.40.

Any other information as to why Kentucky coal is sold in your vicinity will be appreciated. I am, very truly yours,

JOHN J. WATT, Secy-Treas. Here is the Reply Addressed to Secretary Watt. Cedar Rapids, Iowa, November 21, 1924.

Dear Sirs:— Sometime ago you requested us to furnish information and figures on the cost in Cedar Rapids of Eastern Kentucky and Illinois Central coal.

We referred this matter to our traffic department and received the following information:

Upon inquiry I find that considerable coal from Eastern Kentucky is used in Cedar Rapids, and a relatively small amount of Central Illinois coal. The reason given is that Eastern Kentucky coal is more efficient, and consumers are demanding coal that gives the most heat for the money invested.

The attached letter refers to rates from Eastern Kentucky to Chicago as being \$3.09 to Chicago. The present rate to Cedar Rapids is \$5.15 per ton via the shortest route. This rate is high in comparison to rates to other Iowa points, for example, the rate to Waterloo, Marshalltown and Des Moines is \$4.53 per ton, and the rate to Mason City is \$4.88 per ton. This rate discrepancy will be corrected.

The price of coal at Cedar Rapids is not uniform at all dealers, but the prevailing prices are:

Eastern Kentucky\$11.00
Central Illinois 8.50

These prices include delivery at all points in the city and placing of coal in consumer's bins or cellar. You will note that there is a margin of about \$2.50 between Eastern Kentucky and Central Illinois coal.

Yours respectfully,
Chamber of Commerce,
Chas. D. Marson, Sec'y.
Here is a Reply from St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Sirs:— In compliance with your request of the 15th inst., we take pleasure in giving you below the carload rates on bituminous coal to St. Paul, Minn., from respective districts. We regret very much that we cannot give you the cost at the mines or the selling price in this vicinity.

Northern Illinois\$2.61.....\$2.44
Central Illinois 3.10..... 2.93
Southern Illinois 3.75..... 3.49
Western Kentucky 4.00..... 3.87
Eastern Kentucky 4.86

(Via Certain Routes)
Eastern Kentucky 5.40
(Rate prescribed by Interstate Commerce Commission)
Arkansas (Group 9) 4.37
West Virginia 5.55

If there are any further rates which you desire we will gladly furnish same to you upon request.

Yours very truly,
H. Mueller, Traffic Director.
Here is a Reply from Bloomington, Illinois.

December 8, 1924.

Dear Sirs:— We have your letter of the 6th requesting information to coal used in Bloomington. We are unable to advise you the amount of coal used in Bloomington but for your information wish to advise the present rate from Springfield, Illinois is \$1.42 per ton and from Lincoln \$1.14 per ton. Lump coal from these two points sells at an average of \$6.00 per ton. The rate from Eastern Kentucky points is \$3.19 to \$3.34 per ton and from Virginia fields \$3.34 to 3.41 per ton. This coal sells from \$7.50 to \$8.00.

In this connection we might state that the Bloomington association of commerce has filed with the Illinois commerce commission a complaint against the present rates from Springfield and Lincoln and this case is being heard at the present time in Chicago. We no doubt will be granted some reduction and at the present time we are unable to state just what rate will be granted.

Yours very truly,
Bloomington Association of Commerce,
E. L. Henninger, Mgr. Traffic Bureau.
And Here is a Reply Received from Decatur, Illinois.

January 9th, 1925.

Dear Sirs:— As near as we can determine there are in the neighborhood of 35,000 tons of Kentucky coal consumed annually at Decatur, about one-half of this quantity going to foundries and gas plants, the balance being utilized in domestic consumption. As far as I can determine the price of Eastern Kentucky coal, which is used here, ranges from \$2.75 to \$3.25 per ton and the freight rate is from \$3.19 to \$3.34 per ton.

The price at the mine in Springfield field, I am informed ranges from \$2.75 to \$3.25 per ton and the freight rate from Lincoln and Springfield is \$1.10. So far as I can find the mine

at Niantic is shut down and the movement from Danyville and Taylorville is negligible. There appears to be a material increase in the use of Kentucky coal here and I am advised that Kentucky has almost entirely supplanted Southern Illinois coal in this market. However, as a matter of information, this situation may be somewhat affected by the fact that fuel oil is becoming quite a factor for domestic use. I trust that the information herein outlined, which covers the situation in a general way, is of value to you.

Yours very truly,
M. J. Brion, Mgr. Traffic Bureau.
Here is Another Letter from Decatur, Illinois.

January 15, 1925.

Dear Sirs:— Referring to your letter of January 12, I am informed that the selling price of Eastern Kentucky coal at Decatur ranges from \$7.00 to \$9.00 per ton and Illinois coal from \$5.25 to \$6.25 per ton.

Yours very truly,
M. J. Brion, Mgr. Traffic Bureau.
The Riddle

In view of the prices people are willing or are forced to pay for this "CHEAP KENTUCKY COAL" the riddle is how much of a wage reduction must we miners in Illinois take to force them to buy Illinois coal, when scab coal is selling from \$2.00 to \$3.75 a ton higher than Illinois coal. Before answering this problem, remember that the solid price the miner receives for a ton of coal is \$1.08 and from that amount he must take out all expenses incurred in the mining of that coal.

At any rate the price you are receiving, (this awful war time wage that the operators keep yelling about) would not cover the difference if you gave it all back to him and some on top of that. So much for this "cheap" Kentucky competition. Now let's analyze the reasons given by the government for SUB-NORMAL DEMAND FOR ILLINOIS COAL. The report reads in part thus:

Illinois
January 10, 1925.

Market Conditions—General. "The weather continues to be and will probably remain for the next three months the chief determining factor of work time in all independent mines in Illinois.

Sub-normal demand for steam coal by industries heretofore served exclusively by Illinois mines has been quite notable throughout 1924. This condition is not explained, or at least totally, by loss of business to competing districts. To the contrary, close investigation develops the following facts:

A. Subnormal industrial activity.
B. Extensive and growing economies in coal use.
C. Some substitution of other fuels.

D. Very marked increase in the use, by smaller industrial plants, of purchased power from public utility companies, and finally

E. The rapid growth of captive and industrial output of mines. The above facts submitted in this government report cannot be contradicted as contributing to the sub-normal demand for coal, each fact given is a story in itself, but should be defined briefly in order to show the effect it is having on the sub-normal coal consumption in Illinois.

Fact (A) Sub-normal Industrial Activity:

We see evidence of that in our own state, even in our immediate vicinity, factories and mills closed down or work part time only. Government reports shows that in the steel industry the recent summer, that furnaces in blast totaled only 144, as compared with 298 the previous year, and that is one industry that uses considerable coal. Shoe factories, textile mills, many closed, some working part time. This is nation wide, only such crafts as the building trades and road building have held their own and they are small users of coal. No one doubts the statement of the government on "Sub-normal industrial activity."

Fact (B) Economics in Coal Usage: Experiments in properly firing boilers on locomotives and in the industrial has tended to economize in the use of coal by industries and also in buildings and apartments more scientific arrangement of the heating apparatus so as to spread more heat over a larger area with a smaller amount of coal used. This causes lesser demand for coal.

Fact (C) Substitutions for Coal: No one will dispute the fact that electricity and oils are playing a prominent part in displacing coal both for transportation, manufacturing and domestic use.

Fact (D) Industries Purchasing Power: Industries and residences and buildings, heretofore using coal for heat and power are now being supplied with electrical power by public utility companies who have wires spread all over the state, selling power direct to such places.—This industry is displacing the use of coal to a large extent.

Two Illinois U. M. W. Locals Give Returns

Late returns in the U. M. W. of A. national election shows the following:
For President.
Divernon, Ill., O'Fallon, Ill., Local 146 Local 3621
John L. Lewis. 61 3
Geo. Voysey ... 71 13
For Vice-President.
Phil Murray ... 48 4
Arley Staples ... 73 11
For Secretary-Treasurer.
Wm. Green ... 68 6
Joe Nearing ... 54 2

EDITOR'S NOTE

Material sent in for the T. U. E. L. section not appearing in this page will be printed in tomorrow's issue.

DETROIT FAKERS' TOOL RUNS AMUCK WITH CHAIR LEG, LOSES APPETITE FOR GORE AT ONCE

DETROIT, Feb. 9.—Hutcheson's henchmen in Detroit have, in the last week, fallen back to the last line of defense, the employment of their more stupid supporters as common thugs. At a meeting of Local 19 last Monday night Andy Frohman, a member of that local with more bulk than courage or sense, made a lying statement to the effect that Reynolds, the expelled member of No. 2140, did not want a trial.

To Be Regretted.

When the statement was branded as a lie by Reynolds, this yellow cur who weighs 30 pounds more than Reynolds, broke up a chair and with a leg of it attacked Reynolds. He got in one blow with his club and then Reynolds and everyone in reach got to him simultaneously. He got away without any very serious injury, which is to be regretted, and has since shown no disposition to fight Hutcheson's battles with chair legs. He is entirely unequipped for any other sort of struggle.

Many old reactionaries who have not attended meetings for years, some with very good reasons for staying away, are being rounded up by the machine and used to bolster up the autocratic rule of President Ball of Local Union 19.

These old harpies have all at once felt a supreme concern for the union, and take the attitude that any ideas later than 1880 or any militant struggle must be fatal to the organization. The fossils and a few lickspittles such as Sharrock and Fish constitute the sole support of the stool-pigeon Botterill.

The meeting of the district council on Thursday, Feb. 5, was guarded by three cops and watched over by Lawler Carson of Indianapolis, who seems to have taken up permanent residence here. Reynolds was granted the floor by Sharrock, in spite of the injunction, and read an appeal which he is sending to Hutcheson. Reynolds prefaced the reading of the appeal by branding as malicious lies all those statements that he would not appeal his case, or that he did not want a trial.

He stated that the constitution forbids the circulation of "begging letters" and that this appeal instead of being a "begging letter" was an emphatic demand that the constitution be observed and his rights be restored.

No "Democracy" Here. When Brown, of Local 2140, inquired of the chair what steps were required to remove the president from office, the chair, President Sharrock, refused to answer. A committee from 1191 instructed by that local to take up the matter of lifting the injunction against Reynolds was refused the floor in case they wished to speak on "any phase of the Reynolds matter."

In Detroit at present, a majority in every local union and a majority of the delegates to the district council are behind Reynolds in his fight for reinstatement. In Local Union 1805 and the district council, where the would-be czar, Sharrock, reigns as president, this renegade and tool of reaction blocks the will of the majority by autocratic rulings from which he recognizes no appeal.

In Local 19, an old reactionary, President Ball, has consistently defeated the will of the majority by the same method. He is now under charges and will be up for trial this coming week. All other local unions have gone on record unanimously, to support Reynolds and to repudiate the unconstitutional action of the general executive board.

League Building Trades Militants Fight Wage Cut

The building trades of Kansas City, Mo., are facing a threatened cut of 12 per cent. The employers feel that due to the ruinous jurisdictional strike between the carpenters and the sheet metal workers, called last year by Wm. L. Hutcheson, has demoralized the unions so much that they can put it over.

The rank and file, however, think differently about it, they are beginning to see the need for a united front of building trades workers as the only means to stop the ever increasing encroachment of the contractors. Some of the leaders wanted to talk the proposed cut over with the employers but the rank and file would not allow it. They are accepting the slogan of the T. U. E. L.: "Strike Against Wage Cuts!"

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UNIONS, BASIS OF NEW ORDER, NEED A PARTY

Craft and Industrial Union Limitations

By N. LENIN.

While capitalism transmits a heritage to socialism of century old craft and trade distinctions among the workers, it, at the same time brings out the trade unions within which, in time, can and will develop broader industrial forms embracing whole industries; and which will abolish all trade and craft distinctions, eventually bridge the gulf between intellectual and manual labor. The workers then become universally educated, trained and equipped to accomplish all their necessary tasks.

Communism tends toward and must accomplish this, but thru a long process of development. To go into raptures over this inevitable growth and to expect these industrial unions of themselves to grow into a full fledged and perfect Communist society is as criminally foolish as to expect a four-year-old girl to become a mother. At the best, this is ridiculous and puerile, and at worst, a nasty crime.

Realism Needed—Not Fantasy.

We should and must begin to construct Communist society, not out of fantastic notions nor from artificially and man-created materials, but from such materials as are at hand and inherited from capitalist society. It is self-evident that this is a difficult task to accomplish, but any other means to achieve this end is pure circumvention and unworthy of serious consideration.

The trade unions in the early period of capitalism represented a great advance by the working class, during the transition from their helpless and unorganized condition to the beginning of class unity.

When a higher form of class unity of the proletariat begins to develop the revolutionary political party of the proletariat would be unworthy of its name if it failed to understand how to connect their leaders with the working class and the masses in one integral whole.

It is inevitable that the trade unions will show reactionary craft narrowness and conservative characteristics. But there can be no other process of development of the proletariat than thru the trade unions and the reciprocal influence of the working class party.

Functions of Communists in Trade Unions.

The conquest of political power by the proletariat is a tremendous step forward. The mission of the party is to educate the trade unions to use new tactics instead of old ones to lead them, and at the same time to remember that the unions are and will be for a long time "schools of Communism" and preparatory schools for the realization of the proletarian dictatorship.

The unions are necessary to achieve the solidarity of the workers in order to take over the administration of all the industries of the entire country by the working class as a whole and not by the individual trade or industrial unions.

Patient Leadership Required. Even under the proletarian dictatorship some forms of reaction are unavoidable within the trade unions. Not to understand this means not to have the slightest conception of the fundamental conditions obtaining in the transition period from capitalism to Communism.

To fear this backwardness of the trade unions, to attempt to circumvent it, to try to escape, is nonsensical and indicates a lack of faith in the role which the proletarian vanguard must assume as the instructor, the leader, and the beacon which attracts to the new life the lowest strata and the backward elements of the masses, the working class and peasantry.

To postpone, however, the realization of the dictatorship of the proletariat, until the last reactionary trade unionist or workman relinquishes his craft or trade union bias, would be a profound mistake.

The Art of Politics.

The art of politics, the proper understanding by Communists of their problems, consists in correctly considering and discounting the conditions and the moment when the proletarian vanguard may successfully conquer political power; to be able to immediately obtain sufficient support from the non-proletarian elements of the laboring masses, and afterward to be able to safeguard and maintain their power and to extend it, educating, leading and attracting the whole laboring masses.

Help Insure THE DAILY WORKER for 1925!

"NOT GUILTY," BY BLATCHFORD, WANTED BY I. W. W. PRISONER

A fellow worker in Walla Walla penitentiary, one of the numerous I. W. W. prisoners, wants a copy of Robert Blatchford's book, "Not Guilty." Can any reader of the T. U. E. L. section supply this want? The book is out of print as far as we know. If you have a copy, donate it to the cause. Send it in to the T. U. E. L. office, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill., and we will forward it to this victim of the class struggle.

A MINER TELLS HOW FARRINGTON STOLE ELECTION

Crooked Tellers and Duplicate Ballots

By A COAL MINER.

Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois miners, each election becomes more expert in stealing the election for himself and his slate. Last year they were satisfied to erase the cross for the left wing candidate and mark in one for the administration candidate.

Had Duplicate Ballots.

This is rather crude, however. So this year Farrington's henchmen were supplied with a duplicate set of ballots and tally sheet, so all they had to do was to agree among themselves how many votes they would allow the progressive candidate, prepare the falsified ballots before election and proceed to change the ballot boxes.

Of course, this necessitated control of the tellers and Farrington, also most of the miners in the district are opposed to him, controls a sufficient number of locals to steal enough votes to count himself into office.

Bare-Faced Stealing

A good example of this was exposed in my own local 224, of Lincoln, Ill. The tellers reported that Joe Tumulty, the progressive candidate for district board member, only received 26 votes as against Joker Young's, Farrington candidate, 185. However, 78 men in the mine where I work signed a petition that they had voted for Tumulty.

At the meeting of local 224, Brother Tumulty condemned the fraudulent election. There were not very many present, considering the size of our membership, but when Tumulty asked all those who had voted for him to stand up, 58 of the few present stood up as having voted for him. So you see, comrades, the real fight we have on our hands. But we are getting stronger, more mature. We have licked Farrington in two elections and the next one we will make sure that he cannot count himself in.

We, of course, contested the election and our representatives went over the ballots and found that almost every one had been marked by the same person. The hand writing being the same.

Build the DAILY WORKER!

Jensen Uses Slick Trick to Put Over His Scab Agreement

Last year President Hutcheson and Harry Jensen, president of the carpenters' district council, signed a Landis award "open shop" agreement without consulting the membership. It took away the right to strike and abandoned many working conditions which were the result of many hard fought victories.

Now the carpenters are voting whether or not they will accept a compromise wage increase of from \$1.25 to \$1.37½ per hour. Most of the skilled trades in Chicago have been receiving for the past year \$1.50 per hour. This wage increase offered to the carpenters carries a joker with it; to accept the wage increase means that they also accept the agreement.

Of course, most of the rank and file do not know of this subtle maneuver. The T. U. E. L. is carrying on a propaganda against the acceptance of the agreement. The DAILY WORKER, carrying a story on the agreement, will be sold and distributed at the local meetings on the days on which the vote is taken.

Red Revel Masquerade Ball, 37 South Ashland Avenue
Corner of Monroe and Ashland Blvd.
February 28.

Leninism or Trotskyism

(Continued from last issue)
Comrade Lenin explained the matter to Comrade Trotsky:

"Martov defends the education of the peasantry (who are carrying on a revolutionary struggle against aristocracy) by the liberals (who betrayed the peasantry to the aristocracy). This is nothing else than the substitution of liberalism for Marxism, it is nothing more or less than liberalism disguised in Marxist phrases. . . . The struggle between menshevism and Bolshevism is indissolubly bound up with this actuality, for it is here the struggle between the support lent to the liberals (on the part of the mensheviks) and the overthrow of the hegemony of the liberals over the peasantry (by the Bolsheviks). Thus the attempt to explain away our dissensions by the influence of the intelligentsia, the immaturity of the proletariat, etc., is merely a naive and childish repetition of liberal fairy tales."

"We see that 'Trotsky came to Lenin' by means of telling the international proletariat liberal fairy tales on Leninism."

"A chasm lies between our standpoint and Martov's standpoint, and this chasm between the views of various 'intellectuals' merely reflects, despite Trotsky's opinions to the contrary, the chasm which actually existed in the year 1905, between two classes, that is, between the revolutionary fighting proletariat and the treacherous bourgeoisie."

"This is what Comrade Trotsky, according to Lenin, did not comprehend about Bolshevism. . . . But if he did not comprehend this, did he comprehend anything about it at all?"

"Trotsky distorts Bolshevism, for he has never been able to form any definite views on the role played by the proletariat in the Russian bourgeois revolution."

Comrade Lenin, after characterizing Trotsky's whole representation of Bolshevism to the uninformed German workers as a refined breach of faith, closed his characterization with the following words:
"In 1903, Trotsky was a menshevik, he left the mensheviks in 1904, returned to the mensheviks in 1905, brandishing ultra-revolutionary phrases the while, and again turned his back upon the mensheviks in 1906; at the end of 1906 he defended the election alliance with the cadets (thus actually siding with the mensheviks again), and in the spring of 1907 he declared at the London congress that 'the difference between him and Rosa Luxemburg was rather a difference of individual shading than of political tendency.' Trotsky plagiarizes today from the ideas of one fraction, tomorrow from those of the other, and thus regards himself as a being superior to both fractions. Theoretically, Trotsky does not agree with the liquidators and Otsoviks on any single question, but in actual practice he is entirely in agreement with the Golos and Vperjod group (that is, with the supporters of bourgeois influence over the proletariat, L. K.). I must declare that Trotsky represents his fraction only, and enjoys a certain amount of faith exclusively on the part of the Otsoviks and liquidators." (Compl. works XI-2, 292, 293, 296, 307, 308.)

1912.
The year 1912 was a year of changes. In January the Bolsheviks broke off the last remains of organizational connections with the mensheviks, and formed their own purely Bolshevik Central Committee at their own Bolshevik conference (at Prague). They excluded the liquidators from the party and proclaimed a program of revolutionary action. After the bloc with the Mensheviks, a stormy wave of proletarian movement arose, for the first time since 1905. This movement appropriated the program and tactics of the Bolsheviks in their entirety. The "Bolshevik epidemic" (to use the malicious term coined by the mensheviks at the time) began to spread, and presently gained the final victory. The awakening labor movement removed the liquidators systematically from every position which they had contrived to gain during the previous sorrowful years of counter-revolution. This was the beginning of the revolutionary attack under the leadership of the Bolsheviks, under the leadership of the Bolsheviks—an attack which led to barricade fighting in Leningrad as early as the middle of 1914.

What was the attitude adopted by Comrade Trotsky with regard to these decisive events? Did this wave of revolutionary uplift, this strengthening of the labor movement, perhaps induce Comrade Trotsky to abandon the standpoint of an agent of menshevism, held by him during the preceding years of disintegration and decay? Did his ultra-left theory of "permanent revolution" after lying unused for years in his drawer, perhaps aid him to break the bonds fettering him to counter-revolutionary menshevism?

No. Comrade Trotsky remained true to himself and—to the menshevik liquidators.
He replied to the organizational development and establishment of the Bolshevik Party by a closer alliance with the mensheviks in their struggle against Bolshevism. It was due to his endeavors that the so-called "August bloc" came into being; this bloc was the alliance and organizational mustering of every non-Bolshevik and anti-Bolshevik group and sub-group.

"This bloc," writes Lenin, "is composed of lack of principle, hypocrisy, and empty phrases. . . . The basis of this bloc is evident. The liquidators receive full liberty to proceed as before and Comrade Trotsky covers them by the revolutionary phrase, which costs him nothing and binds him to nothing." (Compl. works, XII-1, p. 94, April 1912.)
On the orders of this bloc Comrade

64-PAGE PAMPHLET ON LENINISM OR TROTSKYISM NOW IN PREPARATION

This installment is part of a pamphlet "Leninism or Trotskyism" now in preparation. It includes articles by three outstanding figures in the Russian Communist Party: G. Zinoviev, I. Stalin and C. Kameniev, to form a most timely and important contribution to a discussion of world interest. The pamphlet will be of 64 pages, selling at 20 cents and will be ready at the conclusion of this serial publication.

Trotsky spread abroad even more slanders than before against the Bolshevik leaders of the proletarian advance then beginning. Comrade Lenin characterized Trotsky's writings at that time as "deceiving and misleading the whole working class." With regard to an article written by Trotsky for the German workers, Lenin wrote that it represented "such a copulation of unconsidered self-praise and sententious lies that there can be no doubt but that the liquidatory commission to write this article was placed in competent hands." (Ibid. p. 93.)

But perhaps Comrade Trotsky was only in agreement with the enemies of the Bolsheviks as far as the Bolshevik organization was concerned, perhaps there was still some difference between him and the mensheviks, the servants of the liberals, in questions referring to the tasks, the aims and the tactics of the rising proletarian movement, in questions referring to the tasks, aims and tactics of the new revolution? Let us ask Lenin again:

"Trotsky abused the conference in every key, and assured the good people that 'the struggle for the right of combination' was the basis of the events on the Lena and their after-effects that 'this demand stands and will continue to stand as central point of the revolutionary mobilization of the proletariat.' Scarcely had a week passed away, and these miserable phrases, ground out of the same machine which supplies the liquidators with their phrases, were blown away like dust."

"It is only the liberal chatterboxes and the liberal labor politicians," continues Lenin, "who are capable of placing the right of combination in the center of the revolutionary mobilization."

Lenin then compares the policy pursued by the liquidators and by Comrade Trotsky with the revolutionary Bolshevik policy of the Petersburg proletariat.
"The proletariat of Petersburg," writes Lenin, "has grasped that the new revolutionary struggle is not to be carried on for the sake of one single right (the right of combination, L. K.), but for the liberty of the whole people. The proletariat of Petersburg has grasped that the evil must be attacked at its center, at its source, that the whole system of czarist reactionary Russia must be destroyed. The proletariat of Petersburg has grasped that it is a piece of ridiculous stupidity to make this demand for the right of combination. . . . There is no greater lie than the liberal invention, repeated by the liquidators and immediately afterwards by Trotsky, that the 'struggle for the right of combination' lay at the root of the tragedy on the Lena, and of the mighty echoes awakened by this event all over the country." (Compl. works, XII-1, pp. 183, 185.)

The difference is very obvious between the Bolshevik conception of fundamental tasks and that of the mensheviks and Comrade Trotsky. But Lenin explains again and again the counter-revolutionary trend of Comrade Trotsky's conception of these tasks.
Trotsky followed Axelrod. He found himself superior to the "uncultured," "barbaric," "sectarian," "Asiatic" Bolsheviks in that he, Trotsky, is a "European," and fights "beneath the tactical flag of European social democracy." But what is the meaning of this confrontation of "Europeanism" and "European tactics" with Bolshevism? It means one thing only: renunciation of the fulfillment of the immediate revolutionary tasks in the Russia of the czar and the great landowners, and all for the sake of the parliamentary tactics of the European socialists.

"This famous 'Europeanization,'" writes Lenin, "is being talked about by Dan and Martov, Trotsky and Levitsky, and by the other liquidators, in every possible key. It is one of the main rivets securing their opportunism. Their opportunism lies in the fact that the moment which they choose for imparting a 'European,' parliamentary propagandist character to the party is precisely the moment when the party is not faced by European tasks, but by an immediate struggle on the spot. Their idea is thus to avoid the task of revolution, and to substitute revolutionary tactics by parliamentary tactics."

The little word "Europeanism," on the lips of the liquidators and Trotsky during the period between 1910 and 1914, further supplemented by the little word "barbarism" (of the Bolsheviks), served to conceal the renunciation of the revolutionary tasks and revolutionary tactics of the proletariat of Russia. Let us read what Lenin wrote in reply to such a "European" article from Comrade Trotsky's pen:

"This is the daydream of an opportunist intellectual who, in the midst of the difficult and non-European conditions facing the labor movement in Russia (Lenin wrote this article for the legal Svesda, and therefore employed legal terms; here we should

read: under the conditions imposed by the revolutionary tasks facing the labor movement in Russia. L. K.) has worked out an excellent European plan, and because he has done this, boasts of his 'Europeanism' to the whole world." (Compl. works, XII-1, pp. 222, 223, July 1924.)

These tactics, actually implying approbation of the transition of the party from the path of revolution to the path of the then peaceful European socialists, were proclaimed at the time when the new wave of revolution following the blood bath on the Lena demanded an expressly revolutionary leadership. It is possible that someone will submit the question: "How is it possible that the theory of 'permanent revolution' did not restrain Comrade Trotsky from such unrevolutionary tactics? How could he, the representative of this ultra-left theory, lend his support to such anti-revolutionary tactics, side by side with the mensheviks, during the obviously revolutionary situation from 1912 to 1914?"

But anyone putting this question would only prove that he has not yet comprehended Lenin's characterization of Trotskyism: "Right politics disguised in left phraseology."
"Examine the standpoint of the liquidators," Lenin continued to explain to the naive in the year of 1912. "The essential character of the liquidatory standpoint is artificially disguised beneath Trotsky's revolutionary phrases. The naive and entirely inexperienced are still often deceived by this disguise. . . . But the slightest closer examination immediately dispenses this self-deception." 1914.

Then came the year 1914. The revolutionary movement in the proletariat made rapid strides forward, the waves of the tempest of revolution rose higher and higher. Trotsky's viewpoint remained unchanged in the questions of the principles of revolution and the tactics of the proletarian movement. Let us read what Lenin wrote about him in the year 1914:

Comrade Trotsky has never yet possessed a definite opinion on any single earnest Marxian question; he has always crept into the breach made by this or that difference, and has oscillated from one side to another." (Compl. works, XII-2, pp. 536, 537.)

"The liquidators have their own viewpoint—a liberal and not a Marxian one. Everyone familiar with the writings of Dan, Martov, Potresov and Co. knows this viewpoint. But Trotsky has no viewpoint, never has had one; he has merely transitions and flittings from the liberals to the Marxists and back again, fragments of words and sounding phrases, swing here and there. . . . In reality, Trotsky's resounding, confused and empty phrases, so misleading to the untrained worker, serve solely for the defense of the liquidators; Trotsky accomplishes this by preserving silence on the question of illegality (that is, of the revolutionary organization and policy of the working class, L. K.), by endeavoring to convince us that a labor policy does not exist amongst us at all (that is, no endeavor on the part of the mensheviks to subordinate the labor movement to the cadets, etc. L. K.). Comrade Trotsky addresses a special and lengthy sermon to the seven deputies, headed by Tschaidis, instructing them as to the cleverest methods of carrying out the policy of rejection of illegality and of the party." (Lenin, XII-2, pp. 410 to 413.)

Then came the tempestuous months of the year of 1914. The labor movement advanced from political and economic strikes to armed demonstrations, only interrupted by the mobilization of the army. In July the workers of Petersburg were already at the barricades. It was necessary to strike a balance, it was necessary to show to the working class the political currents and tendencies emerging from illegality and from the influence of the refugees from abroad, in order that they might carry on their movement further. Lenin wrote a comprehensive article and had it published in May, 1914, in the Bolshevik periodical, Prosvetschenje (Enlightenment). Here he drew the balance of the ten years of struggle between Bolshevism and Trotskyism, the struggle which we have followed in its various stages:

"The old participants in Russia's Marxist movement know Trotsky's figure very well; there is no need to say anything about him to them. But the younger generation of workers does not know him, for he represents a certain type. At the time of the old Iskra (1901-1903), people of this type oscillated between the economists and the Iskra group."
"When we speak of the liquidators, we so designate a certain ideological tendency rooted in menshevism and economism. . . . a tendency closely bound up with the policy and ideology of a certain class, the liberal bourgeoisie."
"These people 'explain' that they are above the fractions, but the sole basis for this assertion is that they take their ideas from one fraction today, from another tomorrow."
"Trotsky was an open adherent of the Iskra from 1901 till 1903, and Rjasanov named the role played by Trotsky at the Party Congress in 1903 that of a 'Lenin's cudgel.' By the end of 1903, Trotsky was an open menshevik, he had deserted from the Iskra to the economists. He proclaimed that 'a deep chasm yawned between the old and the new Iskra.' In the years 1904-05 he left the mensheviks and maintained an irresolute attitude; at one time he co-operated with Martov (an economist), at another time he dashed up his left 'permanent revolution' again. In 1906-07 he approached the Bolsheviks, and in the spring of 1907 he declared himself in full agreement with Rosa Luxemburg."
"During the epoch of the decline he turned to the right again after lengthy 'anti-fractional' vacillations, and in

DUBUQUE, IOWA, WILL SEE SOME REAL BOLSHEVIKS

Meeting in Town of 688 Foster Voters

(Continued from page 1)
One kluxer told the writer that he subscribed for the kluxers paper through the masonic order, and that it was sold to him because it contained news of the fraternity. The masonic order here is fostering the clan under the pretense of increasing circulation for papers with news of the masons.
Taking advantage of this demoralization of the labor unions the Dubuque chamber of commerce have imported a "union buster" by the name of Ramsay. He has already succeeded in smashing the teamster's local which was fairly well organized; they were getting \$5.00 for 9 hours and truck drivers \$28 to \$30 per week. Non-union teamsters were hired for lower wages and union members blacklisted.

Two Strikes On

The bakers' and sheet metal workers' locals are now on strike, the first for a union agreement and the second for an increase from 85 cents to \$1.00 per hour. The bakers have lost about 40 per cent of the shops and the metal workers have also lost out on much of the work.

The carpenters are fairly well organized and receive 97½ cents per hour. The plumbers get \$1.00 per hour. Ramsay, the "union buster," has promised to reduce their wages to 80 cents per hour. The bricklayers, masons, carpenters, plasterers and plumbers have formed a conference board here, there is no building trades council, and Mr. Ramsay is promised a real scrap when he tackles the job of smashing any of these locals.

"Open Shop" Employment Agency.

Ramsay has opened up an employment agency where the serfs are bought at from 21 to 35 cents per hour for work in the sash and door factories. Mechanics on machines get up to 65 cents per hour. Girls are employed to take finished work-away from the machines at \$12.00 per week. This work was formerly done by men. Machinists are hired at from 40 to 45 cents.

Shop Crafts Have Agreement.

In the C. M. & St. Paul railroad shops here they now employ about 600, their normal force is about 1,000. The car shop has about 100 instead of the normal 300 employed. Machinists receive 72 cents, helpers 49 and sweepers did have 41 cents; but now are paid 36½ cents per hour.

Dubuque shop is the only plant working under the new agreement, with a direct schedule of rates with the company. This is not the infamous B. and O. plan, as all grievances are settled thru the local shop crafts federation. The crafts are now almost 100 per cent organized and receive time and one half for Sundays and overtime.

There are three large factories here producing mill work for houses and other wood work for trimmings. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender company, makers of pictures, pool tables, etc., also have a large plant here, all of them completely non-union.
Workers Party Meeting Scheduled.
The socialist local here has disbanded. The LaFollette fiasco finished it, altho a few still get together to operate their hall which is rented to other organizations.

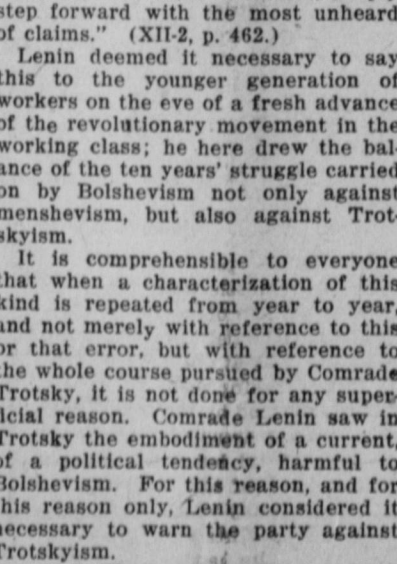
The Workers Party received a large vote for Foster at the November election, 688 votes being credited to our candidates.
In an effort to locate these sympathizers a mass meeting will be held at Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Main Sts., on Tuesday evening, February 17th. J. E. Snyder, district organizer, and David Coutts will be the speakers.

Where Food Is Good

And the service is fine.
Meet your friends at the

Zlotins & Plotkins Restaurant

100 Per Cent Union
29 South Halsted St.
The best of food at a moderate price



The Workers Party in Action

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10
Irving Park English, 4021 Drake Av. Northwest English, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. Rumanian Branch, 2250 Clybourn Ave.
Ukrainian No. 1, 1532 W. Chicago Ave.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11
Enlarged Red Revel Committee. Delegates from all branches must be present. Meeting will be held in Room 307, 166 W. Washington St., at 8 P. M.
Douglas Park Jewish, 3118 W. Roosevelt Road.
Englewood English, 633 Groveland Park.

Czecho-Slovak No. 1, Spravednost Hall, 1825 S. Loomis St.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12
Czecho-Slovak North Berwyn, So. Kols Oak Park, Roosevelt and Scoville. Lithuanian No. 2, 1900 S. Union Ave., Savick's Hall.
Mid-City English, 732 Blue-Island Ave.

11th Ward Italian, 2439 S. Oakley Boulevard.
Scandinavian Lake View, 3206 N. Wilton St.
Scandinavian West Side, Zeich's Hall, Cicero and Superior.
Scandinavian Karl Marx, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.
Russian, 1902 W. Division St.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13
Scandinavian So. Chicago, 641 E. 61st St.
Lettish Branch, 4359 Thomas St.

A COMMUNIST COMES—PRESTO! PRINTSHOP GIVEN SECOND WIND . . .

A Communist walked into the DAILY WORKER office Monday. Obviously this in itself wasn't so unusual. But can you imagine what this Communist brought with him? Something that most Communists, especially those usually walking in and out of offices (namely, the workers) don't usually carry around loose or otherwise.

It was nothing less than a twenty dollar bill!
And this unusual Communist with the unusual twenty dollar bill parted company—right in the DAILY WORKER office, a most appropriate place, too.

The Communist left and the twenty dollar bill remained.
But, unfortunately, the bill won't stay for long—at least not intact. It will be divided into the following four parts: \$8.00 for a year's subscription to the DAILY WORKER; \$2.00 for the next twelve Workers Monthly's; \$5.00 for the Labor Defense fund; and \$5.00 to insure the continuance of all three—to make the labor press safe for 1925.
So Communists and Communist dollars come and go; but the print shop is kept operating!

Joe Manley to Speak At English Branch Wednesday, Feb. 11

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The downtown English branch of the Workers Party, which meets at 208 East 12th street, will hold its regular educational meeting this Wednesday, Feb. 11. The speaker of the evening will be Joseph Manley, Trade Union Educational League organizer of the eastern states. Comrade Manley has had wide experience in the trade union field and his talk should prove highly interesting. Visitors are permitted to attend educational meetings.

ALL-NATION PROGRAM STAGED FOR N. Y. DEFENSE BAZAAR

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 4.—Workers of all nationalities will participate in the joint bazaar of the International Workers' Aid and the Labor Defense Council at the Lyceum, 86th St. and 3rd Ave., on February 11, 12, 13 and 14. The sale of tickets indicates that every nationality will be well represented. In the program, too, care has been taken that many nationalities will be represented. The Hungarian orchestral and singing societies will be there in full force. The singing society is another Hungarian organization and it is promised that they will make the bazaar a high light in the artistic events of the season.

The Freiheit Singing Society is too well known to need any advertisement. It will make Friday night, February 13, memorable in the annals of artistic life of New York.

The Paterson Mandolin Orchestra is another group of workers who cannot be kept from giving expression to their musical feeling. It is known thruout New Jersey and will perform some of its best numbers on Thursday, February 12.

The Finnish gymnastic and choral clubs hardly need an introduction. The Finnish comrades have taken over a whole evening for musical and athletic exhibitions. There will be a Finnish band, too. Not to mention that the Finnish Juniors will participate in the gymnastic exhibitions. Finnish night, the opening night of the bazaar, on Wednesday, February 11, will be one of the finest of the bazaar.

The Ukrainian Workers' Chorus will sing on Thursday night, February 12, and the workers of New York will be given an opportunity of enjoying the best that the Ukrainian workers are capable of.

Have you ever heard mass declamation? Do you know that it sounds like an orchestra, with its soloists and duets and quartets? The German Mass Declamation Society will render some poems in this form. This is a unique performance for New York, and Thursday night, February 12, will be most enjoyable for this fact.

The Workers' Dramatic League will give a pantomime that not only will portray the class struggle, but also will show that the workers of New York are able collectively to reach a plane of art that only well-trained actors can attain. Thursday night, February 12, will demonstrate proletarian art in this form.

The children will be there. Saturday, February 14, is Junior day—and will have a fitting program. The children of the Modern School, 60 in number, will dance. The Junior groups of the Young Workers League will give a play, some tableaux, etc. A children's orchestra of 30 pieces will render some classical selections.

A former concert master of the Leningrad orchestra, at present in this country, has consented to participate in the program. Russian violinists are famous the world over. This splendid violinist is not only a star, but a sympathizer with the cause for which the bazaar is being given. And a young pianist—a young girl—who is making her name in the musical world, will also play.

And then the grand finale Saturday night, February 14. This will be a grand costume ball—and the preparations that are now being made promise that February 14 will long be remembered in the annals of what workers have undertaken in New York City.
Every class-conscious worker, every sympathizer with the movement, every friend of the working class should devote the four evenings—February 11, 12, 13 and 14—to the joint bazaar. The victims of capitalist justice will benefit, and you will, too. Four evenings of real artistic enjoyment will make you a better fighter in the struggle.

Movies for Workers

"Beauty and the Bolshevik" and "Russia in Overalls" will be shown at the following places:
South Bend, Ind.—White Eagle Theater, 1125 W. Division St., Feb. 11.
St. Paul, Minn.—444 Rice St., Feb. 20.



BRONX JEWISH BRANCH MEETING IS INVESTIGATED

Party Discussion Is Interrupted

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—"Leninism or Trotskyism," was the subject for discussion at a meeting of the Jewish Branch No. 1 of the Workers (Communist) Party in the Bronx. Comrade Castell was in the chair.

"Comrade chairman, I want the floor," shouted a dozen comrades from different parts of the hall, all jumping excitedly to their feet at the same time. The chairman rapped wildly for order.

An Interruption.

Suddenly the doors were thrown open, and there in the doorway, picturesquely dressed in their Sunday best, with their night sticks majestically poised at just the appropriate angle, stood three blue-coated, flushed policemen and a rather corpulent inspector.

The noise and hubbub and hubbub suddenly ceased—and dread silence fell upon the hall.

The house manager, a comrade, went quickly to the door to see what great canon of law had been broken and by whom, or what supreme order had been disobeyed to entitle us to be so honored by our illustrious guests.

"What's the trouble?" asked the house manager.

"We got orders to raid a billiard parlor," spoke up the inspector, "and here we are."

"Evidently in the wrong church."

"Say, who's that guy you got hanging up there?" threateningly asked one of New York's finest, brandishing his night stick in the direction of a poster advertising the Lenin memorial meeting, stuck up on the speakers' stand.

They Ask Questions.

"That's Lenin," confidently spoke up the house manager.

"Who's he? The guy what just died?" asked another of New York's finest.

"No, he's been dead a year now."

"Well, the other fellow that was with him just died, didn't he?"

"You mean Trotsky," said the house manager, attempting hard to smile pleasantly and be sociable. "No, he didn't die, he is still alive. We were just discussing whether our party should stand by Lenin, who, the dead, is yet very much alive, or adopt the principles and tactics of Trotsky, who, the still alive, is yet dead as far as his political prestige and influence in world politics is concerned."

"Well, if he ain't dead, he ought to be," spoke up the brave inspector. "You all ought to be dead—a bunch of dirty Bolsheviks trying to upset the United States government. Come, boys, I guess we can go now," said he, addressing his puppets, and with that they marched majestically down and out, their night sticks still poised artistically at just the appropriate angle above their shoulders, evidently coming to the conclusion that they were not in the land of bribery and booze and had undoubtedly stumbled into the wrong joint.

And thus was the Jewish Branch Bronx investigated!

PEASANTS GAIN IN JUGO-SLAVIA DESPITE MURDER

Pashich Troops "Guard" Polls; Six Killed

BELGRADE, Feb. 9.—The Jugo-Slav government returned itself to power in the elections, by means of violence which claimed the lives of six voters, and the injury of many others. Five Croatian peasants and one policeman were killed. The Jugo-Slav government stopped all telephone and telegraphic communication with outside nations during the elections.

According to early returns the victory of the Pashich government was nothing to boast about, as the opposition elected 152 deputies compared to 162 Pashich deputies elected.

M. Radich, head of the peasants' party, was in prison during the elections, but Dr. Trumbich was a candidate in Radich's place and was elected. The peasants gained a great victory in Zagreb, Dr. Trumbich and M. Kostuc, M. Radich's son-in-law, being elected by an overwhelming vote. The vote in Zagreb was 15,800 votes for the peasants and only 3,600 for the government party.

In Bosnia the government supporters prevented the peasants from voting by force of arms. Violence broke out in many other cities. Troops attacked the peasants in Bosnia and other places, killing a number, it is reported.

The mass meeting was called by the Ukrainian branch of the Workers Party to debate what system the Ukrainian workers in America should support in the Ukraine—the Soviets, monarchistic or any other.

Two weeks before the meeting an announcement was made in the Ukrainian press that the Ukrainian workers are ready to meet any of those who oppose the Soviet system in the Ukraine, in open debate. It was announced that speakers would explain to the workers who are against the Soviet government how they are fooled by Ukrainian reactionary and counter-revolutionary leaders.

The spreading of propaganda in favor of a monarchy in the Ukraine is led by Dr. Nazaruk, and the "anti-Soviet" propaganda is centered in Chicago. He was afraid to show his face at the meeting, which was held Feb. 1, but his ideas were put forward by a man he sent to the meeting.

"Russia has Cyril for the throne, Poland has Pilsudsky, therefore we Ukrainians must have our monarch, Skoropatsky," said Nazaruk's representative.

He was answered that in America anybody could be proclaimed "baron, duke, or czar, but by this self-styled title the fact is not changed that they cannot change the Soviet system whereby the workers and peasants do the governing.

Chicago Bank Clerks Invite You to Their Ball Wednesday Eve.

The Chicago Bank Employees' Association invites you to attend its dance on the eve of Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 11, at the Mirror Hall, 1140 N. Western, at 8 p. m. Tickets are only 50 cents and they promise you a good time.

Here is your chance to meet bank clerks who are class conscious. They propose to increase their wages which now are as low as \$1,200 a year and reduce their working hours, which at present are as high as 70 and 80 per week. Their union is still young, only 10 months old, it is very much alive and is forging ahead with its plans. Come and meet the militant bank clerks of Chicago.

Claim Steamer is Safe
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 9.—Officials of the Dollar Steamship Line today denied reports circulated from London that the liner President Harrison had sent out "S. O. S." signals in Grecian waters. They said cables had been received from both Naples and Genoa from the vessel's commander and no trouble was mentioned in either.

Get your tickets for Red Revel Ball, February 28.

Views of Our Readers

Ukrainian Workers Debate Soviets.

To the DAILY WORKER: The Ukrainian workers of Chicago, at a mass meeting where both sides were discussed, with only one opposing vote went on record as favoring the continuation of the Soviet government in the Ukraine.

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The second speaker was for "democratic" government in the Ukraine, but did not set forth any program or explanation to justify his "democratic" pacifism.

Comrade Kuizewich, well known among the Ukrainians in America, proved in detail, with historical facts, that the Soviet system is the system which is wanted by the Ukrainian workers and peasants. They govern themselves, he declared, building up their own laws, industries, and education, not even for the profits of a few exploiters, but for the good of the workers and peasants.

He stated that there is no other government under which the workers have gained so much, as the workers' and peasants' Soviet government.

After debate and discussion, the audience passed a resolution with only one negative vote, declaring that "We support and continue to stand for the Soviet government of the Ukraine."

To the DAILY WORKER:—I enclose a copy of a letter I sent to the editor of Farm Life in Spencer, Ind., which I hope you will publish in The DAILY WORKER. Frank Voigt, Farm Life, Spencer, Ind.

To the editor of Farm Life:—Soviet Russia is the first real workers' and farmers' government. Read over the seven years of its existence, the

lies and slander up to date. Then look over the record of the nations, who were compelled to recognize Soviet Russia, the country comprising one-sixth of the earth, the so-called most enlightened country of the world is the only large nation who has not recognized Russia, in fact, there are very few of smaller nations left who have not made any move at all to recognize Russia. Why is that? Very plainly, because the American press is owned or controlled by interests who do not want the American people to rule. We have a dictatorship of Wall Street.

Do you want me to prove it? Here is Farm Life, a paper which should be printed in the interest of the farmers, which should be on the side of the bankrupt farmers. It cannot refrain from giving Russia a kick at every possible opportunity. On page 7, Jan., 1925, in writing about Estonia, and high cost of living, it says: "But we can sympathize with Estonia, too close to Soviet Russia for comfort." And on the same page, writing about fertilizer, it starts an article: "If you give a dog a bad name, everybody suspects him." Why don't you follow the moral of this sentence and not throw mud at a great nation, and retard progress? Have you got to keep the farmers in ignorance of the real state of affairs in the republic three times the size of the United States? Are the financiers of this country nearer to you than the farmers and workers? I am sorry for the editor!

Yours truly,
Frank Voigt,
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

To the DAILY WORKER:—The DAILY WORKER is certainly a hum-dinger. Was much interested in the resolutions of the Finnish comrades, particularly this section "Sensational exaggeration should be avoided, for it leads the workers astray and when they get accustomed to it, they cease to have confidence in their own paper." The practice of trying to crowd too much on the first page should be avoided particularly as this is a weakness of capitalist papers with their murder trials, divorces and other trash that clutter up their sheets. It is displeasing to have to read one column of an article (consisting largely of head lines) and then have to scud thru the paper to find its continuation. So cut down the headlines and arrange the matter more as arranged in the inside. Remember that every page is a first page to those that read the DAILY WORKER. Also take your old DAILY WORKERS out into the world, comrades, and give to your neighbors on the street cars, particularly the young men—don't waste them on the gray-beards. At 'em, David, with your little sling shot.

J. R. Weagant,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Editor DAILY WORKER,
Dear Comrade:—I wish to point your attention to high class editorials and articles, I mean in your articles and editorials, there are too many words you cannot understand. It seems to me you editors, writers, can use more simple words.

I think I am right because the DAILY WORKER is not published for college students, but for the workers, therefore, try to pick more simple words so the workers will have a chance to understand every word of it.

Comradely yours, Dean Kuitis.

Spain Rival of Italy.

MADRID.—The directory was urged today by the newspapers of Madrid to encourage the immediate establishment of fast steamship lines from Spain to South America, to check the hold that Italy is getting on this route with new ships.

PATTERNS BUYERS NOTICE
Party who ordered pattern No. 5000 in size 12 or 10 and a fashion book, kindly let us know your name and address. No address was enclosed and the only indication is an Ohio P. O. stamp on the envelope, the name of the town was illegible.

Mrs. P. Kozler—who gave her address as 2618 N. Central Ave., Chicago, Ill., kindly let us know the correct address, as the pattern has been returned from the P. O. marked "unclaimed."

If you are desirous of a pleasant evening spent on the eve of Abraham Lincoln's Birthday

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11, 1925

you will attend the

Second Annual Dance

of the

CHICAGO BANK EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION

at the beautiful

Mirror Hall,

1140 N. Western Ave.

TICKETS 50 CENTS.

Entree 8 o'clock.

Your Union Meeting

Second Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1925.

- | No. | Name of Local and Place |
|-------|--|
| 133 | Boot and Shoe Workers, 1939 Milwaukee Ave. |
| 58 | Cabinet Joint Labor Council, 514 W. 117th Street. |
| 461 | Carpenters, Witten's Hall, Highland Park. |
| 180 | Clerks, Grocery, 59 W. Van Buren Street. |
| 302 | Engineers (Locomotive), 5058 Wentworth Ave. |
| 826 | Engineers (Locomotive), 2647 W. 85th St. |
| 381 | Electricians, 505 S. State St. |
| 8705 | Egg Inspectors, 418 N. Clark St. |
| 27 | Food Carriers, 62nd and La Vergne Avenue. |
| 15441 | Federal Union, 3046 W. 26th St. |
| 12 | Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St. |
| 17 | Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St. |
| 84 | Machinists, 2548 S. Homan Ave. |
| 915 | Machinists, 4126 W. Lake St. |
| 275 | Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St., 5:30 p. m. |
| 180 | Garment Workers, 175 W. Washington St. |
| 21 | Bricklayers, 212 W. Monroe St. |
| 38 | Carpenters, Olversey and Sheffield. |
| 141 | Carpenters, 1023 E. 75th St. |
| 272 | Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights. |
| 1786 | Carpenters, Springfield and 26th. |
| 402 | Engineers, 180 W. Washington St. |
| 5 | Food Carriers, 225 E. 15th Street, Chicago Heights, Ill. |
| 6 | Food Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St., Chicago. |
| 81 | Leather Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St. |
| 1494 | Machinists, 6234 Princeton Ave. |
| 54 | Meat Cutters, 173 W. Washington Street. |
| 571 | Meat Cutters, 9205 Houston Ave. |
| 173 | Nurses, Funks Hall, Oak Park. |
| 130 | Plumbers, 1507 Ogden Ave. |
| 402 | Plumbers, 4111 W. Madison St. |
| 1170 | Railway Carmen, 11037 Michigan Ave. |
| 1257 | Railway Carmen, 5324 S. Halsted Street. |
| 739 | Railway Clerks, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights. |
| 906 | Railway Clerks, 5438 S. Halsted St. |
| 375 | Railroad Trainmen, 3359 W. Madison St. |
| 7 | Teamsters' District Council, 220 S. Ashland Boulevard. |
| 67 | Tile Layers, 180 W. Washington Street. |
| 415 | Railway Carmen, 8617 Vincennes Ave., 7:30 p. m. |
| 614 | Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington Street. |
| 147 | Painters, 50 W. Randolph St. |
| 180 | Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison. |
| 184 | Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St. |
| 191 | Painters, N. W. cor. State and 55th. |
| 275 | Painters, 220 W. Oak St. |
| 521 | Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave. |
| 2219 | Railway Clerks, 509 W. Washington St. |
| 7 | Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St. |



BUILDERS AT WORK

New Haven Also Wants to "Get in On It!"

We Are Ready to "Talk Turkey."

NEW YORK comrades have been "at it" for months. They have built so well, they now have a special New York edition. For building The DAILY WORKER is no novelty to them, but a fact that has come of understanding of the importance of this work as a medium to build the local.

And now we hear from New Haven District Organizer, William Simons, who writes us that at a meeting of the district executive committee on the fifteenth, a motion was passed:

"That information be secured as to the possibility and advisability of getting the New York edition of The DAILY WORKER in this district."

Acting on the resolution, Comrade Simons writes us for "facts and figures" and we hastened to give the details that will insure the local comrades the special New York edition which will carry a front page of more immediate news interest to them and which will carry news of the struggle in the New England states in greater proportion. Plans are being perfected for all New England states to receive the special eastern edition.

To other locals thruout the country we are passing on this tip:.. If the subscriptions merit it (and we are sure that in the near future they will) The DAILY WORKER will not only be printed in "sectional" editions, but state editions as well—and the day may soon arrive when "local" editions will be possible.

The builders can hasten the day that this will be possible. After all the plans are dependent only on a high subscription list. Build up your sub list and you will find The DAILY WORKER ready to "talk turkey."

When you buy, get an "Ad" for the DAILY WORKER.



Communist Children's Column

Bruno, the Italian Philosopher.

Dear Comrades:—The following is the second of a series of stories about revolutionists, men of science, etc., which I intend to write to you as often as possible.

Among the great men who gave their lives in their efforts to prove the falsity of the various religions was Giordano Bruno. Bruno was an Italian philosopher who lived between 1548-1600. During his youth he, for some unknown reason, became a clergyman. As such he often showed where certain parts of the bible were doubtful and he even said some parts were untrue. For this he was persecuted and forced to leave Rome. He went to Paris where he was well treated by Henry III., the king of France, who cared to listen to a freethinker and man of science as Bruno was. Later under French protection, he went to England, then again to France and finally to Zurich. While in Zurich, a Venetian nobleman invited Bruno to come to Venice for

a short time. The nobleman pleaded and begged Bruno to come as his guest, so anxious seemed he to speak to a philosopher. Bruno suspected nothing and went to Venice. Here Bruno, the freethinker, the man years ahead of his time, was captured by the inquisition in a trap they had prepared for him, using the nobleman (?) as a tool. He was put in prison, where he languished for 7 years. In 1600 he was executed at Rome by being burned alive at the order of the inquisition. In 1889, almost 300 years after his death, a statue was erected at his place of execution by popular demand. So died Bruno, a martyr for truth, for free thinking and for the same freedom we today are fighting for. So even today our own Comrades Minor, Ruthenberg and others in the United States being tried for free thinking, so were Liebknecht and Luxemburg in Germany killed for freethought.

Fraternally yours,
FRED H. HERZBERG,
Branch 4, Y. W. L.

Hindus in South Africa Are Robbed of the Franchise

MADRID, India, Feb. 9.—Conditions among the Indians in British South Africa have reached their very worst. C. F. Andrews, who recently arrived here from a tour of South Africa, declared "The signing of the Natal ordinance by the governor-general is the last straw that breaks the camel's back," said Andrews. "The right of franchise which has now been definitely taken away was itself a very slender act. It never meant more than a few hundred votes and its value lay purely in the recognition of this very modest form of citizenship for a few Hindus, thus taking away something, at least, of the stigma of the color bar.

"But now this has been destroyed and the position of Indians in Natal will soon be as hopeless and helpless as that of the Indians in Transvaal.

"After the refusal on the part of the governor-general to countermand a racial order like this it is quite certain that other racial ordinances will follow. As a result the meager rights which the Natal Indians still possess, apart from citizenship, are likely to be taken one by one just as the franchise has taken away by this racial ordinance."

HAVE A HEART!
Come to The JUNIORS' DANCE
FEB. 14, 1925
Workers' Lyceum

JULIN'S SHOE STORE AND REPAIR SHOP
3224 W. North Avenue
Phone Belmont 2718 Chicago

Ready Now!

The new pamphlet exposing the treachery of "socialists" and their service as chief aids of capitalism.

"The White Terrorists Cry For Mercy"

By MAX BEDACHT

is an exposure of the horde of counter-revolutionists rushing in to stem the rising tide of sentiment for recognition of Soviet Russia.

Facts Are Here for Workers!

Single Copy 5 Cents
3 1/2 Cents in Bundle Orders

CREDIT ORDERS honored only when received thru our authorized DAILY WORKER agents.

THE DAILY WORKER, Literature Department, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed \$..... for copies of "The White Terrorists Cry for Mercy" by Max Bedacht.

Name:
Street:
City: State:

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

DESIGN FOR "STOUT" FIGURES. A BOY'S SUIT.

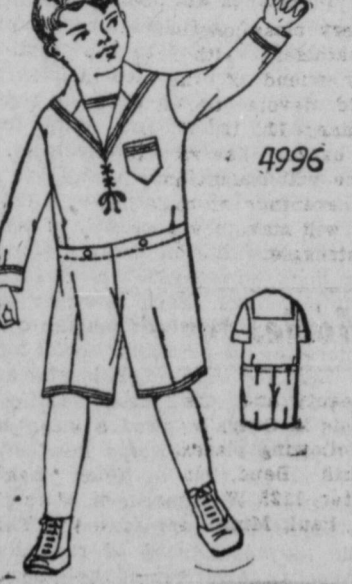


4983. Faille, broadcloth or satin as well as crepe and crepe satin would be suitable for this model.

The pattern is cut in 8 sizes: 36 1/2, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches, and waist measure, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. A 42-inch size (bust measure) requires 4 1/2 yards of 40-inch material, with 1/2 yard of contrasting material for facings and collar, cut crosswise. The width of the dress at the foot is 1/2 yard.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!
Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Spring and Summer book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses' and children's patterns, a complete and comprehensive article on dress-making, also some points for the needle illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches, all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.



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PITTSBURGH, PA.

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

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

(Continued from page 1)

January 17, 1925, says that Soviet Russia, "has made prodigious strides towards industrial triumph." John Bull further declares that the difference between the position in Soviet Russia in 1920 and 1924 is as great as that between night and day. To quote further: "It is quite possible, as Mr. Bertrand Russell prophesied even in his destructive criticism of Bolshevik policy, that Russian industrial prosperity may one day have no rival in the world except that of the United States.

"The Bolsheviks have set up a board of planning, and this board develops Russian industry as thoroughly as Lord Leverhulme develops the soap trade; feeble industries are nursed with the profits of strong industries, and strong industries are every day being rendered more efficient." This is the enemy's testimony.

THE Moscow Financial Gazette reports that during the period from Jan. 1, to Dec. 31, 1924, the area under crops increased by 8 per cent; the total number of live stock by 24 per cent, the amount of goods handled by the railroads 35 per cent, and the turnover of wholesale trade by 40 per cent. The volume of currency circulation is approximately two and a half times as great as at the close of 1923. While this is taking place in Russia, Austria, dominated by the social democrats is looking around for a receiver and German social democrats are getting kicked out of the reichstag for graft, and Germany which was in the hands of the socialists after the armistice is now in the hands of the Wall Street bankers. Some difference.

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J. LOUIS ENGBAHL, Editor
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MORITZ J. LOEB, Business Manager

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Communists and the Capitalist Offensive

A Harding replaces a Wilson, a Coolidge replaces a Harding, a cultured barrister replaces a third-rate shyster as head of the department of justice, but the persecution of the Communists continues.

Perhaps there is some change in method, but the purpose remains the same—imprisonment and silencing of the most conscious and militant section of the American working class and their best fighters.

Following the denial of the appeal of Ruthenberg by the Michigan supreme court and his imprisonment until an appeal was taken to the United States supreme court, the scene shifted from Bridgeman to Cleveland where an attempt was made to deport Severino to fascist Italy. Once more the scene changes and before Burger, a Daugherty holdover of the department of justice, Krumbein, district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party and Katterfeld, New York agent of the DAILY WORKER, an attempt is made to force them to testify in the Severino case. They naturally refused and Burger threatens contempt of court proceedings.

All these events indicate that the Coolidge government of the House of Morgan is preparing another attack on the Workers (Communist) Party. It could hardly be otherwise.

Only a blissfully ignorant optimist could believe that the only party informing the workers of America of the murderous plans of American imperialism implicit in the Dawes plan and the Paris pact and organizing the workers for resistance will remain immune from well-planned persecution. The consolidation of the forces of the blackest enemies of the working class shown by the results of the last election means that a new era of arrogant brutality is a certainty.

The Communists will be the first to suffer. Then the capitalist offensive will be broadened and the whole labor movement will be brought into the line of fire.

The Communists are fully alive to the danger, but the labor movement as a whole is not. It is our task to see that every section of the organized workers understands exactly what the attack on the Communists means.

As always, the interests of the Workers (Communist) Party and of the working class are inseparable.

Only One Mess

Greece talks of war on Turkey. Great Britain is the overlord of Greece, but fears to encourage her vassal in this new adventure because it would strengthen the alliance between Russia and Turkey.

France and Italy prepare to back Turkey—their bulwark against the further advance of British imperialism in Asia Minor.

Bulgaria crouches to spring upon Dedegatch, the Greek port in the Aegean Sea that Bulgaria covets.

Jugo-Slavia, in the event of a Greco-Turkish war, is ready to grab the Greek port of Salonica which she needs because Italy has cut her off from the sea.

Over all stands the Communist International appealing to the working class of all these nations to throw off the chains of capitalism—to turn imperialist war into war on capitalism.

Greek Communists call on the workers to fight the war plans of their government and twenty are imprisoned. Thousands of workers demand their release and demonstrate against the government.

This is a brief sketch of just one of messes in which world capitalism finds itself.

It is inextricably enmeshed in the web of its own contradictions and national rivalries when the acutely critical condition demands unity.

Is it any wonder that the whole world constantly trembles on the verge of war?

The Need for Simplicity

We have from a worker-reader a letter asking for the use of more simple language in the articles and editorials we publish.

We agree with the implied criticism and we try to use and have our contributors use a language that is clear and understandable. The DAILY WORKER is published for the workers in industry and for the masses of poor farmers, and anything that keeps the DAILY WORKER from being read and understood is a bad thing for both the class struggle and the DAILY WORKER.

The task of making articles and editorials of the utmost simplicity is not as easy as might be thought. The temptation for all editors and authors of special articles is to write for the best educated

and most critical of their readers. It is quite easy to forget that but a small percentage of the masses which the DAILY WORKER must reach is familiar with Marxian words and phrases and interested in involved articles dealing with certain phases of Marxian theory and practice.

It would be a mistake to think, however, that the DAILY WORKER and the Communists must accept this condition as one that cannot be changed and cease to struggle against it. The Communist press not only must try to write its news and educational material in such form that any worker who can read can understand it, it must not only base its agitation and educational articles on the daily problems and struggles of the workers—what Lenin called "the facts of life"—but it must also work unceasingly to raise the level of understanding and make classic phrases of the class struggle part of the language of the American workers.

The class struggle rages here in America in spite of the fact that the labor union officials and the middle class advisers of the workers deny it. It is part of the same struggle that goes on all over the world and its terms are well known to millions of workers wherever the breakdown of capitalism has created the conditions for widespread revolutionary work and has brought great masses of workers into the ranks of the labor and revolutionary movement.

The best way we know of to keep the contents of the DAILY WORKER in as simple language as possible is to get constantly such criticism as that mentioned. In addition to this, but more difficult and more important, are news stories and articles written by the worker-readers of the Communist press themselves. This is the way that the DAILY WORKER can become a real mass organ and it is a paper made up of such material that we want and the working class needs.

Textile Workers Battle

Our news from Lawrence, Pawtucket and other textile centers tells of a sharpening of the struggle against wage cuts and speeding-up schemes of the bosses, of mass meetings called by the united front committees, organized by the Workers (Communist) Party and Trade Union Educational League.

At these meetings the greatest interest is displayed in advice to unite all the protest movements and small unions in the industry into a solid front against the mill owners and their shop organization headed by Colonel Butler, the campaign manager of Coolidge and backed by the House of Morgan-Coolidge-Dawes government.

The wage cuts and the speeding up system has now affected almost the entire textile industry. The economic basis for a united front of all the textile workers has been laid by the mill owners themselves and for the first time in the bloody history of the textile industry there is a real united front movement under way.

Always before, the resentment of the workers has spent itself in strikes and demonstrations affecting only a small part of the industry at one time. This year there is a force in the textile centers that brings to the textile workers not only the idea of industrial solidarity but a realistic organizational program tried and proven effective in a thousand struggles of the workers in all the capitalist countries. It is the program of the Communist International and the Red International of Labor Unions—the united front from below against the capitalist class and the agents of capitalism and the capitalist state wherever they are found.

For the first time there is a real basis for the belief that the textile industry will be organized—organized by amalgamation of the existing unions, by organization of the unorganized workers and by united front actions into a union born of the struggle.

West Virginia's Coal Miners

The territory around Fairmont and Parkersburg, West Virginia, is the scene of one of those struggles between workers and capitalists which basic industry in America furnishes in bloody colors.

The local unions of the United Mine Workers of America in this section are making a last ditch fight to save their organization and prevent a wage cut. Their fight is a desperate one and in the last few days a union miner has been killed by coal company gunmen. In the state as a whole the coal mining industry is now only about ten per cent organized. In whole districts the union has been destroyed by methods exactly the same as those used by imperialist powers in breaking the resistance of colonial peoples.

That is what the miners of West Virginia are in their present unorganized condition—colonial serfs of the steel trust which owns or controls the mining industry.

The hope for the West Virginia miners lies not in the present officialdom of the United Mine Workers with its program of "meeting the boss half way," but in the program of the left wing, centering around the Workers Party and the Trade Union Educational League, for which 66,000 votes were counted in the recent union election.

There is just as much menace to the steel trust domination of the West Virginia miners' lives in this proof of the militants' numerical strength as there is to the rule of Lewis and his army of high-salaried henchmen.

The two must be fought together and the steel trust will not be forced to deal with miners as a unit until the left wing program becomes the program of the union.

The bosses have a united front to force wage cuts. The workers must also have a united front to resist wage cuts.

ALLIES WOULD REPUDIATE ALL U. S. OBLIGATIONS

Squabble Grows Over War Debt of Billions

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 9.—Great Britain's note to France made public today, offering to reduce the French war debt to England, will not change the policy of Coolidge, who will continue to demand payment in full of France's war debt to the United States, it was said in government circles here.

France and Great Britain negotiated a treaty in 1916, long before America entered the war, members of Calvin Coolidge's official family state, and agreed to make a common cause against Germany. They pooled money, men and resources, and after the war, divided Germany's colonies, and the bulk of the reparations.

More than one billion dollars was borrowed by France from the United States after the armistice, and four billion dollars was borrowed in all.

England's note agrees to cancel some of France's war debt, but infers that the English debt to the United States should receive similar treatment.

The French government regards the British debt coldly, because of the "joker" in the note which proposes that France pay part of her debt out of her own national resources, regardless of what money France is able to extract from Germany. French officials declare it is a "dangerous principle for France to admit that she should pay her war debts even if Germany does not pay."

The French want to pay England only from money that is taken from Germany.

Heavier Burden on Peasants
Edward Hilton Young, M. P. financial adviser of the British treasury department during the world war, who has been in the United States conferring with American bankers, declared before sailing for Liverpool from New York that France should tax her peasants more.

Young said that France should pay her war debts to England and France by levying a heavier tax upon the peasants.

Young declared that the French peasants are unwilling to pay these taxes, but the Herriot government should organize the machinery to make the peasants pay the debts.

England Knows How to Tax
"The French government should organize the machinery for the collection of taxes and then levy them," said Young. "The peasants are unwilling to be taxed."

Young added that England has "solved her debt problem to the United States by learning how to tax her subjects."

Coal Barons Organize Scab Union in West Virginia Mine Fields

(Continued from page 1)
lars of union funds paying for "expenses" of Communists purchased from agents of the department of justice.

Miners Resentful.
Many of these miners comment bitterly on the action of William Green, former secretary-treasurer of the Miners' Union, and now head of the A. F. of L. in leading the fight at the Portland convention to expel William F. Dunne, from that body because he was a Communist. Had Green devoted his energies to fighting the coal operators in West Virginia, and elsewhere as the Trade Union Educational League urged, the strikers in the tent colonies would not be today at the mercy of the coal barons and their scab labor leaders.

There are 100,000 coal miners in this state, which is about one-fourth the present membership of the United Mine Workers of America. With this state almost entirely in the grip of the open shop, the coal operators feel that they can smash the union in the rest of the country as the coal producing ability of this state is enormous. The recent merger is only a beginning, and the new fake labor organization, bears the same relation to this merger that a company union does to the concern which owns and controls it.

The Bosses' Flunkeys.
The incorporators of the Mine Workers' Association of West Virginia are J. S. Querey, Lincoln Holstein, Robert Morris, W. M. Earle and C. C. Matson, all of Charleston.

The guiding hand in the great coal merger is Charles R. Flint, a 75-year-old financial wizard of New York City, and the brains in the organization of such giant concerns as the United States Rubber company, the American Woolen company and the American Chiclet company.

The prospects in the near future for the miners of West Virginia are anything but bright. An era of industrial feudalism, that will beat anything in the history of that black region looms on the horizon.

Red Revel Masquerade Ball, 37 South Ashland Avenue, Corner of Monroe and Ashland Blvd., February 28.

RED REVEL ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE MEETS TOMORROW NIGHT AT LOCAL OFFICE

Delegates from every Chicago branch of the Workers Party are expected to attend the meeting of the committee on arrangements of the Red Revel Masquerade Ball, tomorrow night, at 8 p. m., at the local office of the Workers Party, 166 West Washington street.

Judging by the interest taken by the party units in the Red Revel it will be the biggest success ever achieved by Local Chicago in any affair of this kind. The branches are expected to elect delegates to the enlarged committee and the delegates are expected to make snappy reports to the branch meetings and get the selling of tickets under way. The Red Revel will be held on Feb. 28 in the Women's West End Club Hall, 37 South Ashland avenue.

SALZMAN TOUR IN DIST. 5

Feb. 11 to 18—Cannonsburg, Hous-ton, Midland, Meadowslands.
Feb. 21—Pittsburgh, general membership meeting.
Feb. 25-26—Wheeling, W. Va.
Feb. 27—Bellaire, Ohio.
Feb. 28—Powhatan Point, Ohio.
March 1—Neffs, Ohio.
March 2—Yorkville, Ohio.
March 3—Martin's Ferry, Ohio.
March 4-5—Dillonvale.
March 8—Pittsburgh. District organizational conference.

SMALL WASHES HANDS OF KLAN WAR IN HERRIN

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 9.—Gerrit Small washed his hands of the Hovv ku klux klan violence today, when he issued the statement that he was not concerned in receiving an official report from the Williamson county board of supervisors. The board was to ratify the agreement between Sheriff Galligan and the ku klux klan in a move to end the klan riots. Small said today that he expected no official report from Marion.

Galligan has moved to East St. Louis, altho he stated there he has no intention of resigning. Galligan is keeping his part of the agreement to "exile" himself from Williamson county and turn his duties temporarily over to his deputy, Randall Parks.

SOCIALIST SHEET TELLS READERS TO AID SCAB DAIRY

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 9.—The Burr Creamery company has been placed on the unfair list by the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles. This concern has thrown out all union help. But the Jewish yellow socialist Forward is still accepting advertisements from the Burr Creamery in its Los Angeles edition and urges its readers to buy Burr Creamery products.

Workmen Dig Toward Collins As Troops Guard Cave Mouth

CAVE CITY, Ky., Feb. 9.—Less than ten feet of rotten decayed rock separated Floyd Collins from his rescuers, by a test by Dr. W. D. Funkhouser, archeologist of the University of Kentucky, is found to be correct. The test is now being rechecked. It is thought that a hole seventy feet down in Sand Cave, where Collins is imprisoned may lead the rescuers to Collins tomb.

It is doubtful, according to those digging the shaft to Collins, whether he can be reached before Thursday.

Beauty and Bolshevik at South Bend Feb. 11

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 9.—The city central committee of the Workers Party has arranged for the showing of "Beauty and Bolshevik" at the White Eagle Theater, South Bend, Ind., for Feb. 11. In view of the splendid success of the film in Chicago, witnessed by several members from South Bend, the members expect a fine turnout. Proceeds will benefit the International Workers' Aid.

Eleven Jap Sailors Drown.
VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 9.—Eleven Japanese sailors were drowned in the harbor here when the pinnacle in which they were bound for the cruiser Izuma collided with the Canadian Pacific tug Nanoose.

SOVIET MINISTER TO MEXICO DEMANDS HIS PAPERS HELD IN U. S.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 10.—The Soviet minister here has started a court action against the representative of the czar's government to get possession of the Russian archives. The former minister says the missing documents are now in possession of representatives of the old Russian government in Washington.

BAUER SMELLS SO BAD SOCIALISTS MUST DISOWN HIM

Former Chancellor in the Barmat Scandal

BERLIN, Germany, Feb. 9.—Former Chancellor Bauer, social democrat, has been forced to resign his seat in the reichstag and has been "disowned" by the social-democratic party, after being implicated in the Barmat brothers and the Prussian state bank financial scandals.

The social-democratic paper, Vorwarts, has repudiated Bauer, in an attempt to get out from under the exposures of corruption in the former German governments.

Left Socialists No Choice.
The social-democratic party points out that Bauer has been repudiated by the governing board of the social-democratic party, and declares his socialist colleagues "always looked askance at his relations with the Barmats."

They also "deplore the fact that Bauer became involved in conflicting testimony in the Prussian state bank enquiry, and failed to make a clean breast of his operations, leaving the party no choice but to disown him."

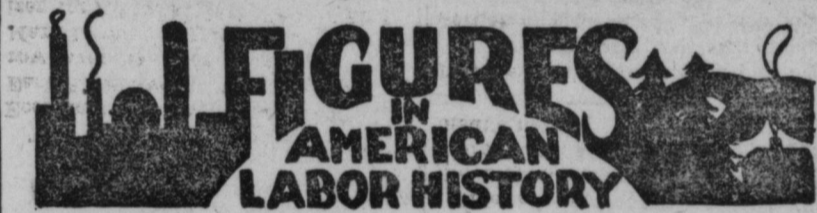
The social-democratic party of Germany has been most heavily hit by the revelations of corruption of former government officials, which make the practices of America's Teapot Domers appear lily-white.

Numerous investigations are now in progress in the reichstag and the Prussian diet. The public prosecutor is expected today to request the reichstag to suspend the parliamentary immunity of former minister of posts, Hoeffe, of the clerical party, who has also been forced to resign.

Maybe Dawes Taught Them.
New disclosures show that the government state agencies, including the state railroads used illegal methods to safeguard themselves during the period of inflation. The state railroads lost nearly 10,000,000 marks in an attempt to purchase gold on the "Black Bourse," in return for the rapidly sinking paper mark.

Hoeffe loaned government money to the swindlers, Barmat brothers, and thereby lost \$15,000,000 of the government's money.

Red Revel Masquerade Ball, 37 South Ashland Avenue, Corner of Monroe and Ashland Block, February 28.



By THURBER LEWIS

No. 2

The Reformers, No. 1—Owens, Wright, Evans

WITH the exception of more or less obscure rank and file agitators in the various strikes that developed out of the early organization of trade unions, no outstanding exponents of the class struggle present themselves prior to the Civil War. The history of the early labor movement is bound up with the record of the early reformers. With few exceptions they were intellectuals. Their connection with the real labor movement was in the nature of a "hailson." They saw in the growth of working-class organization nothing more than a hook whereupon to hang their utopian hats. Each reformer endeavored to get support from the working-class for his particular social formula.

But they were rebels insofar as they protested against things as they were, and as such inspired a large section of the more vigorous minded workers of the time to follow their lead. Despite their ignorance of the class struggle, they represented in their day the advance guard of radicalism in America. A history of the labor movement is not complete without them.

Reformism first appears in 1826 when Robert Owen, the great English philanthropist and utopian, came to America and established a colony called "New Harmony" in Indiana. The effect of this innovation on the labor movement was slight. It did, however, supply personalities whose influence on the currents of working-class life were of considerable importance. Robert Owen's son, Robert Dale Owen, was one of these.

He originated a system of education he called "State Guardianship," which provided for free boarding-houses for children's education. He was led to this by the failure of his father's colony which he thought due to the educational handicaps with which the colonists began. He thought universal education the best and quickest way to social reform. Universal education found favor with the working-class. At the time, education was the restricted privilege of the rich. The workers looked upon young Owen as a leader because he represented for them an immediate demand they thought within their reach.

He took an active and leading part in the political movement of 1829-32 that expressed itself as the "Working-

man's Party" in New York City. While he obviously utilized the movement merely as a means to secure the adoption of his social plan, and while he served as a curb on the more extreme elements like Skidmore, at the same time his contribution to the spreading of rebellious social ideas was not inconsiderable.

Frances Wright was another product of New Harmony" whose influences were felt in the rising labor movement. Like Robert Owen she was a native of Scotland. A residence of some years in France supplied the background for her radical ideas. She came to this country in 1818 and devoted herself to anti-slavery and Negro educational work in Tennessee. She later became a leader in Owen's "New Harmony" and after its failure joined Robert Dale Owen in his universal education propaganda in New York City. She played a leading role in the Workingman's Party and gave a great deal of her energy advocating the cause of women's rights "Fannie" Wright, as she was called, was, along with the rest of the reformers, chiefly interested in the advocacy of immediate changes of no very fundamental social import. But that she had, intellectually a vision of the magnitude of the class struggle is shown by this observation, made by her in 1830: "What distinguishes the present from every other struggle in which the human race is engaged is that, the present is, openly and acknowledgedly, a war of class and that this war is universal." That was twenty years before the Communist manifesto was written.

George Henry Evans was a native of England who became the editor of the "Workingman's Advocate," the organ of the workers' political movement begun in 1829. He was a co-worker of Robert Dale Owen and leader in the Workingman's Party. He was of middle-class origin but worked as a printer in this country until he became editor of what might be called the first working-class newspaper. His subsequent career was that of land reformer, and though never failed to give his support to an working-class movement that sprang up during his life time he forever nursed a pet theory that had to do with equal distribution of land.