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THE
DAILY WORKER
for 1925!

THE DAILY WORKER

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AS WE S
By T. J. O'FL

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H. S. SHAFER
GEN. P. O. BOX 150
EIGHTH AVE
NEW YORK N. Y.

RAZAAR PROMISES TO BE GREATEST AFFAIR HELD IN N. Y.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

K, Feb. 12.—The joint bazaar of the International Workers' Aid and the Labor Defense Committee is one of the finest that has been arranged in New York in many years. The membership of the Workers' (Communist) Party is devoting itself unstintingly to the success of this bazaar, and many trade unions and fraternal organizations are giving it their full support.

GREEN ADVOCATES CLASS PEACE IN MIAMI SPEECH

Finds Parasite City Fine for ex-Miner

BULLETIN

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 12.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, ended its ten day session here today. The next session will be held in Washington in May.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 12.—Class collaboration, sweet and lovely harmony between the bosses and the wage slaves, was the text of William Green, president of the A. F. of L., in his two recent speeches in this city.

He spoke to a crowd of 2,000 at the Royal-Palm park and again to the Miami Advertising club. The tremulous fears of the millionaire winter resort city's bourgeoisie lest the head of the American Federation of Labor say something radical were unfounded. What the character of his speeches were is best illustrated by the accounts of them in the capitalist newspapers of this city of parasites. Here are some quotations:

"Labor Head is Far From Radical in Miami Speech."

"William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, last night pledged 5,000,000 members as supporters of the constitution of the United States, condemned imported labor theories and pleaded for a stronger co-operation between employer and employee."

"The address made by the chief executive of all labor organizations set at rest any doubt about his attitude on matters of importance to labor, and dispelled the rumor that he was inclined to be radical in theories."

Appreciates Luxury of Capitalist Playground.

At the Advertising club, Green said: "You can understand how much I appreciate the experience of being in Miami, when I tell you that for 15 years I worked in a coal mine."

"There seems to be an understanding of peace and unity between labor and capital in Miami. Labor and capital cannot hate each other if they understand each other. Misunderstanding is the cause of strife. Understanding means concord."

Government Man "Thanks God!"

This sentiment of class collaboration was promptly applauded by Edward Henning of the U. S. labor department who spoke following Green, saying:

"Thank God that when the reins fell from the palsied hands of Samuel Gompers, they fell into the virile hands of William Green."

Hoover Investigates Oysters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Secretary Hoover today asked congress for \$25,000, with which the department of commerce could make an investigation to determine whether epidemics of typhoid fever could be traced to oysters.

ALBIA, IOWA, IS FORCED TO KNEEL TO "KING COAL"

By DAVID COUTTS.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ALBIA, Ia., Feb. 12.—This town is the center of the coal mining territory in southern Iowa. Coal is king here. All around are mining camps with villages with from 200 to 6,000 population. The present industrial depression, together with railroad rate discrimination and competition with the non-union fields of West Virginia, and Kentucky, has caused great suffering in this territory.

Most of the mines are only working part time, some one or two days a week, and still others less than that. One camp with 200 people has waited for over a year for the mine to start up—they still wait, suffering but still.

Life in the Mining Camp.

About seven miles out from Albia is the village of Hiteman with 800 population. A street car, just one, connects it with Albia. There is

(Continued on page 4.)

WEST INDIES NOW BECOMING THE HOME OF LANDLESS LABORERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—American owned plantations are destroying the independence of the people of the West Indies. Control and penetration of Porto Rico, and to a less degree of Cuba, by business concerns from the United States, has turned most of the people into landless day laborers on sugar, tobacco and fruit plantations.

The same process is in an earlier stage of development in the Dominican republic and Haiti. In the Dominican republic Americans are slowly creating plantations and turning the people into day laborers, continuing it to the marines have left. In Porto Rico, the masses of the people are wretched. They live crowded and jammed together in inside court yard rooms. Their poverty is vile.

'WORK OR WAGES' JOBLESS DEMAND IN CLEVELAND, O.

Council of Unemployed Is Organized

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 12.—Not charity but work, not soup kitchens but government maintenance at standard wages, these were the demands of about one hundred workers who responded to the call for a meeting to Cleveland.

John Brahtin, the first speaker, pointed out that unemployment is not an unusual phenomenon, but an integral part of the capitalist system of society in which production is carried on for profit instead of for the purpose of supplying the needs of society.

Tells About Dawes Plan.

He touched on the Dawes plan in Europe and stated that it is the purpose of the American capitalists to compel the workers of this country to accept a reduction of their standard of living to the standard they have compelled the European workers to accept.

George Papum, local organizer of the Trade Union Educational League, spoke of the effects of unemployment on the working class youth. He urged the young workers to join with the adult workers in a demand for the abolition of child labor and the government maintenance of the children of the workers and poor farmers.

An Appeal for Organization.

Herbert Benjamin, who is the chairman of the local political committee, made a stirring appeal for organization of both the employed and unemployed workers against wage reductions open shop campaigns and for work or wages to the unemployed. He pointed out that the employed as well as unemployed are menaced by the existence of a large army of workers without the means to secure a livelihood for themselves and their families. The Workers Party does not propose to offer soup kitchens to unemployed. Only thru organization and struggle will the workers gain any worthwhile improvement of their present condition, he stated. He appealed to those present to join with the Workers Party in the fight for the overthrow of the capitalist system as a means of ridding the workers of all of the evils of capitalism.

Of those present sixty immediately filled out cards pledging their assistance to the Workers Party in its efforts to effect the organization of a united front against unemployment and wage cuts. The registration showed that these workers had been unemployed for periods ranging from four weeks to eight months.

Elect Committee of Action.

A committee of action composed of five members of the newly organized council was elected, to make further plans for the organization of the unemployed. It is proposed to organize a demonstration within two weeks. The demands of the workers will then be placed before the city council which will be called upon to take action to relieve the condition of the 30,000 to 50,000 workers now unemployed in this city.

The Workers Party is now preparing to organize a united front conference against unemployment in this city. Many local unions are expected to co-operate with the party in this effort.

Crude Oil Price Increased.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., Feb. 12.—The Prairie and Gas company today increased prices of crude oil at the wells from 20 to 35 cents a barrel.

Cal's Butler Opens War on 350,000 Textile Toilers

7,000 TROOPS TO GIVE "GEN." DAWES FASCIST BACKGROUND AT INAUGURAL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Seven thousand troops will be used in the "simple" inaugural parade on March 4, the White House has decided.

The soldiers will march because they are being fed by the government anyhow, and Coolidge does not like to see them deprived of the exercise. Moreover, Gen. Dawes needs a military background to show to his best advantage.

The president believes that the main item of an inauguration is the presidential address. He is writing a long one, which will be broadcasted.

ANGLO-FRENCH MEET EXPECTED NEXT MONTH

Debts and Security on the Agenda

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Indications are growing that an Anglo-French conference will be held in London within the next month to discuss the questions of the interrelated debts and of security.

The British have not been willing to link the two questions but they are beginning to feel in the face of French insistence that while they may be kept apart legally it will be impossible to avoid a certain amount of bargaining and simultaneous discussion.

It is possible that the discussion may take the form of two conferences sitting simultaneously. If this happens it will be hard to see how bargaining on both sides can be avoided.

British opinion is still strongly opposed to any commitment on the security question which might involve Great Britain in a war not of her own choosing and the effort of France to make a bargain over the debts is arousing keen resentment here.

Political in "Hole" While Rum Kings Had Soft Prison Berths

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 12.—Members of the Savannah bootleg ring, convicted and sent to Atlanta federal penitentiary for their rum selling activities, never had to spend a day behind prison bars after they bribed the warden and his deputy, they told the court here yesterday.

Ex-warden E. A. Sartain, and his deputy warden L. J. Fletcher made Fred Haar, the warden's "chicken man," and allowed him to live in a separate room, wearing civilian clothes, the testimony showed. The bootleggers gave the warden, the deputy and the catholic chaplain, "Father" Thomas P. Hayden, all of whom have been forced to resign, ten thousand dollars for their special privileges.

C. Graham Baughn, another Savannah bootlegger, testified how he was allowed to play poker, eat good meals, go to the city whenever he liked, and given soft jobs. The priest turned states evidence and testified against the warden at the trial.

WARDEN STOPS THE DAILY WORKER WHEN PRISONERS STRIKE

The prisoners of the penitentiary of Moundsville, W. Va. are not permitted to see the DAILY WORKER and the WORKERS MONTHLY any longer. This was the information sent to our business office by the Warden, S. P. Smith.

Our readers will remember that we published a number of articles telling about the long term imprisonment of union coal miners for the unheard of offense of taking part in a parade. We also carried letters from the prisoners themselves telling about the conditions in that prison and the facts that let up to their imprisonment.

These articles were an inspiration to the miners in the prison and it seems to the other prisoners too judging from the following letter written by Warden Smith:

"DAILY WORKER: Replying to your letter advise that we had some strike trouble with our prisoners and are forced to stop the DAILY WORKER and the WORKERS MONTHLY... from being delivered to the prisoners. Yours very truly, S. P. Smith."

MAKE SCABS INTO COPS TO BREAK STREET CAR STRIKE IN DAYTON, O.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DAYTON, O., Feb. 12.—The city administration is deputizing the strikebreakers operating the street-cars of the Dayton Railway Co. as policemen. The union street car men are striking to their strike and running buses competing with the traction company, while unionists and liberal-minded citizens threaten to punish city officials responsible for arming the strikebreakers when the municipal primaries occur next August.

REPORT KELLOGG MAY RESIGN JOB HE WAS TO GET

Paris Pact Explanation Disturbs Him

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Newspapers in London gave considerable prominence today to Washington reports that the United States Ambassador Kellogg may be forced to resign before taking office as secretary of state.

At the American embassy it was said Kellogg would not make any statement. His course of action regarding his appearance before a senate committee to explain the Paris financial agreement, depends upon instructions he receives from President Coolidge after arriving in Washington, it was said.

The delicacy of the allied debt situation at this time was given as the reason for Kellogg's silence. It is understood that Kellogg has been annoyed by the Washington reports, but considers his course in conformity with the wishes of the president. It was said that he, therefore, was not worrying, although he did not welcome a political row at the outset of his career as secretary of state.

ENGLAND FORCED TO ASK MORGAN TO SUPPLY GOLD

Return to Gold Standard Only If U. S. Permits

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Great Britain will revert to the gold standard at the earliest possible moment, Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer told the house of commons today.

Agitation in England regarding the gold standard has been second only to that over international debt. The right Hon. Montague Collet Norman, governor of the Bank of England returned recently from the United States, where he was said to have conferred with treasury department officials and New York financiers on the advisability of England returning to a gold standard.

British opponents declares that the gold standard would make Great Britain subservient to the United States because of America having control of the world's supply of gold.

Recognition Stimulates Trade

MOSCOW, Feb. 12.—The Ukrainian commissariat of foreign trade has been receiving, since the recognition of the U. S. S. R. by France, a large number of enquiries from French and Belgian firms. These are interested in trade possibilities in Ukraine in regard to purchase of manganese ore, oak, eggs and other farming products.

BOSSES' SCHEME BROADCASTED BY THE KEPT PRESS

Double Production and Cut Staffs in Half

By ROBERT MINOR.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 12.—A brutal declaration of war against labor unionism and the standard of living of the 350,000 textile workers of New England has just been issued by the combine of cotton mill owners thinly disguised behind the name of a textile trade publication.

The declaration appears in the form of a paid advertisement published simultaneously in all capitalist newspapers in every important cotton mill center.

The Voice of Cal's Butler.

The advertisement is undoubtedly sanctioned by, if it is not the direct voice of William M. Butler, the cotton mill financier who managed Coolidge's presidential campaign and who is now chairman of the republican national committee and newly appointed senator from Massachusetts, acting for the textile combine whose spokesman he has been since the days of Murray Crane.

This ultimatum threatens the textile workers with the intimation that the ten per cent wage cut which has been so successfully maneuvered thru many mills in the past three months, will be extended to every mill in New England, or will probably be made deeper, or the workers locked out of all mills under the guise of closing down. Then the statement insinuatingly tells the workers that they themselves "can do much to cure this condition of unemployment and decreased wages."

What the workers "can do" about it is said sharp enough and straight enough to pierce the skin of a rhinoceros:

What Workers Can Do.

"Doubling up of the production per operative."
"One-half of the workers to be 'done away with,' while one worker shall produce as much as two formerly did."
"Go ahead on the basis that your overseers and your superintendents are your labor leaders."

"Don't be misled by any so-called labor leader outside of your own mill."
The words of the statement itself cannot be improved upon for a frank statement of the object of the present terrific campaign against the working class population of New England, which one is tempted to compare with the Dawes' plan of enslaving the workers of Germany. The text reads as in part as follows:

"A Practical Suggestion for Textile Operatives for Steady Employment and Increased Pay."

"Conditions in New England textile manufacturing have been bad for nearly four years..."

After dwelling on past depressed conditions and saying that the present condition shows "little improvement," it continues:

"In many mills wages have already been cut at least 10 per cent. In nearly every case operatives are earning less money because they are not fully employed. The operatives themselves can do much to cure this condition of unemployment and decreased wages."

"Increased production per operative, and a consequent lowering of the cost of production is going to be the salvation of cotton manufacturing in New England..."

"The labor leaders ought to be the overseers and superintendents in the mills, who are interested in the welfare of the operatives and not any outside persons working for their own selfish advantage and self interest..."

Speed Up!

"In one cotton mill with which we are very familiar, the weavers used to run sixteen automatic looms; now they are running thirty-two automatic looms up to 60 inches in width. The

(Continued on page 2)

Farmers Fight Militarism

TORONTO, Feb. 12.—Abolition of military training in the schools was advocated by a deputation from the United Farmers of Ontario to the provincial government. Premier Ferguson told the deputation he favored the cadet training.

DEFENSE BAZAAR! One Day More at the Lyceum, Saturday, Feb. 14 86th STREET AND THIRD AVENUE

NORTH DAKOTA FARMERS LIKE DAILY WORKER

Admire Its Fighting Spirit

By ALFRED KNUDSON
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 12.—The class conscious farmers and workers out here are quite favorably impressed with the DAILY WORKER.

The fact that our paper comes out every day and keeps up a persistent, continuous bombardment against the capitalists and their government and frankly tells the truth about the conditions of the workers in the factories and on the farms, is proof to them that the paper has strength and power.

Just how it can happen that the DAILY WORKER is able to keep afloat financially while some "socialist" and liberal papers go under for lack of funds, is somewhat of a mystery to our town and country friends in the west. "Where do they get the money from, to do all the work they are doing?" one farmer asked the other day. He was told that behind the DAILY WORKER and the Communist activities in the United States there stands a devoted membership, composed mainly of industrial workers, ready to go the limit in backing up both the paper and the organizational efforts of the Workers Party.

It is not an easy job, but by hard work it can be accomplished. He was also reminded of Comrade Loeb's significant statement: "It can't be done—except by Communists."

The DAILY WORKER is getting more and more necessary for the farmers and the workers. It is a weapon they must have in fighting banks, food gamblers and industrial and financial capitalists. It is no exaggeration to say that the DAILY WORKER is the only daily paper in the country today that dares to print the truth about American social, political and economic conditions.

It is a priceless gem and must be supported by party members and sympathizers to the limit of their resources.

WILLISTON, N. D., FARMERS ARE WARNED OF DANGER TO THEM IN LAWYER-CONTROLLED PRESS

By ANDREW OMHOLT.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILLISTON, N. D., Feb. 12.—The farmers and workers of Williams county, North Dakota, organized, a few years ago, with our hard earned money, a newspaper that we pleased to call the "Farmers' Press" with high hopes of making it a real farmers' and workers' paper.

But it has, as is the lot of most of these small town progressive papers, fallen into the hands of a gang of political adventurers headed by a legal fakir by the name of E. A. Francis, who was elected state's attorney as a candidate endorsed by the non-partisan league, still holding down the job as editor and professional "red baiter."

This plebeian is now using the paper to slander and libel the workers' and peasants' Soviet government of Russia, the only place in the world ruled by people who work, undictated by the international bankers, the Morgan interests.

WOMEN'S EIGHT HOUR BILL UP IN LEGISLATURE

Cement Companies Hope to Get Large Order

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—A bill providing for the eight-hour day for women was introduced into the Illinois legislature by Mrs. Lottie O'Neil of Dupage county. The bill provides exemptions for telephone and canning companies. The last session of the legislature voted down a woman's eight-hour day bill.

The house appropriations committee reported favorable recommendation on the Curran bill appropriating \$50,000 to run the office of Attorney General Carlstrom until July 1, 1925.

The appropriations committee of the senate introduced a bill sponsored by Governor Small, making appropriations of \$146,000,000 to build hard roads during the next two years. \$5,000,000 of this money is to be spent for the purchase of cement. The cement companies supported Governor Small's election campaign with large contributions.

Railroad Issues Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Chicago and Western Indiana railroad was authorized by the interstate commerce commission today to assume a liability for \$27,755,000 of first and refunding mortgage bonds.

Get your tickets for Red Revel Ball, February 28.

NEW YORK STATE EMPLOYMENT OFF IN MOST LINES

Only Steel Showing Important Gain

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 12.—Losses in employment in the factories of New York state in January that are not entirely seasonal are reported by the state industrial commissioner. The general level of employment is slightly lower than in December.

Something has apparently gone wrong with the employment boom which was supposed to accompany the election of Coolidge. Employment in New York state is still 7 1/2 per cent below January, 1924 and 10 per cent below January, 1923. This means that nearly 120,000 workers who had jobs in January, 1923, are out of a job today.

Employment in railroad equipment factories suffered a setback, according to the report, with a couple of thousand workers laid off. The layoffs in the building material industry were more severe than usual. Brick yards with 1,600 workers in January, 1924 were employing only 900 this January.

Steel mills alone showed important gains. Other industries showed irregularly with some concerns gaining while others laid off workers or operated on a part-time basis. The textile industry did not report the usual seasonal gains.

Coolidge Sticks to Tool of Trusts For Attorney General

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—President Coolidge has refused to withdraw the name of Charles Beecher Warren from nomination as attorney general, after a delegation of senate leaders had pointed out that Warren's connection with the sugar trust is embarrassing to them.

Coolidge advised the senators to keep Warren's name in the judiciary committee until after March 5, when the next session of congress, which has a safe Coolidge majority, can shove thru the nomination.

The democratic senators are trying to force a vote by the judiciary committee and a report to the senate on the Warren nomination. The judiciary committee is said to be evenly divided at this time.

Children in Industry Are Easy Victims of Industrial Accidents

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—John P. Coughlin, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York, discussing the proposed child labor amendment urged the need of legislation giving congress the power to regulate the labor of children up to eighteen years. He emphasized the greater percentage of industrial accidents occurring to children because of their playful and reckless spirit.

"Almost every mechanic you meet," said Coughlin, "has lost one, two or three fingers, and you will find the chances are he lost them when a boy horse-playing' around dangerous machinery."

If Negro workers would be liberated from wage slavery they must join in the extermination of the same social system—capitalism—that freed them from chattel slavery. Voting the republican ticket will not do that. Idol worship of Civil War heroes will not do it. Supporting patriotic and purely race organizations only helps strengthen the fetters of the exploiters. Instead all Negro workers must unite, in one front, with all workers against their capitalist masters. They will find that the emancipating leadership in this struggle of an oppressed class is the Workers (Communist) Party; that the future belongs to Communism.

Vote Against Cigaret Curb.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 12.—The senate has voted to repeal the law against the sale of cigarettes. The sale of cigarettes to minors is restricted in the senate bill. The state senators probably expect this to send the farmers' problems up in smoke.

Patronize our advertisers.

Y. W. L. Branch Meetings.
Tonight, Friday, February 13th.

All branches are going to have open educational meetings to which party members and outsiders are invited. The lecture will be on the subject of "What is The Young Workers' League?" this being the second one of the series on the subject. Following is the list of meeting places and speakers: (All meetings start at 8 p. m.)

Area Branch No. 1—Sixth floor, 166 W. Washington St. Speaker, Peter Herd.

Area Branch No. 3—3116 S. Halsted St. Speaker, Paul Kline.

Area Branch No. 4—3118 W. Roosevelt Road. Speaker, Bill Edwards.

Area Branch No. 5—1220 W. Monroe St. (Basement) Speaker, John Harvey.

Area Branch No. 6—2613 Hirsch Blvd. (basement). Speaker, Barney Mass.

Emancipation Struggle Still on for Oppressed Labor Under Capitalism

By J. LOUIS ENGDHAL

TODAY, the dead past gets its overflow of attention from orators upholding present conditions, in the commemoration of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. Banks declare a legal holiday, the stock exchanges and chambers of commerce are closed, the offices of capitalist government are locked tight. But in the mills, the mines and the factories, the wheels of industry continue to hum. Business adopts Lincoln, like Washington, as one of its heroes, but fearing that labor may inject a class angle into the celebration, workers are held cautiously aloof.

Everywhere, in the exercises of the Kiwanis Clubs or of military organizations, it is the flag of Wall Street that is carefully wrapped about the Lincoln of America's Civil War. Wall Street's chosen agent, Senator Smoot, delivers the eulogy in congress.

Among Negroes Lincoln is raised to the pinnacle of a "saint" or a "god." Sixty years after the Civil War we find this idol worship continuing to manifest itself in the Negro custom of voting the republican ticket, while "The Solid South," white, goes democrat.

This year much is made of what is alleged to be a hitherto missing copy of a speech by Lincoln in closing his campaign against Stephen A. Douglas for a seat in the U. S. senate in 1858. This was two years before Lincoln was elected president.

The speech is important for workers, especially Negro workers, in that it shows that Lincoln at this date had absolutely no intention of playing the role of "emancipator." He was not opposed to chattel slavery as an institution if it could be confined to the boundaries that then held it in the South. Some of the more significant passages are as follows:

"The legal right of southern people to reclaim their fugitives I have constantly admitted. The legal right of congress to interfere with their institution in the states I constantly denied. In resisting the spread of slavery to new territory, and with that, what appears to me to a tendency to subvert the first principle of free government itself, my whole effort has consisted."

Lincoln thus upheld chattel slavery, even to using the government in returning fugitive slaves to their masters. He only resisted its spread to new territory. It was not until years later, under the pressure of Civil War developments, that Lincoln was forced to resort to the "Emancipation Proclamation" as a war measure. In the early days of the war even using Negroes as soldiers in the armies of the North had been bitterly opposed. It was thought a crime to rob the southerner of his slaves, even as a necessity of war.

The millions of Negroes were freed from chattel slavery because of developing economic conditions in the middle of the last century that laid the basis of the present capitalist system. Instead of the chattel slaves of 60 years ago, the Negroes with workers of all colors and nationalities are the wage slaves or today. Worshipping Lincoln as the "emancipator" of chattel slavery days will not help Negro workers or white workers win today's struggle against capitalism. All workers must realize the huge economic forces that drive on to new revolutions and new civil wars, that must result in new victories for the oppressed class of today.

Washington was a revolutionist in his day. But he was an aristocrat and a slaveholder. Jefferson, hailed as an ideal democrat by middle class elements and even by some sections of labor, was also a slaveholder. Altho Lincoln plunged the country into civil war he did not originally believe in emancipating the Negroes.

It is well to understand this past history and the part that various individuals played in its making. But it must be understood only in the sense that this understanding helps fight the battles of today. It will be found that those who shout loudest about Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln today, are those who are on the wrong side of the revolutions and civil wars of today.

If Negro workers would be liberated from wage slavery they must join in the extermination of the same social system—capitalism—that freed them from chattel slavery. Voting the republican ticket will not do that. Idol worship of Civil War heroes will not do it. Supporting patriotic and purely race organizations only helps strengthen the fetters of the exploiters. Instead all Negro workers must unite, in one front, with all workers against their capitalist masters. They will find that the emancipating leadership in this struggle of an oppressed class is the Workers (Communist) Party; that the future belongs to Communism.

HAT FINISHERS' UNION TO STRIKE AT ORANGE, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 12.—A hat-trimmers' strike is expected to be declared when the Orange local of the Hat Finishers' Union meets here to take action on the failure of the manufacturers to sign an agreement for a new scale of wages.

About 3,000 men and 800 women, hat trimmers, will be involved in the expected strike. The "Big Five" plants are the E. B. Connett, No Name, W. R. Rutan, Trimble and Charles Berg. The Connett and No Name firms signed the agreement.

League Warns Austria to Cut Down Expenses

GENEVA, Feb. 12.—The league of nations warned Austria that unless the viennese government turns over a new leaf and adopts the economy measures insisted on by the financial committee of the league, it will find itself on a doorstep some cold morning, without any visible wet nurse.

It appears that Austria is troubled because it has a large working class population which insists on eating and drinking. This predilection for nourishment is playing havoc with the government's budget and all attempts to carry out the mandates of the league have met with failure. A few weeks ago the league offered Austria to the highest bidder but none was found to accept the charge. The social democratic are willing to play the role of prostitutes to the international bankers and are perfectly happy under the present receivership.

Big Six Election Fight Now on in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—There is a chance of a fight in the coming election in Big Six, (International Typographical Union No. 6). Opposition has been aroused against the present administration and candidates may be nominated by a number of the members who don't like the way they are carrying on Big Six's work.

The opposition is more especially concentrated against the president of Big Six, Leon Rouse, so that there may be another head of the union soon.

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Socialists Play Usual Prostitute Role

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The Good Things

in
The February Issue

THE WORKERS MONTHLY

1. The Left Wing in Trade Elections.

by Wm. Z. Foster
A birds-eye view of the progress of the Left Wing movement in this country.

2. The Sixth Trade Union Congress of the U. S. S. R.

by Chas. E. Johnson
What happened at the last trade union meet (with photographs).

3. An Old Prison Speaks

by Robert Minor
The famous cartoonist gives new side-lights on the renewed Communist persecutions.

4. History of The Russian Communist Party

by Gregory Zinoviev
Another generous installment of a Communist classic by the president of the Communist International.

5. A Conference of Progressive Reactionaries

by A. Bittelman
On labor politics by a keen political observer.

6. A Pan-American Fig Leaf

by J. W. Johnstone
A splendid, informative article on the trade unions and their leaders in Latin America by an observer at the last Pan-American Labor congress in Mexico City.

7. The Fine Art of Grafting

by T. J. O'Flaherty
Who tells us in a keen, witty way why "graft is getting monotonous."

8. Anthracite

by Joseph Manley
A fine picture of the miners and their problems by a Left Wing organizer now in the field.

9. From Anarchism to Communism

by Jay Fox
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CAL'S BUTLER FIGHTS WORKERS

(Continued from page 1)

weavers are getting twice as much production, steadier work and a considerable increase in wages. . . .

This lying about "increase in wages" always in some vague, un-named place—is done in brazen disregard of the fact that wages are being reduced everywhere and in exactly those places where production is doubled per worker or speeded up. The statement continues:

Half of Workers to be Fired.
"In another mill the operatives have doubled up on the work; have had their pay increased as much as 20 per cent per operative; the weavers tend more looms, spinners tend more sides of spinning, card room help tend three frames where they used to tend only two; all extra hands have been done away with, and this 100,000 spindle mill with 3,000 looms, which before the war employed 1,200 operatives, now runs full with 600 operatives, all earning more money, all producing more goods, and all thoroughly employed. The operatives have had steady work and increased wages; the mill has been profitably employed; the stockholders have had dividends, and by a doubling up of the work, everybody has profited.

"This doubling up of the production per operative has become very common in New England. We know one Rhode Island mill where the weavers used to operate from twelve to sixteen looms, they now operate forty-eight looms. In a Fall River mill the weavers are tending fifty-five automatic looms; a New Hampshire mill they are tending sixty-four automatic looms; in a Maine mill they are tending forty looms; in a Massachusetts mill they are tending seventy-five looms, and in the other departments also, carding, spinning, etc., there has been a similar doubling up, and operatives have had full employment, and increased wages.

Must Fawn to Hold Jobs.
"In most instances this increase of production per operative must start with the operatives themselves. Let the operatives talk it over amongst themselves. In mills where they are running twelve looms, let the operatives decide that they can tend fourteen or eighteen or twenty looms per weaver. Go to the overseer of weaving and tell him that you can do more work and get more production, and earn more money. Let the spinners decide that they can tend two or three more sides of spinning and go to the overseer of spinning and tell him that you can do more work and earn more money. Save money for the mill, and divide the saving with the mill."

Let Boss be your Labor Leader.
"Work as if it were your own business. Handle the whole job as if you were working for yourself, and no other mill can produce cotton goods more economically than can the mills of New England. The surest way in the world to increase wages will be to do more work. Go ahead on the basis that your overseer and your superintendent are your labor leaders, and make them be your leaders in fact as well as in name. Make your overseer

hustle to keep up with you in production; make him hustle to figure out the increase in your weekly pay by the increase in the work that you do. Don't be misled by any so-called labor leader outside of your own mill to believe that it will profit you anything to do less work, or to make more jobs for more people.

"The operatives of the textile mills of New England are in competition with the operatives of the mills in other countries as well as other sections of this country. If you are in a race you try to win. In a race you run as fast as you can to win. You can beat the life out of the operatives in any other mills if you will make a race of it. . . ."

The Southern Mills.
In the following passage we see the ingenious playing up of the "Southern mill" bogey, in complete disregard of the fact that the big southern mills are largely if not completely controlled by the same financial interests:

"The cotton mills of the south are busy, and hundreds of them are running day and night. This is because the costs of production are lower in the south, wages are lower, hours of operation are longer, so those southern mills are getting business. The New England cotton mill operatives can overcome this condition if they want to do so. If they will all double up in their work wherever possible, or do 50 per cent more work where 100 per cent more is not possible, or do 10 per cent more work where 50 per cent more is not possible, we can get the lowest cost of production of any mills in the world."

Trust the Preachers—They Wouldn't Lie!
"We do not ask the operatives in the New England mills to take our word for any of this, we suggest that they talk it over amongst themselves to see if it is not true. Ask your overseer. Ask any of your old time friends who have succeeded in their businesses and who are now in business on their own account. Go into the savings bank and ask the president of the bank, or the cashier if all this isn't true. Ask the clergyman of your church.

"We do not know how many looms each weaver can run. We do not know how many sides of spinning each operative can tend. Some are better workers than others. . . ."

And the grand ultimatum closes with an insinuating plea for each textile worker to pit himself against his fellow workers in a race against his fellow workers in the effort to hold the half of the jobs which will not be abolished by the speeding up process.

The effect of the slave drivers' declaration, as far as it can yet be seen, is to stir up the fiercest rage among the workers here and a better understanding of what they are up against. It is expected to give great impetus to the united front conference movement, which is looked upon favorably by trade unionists of Bedford and Fall River.

Apes Bankers' Press.
In an editorial in the issue of Jan. 29 he is aping the big capitalist press of Morgan and Rockefeller by telling us that "Bill" Haywood, the I. W. W. leader, would prefer to live in Leavenworth penitentiary than in Soviet Russia.

According to the capitalist press, he was found starved and nearly frozen to death in the Armenian mountains beating his way out of Russia to America.

In the meantime "Big Bill" was actually living in comfort in the Lux Hotel, Moscow.

This echo of the capitalist press is again caught lying, in the interest of grain gamblers and bankers. He would like, he says, to have Haywood come to Williams county and lecture to the 42 Communists that voted for Foster.

What English Labor Leader Says.
Now let us see what Ben Tillet, one of the English trade union delegates to the Trade Union Congress in Moscow, after investigating conditions all over Russia, says:

"For Curzon and Churchill the Russian revolution is an outrage. They represent the Bolsheviks as brute beasts. But we found them to be human beings. Instead of nationalization of women, we find that nowhere is the woman so protected and nowhere does she enjoy such rights as in Soviet Russia. The Russian proletariat is engaged in such work of reconstruction as we have never seen outside of the frontier of Red Russia."

This editor, double-crosser to the farmers and workers of Williams county, sets himself up as an authority on Americanism and good citizenship.

This is the spokesman for the socialist party of the Second International, the Russian czar, Kornilov, Wrangels, the Kaisers and the Teapot Dome crowd, the whole capitalist class, which is to blame for the millions of farmers' and workers' lives lost in the last war, and the Russian counter-revolution. You, Mr. Francis, have become part and parcel of that murderous gang.

You farmers and workers of Williams county, are you going to stand for this ape of the socialist crowd as editor of your paper? Does he have to be editor in order to hold the job as state's attorney?

Or is he afraid to let anyone else in to find out that the Farmers' Press is a financial wreck?

Let us boot this legal scab out of our press. He should be satisfied with one job, "a real state's attorney."

In conclusion let me say this: The Workers (Communist) Party of America is the only organization today fighting the battle of the farmers and workers, against the capitalist system, and the DAILY WORKER is the only daily paper raising the standard for a workers' and farmers government in America.

Labor Re-organizes in Mississippi.
MERIDIAN, Miss., Feb. 12.—The Trades and Labor Assembly of Meridian which disbanded during the open shop drive is reorganized. The open shop Marty Machine Co. is now known as the Farr Co. and will employ only men with union cards.

Vote Against Cigaret Curb.
BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 12.—The senate has voted to repeal the law against the sale of cigarettes. The sale of cigarettes to minors is restricted in the senate bill. The state senators probably expect this to send the farmers' problems up in smoke.

MUSICIANS' PAY LOOKS GOOD BUT IT DOESN'T LAST SO VERY LONG

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Provisions for a ten dollar weekly increase in pay will be written into the new agreement between Local 802 of the American Federation of Musicians and the management of the Philharmonic orchestra.

The union originally asked for an increase of twenty-five dollars. The minimum pay of \$60 weekly before the increase meant less annual income than appears at first sight for the season lasts only 30 weeks. The minimum will now be \$70, or \$75 with an extra rehearsal.

The New York Symphony orchestra of 100 players is touring Cuba and is expected to demand similar terms on return. Agreements will probably run for two years.

BAD CONDITIONS OF HOUSING IN N. Y., REVEALED

New Homes Are Being Built Only for Rich

(Special to The Daily Worker)
 NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 12. — The survey of housing in this city just made by the tenement house commissioner reveals appalling conditions. It shows that there is at present less than half the normal vacancies in tenement houses.

Among these tenements packed with humanity there are more than 550,000 obsolete apartments built over twenty years ago and now condemned by law as unfit for occupation still housing over 2,000,000 workers.

"The report dignifies with the name of 'apartment' these hovels without air, sunshine, rudimentary sanitation or even a glimpse of the blue sky.

Beware of Greek Gifts.

This report fully convinces the workers that any relief offered them by capitalism is a Greek gift that they must beware of.

A bill is now pending before the city legislature to extend further the emergency act exempting from taxation all newly built dwellings in order to encourage building them. This act was adopted in 1921 when housing became acute.

Build High Class Apartments.

An investigation of the workings of this act now reveals that while it has already cost the city \$800,000,000 in exempted taxes it has resulted so far only in one or two building projects of rooms for workers renting at \$9 to \$12 per month, the vast building operations going on in the city since then being in high class apartment houses renting at \$25 to \$30 per month per room, that real estate speculators took advantage of.

Source The Daily Worker for 1925

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for the benefit of the only Greek workingmen's newspaper "Empros"

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 at the HOUSE OF THE MASSES,
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Admission: Men 75c; Ladies free.
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"White Terrorists Ask For Mercy"

—by MAX BEDACHT

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 3½ cents in bundle orders.

INTERNATIONAL RED AID DEMANDS THAT AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT STOP PERSECUTING POLITICAL EXILES

(Special to The Daily Worker)
 VIENNA, Austria, Feb. 12.—The Austrian government is now carrying into practice what it had intended in its decree on the prohibition of the Red Aid. It has completely abolished the right of asylum for political emigrants.

On January 12th, the German political emigrant Karl Zorusch, who had come some months ago to Austria as a fugitive, was arrested by the Austrian police on account of an alleged telegram of the German authorities, demanding his delivery to Germany. The comrade lived in the barack which the Red Aid has provided for political emigrants. When the Legal Council of the Red Aid asked the police for information about the case, the answer was, that our comrade was not accused of a political offence but of a common crime. Comrade Zorusch is persecuted by the court of Dresden charged with infringement of the law on explosives.

Asylum Abolished

Thus the right of asylum in Austria is abolished. For any capitalist court may affirm that a political fugitive has committed a "common crime." Every arrest can be justified in this way. In this manner, on the basis of artificially constructed accusations, all political fugitives will be delivered to their hangmen. Today the German bourgeoisie demands its victim, to-morrow the Roumanian, Hungarian, Bulgarian or Italian terror states will utilize the Austrian police as their mercenaries in order to capture the escaped proletarian class fighters.

Comrade Zorusch has been placed before the court, in the meantime which will decide on his delivery to the Ebert justice. This is the first case of a formal delivery of a political emigrant, since 1920.

Horthy Demands His Blood

Two days after this case occurred, the Austrian justice looked for its second victim. On January 14th the Hungarian Comrade Vidra was arrested in order to be delivered to the Horthy justice. Vidra was the leader of a red guard troop in Soviet Hungary. He was arrested in 1919 but soon released for lack of evidence against him. Since that time he lived in Vienna with his wife and child and devoted himself to his work. His child has died now and he received a permission to stay for another year. But he was arrested because his delivery to the Horthy gang was demanded on account of "suspicion of murder." The Austrian government which knows the case very well, is shameless enough to comply with the "wishes" of the hangmen's government.

Others To Follow

The right of asylum, has thus been abolished for political emigrants in Austria. The Austrian working class will have to take energetic action because this act of violence is only one link in a chain. Accusations against editors of the labor press, imprisonment and class sentences against starving unemployed, preventing of the supporting of political prisoners by prohibition of the Red Aid,—this is the road which is taken by the Austrian government because the international capitalists demand it.

All workers without exception must resist this systematic campaign of persecutions. Furthermore the persecutions must be prevented by an intensification of the Red Aid activity.

The German workers, too, must fight German class justice which calls political emigrants "common criminals" in order to get them into prison. The whole international proletarian must fight for the right of asylum in all countries.

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Detroit, Attention!

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Admission: Men 75c; Ladies free.
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SACCO-VANZETTI MUST BE FREED WORKERS DEMAND

United Front Mass Meeting On March 1

A mass meeting protesting against the continued imprisonment of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, and demanding the immediate release of these two class war prisoners will be held Sunday, March 1, at 2:30 p. m., in Emmet Memorial Hall, Ogden and Taylor Aves., south.

Speakers will be Jack W. Johnstone, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, Antonio Presi, editor of the Italian Communist newspaper, Il Lavoratore, and P. J. Welinder, secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Chicago local of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Arrested in "Red Raids."

Judge Thayer denied Sacco and Vanzetti a new trial last October. The two labor leaders were framed up and sentenced to die on a murder charge. Attorneys for Sacco and Vanzetti have appealed to the Massachusetts supreme court for a new trial.

Sacco was recently transferred to an insane asylum following a nervous breakdown caused by his years of confinement in Massachusetts prisons. The two labor organizers were arrested during the "Red Raids" in May, 1920, and questioned about their "radical activity." They were then charged with having committed a payroll holdup and murder in South Braintree on April 15, 1920. They were convicted on framed up testimony.

Are You Going to the Open Forum Sunday Night?

Plight of Aristocrat Stirs Congress to "Humane" Action

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—Suddenly discovering both poverty and pity, in the instance of the 1,600 children in the national capital who are each year placed under the charge of the board of children's guardians, the house has voted for a makeshift scheme of pensioning the mothers of these boys and girls, in order that they may be kept at home.

Rep. Blanton of Texas, ordinarily harsh and hostile to every humane measure, proposed this amendment to a bill establishing a board of public welfare for the district. His amendment read: "Provided, That under the provisions of this act no child shall be taken from the custody of its parent or parents except upon the ground of immorality of such parent or parents, and where the father and mother are financially unable to care for the child or children, the mother shall be paid the same compensation for their care as would be paid to outsiders under the practice heretofore prevailing."

Hitherto, the government has paid \$20 a month to the family or person to whom the board of children's guardians entrusted a child. Blanton's amendment was adopted, against the protest of committee members, because a southern woman of "good family," discouraged with having to support herself and two children by plain sewing, had killed herself and both children in their apartment in Washington two nights before. Tragedy in a gentle family woke up the legislators, whom appeals in the name of common humanity in the alley tenements had left indifferent.

Coolidge Calls Peace Meet; Approves Big War Appropriation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—President Coolidge gave official approval again today to the calling of another world limitation of armament conference whenever conditions abroad make such a project feasible.

A request that the president call such a conference was contained in the 1925-26 naval appropriation bill which became law this afternoon with executive approval. The bill carries a total of \$287,000,000 for the operation of the navy during the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Get your tickets for Red Revel Ball, February 28.

How We Live and Work

Editor's Note:—This paper is printed for the workers, poor farmers and those who work and sweat under the present system of society. It is a paper of the workers, by the workers and for the workers. We want to reach every corner of this country where labor is being exploited for private gains, for profit. We want the workers and farmers all over the country to read the DAILY WORKER. In order to make it more interesting and able better to reflect the life of the wide laboring masses, WE WANT OUR READERS TO WRITE TO US. This new department "HOW WE LIVE AND WORK" will appear as often as there will be sufficient letters from our readers about the life and working conditions under which our masses struggle. Try to make the letters interesting bringing out facts which may not be known to workers in other sections of the country. Try to make them short and to the point.

Life in the Coal Mines.

erator and then see Mr. Operator riding around in his big automobile, I want to put him in overalls, give him a pick and shovel, and tell him to see how his poorly paid "yellow dog" slaves make his riches for him.

Day after day we can see our boys growing up and going to work in the black holes for the coal kings. I saw my daddy, a big, husky man, give up the best part of his life to the coal kings. Then my brother followed dad's footsteps.

Dad was working for the Dixie Splint coal company at South Clinchfield, Virginia. He would strip off his clothes and go into those mines, with water reaching to his waist and pull out old timbers to get the mines in working condition. Dad would say: "Boys, you wait here until I see if everything is safe inside." All the miners loved my dad. As time went on the Dixie Splint became richer.

Loses Job.

The operator's wife bought a table cloth costing \$350 and paid \$500 for a dinner gown. As the years went by they became so rich they forgot the ones who made their money. Dad was taken with a severe illness. His savings were swallowed up. One day the operator's wife came in to see dad. Dad needed medical aid, food and clothing. Did they give dad these? No. She said, "Dad, send Roy over and I'll give you a magazine to read." Finally dad was well enough to go to work. When he got to the mines, Scott, the owner, told dad, "I gave your job to Mack Jones. I'll see what I can do for you."

But dad never got another job there. He was old and broken down for Mr. Coal King.

Sincerely,
 Mrs. Eula Bailey

WEST VIRGINIA MINERS BURY THEIR DEAD

Great Demonstration For John Kello

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GRANT TOWN, W. Va.—The West Virginia miners have again shown their solid fighting front and their spirit of comradeship with those who fall in the fight for the union. The last Sunday in January saw a tremendous out-pouring of miners and their families from all over this region to do demonstrative honors to John Kello, union miner, who fell in a fight with scab miners on a road near here ten days ago.

FLORIDA KLAN SPREADS TERROR AMONG NEGROES

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 12.—The ku klux klan staged a demonstration of terror in the Negro quarters here, wearing their full regalia and intimidating the Negroes. They declared when questioned they were "looking for loafers."

The klan has been allowed by the city administration to act on the police force. John Trotter, chief of detectives, has made policemen out of a number of klansmen and they are walking beats in the place of regularly appointed policemen. They work in squads of ten. Trotter claimed lack of funds prevented him from hiring regular policemen.

PREMIER SANTOS QUILTS AS TROOPS PARADE STREETS

Portugal Gov't Out; Admit Disturbance

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 12. — The government of Portugal toppled here today when the chamber of deputies voted lack of confidence and Premier Santos resigned. The vote was 65 to 45.

The government was defeated after debate on the disturbances last week in front of the ministerial offices, when the troops fired into the crowds. A bomb was exploded during the disturbance, and four persons were seriously injured. Santos then presented a statement to the chamber of deputies, and on the strength of the statement, the chamber voted lack of confidence.

Troops paraded the streets around parliament today, fearing further outbreaks.

City Meets Bankers' Traction Terms on Approval of Dever

The committee on transportation of the city council will submit Mayor Dever's ordinance to the city council tomorrow, having approved the price of \$162,843,584 to be paid to the bankers for the traction lines, on the advice of Mayor Dever.

Dever told the transportation committee he considered the price "a trifle high," but recommended that it be paid, and the committee voted to accept the bankers' terms by a vote of 8 to 1. Alderman Wiley Mills voted against Dever's recommendation.

"There is not the slightest merit to that question," Dever replied upon being asked, "What conceivable control is given the people over service under the ordinance?" When Dever was asked what he considered the surface lines worth, he replied that the question was "foolish."

When an alderman asked, "Do you contend that buying the surface lines will give rapid transit to all the people," Chairman Schwartz said to him: "You are an offensive little fool."

The Dever ordinance binds the city to refinance the surface lines, and leaves the bankers in control of the traction system for at least 20 years.

Shaft Near Collins' Tomb at Depth of Forty-Four Feet

CAVE CITY, Ky., Feb. 12.—The shaft being dug toward the tomb of Floyd Collins, buried alive in a crevice in Sand Cave, reached a depth of 44 feet yesterday morning. The diggers were heartened by evidence that they are nearing the end of their desperate endeavor to reach Collins' prison. The crevices increased in number, and the cave crickets also became more numerous.

"The cave crickets never burrow more than two or three feet from a cavern, and I believe we are near a tunnel," Chief Engineer Carmichael, in charge of the digging of the shaft said.

All preparations have been made to care for Collins in case he is brought out alive. Hospital supplies and physicians are in readiness to fight for Collins' recovery if a spark of life is left when the search ends.

Movies for Workers

"Beauty and the Bolshevik" and "Russia in Overalls" will be shown at the following places:

St. Paul, Minn.—444 Rice St., Feb. 20.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Fabst Theater, March 7.

San Francisco, March 21.

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 Literature Department
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Leninism or Trotskyism

(Continued from last issue)

Lenin criticized severely those comrades (including me) who had not observed that the revolution had already passed from one phase to another. He feared most that progress would be hindered by the party's falling into the rut of Trotsky's abstract theory, and again he accuses it of wanting to spring over the peasants' movement before this was in our hands.

There was no need for Lenin to change his equipment. The old Leninist theory, the old Leninist, Bolshevik conception of the character of the Russian revolution, and of the relations between proletariat and peasantry, were seen by Lenin to have proved fully correct. And now we had to advance further on the same lines. But the greatest care must be taken, in the advance, not to fall into Trotsky's mistaken footsteps. Twelve years before 1917 Lenin had prophesied that, after the revolutionary democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and peasantry had been realized, we should have to advance to the dictatorship of the proletariat, and must create conditions under which the peasantry co-operate with the proletariat, without simply ignoring the peasantry as Trotsky proposes. Bolshevism does not need to borrow weapons from the arsenal of Trotskyism.

At the same time, there were some Bolsheviks who did not advance so rapidly from stage to stage required by the tremendous acceleration of the revolution caused by the enormous pressure of the war. But this does not in the least signify that Bolshevism was on the wrong track, that it led into a bog instead of to victory or that it had to be altered during the revolution. And this is just what Trotsky is trying to prove.

Trotsky has never grasped the essentials of the Leninist theory on the relations between the working class and the peasantry in the Russian revolution. Even after October he did not grasp it, and he did not grasp it when our party successfully manoeuvred for the realization of the dictatorship of the proletariat without separation from the peasantry. His own theory, which in his opinion has proved entirely right, has prevented him from grasping the Bolshevik position. If Trotsky's theory had proved correct, this would signify that the Soviet power would long since have ceased to exist. This theory of "permanent revolution," which does not trouble about the peasantry or provide any solution for the question of the alliance between the proletariat and the peasantry, renders the labor government in Russia absolutely dependent upon the immediate proletarian revolution in the West. According to the theory the proletariat, after having taken over power, is plunged into the most hopeless contradictions. Its power is limited by objective social difficulties:

"Their solution is prevented by the economic backwardness of the country. Within the confines of a national revolution there is no means of escape from this contradiction." (Trotsky, "1905," Russian edition, p. 286.)

Under such conditions a delay or postponement of the proletarian world revolution would have inevitably caused the immediate collapse of the workers' dictatorship in Russia. Thus the adherents of the "permanent revolution" are bound to pass through stages of despair and profound pessimism to attempts at overcoming the economic backwardness of the country by force, with the aid of military commands.

Real Bolshevik policy, as pursued by Lenin from February to October, has nothing in common with either this policy or this psychology.

How did matters really stand in October and immediately afterwards? Seen from the standpoint of Marxism, from the standpoint of the analysis of the class forces of the revolution, was not the acceptance of the social revolutionary decree on landed property, the supplementation of the Soviet government by the left S. R., the designation of the government created by the October revolution as "Workers' and Peasants' government," all proposals of Lenin, was all this not a growing development of the dictatorship of the proletariat and peasantry into a system whose actual essence was already the dictatorship of the proletariat?

It is possible to omit some of these facts of the October revolution; but then we do not arrive at any scientific analysis of Lenin's policy. And what about the transition from the war communism to the new economic policy, from the committees for the impoverished peasantry to Lenin's speech on the "medium farmers"? How can this be brought into harmony with that theory of permanent revolution which has proved so "perfectly correct"?

In 1916 Lenin wrote that life was already a decade ahead of Trotsky's magnificent theory. Now we can add another eight years. Does the circumstance that life has passed Trotsky's theory by for eighteen years justify Trotsky in claiming to be able to correct Leninism by Trotskyism?

Since life has passed Trotsky's theory by, Trotsky attempts in his books to not only correct Leninism, but life as well, and to prove by every art of which he is master that life follows Trotsky after all.

It is incumbent on the party to show precisely the contrary, and to prove to not only Trotsky but every new member the necessity of "Bolshevizing Trotsky." How far has the party succeeded in this?

III.
Trotsky in the Party. Our Errors. October According to Trotsky

We must differentiate between two aspects of Trotsky's activity. The one aspect in Comrade Trotsky as he carried

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. Kamenev, 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.

ried out the instructions of the party strictly and accurately, leaning with the other members of the party on the totality of common political experience in the party and on the whole party mass organization, and carrying but this or that task or command of the party. At this time Comrade Trotsky's deeds were splendid, and added many brilliant pages to his own history and that of the party. But since Comrade Trotsky has come forward as individualist, believing that he and not the party is in the right in the fundamental questions of revolution, and that Leninism must be improved by Trotskyism, we are obliged to see that other aspect of Comrade Trotsky which shows him to be no Bolshevik.

Four Attempts Made by Comrade Trotsky at Improving the Party

The party remembers four occasions upon which Comrade Trotsky has tried to instruct the party, and to force upon it his own Trotskyist deviations. The first occasion was a few months after Comrade Trotsky entered the party. It was at the time of Brest Litovsk. The party is adequately and accurately informed as to Comrade Trotsky's attitude at that time. He underestimated the role played by the peasantry, and covered this over by revolutionary phraseology. This was the road to the defeat of the proletariat and the revolution. If we recollect the evidence brought at this time against Comrade Trotsky by Comrade Lenin, we see that Comrade Lenin brought no other evidence than the substantiation with which he had rejected Comrade Trotsky's general attitude during the course of the preceding decade.

Comrade Lenin reproached him with two political sins: Lack of comprehension for the relations between proletariat and peasantry, and liability to be carried away by apparently left, apparently revolutionary phrases. These two errors, typical of Comrade Trotsky whilst outside of our party, were repeated by him within it.

Then came the civil war, the epoch of war communism. Comrade Trotsky executed the task allotted to him. His participation in the direction of the general policy of the party was less than before. But now the revolution reached a fresh turning point. The relations between the classes shifted. The party anticipated, in the form of a discussion on trade unions, the question submitted a few weeks later at Kronstadt; the question of the transition from war communism to the new economic policy. What was Comrade Lenin seeking for at that time? He was seeking new forms for an alliance between the proletariat and the peasantry, new forms for leading the working masses by means of gaining their convinced adherence rather than by force. To what did Comrade Trotsky look for salvation at that time? He advised us to tighten the screws of war communism. This was again and again an underestimate of the peasantry, the liability to be carried away by externals, by methods of "pressure" and "administration from above."

And Comrade Trotsky's further attempts—even during Comrade Lenin's lifetime—the question of the "plan" according to his peculiar conception, his "formula" on the "dictatorship of industry," were not these again attempts to force petty bourgeois elements upon us from above with bonds of iron, did they not once more show that lack of comprehension of those concrete conditions under which it is alone possible to realize a dictatorship in an agrarian country with undetermined industries at a time when the international revolution is retarded?

Beneath Comrade Trotsky's effective formula we can here easily distinguish the feelings inevitably involved by his original theory: On the one hand despair, pessimism, disbelief, and on the other hand exaggerated hopes in the methods of supreme administration (a term of Lenin's), in the competent subjection of economic difficulties from above.

The last discussion is still fresh in our memories. It gave the party a graphic survey of the totality of Comrade Trotsky's errors, as dealt with above. But it also showed with special clearness another error, another feature of Trotskyism, and one far from being new. This is the attempt to undermine and weaken the main frame work of the dictatorship, the party. The same object was aimed at by the discrediting of the "cadres" of the party, by the resurrected menshevist conception of the party as a collection of "groups and currents," and the essentially liquidatory undermining of the authority of the leading institutions ("they are leading the country to destruction.") And has it not been under Comrade Trotsky's banner that the idea of greater freedom from party influence for extra-party organizations has flourished? Has not at all this taken together, led to a weakening of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and has it not all been based upon an underestimation of the conditions under which we—in an agrarian country—have to realize

the dictatorship? Is it not a petty-bourgeois deviation?

So long as the party is perfectly sound and everything goes well, Comrade Trotsky quietly performs every task which falls to him; but as soon as the party encounters any obstacle, as soon as it has to adjust its rudder, then Comrade Trotsky at once springs forward in the role of savior and teacher of the party, but invariably points out the wrong way, since he has not absorbed the principles of Bolshevism.

Our Errors

Comrade Trotsky has another trump in his hand against Bolshevism. This trump consists of certain errors committed by some few Bolsheviks (above all by me and Zinoviev, then those of Rykov and Nogin) in October, 1917. The errors of the Bolsheviks are naturally invariably exploited by our enemies. Comrade Trotsky did not resort to his trump so long as he hoped to induce the party to deviate to the path of Trotskyism by means of the discussion of this or that practical question. But after four attempts—Brest, trade unions, discussion on the economic plan, and the last discussion—had shown that he cannot persuade the Bolshevik Party to deviate from its path, after he had learned from the party at the XIII party conference that we, the Leninists, do not require our theory to be corrected by Trotskyism, then he brought forward this last trump.

He is of course not the first to do this. These errors have been exploited often enough already by our enemies, but both errors and exploitation were simply buried beneath the thunders of the proletarian revolution. At the time neither the errors themselves nor their being made use of by hostile quarters resulted in any practical consequences. It is only since then that these errors have been raked up again maliciously by those who had deserted communism: Levi, Frossard, Balabanova. Levi and Frossard are now being followed by Trotsky.

Vacillations were unavoidable. Lenin armed himself against them with all the power and passion of a leader who sees that his co-workers are liable to carry confusion into their own ranks by vacillation at decisive moments. He exposed every vacillation relentlessly, and in critical and decisive moments he did not shrink from the severest words or propositions. And he was right, right to the end, without reservation.

But when the moment for calm discussion arrived, the moment for the avoidance of the repetition of similar errors in other Communist Parties, then Lenin characterized these errors very accurately. When Serrati attempted to cloak his withdrawal from communism by these errors of Zinoviev and Kamenev, Comrade Lenin wrote: "Before the October revolution in Russia, and immediately after it, a number of excellent communists committed errors which we do not like to remember now. Why do we not like to remember them? Because it is wrong to call to mind errors which have been made perfectly good, unless there is more special reason for doing so."

Special attention must be accorded to the manner in which Lenin formulated our errors: "In the period of which I speak they vacillated, fearing that the Bolsheviks were isolating themselves, were rushing too recklessly into a rising, were too unwilling to meet the advances of a certain section of the 'mensheviks' and 'social revolutionists.' The conflict went so far that the comrades named resigned demonstratively from all responsible positions both in the party and in the Soviet work, to the great joy of the enemies of the Soviet revolution. The affair culminated in a very severe criticism in the press, on the part of the C. C. of our party, against the resigning comrades. And after a few weeks, at latest after a few months, all these comrades recognized their error and returned to their responsible party and Soviet positions."

Is this description of Lenin in any way similar to the malicious attempt made by Trotsky—ridiculous in its malice—to twist this "right" wing into an actually "menshevist" wing in the Bolshevik Party? But this appears to be Comrade Trotsky's fate: In order to attain his objects he is invariably obliged to "overcome" Lenin, Leninism, and the Leninists.

(To be continued.)

Your Policy Must Be
—Buy a Policy—

SALZMAN TOUR IN DIST. 5

- Feb. 11 to 18—Cannonsburg, Houston, Midland, Meadowlands.
- 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.

Chicago, Please Help NOW!

Fifty thousand letters to be mailed out from 19 South Lincoln St. (phone Seeley 3563) for the Labor Defense Council.

Help us fight the reaction in Michigan! Volunteer! Contribute your services, at least.

ALBIA, IOWA, IS FORCED TO KNEEL TO "KING COAL"

Miners Seek an Escape from Economic Ills

(Continued from page 1)

neither city water, gas, sewers nor sidewalks, except before a few houses where prosperity had smiled for over a month at some time in the distant past. Many of the "homes" seem to have been put together on the installment plan, others show resourcefulness and ingenuity in making much out of little.

From the outside the miners' shacks, in the large majority of cases look like the town of "Lost Hope." Inside, however, the women folks contrive to bring comfort and cleanliness that seems unbelievable.

In Hiteman they have a pre-high school as well as a grade school. There are six churches, at one time there were 13, and every fraternal society in the land seems to have a lodge there. There are so many knights and ladies, kings' daughters, worshipful masters, noble grands and kiegles in that small village that no knight-errant of St. George could ever hope to keep track of them. Nothing short of six emblems, including the masonic or columbus knights will ever get you anywhere in Hiteman and that often means a job.

Miners' Union a Shadow Now.

The terrible struggles that the mine workers have gone thru in the past to build up and preserve their union, which in the camps was the social and educational center of activity, filling their lives with dignity, resolution, fraternity and culture development. Now the union has become a sort of necessary burden upon them, empty when they would fill their lives with pleasant association; dry when they would drink from the fountain of music and mirth. Their union that was so much to them has now become a shadow. The church cannot fill the void in their lives and so they join not one but many fraternal societies that are supposed to be somewhat exclusive. These give him dignity, sociability, fraternity, music and mirth.

The women become "king's daughters" or join some other order with a "high" sounding name, but they still tend to the comforts of the "king" and the chief attraction at all gatherings, as in the times when the union was the social center; when John was simply John and not king Kleagle.

Discouraged—Not Yet Rebellious.

The long drawn out struggle against oppression, unemployment and poverty has dampened the splendid fighting spirit of the coal diggers. Danger and hardship continues without respite. Part time keeps him in poverty and unemployment, like death, stalks him at all times. "There are 'too many mines and two hundred thousand surplus miners' it has been said, therefore, the coal digger is without hope and so the union becomes a shadow, the six-hour day a dream and the miners, together with every member of the working class in America is weakened and discouraged.

One mine employed 300 miners during the war, now but 20 are employed. All thru this territory are deserted homes and some camps with 50 or 100 houses have been abandoned.

Coal is being shipped into this territory from other fields. The railroad "brotherhoods" at Ft. Dodge have a large coal depot, their members are active salesmen for coal from their non-union fields in West Virginia. More coal sold, more dividends on their investment in the Brotherhood Bank. Mephistophelian brothers who for dollars and cents condemn the soul of the miners to the damned.

Bolsheviks' Message of Hope.

A series of meetings have been arranged by the Workers Party in this territory starting with Albia on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at the Woodman Hall; Centerville on Thursday, Feb. 26 at the Labor Hall, over Brody's Store or north side of square, and meetings at Mystic, Cincinnati and Brazil yet to be arranged.

Speakers will be David Coultts, active member of Omaha Stone Cutters' Union, and J. E. Snyder, district organizer of the Workers Party. Admission will be free and the subject of the speakers will be unemployment, child labor, "Open Shop Drive," and a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

HAVE A HEART!
Come to the JUNIORS' DANCE
FEB. 14, 1925

Patronize our advertisers.

The Workers Party in Action

CONCERT AND DANCE BIG PARTY EVENT IN DETROIT ON FEB. 22

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 12.—On Sunday, Feb. 22, the Workers Party of Detroit, will stage the big event of the season, in the form of a concert and dance, which will be held in the auditorium of the House of the Masses, 2646 St. Aubin.

Delegates from the party branches on the arrangements committee report considerable enthusiasm for this event in their units, and everything indicates that the Feb. 22 affair will go over big.

The program includes vocal and instrumental numbers of exceptional merit, and the Russian dancers promise to score another triumph. The concert will last till 9 o'clock, after which the floor will be cleared for dancing. Admission is 50 cents.

Trachtenberg Is Next Harlem Forum Speaker

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Alexander Trachtenberg will be the speaker Sunday evening, Feb. 15, at the next session of the Sunday evening Harlem open forum conducted by the Harlem section of the Workers Party, local New York, at the Harlem headquarters 64 East 104th St. The subject is "American Imperialism."

So far the forum has been a success, with highly interesting discussions on various important subjects and with Benjamin Gitlow, Juliet Poyntz and William Weinstone as speakers.

The remaining program as announced will be Sunday evening, Feb. 22, Joseph Manley on a subject to be announced; Sunday, March 1, Literature and Art, and the Revolution, a Symposium—led by Simon Felshin, Louis Lozowick and a third speaker.

Branch Educational Directors in New York Hold Meeting Monday

Monday, Feb. 16, at 8 p. m., at 208 E. 12th St., New York, there will be a meeting of Branch Educational Directors. A special order of business will be reports by Branch Educational Directors. Comrades are requested to be at this meeting.

Rebecca Grecht, Sec'y,
Workers' School.

*Patronize our advertisers.

Lerner Lectures in Milwaukee Tonight On Trade Unions

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 12.—Max Lerner, district educational director, will lecture on "The History of the Trade Union Movement," tomorrow night at Miller Hall, 8th and State St. Every comrade is vitally concerned about the American trade union movement. So don't miss this meeting!

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

CLEAR TRACK FOR MARCH 15!

EVERY daily and weekly paper connected with the Workers Party and every federation and branch of the party and the Young Workers League will co-operate in one tremendous effort for the benefit of the Communist press in Madison Square on Sunday, March 15.

In order to assure that this affair will have a clear track, the New York district executive committee at its meeting on Feb. 9, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, the cooperation of every party unit is essential to make a success of the Paris Commune pageant, concert and ball that is being arranged under the auspices of the Workers Party and the Young Workers League for the benefit of the Communist press, and that will take place in Madison Square Garden on Sunday, March 15, therefore be it

"Resolved, by the district executive committee of district 2: first, that all branches and party institutions shall refrain from arranging any conflicting affairs; second, that party members shall sell no other tickets than the subscription tickets for the March 15 affair during the first two weeks of March; third, that competent comrades are called upon to volunteer for the work for visiting all branches as quickly as possible to enlist their full strength in this work."

The DAILY WORKER calls upon all its readers to aid in carrying out the purpose of this resolution so that the Madison Square Garden celebration of March 15 may be a tremendous demonstration of Communist strength.

BABY REDS WILL PLAY HOST TO ELDERS SATURDAY

They Only Charge Two Bits For the Honor

This happy little Junior is appealing to you from the very heart of the Chicago Junior Section. She's dancing in anticipation of the good time she and all the other comrades are going to have on Saturday, Feb. 14, the evening when all Communists will pause in struggle and turn aside to revel with and help the Communist children's section.

All the Chicago comrades realize the importance of the children's section of the Communist movement. The Juniors are the ones who are carrying the message of Communism to the children of the working class, who are working hard day after day in the school rooms of Chicago counteracting the vicious capitalist propaganda of the public schools. Their work is a real and vital and important one. They need your help, your active support.

Happy and Serious.

They are busy now making plans for your entertainment, and theirs. They promise to give you a good time at their party. Four hundred children are counting on your coming and taking part in the "grown-up" dancing and games that they have planned for you. Four hundred little hearts will be happy the day after if you come. Four hundred little Communists will start again in their battle for the working class with renewed hope and vigor if you show your interest in their struggle for our cause.

Look again at the little social director of the Juniors of Chicago? Can you afford to disappoint them? By all means "No!"

Show them your support! Come!

Feb. 14, 1925. Juniors' Dance, 1902 W. Division St. (Changed from Workers' Lyceum.)

Build the DAILY WORKER!

BRONX PARTY NOTES

Lecture Postponed.

Due to the fact that Thursday, Feb. 12, is Lincoln's birthday, the lecture of Dr. I. Stamler at the Bronx English branch, Workers Party, on Mussolini and the State, scheduled for that date, at the Bronx headquarters, 1347 Boston Road, will not take place. This lecture will be given at a later date.

Classes.

The class in A. B. C. of Communism will be continued on Tuesday nights, as heretofore, Dr. I. Stamler, instructor, at 1347 Boston Road, 8 p. m. Classes in elementary English on Monday nights, at 523 East 173rd St. and in advanced English, Saturdays, between 2 and 4 at 523 E. 173rd St.

Lectures.

Lecture every Sunday at 8 p. m. at 1347 Boston Road, Sunday, Feb. 15. Joseph Manley will lecture on the American labor movement.

Affair.

Section affair Sat., Feb. 28, at 1347 Boston Road; plenty of good eats and good dancing; a good time is assured. Come en masse.

Stamford, Conn., Notes

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 12.—An enthusiastic and spirited Lenin Memorial meeting was held here at the Workers' Circle Center.

Also weather conditions were such that traversing the streets was almost an impossibility, the number was exceptionally good. Comrade Sadie Amter spoke in English and Comrade Holtmann, in Yiddish.

All Roads Leading to the Harlem Dance

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—All roads lead to Harlem on Saturday evening, March 21, when the Harlem English branch of the Workers Party will give its spring festival and dance at the Harlem Casino, 116th street and Lenox avenue. March 21 is the first day of spring, and therefore a good time for celebrating Saturday evening is a good time to stay out late as the next day is Sunday and no work.



PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE BEST COSTUMES

Saturday Night—Grand Finale

GRAND COSTUME BALL

at the

JOINT BAZAAR

LYCEUM, 86th and 3rd Avenue

All New York will be there. You too! You mustn't miss this event of the season!

Saturday Afternoon, 2 P. M.—Junior Day

Children's Orchestra — Young Dancers — Revolutionary Tableaux — Child Actors

International Workers' Aid Labor Defense Council
208 East 12th Street, New York City

COMMUNISTS IN FIGHT TO FREE LEGION VICTIMS

Green Endorses Policy of Expulsion

SEATTLE, Feb. 12.—Paul K. Mohr, of the Communist delegates to the Seattle Central Labor Union, now under threat of expulsion from that body because of his membership in the Workers Party, was one of the principal speakers here last Sunday at a protest meeting against the rail-roading of the victims of the Centralia shooting on armistice day 1918.

The meeting was called to demand of President Coolidge and congress a federal investigation of the case in which eight members of the Industrial Workers of the World, are now serving from 25 to 40 years in Walla Walla state penitentiary.

The headquarters of the I. W. W. was attacked by armed members of the American Legion and the convicted workers merely acted in self defense. The movement for the release of those victims of fascism is taking on new life and the Workers Party is in the forefront of the fight to set those workers free.

Fakers Also Busy

While the Communists and all radical groups worthy of the name are putting up a united front for the defense of class war prisoners whether they be Communists in Michigan or members of the I. W. W. in Washington or California, the reactionary bureaucrats of the American Federation of Labor, are carrying on their splitting policy, smashing the trade union movement by trying to get rid of its most active elements.

The secretary of the central body received the following telegram from William Green, president of the A. F. of L. with reference to the legality of the motion passed initiating the expulsion of the Communists from the Seattle Central Labor Council:

"Replying to your telegram the Central Labor Council of Seattle is clearly within its rights in declaring a delegate ineligible to represent organized labor, provided such a delegate is duly and legally charged with being a Communist, and after a fair trial is found guilty. Any delegate thus charged and found guilty may appeal from the action of the trades council in the way and manner prescribed by the laws of the American Federation of Labor."

The particular law referred to by Green is in section 8 of article II of the constitution and expressly states that action of central bodies in expelling delegates shall be subject to appeal to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and "no delegation representing affiliated local unions shall be suspended or expelled until like action is taken."

This means that the action of the Minneapolis Trade Council in taking away credentials from the Communist delegates from their local unions before appeal was submitted to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor was illegal.

Your Union Meeting

SECOND FRIDAY, FEB. 13, 1925.

Table with 2 columns: No. and Name of Local and Place of Meeting. Lists various unions and their meeting locations.

Asks State Senate To Protect Miners From Salary Robbers

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—A bill has been introduced into the Illinois senate fixing a fine of \$50.00 to \$500.00 or imprisonment for thirty to ninety days for the distribution or offering information concerning birth control.

Senator William Sneed, president of the Herrin sub-district of the United Mine Workers of America, introduced a bill which would require every corporation doing business in Illinois to file each year a detailed statement of its prospective payroll for the coming year following, and to insure its payment by surety bond or otherwise.

The bill is expected to be killed in the committee on corporations. Sneed's bill is aimed at coal operators who declare themselves "bankrupt" just before payday. The southern Gem Coal company robbed the miners of Sesser, Illinois, and Pincneyville, Ill., of thousands of dollars by going into bankruptcy just before a month's pay was due to be paid the miners.

The bill extending the Chicago aldermatic term to four years is now before the senate.

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

New York Federation Seeks Compensation For Unhealthy Work

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Organized labor of New York is urged to support five amendments to the state compensation law by Thomas J. Curtis, chairman of the State Federation of Labor compensation committee and head of building and allied trades compensation bureau of New York City. The amendments, drafted for the state federation and recommended for passage by Gov. Smith in his inaugural message, are pending in the rules committee of the assembly.

"These amendments," declares Curtis, "are a matter of life and death to thousands of workers in this state. There are over 57 trades in New York where workers are exposed to poisoning by benzol alone. Thousands of other workers engaged in dusty trades like stone cutting, stone grinding, rock drilling, sand blasting, machinists, emery grinders—buffers, pottery and mining are exposed to silicosis. These workers can get no compensation for diseases brought on by their trades."

Opium Meet Allows Each Country to Make Its Own Rules

GENEVA, Feb. 12.—The international opium conference passed a motion which allows the opium growing countries to make their own rules regarding the sale and use of opium. The conference passed the American motion that opium growing should be restricted to medicinal and scientific uses, but also passed an amendment that any power signing the agreement may state the limitations subject to which the motion is accepted.

Lord Cecil, representing England, announced his immediate return to London. The action, in passing the amendment, puts the delegates to the conference on record as approving any reservation made by producing countries.

Get an "Ad" for the Daily Worker.

Operators Say Flood Closes Mills of Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—Five mills in the Manayunk in the Philadelphia section are closing today on account of menacing flood conditions of the Schuylkill River, declared the mill operators.

The water remained stationary after rising 2 1/2 feet in the streets in Manayunk. Overflow of streams upstate caused the heavy onrush of water down the Schuylkill River men said. Freezing weather was predicted today.

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

Family Dies by Gas PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 12.—Mrs. Julia Candor and her three children, Helen 8, Anna 7, and Louis Jr., 5, were found dead today from gas poisoning in their home here.



Don't be a Poor Fish! The Juniors need your support now! Have a Heart! Come to the Juniors' Dance Feb. 14, at 1902 W. Division St.

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

JOINT BAZAAR IN N. Y. OPENS IN BIG TRIUMPH

Auspicious Start of Four-Day Program

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The Joint Bazaar of the International Workers Aid and the Labor Defense Council opened up Thursday night amidst the enthusiasm of the large crowd of comrades and sympathizers with the movement. It was Finnish night and the Finnish comrades were there in full force.

Hall Beautifully Decorated

The hall was beautifully decorated, a whole force of artist comrades spending evenings before the bazaar and at the bazaar putting it into shape. Booths, of the most varied shapes and colors were ranged throughout the hall, announcing the large number of branches of the Workers (Communist) Party and other organizations which participated in making the bazaar a success. There was a multitude of articles for sale of the most varied sorts, including toys, beautiful embroideries, shoes, dresses, kitchen utensils, books in several languages, hats, antiques, paintings, prints, Japanese goods. The prices on these goods are very low, so that the buying commenced very early.

The evening was opened by a few remarks by Comrade Amter on the significance of the International Workers' Aid and the defense of the class war victims in this country.

The revolutionary movement does not consist merely in the attacks of the workers on the strongholds of the bourgeoisie. The revolutionary movement must also have a defense corps on the front.

Revolutionary Movement Goals. The International Workers' Aid and the Labor Defense Council are these two organizations. The support given them thru this bazaar indicates clearly that the revolutionary front in America is building up.

Then followed a splendid gymnastic program arranged by the Finnish comrades of the Workers Party. Forming various pyramids and doing other "stunts," the Finnish comrades who were assisted by the Junior Groups, earned round after round of applause.

Comrade Laura Koivesta rendered some vocal solos, and revealed a vice of great charm. Comrade Haltseff was in excellent form, for he was well applauded for his renditions of songs by Melartin, Kauppi and Glinka. Recitations by Linda Ikonen, a comical song by Helen Havas were among the other numbers, which were excellently received.

The orchestra of the Finnish branch of the Workers Party showed that workers with a real love of music can master all the difficulties of art. The Finnish Singing Society sang with all the mellowness of voice that Finnish people possess.

Gitlow Speaks for Prisoners. During the program, Comrade Ben Gitlow made an address in which he pointed out the significance of the necessity of defense of the political prisoners just at this time. The attacks of the yellow socialists on Soviet Russia and their diabolical slanders on the Soviet government; the attacks on the revolutionary movement of Europe and Asia and the imprisonment of hundreds of thousands of the best revolutionists made it necessary for the workers of this country to show their solidarity. The American government is likewise preparing for the days to come. The Michigan cases are only a beginning of what the American workers may expect.

The successful opening of the bazaar is a fine omen for the rest of the four-day program.

Get your tickets for Red Revel Ball, February 28.



BUILDERS AT WORK

The Workers Who Paint Every Town Red!

THE second number of The Builder—official organ of the DAILY WORKER BUILDERS (all agents and "live wires")—is just off the press. It will be sent to all city and branch agents within a week. But if you are a BUILDER anxious to learn what others are doing—and HOW they are doing it, just drop us a line and we will gladly send you a copy free.

It's a neat little issue. You will learn about the workers who are building the Communist movement in this country, just how they are doing it (and why); you will find a little story—and perhaps that spark of inspiration that will make you a unit of the growing machinery that is already painting every town red.

The Builder is not simply a "pép" paper. It carries practical suggestions in the performance of fundamental work and we want you to be aware of "who, how and why."

If you are a city agent we want you to see that every branch in your city receives The Builder. If you are a branch agent, we want you to see that every member of your branch has a copy. Don't have the occasion arise in your branch where a member asks you for one and you are forced to say that you haven't a copy to give him.

The word is out: The February BUILDER is ready. If you don't get it in a week—treat us rough!

THE DAILY WORKER IN TRANSIT

Did you while riding in a street car ever come across someone reading the DAILY WORKER? And, tho this someone was an utter stranger did you not feel a soft spot in your heart for him or her—a feeling of comradeship and solidarity? And did you not feel like saying: "Hello Comrade!" Well, if you did, then you can appreciate the experience I had last week.

I had hopped a Milwaukee Ave. car and was making my way down the crowded aisle when my eye was caught by a copy of the DAILY WORKER held prominently in view by a young girl. This particular issue featured a ringing Communist headline and needless to say the passengers all around the girl were craning their necks to get the details. But that young lady, wrapped up in what she was reading (I think it was Tom O'Flaherty's column) was oblivious to the stir her paper was creating. I enjoyed the situation hugely. It was funny and interesting to see the curiosity which the bold Communist headline aroused in the cross-word addicts and the evening story fiends. I'll bet you could have sold a dozen "Dallies" on that car at that moment.

But that wasn't all I saw that evening. On changing cars at Halsted St. I was tremendously surprised and pleased to come upon two more readers of the DAILY WORKER. Hard bitten wobblers they looked with copies of The Building Construction Worker in their pockets. Evidently the DAILY WORKER made more interesting reading than the organ of their own organization. When I got off the car at Van Buren they were still absorbed in reading.

Getting on a car going east, my eyes nearly popped out when I beheld another "Daily" being read by a man. (He had a Workers Monthly in his pocket.) And to cap it all right across from him another passenger was reading Vilnis, the Lithuanian Communist organ. It was a regular cloudburst of Communist readers and literature.

You betcha I got off that car thinking the revolution wasn't so far off after all.—A Worker.

Our Kids Are Having ONE BIG JOB Carrying Their Communist Message To the Children of THE WORKING CLASS SUPPORT THEIR MOVEMENT Come to the JUNIORS' DANCE SAT., FEB. 14, 1925 At Soviet School, 1902 W. Division St.

LABOR DEFENSE OF CLEVELAND IS HARD AT WORK

Makes Appeal to All Workers, Unions

CLEVELAND, Feb. 12.—A general and successful re-organization meeting of the Labor Defense Council has been held here. There was a splendid attendance of delegates from various labor unions, fraternal organizations and the Workers Party branches.

Plans are being completed for the joint dance to be held on February 28th, at the Carpenters Hall, 2226 E. 55th St. This is a joint affair between the the International Workers' Aid and the Labor Defense Council the proceeds to be divided equally between the two.

Further attempts are being made to get more delegates from labor unions as we feel that it is our duty to make all organized labor participate in this work of defense to their fullest capacity.

It is our hope that we will be able to personally solicit every local labor union for funds and also for delegates to the council so that they themselves may actively participate in this work.

It is our further aim to build up a real active force which will fight for the repeal of the criminal syndicalist law and any other laws of like character.

Officers were elected at this meeting as follows:

Tom Clifford, chairman, John Fromholz, secretary and Carl Hacker, treasurer. All funds collected should be turned in to Carl Hacker, Room 13, 5927 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

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

Advertisement for Kraft Cheese featuring the slogan 'so fully good' and 'KRAFT CHEESE'.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A SIMPLE "BOUDOIR SET" 4625



4625. This dainty sacn and cap may be developed in silk or cotton crepe, in batiste, percale or crepe de chine. Or, one could have the cap of lace, net or chiffon.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 2 3/4 yards of 36 inch material for the sack, and for the cap 3/4 yard of 22 inch material.

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

SET OF NURSERY TOYS 2937



2937. One may have these toys of towelling, terry cloth, or elder-down. The filling may be of sawdust, cotton batting, paper snips, cork or other substance that will make the toy float.

The Pattern is in One Size. It will require 3/4 yard of 24 inch material for either toy.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps. Address: THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER. Bazaar department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

Help Insure THE DAILY WORKER for 1925!

Advertisement for Valet AutoStrop Razor and The Safety Razor that Sharpens Its Own Blades.

THE DAILY WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGDALH, WILLIAM F. DUNNE, MORITZ J. LOEB. Editors Business Manager

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Advertising rates on application

Communists, Capitalists and Children

The agitation for the adoption of the child labor amendment has certainly stirred up the animals. The rabid hostility to this very mild reform, coming from all sections of the country and almost all of the organs of capitalist and middle-class thought, is striking proof of the brutal nature of highly developed industry.

Underlying all the objections to the child labor amendment is a plainly perverse and reactionary idea—that children of 18 and under have no right to think for themselves, that their minds, like their bodies, are property that can be disposed of at will by the owners thereof as long as the elastic code of bourgeois morality is not violated.

The proposal to deprive employers of the power to rob and kill children for profit appears not to arouse such hysterical denunciation as does the fear that freedom of body will mean freedom of mind.

A thinking child is hated like the scarlet woman by the protestant bourgeois press and like a heretic by the catholic organs. Both unite in war on Communist activity among children and point to the young workers who have been influenced by them as horrible examples of what the passage of a child labor law providing leisure for workers' children would mean.

We quote from the Grand Rapids (Michigan) Press of February 5 an editorial, headed "Young Workers":

While child labor is on our minds let us consider the case of 14-year-old Morris Spector. Morris is a public school pupil in New York. His spare time has been employed in gobbling up all the Red literature obtainable and peddling it to his school friends whom he has helped to organize into a Young Workers' League junior section. The other night he got up in front of a Communist crowd of 12,000 in Madison Square Garden theater and set them wildly cheering with a 14-year-old speech about Nicolai Lenin and the high duty of young Americans like himself to "mobilize the children to fight against the capitalistic system" and "extend our arms across to the Young Pioneers of Russia, to the young Leninists." As between honest child labor in industry for boys of 14, giving them a sense of the meaning of saving and the value of work, and the enforced spare time idleness after school hours which turns out Morris Sectors, America will not waste much time in making a choice. Child labor for the dollar may have its objections. Child labor for sedition and Soviet government in the United States seems to us to provoke more of them.

A 14-year-old boy speaking to an audience that jammed Madison Square Garden holding 15,000 persons is in itself a news story of great interest. It could be used to show the intellectual capacity of children when given leisure and properly trained. The incident itself is the best possible proof that the Communist child labor program, accompanied by the intensive educational work of the Communists, disproves the bourgeois proverb: "Children should be seen and not heard."

But the thinking workers' children are not wanted any more than are thinking adults by capitalism.

Its spokesmen believe—and correctly—that to robotize both working class children and parents is the best method of maintaining the rule of the rich.

"Full government maintenance of the children of school age of workers and working farmers—abolition of labor of children under 18 years," is not a very revolutionary-sounding slogan, but raised by the Workers (Communist) Party of America, it has brought upon the party the vicious attack of all sections of the courtesan press.

War Is Abolished—Almost

Senator Shipstead, in private life a dentist, but now sojourning in Washington as a farmer-labor solon, had a beautiful scheme to stop war. It was sweetly simple and the senator loved his brain child with a great and holy passion.

The other day he allowed his mental offspring to appear in the senate chamber, decked with olive leaves and carrying a white dove. Shipstead stood proudly erect, except for a slight stoop acquired looking for molar cavities, and spoke with restrained pride. "This," he said, pointing to the smiling infant, "is mine. War need no longer scourge the human race if you, my colleagues, will share with me the delight of parenthood. Adopt this bright-haired baby and all will be well."

"His name," said Shipstead, "is 'Abolition of Conscription of both Men and Materials.' Give him a home in these hallowed halls and mankind will mourn no more."

But Senator Wesley Jones of Washington, a patriot of patriots who is there to see that the munition makers are not deprived of their liveli-

hood, moved a point of order and the world has to be saved all over again.

The Shipstead scheme was simple, but points of order are also simple in a capitalist parliament—simple as people who believe that capitalism can abolish war.

Exposing Imperialism

The actual condition of slavery in the colonies of the great powers is exposed every once in a while by some bourgeois writer who happens to be more truthful than cautious. Such a one is F. R. Eldridge, quoted by "Scrutator," of the Chicago Tribune, who specializes in diatribes against every manifestation of discontent and glorification of capitalism—in all its phases.

India under British imperialism is the illustration picked by this defender of things as they are. Says Eldridge:

"Under the economic conditions which necessarily must exist in India, it is little wonder that the per capita purchasing power is placed at a little over \$10 per annum and the per capita imports at only \$2.30.

"To grasp the real meaning, however, we must take into consideration the per capita exports. These amount to \$3.60, or over 50 per cent more than the imports. This means that every man, woman, and child of the 319,000,000 inhabitants of India annually is sending out of the country half as much again as he or she brings in."

Roy, the leader of the Communist Party of India, has written nothing more damning than this exposure of the degradation that is the lot of the Indian masses under the rule of "white, christian, Anglo-Saxon saviors of civilization."

Of the total exports, about 60 cents comes back to the Indian working class and peasantry. The remaining 70 cents, per capita, totaling \$233,000,000, goes to the bankers and industrial capitalists, to the British imperial government, as a reward for "prosperity" they have brought to India. Part of this enormous sum, the minted blood and sweat of the Indian masses, is used to pay for airplanes, bombs, machine guns and soldiery that give christian atmosphere to imperialist enterprise; the balance is clear velvet to part of it again is used to bribe the labor aristocracy of Britain into accord with the schemes for colonial robbery.

It is little wonder that the rulers of Great Britain fear the influence of the Communist International and the example set to the suffering masses of India by the workers and peasants of Russia.

India has been described by a British orator as "the brightest gem in the imperial diadem," but out of the misery of the Indian workers and peasants, out of the activity of the Communists applying the teachings of Lenin to the colonial problem, is coming a great revolutionary movement that will wrest this gem from the clutches of the imperialist bandits and make it the possession of a Soviet government of India.

"The bear that walks like a man," of whom Kipling wrote, now carries the red banner of Communism and speaks in the name of the Indian working class and the toiling millions of all the world.

Every day get a "sub" for the DAILY WORKER and a member for the Workers Party.

A Real Capitalist Hero

General Nelson A. Miles is in Chicago this week as the guest of the lions club—one of those organizations of 100 per cent American ignoramus that are springing up like mushrooms and which represent in social life the kind of culture that made the iron deer on the front lawn the symbol of American art in an earlier period.

The fame of Miles is based largely on the fact that he headed the military force that Grover Cleveland sent, over the protest of Governor Altgeld, to break the great railway strike of 1894.

To Miles is attributed an utterance that is much more typical of American military history than Farragut's "Damn the torpedoes, go ahead," or Grant's "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." The statements of our gold-braided heroes that really arouse the lions, kiwanis and rotary clubs to feverish enthusiasm and vociferous approval are such as those of General Miles, when he told the civil authorities of Chicago on July 3, 1894:

"I am here to see that order is preserved, that violence ceases and that the United States mails are run without interference on the roads centering in Chicago. . . . I will give you five hours to get this situation under control. If at the end of that time it is not in hand I will take military control and see that disorder is reduced."

The dispatch of federal troops to break the 1894 strike marked the advent of the power of the central government into strikes on the side of the capitalists as an accepted policy, coincident with the centralization of American industry. Since that time much progress has been made—the wholesale use of the state power against the workers—a policy that has now made the state militia part of the armed forces of the central government and their use in strikes a commonplace.

The end is not yet. The use of troops in the general strike of coal miners in 1919 and the blanket injunction issued against the striking shopmen in 1922 are steps in this development that only the Communists understand—a development that is part and parcel of capitalism in its final stage of imperialism and that to try to check by any other than revolutionary methods is comparable to battering down Gibraltar with a pea shooter.

The truth was not buried with Glenn Young. The real story of the ku klux klan's alliance with the mine owners in Williamson county is coming out.

WARREN'S RECORD AS SUGAR TRUST AGENT REVEALED

Acted As Michigan Tool of Havemeyer Interests

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—President Coolidge's selection of Attorney General Stone to be a member of the federal supreme court struck a snag which was a mere trifle in comparison with the rock of opposition into which his nomination of Charles Beecher Warren to head the department of justice has run, full-till.

On the very day that the senate committee on the judiciary fought for two hours over the noncommittal report of its sub-committee on Warren's selection, the federal trade commission announced that the Michigan Sugar Co. and the Toledo Sugar Co., with which he has been connected as president for many years, were charged with conspiracy, with sixteen other concerns, to restrain interstate commerce in beet pulp. This brings up the whole story of Warren as a sugar trust agent.

It is shown that Warren was specifically made one of the defendants in the suit of the government in 1910 to dissolve the sugar trust; that the American Sugar Refining Co., which was the trust, at that time entered into a consent decree in settlement of this suit; that it was shown that in 1902 Warren was employed by the American Sugar Refining Co. and the late H. O. Havemeyer to gain control of the beet sugar industry in Michigan, and that he formed the Michigan Sugar Co. for this purpose, concealing under his own name the ownership of 55 per cent of the preferred and 35 per cent of the common stock by the trust. Warren's own stock was worth \$455,000, when the Hardwick investigation of the sugar combine took place in 1912.

Prosecution of the Havemeyer interests and Warren dragged thru the courts until the consent decree was signed in New York on May 9, 1922. Recently attempt was made to modify this decree, so that the National Sugar Refining Co. of New Jersey might be absorbed. Attorney General Stone denied this request. If it is renewed, Warren as defendant would face Warren as attorney general. Moreover, the complaint made by the federal trade commission may show violation of the consent decree by the Michigan Sugar Co. of which Warren was president until Jan. 24, 1925, and by the Toledo Sugar Co., of which he seems to be still the chief executive.

Seattle Machinists' Union Contributes to The Labor Defense

First among the letters this week, came the encouraging one from the Machinists Lodge, No. 79, of Seattle, Wash., pledging support for the defense of the Michigan defendants and against the criminal syndicalist laws. With the pledge came \$10.00 showing that the machinists in Seattle are not only alive to the necessity of moral support but the absolute need of financial support as well.

Another encouraging letter comes from St. Paul where some \$225.60 was left over from a defense fund collected to defend Joe Ungar, taken in the red raids and whose case has been since dismissed. This money comes in extremely handy at this time as every cent available must be gotten to continue the fight. Among the others who have contributed this week are:

- Philadelphia C. C. C. W. P. \$100.00
- Collection on six lists by Mike Stanovich, Albert Chianipers and Elix Joy 76.20
- Lettish Branch, Chicago 60.00
- Bulgarian Branch, Portland, Oregon 28.50
- Greek Branch, Teho, Lucas, Des Moines 25.00
- F. Freeman, Collinsville, Ill. 25.00
- Jewish Branch, Pittsburgh 18.00
- Finnish Branch, Green, Mich. 16.35
- Scandinavian Branch, Detroit 13.05
- Troy Branch, W. P. 11.00
- Revere Branch, Mass. W. P. 10.75
- Denver, Colo. C. C. C. W. P. 10.00
- Machinists Lodge No. 79, of Seattle, Wash. 10.00
- Belden Branch, Bedford, N. D. 10.00
- Youngstown, Ohio, Labor Def. 10.00
- Greek Branch, Denver, Colo. 9.25
- Spanish Branch, Chicago 7.30
- Finnish Branch, Ilwaco, Wash. 7.00
- Finnish Feder., Chicago 5.00
- Lithuanian Br. Elizabeth, N. J. 5.00
- A. L. D. L. D. Branch No. 121 Braddock, Pa. 5.00
- S. N. P. J. No. 240, Bentleyville, Pa. 5.00

The Daily Worker
We've got it!
Let's keep it!
And Build!

Ammunition for the Workers' Arsenal

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

Insecurity—the Workers' Constant Attendant.

AMERICAN industry is the greatest in the world. In output, in technical equipment in organization, in character of workmanship, the United States presents the finest example of industrial efficiency that has ever been known. When we speak of American industry we mean American workers—for it is the workers whose brain and brawn have made industry what it is. Yet the workers, who give life to this wonderful system of factories, mines, mills, railroads, have no hold whatever upon it. They can be separated from their jobs in half an hour by a boss who does nothing but "own."

Great numbers of workers are thrown out of work regularly, thru no incapacity of their own, thru no flaw in the technical process, but simply as a result of private ownership of industry and production for profit instead of for use. Periodic large-scale unemployment is no "accident" under capitalism; it is part and parcel of the capitalist system of commodity production. In this country there have been unemployment crises amounting to panics, in 1837, 1847, 1857, 1873, 1884, 1890, 1893, 1896, 1903-4, 1907, 1911, 1913-14 and 1920-21.

There are at least 2,500,000 workers unemployed in the United States today. This number will be multiplied when the present bubble of credit inflation bursts. During the terrible crisis of 1920-21 the number of unemployed exceeded 7,000,000.

What such a crisis means in terms of the uncertainty of a worker's contact with his job is graphically shown in the following figures giving the decrease in the number of wage earners between 1919 and 1921 in a selected group of industries:

Industry	Average Number of Wage Earners 1919	1921
Metal, machine products, shipbuilding.....	1,903,797	1,158,657
Lumber	610,346	474,875
Printing and publishing.....	287,278	268,081
Rubber goods	158,549	103,273
Leather and products.....	349,362	280,071
Wearing Apparel	975,780	884,035
Clay, glass, cement products.....	219,298	188,541
Textile	942,610	899,969
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	160,996	177,042
Smelting and refining (non-ferrous).....	39,620	19,014
Total.....	5,647,636	4,393,558

Thus the unemployment decline in these industries reached the unprecedented figure of 22.2 per cent. This was the average. In some of the industries the decline was much greater. In the slaughtering and meat packing group it was 27.3 per cent; in the rubber goods industry it was almost 35 per cent; in the case of the metal, machine products and shipbuilding it reached 39.1 per cent, and in smelting and refining, 52 per cent.

ONLY \$25 A WEEK AVERAGE WAGE IN BOB'S PARADISE

Scab Wages the Rule in Wisconsin

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 12.—Wages in Wisconsin manufacturing establishments in December, 1924, averaged \$25.10 a week, according to the industrial commission.

The peak of wages in this state was reached in October, 1920, when the average factory worker received \$29.45 a week.

No High Wage.

Weekly wages in important industries during December were foundries and machine shops \$27.61; railroad repair shops \$29.49; automobile \$28.77; sawmills \$20.45; furniture \$22.73; boots and shoes \$23.48; paper and pulp mills \$25.27; light and power \$26.61; printing and publishing \$34.13 and electric railways \$26.04.

Women 16 Cents an Hour.

The hiring rate for male common labor on Jan. 15, 1925, ran as low as 30c an hour in Ashland and Wausau and as high as 65c and hour in Racine with the most usual rates 40c to 45c. Women were hired as low as 16c an hour in Wausau with the usual rates thru the state 30c to 40c. The average common labor rate in Milwaukee is 44c for men and 27c for women.

Claim Automobile Czar Picked Up \$2,500,000 On the Stock Exchange

MUNCIE, Ind., Feb. 12.—W. C. Durant, millionaire automobile manufacturer who is reported to have made \$2,500,000 in the stock market on the spectacular rise of cast iron pipe, left here for New York today, probably to steal a few more millions.

MANY ALIENS DEPORTED, IMMIGRATION CUT IN HALF, FIGURES SHOW

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—Twice as many "undesirable aliens" were deported from the United States during the present fiscal year as were deported during the last fiscal year, representative Albert Johnson of Washington told the house of representatives yesterday. Johnson based his estimate on the department of labor figures.

The number of immigrants has been reduced 50 per cent, Johnson said, adding that the net increase in population due to immigration is only 100,000 for the past six months. "The figures from the department of labor show that Mexican immigration has been reduced 60 per cent and Canadian immigration 28 per cent. "Germany and the Irish Free State furnished more immigrants in the past six months than any other nations," Johnson declared.

SOLON'S PEACE PLAN IMPALED ON POINT OF ORDER

'Twas Sad Fate for Such a Worthy Measure

(By Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Abolish conscription, both of men and materials, directly and indirectly, and you can have no more wars, says Sen. Shipstead, farmer-labor. He offered an amendment to the state department appropriation measure, calling upon President Coolidge to propose to all the nations of the world the making of a convention binding all of them to "terminate all compulsory military, naval and related service," within three years from ratification of such treaty. His amendment did not cover conscription of money, such as he had to be necessarily implied in construction of human service. It did, however, bind all the nations to refrain from compelling their nationals to do any military service, either in peace or war, and it pledged them not to make war for the collection of any public or private debt.

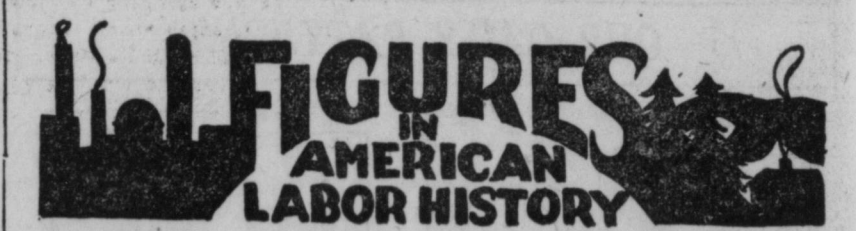
The measure was thrown out on a point of order by Sen. Wesley Jones, as not being relevant to an appropriation for the state department, but was new legislation.

"In universal military service," Shipstead told the senate, "is the foremost weakness of all our modern political development. It turns the entire population, at a moment's notice, and upon the decision of a few men, into slaves who may be slaughtered or starved, or have a colossal indemnity wrung out of their unhappy children for 50 years. This country is big and strong enough to lead the way. Lead the world to national freedom and peace thru a treaty that will strike the chains of militarism from the hands of an enslaved humanity."

Call Conference to Discuss the Use of Machinery on Land

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—If American farm lands, pasture lands and forests can be suitably adapted to the needs of the future, this country can support a population of 300,000,000 persons. We shall see a population of 150,000,000 here by the year 1952. So says the special commission of scientists from the bureau of agricultural economics and the forest service, reporting to the department of agriculture on the utilization of land.

But, the scientists add, the soil must be used more carefully, and greater effort must be employed both in production and handling of the food supply, to avoid waste. German standards of cultivation, before the war, enabled that nation to maintain one person for each 1.75 acres of land. America has 998,000,000 acres, good and poor, on which in the future there may be fed one person for each 3.33 acres. Meanwhile her farm population is being depleted by economic forces.



By THURBER LEWIS No. 3

The Reformers, No. 2—Co-operation and Individualism.

WHILE the labor movement was arising, step by step, out of the struggles of the working class in the form of trade unions coming into existence in greater numbers as growing industry pushed the frontier farther from the Atlantic sea-board—the thought of the movement continued to be dominated by intellectual reformers and humanitarians. Labor itself found no competent spokesmen until after the civil war, and these first spokesmen were Marxists.

Albert Brisbane, a reformer of bourgeois origin, brought Fourierism to America in the middle thirties. Fourierism taught that social ills were due to the pernicious effects of free competition. The remedy consisted in reforming the capitalists and perfecting more effective methods of production. It denied the class struggle. The hope of the world lay in convincing the capitalist to improve industry to the end of greater profits and then share the increased profits with the workers.

Brisbane and his followers began by trying to erect new and model civilizations in the wildernesses to the west. But the workmen failed to see the connection between utopias in the woods and cut wages in Philadelphia and New York. Fourierism was a total failure. Brisbane and Fourierism brought Horace Greeley's thoughts to turn to social problems. Greeley's early years were spent in poverty. His proletarian origin led him to see things that Fourierism overlooked. For Brisbane's "benevolent association," he substituted, "Let each individual receive the full product of his toil."

Co-operation and profit-sharing attracted his attention for many years, as substantial possibilities. But with the fall of his efforts in these directions he lost heart and deplored the workingmen's "lack of faith in each other." The class struggle seemed to be a closed book to him also. When the abolitionist movement began he threw himself into it and became a leading champion of Negro liberation.

Apart from the followers of Owen and Fourier who advocated association and cooperation and whose connection with the labor movement was, often intimate, there were individuals in the pre-civil war period whose radical systems of thought must certainly have made an impression on the young labor movement. There was the anarchist Thoreau, whose book "Walden," was called the last word of democratic individualism. There was the intellectual individualist Emerson. The co-operative individualism of William H. Channing served as an inspiration to the movement for association. And there was the negative philosophy of Orestes A. Brownson, the result of whose early religious training led him to surprisingly vicious attacks on both the church and the state for their neglect of the masses.

Those were the days of schemes and panaceas. Utopian colonies sprang up, and died by the hundreds. Now one now another social philosophy created a sensation. Through it all the labor movement itself, was forced forward by expanding economic life. It is not until we come to W. H. Sylvis that we find a proletarian who is able to speak competently for the worker in terms of the worker's struggles.