

STRIKERS MAKE NEW DEMANDS

PASSAIC, N. J., TEXTILE WORKERS NOW ASK THE 44-HOUR WEEK AND TEN PER CENT WAGE INCREASE

By J. O. BENTALL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 7.—The new demands of the textile workers presented to the bosses by Organizer Albert Weisbord, representing the united front committee of textile workers, struck terror in the camps of the mill owners who had expected that the strikers would meekly return after a short period of protest against the wage cut.

The strikers gathered in several halls to hear the reports and get further instructions and the spirit was at a higher pitch than ever since the strike started.

Since the monster parade the strikers and the people of the entire city have agreed that they will win this battle and every one is set in his opinion that the workers have made entirely reasonable demands. Storekeepers, bakers and other businessmen have offered co-operation and help. Owners of empty stores have given them over to the strike committee for use in the handling of food.

As the matter now stands, and the strikers are pulling out workers all the time and adding to the force, the following mills are effected:

Textile Mills Out.
The Botany Mill. All out. Mill shut down.

The Garfield Mill. All out. Mill shut down.

Passaic Worsted. Has 600 workers, 400 out. Others coming every day.

The Gera Mill. Has 1,200 workers, 900 out. Mill trying to operate, but gets no results. Will shut down soon.

New Jersey Spinning Mill. 1,200 workers. Only few out. Fifty more came out yesterday.

Strikers' New Demands.
The united front committee of textile workers of Passaic and vicinity is circulating the following declaration of the committee on the new demands among the workers that are still in a number of shops where efforts are being made to get them out and to other workers to acquaint them with the new development in the textile strike:

"Our new demands! To all textile workers of Passaic and vicinity!
"We have been very patient with the mill bosses. We said to them, 'Please give us our wage cuts back,' but they have kicked us in the face. We have lost our patience. If the bosses wish to make us suffer they must pay for it. Here is our answer to the insults of the bosses.

"We now demand:
"1. Not only the abolition of the wage cut but a 10 per cent increase in wages over the old wage scale.

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CLEVELAND CO-OPERATIVE ENDORSES INTERNATIONAL ANTI-FASCIST ALLIANCE

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 7.—The Finnish Co-operative Hotel and Boarding House of this city adopted a resolution at its annual meeting protesting against the fascist attacks on the workers' and farmers' co-operatives in Italy and endorsing the proposal of the Red International of Trade Unions for a joint international conference of the Red International of Labor Unions, the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions and the International Co-operative Alliance to lay plans for combatting fascism.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

DURING the month of September, 1925, several political court martials were held in Estonia. Sixty workers and peasants were sentenced to 343 years hard labor for "Communist activities." Those workers were not charged with any overt act, merely for believing and propagating their political ideas. Five students were indicted for having solicited funds for a worker who was later executed.

A LETTER from a political prisoner in Reval reads: "The inquiry prison in Reval, which is threatening to fall to pieces every day is being evacuated and the prisoners are being crowded into the central prison. From thirty to forty prisoners are crowded into one cell, which was originally intended for five prisoners. The meager prison rations have been cut and the meat ration has been discontinued entirely." This is the situation in the little "democratic" satrapy of England, one of the capitalist buffer states against Soviet Russia. It should not be forgotten that it was the Estonian General Laidoner, who was chairman of the league of nations committee that handed the Mosul oil fields over to Britain. Yes, the Estonian government has a soul—for sale.

THE capitalist papers never learn anything and forget everything. Which shows that they are even ahead of the Bourbons of France. It may be noticed that recently a lively discussion took place in the Russian Communist Party, now the All-Union Communist Party. This is as it should be, as political parties, and in fact every organization that is not decently reposing in a graveyard, must have conflicts if it wants to give the impression that it lives. As usual in all conflicts there is a victor and a vanquished. In simpler terms somebody gets licked. This is exactly what happened in Russia.

THE Russian Bolshevik leaders are as frank with each other as they are with the capitalists. They are in the habit of calling a spade a spade. The fate of one-sixth of the earth's surface hangs on their decisions and they know that every capitalist and labor hater in the world is looking with a hawk's eye on the Soviet territory hoping against hope for a sign of dissension, the leaders of So-

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CONGRESS OF RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY BY A VOTE OF 559 TO 65 SUPPORTS THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

After a discussion lasting three days and after the closing speeches of Zinoviev, and of Molotov and Stalin for the central committee, the Fourteenth Party congress of the Russian Communist Party adopted the following resolution with 559 against 65 votes, with 41 delegates absent. The voting was conducted by roll-call. The resolution in favor of the policy of the central committee reads as follows:

Resolution on the Political and Organizational Speeches on Behalf of the Central Committee.

THE party congress approves completely the political and organizational policy of the central committee which strengthens the party of the working class and the general forward move of the people's economy in the whole country and consolidates the position of socialism in and outside of the Soviet Union.

Thanks to this policy the Soviet Union received internationally a number of new recognitions from capitalist countries, con-

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SACCO AND VANZETTI ARE STILL IN JAIL



Justice Is Not Only Blind But Movable.

LABOR OFFICIAL PAYS HOMAGE TO OPENS SHOP FORD

Lauds Exploiter as Humanitarian

(Special to The Daily Worker)

JACKSON, Mich., Feb. 7.—Henry Ford was complimented for his "greatness and humanity" in a "keynote speech" at the annual convention of the Michigan State Federation of Labor at Jackson.

The speech was delivered in stilted and frequently ungrammatical English by none other than William Collins, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, assigned to the Detroit district for a 40-week's organization campaign.

Here is the way Brother Collins aroused the workers to extend their unions to the huge shops of the Ford Motor Co. with its unprecedented speed-up system:

"Here in our state we have fine employers like Mr. Ford and others, who are supposed to pay good wages and take care of the personal welfare of their employees. Let us look into this subject and we will find that Mr. Ford has got about as much time to look after or know the actual operation of his plant from a human point, as any executive of a large manufacturing corporation. Many are the letters of complaints that are sent to the American Federation of Labor asking when they are coming to bring organization to these employees. It was only the other day that the unsanitary condition of one branch of the Highland Park plant had to be investigated by your state department of labor. It is not for the purpose of minimizing the greatness and humanity of Mr. Ford that I mention

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SPEAKER IS CHARGED WITH BLASPHEMY UNDER PURITANICAL BLUE LAWS

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 7.—A. Blimbo, who was arrested by police for a speech he made in Montello, is charged with blasphemy under the old Puritanical blue laws. The International Labor Defense is handling the case.

BOTH PERU AND CHILE DISSATISFIED WITH U. S. BANKERS' ELECTION LAWS

ARICA, Chile, Feb. 7.—Both Chile and Peru have appealed from the election law adopted by the commission to charge of the coming plebiscite to "determine" who gets Tanco and Arica.

More Negro Segregation.

BALTIMORE, February 7.—(FP)—Judge Bond in the circuit court of Baltimore has given Henry Johnson, Negro, 24 hours in which to move from the dwelling he had rented at 1107 West Franklin St. Judge Stanton has previously issued an injunction to compel Johnson to move, on the ground that the owners of all property in that block had agreed to permit no Negro to become an occupant.

TRUMBULL EAGER TO BE ACTIVE IN WORKERS' RANKS

Will Fight for Release of Class War Victims

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 7.—Walter Trumbull, who has been released from the Alcatraz military disciplinary barracks, on his release declared that he wanted to thank his comrades all over the country for their loyalty to him and to his pal, Paul Crouch, both of whom were imprisoned in Alcatraz for belonging to the Communist League in the Philippine Islands and for carrying on propaganda among the soldiers for a workers' and farmers' government.

He declared he is proud to be out once more, but is very sorry that his comrade, Paul Crouch, must remain behind and asks that comrades pour in letters to Paul Crouch.

He thanks the workers' organizations that sent telegrams of greeting to him on his release and declare that it will be his greatest joy and pleasure to have the opportunity to return to his comrades and carry on the agitation for the release of Paul Crouch and the other class-war prisoners and to aid in the building of the Workers (Communist) Party and the International Labor Defense to such an extent that frame-ups and persecutions of workers will be impossible for the master class.

Trumbull is now touring the country under the auspices of the International Labor Defense.

KEYNES SEES BOLSHEVISM FOR GERMANY

Dawes Plan Means Misery for Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—The execution of the Dawes plan may pave the way for the Bolshevization of Germany, is given in an article by the English bourgeois economist, John Maynard Keynes, published today by the Lokal Anzeiger.

Under the caption, "The second year of the Dawes plan," Professor Keynes says that while the first year of the Dawes plan was "plain sailing," great difficulties will have to be overcome in the next three years when the transfer committee must turn a deficit of \$250,000,000 into a profit of \$500,000,000.

The professor declares the activity of the transfer committee must be concentrated on lowering the standard of life of the German workers.

German industrialists are ready to cooperate with the Dawes plan executives, Keynes continues, but there will be a time when no German government will enjoy the confidence of the German people.

An attempt to reduce the living standard of Germany would pave the way for revolution, the professor believes.

"I foresee the greatest difficulties in the execution of the Dawes plan and for the present Germany is the danger point of Europe," says Keynes.

Keynes, as a capitalist apologist, observes what has been plain to all revolutionists—that the Dawes plan, instead of stabilizing conditions in Germany will help to make the lot of the working class much worse.

For the workers there is but one way out and that is revolution. Of course the liberation of the workers appears as a calamity to the capitalist economists of the Keynes type, as such people view the overthrow of capitalism as destruction of humanity.

MINERS' UNION HEADS 'FORGET' THEIR SELL-OUT TO OPERATORS IN ZEIGLER COALDIGGERS' TRIAL

By TOM BELL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

COURT HOUSE, BENTON, Ill., Feb. 7.—"They are on trial here because the sub-district officials want to get them out of the way—so that they can steal more union elections."

This declaration by Attorney Isaac E. Ferguson concluded the opening statement for the defense in the trial of the thirteen Zeigler miners charged with assault with intent to murder D. B. Cobb. It brot the prosecuting attorney to his feet in objection and was ruled out by the judge. But it goes to the heart of the trial.

The opening statement for the prosecution was a masterpiece of evasion. The cause of the whole trouble was not mentioned. The fight of the miners against the sell-out of their interests by Fox, Cobb & Co. to the operators, the attempt at terrorization of the membership with the aid of the Ku Klux Klan, the murder of Mike Sarovich by Alex Hargis, klanman and supporter of the Fox-Cobb-Farrington machine, the shielding of Hargis by this gang, and the thousand and one other assaults against the rank and file miners was not mentioned.

Union Miners Called "Mob."

Instead the state's attorney attempted to make it appear that Fox and Cobb were upright, officials of the union who were set upon by a "mob"—Fox used the word on the stand—while in the performance of their duty.

The "foreigner" issue was dragged in by the prosecution by the statement that Stanley Paurez ended a speech in English by saying something in a "foreign language" which precipitated the attack on Cobb at the union meeting on Aug. 11 last year.

The opening statement for the defense raised the real issues by reciting the facts of the miners' struggle with the company to force accurate weighing of their coal, how Fox and Cobb had lined up with the company and deposed Henry Corbushly and the other progressive local officials at the demand of the company.

The dastardly murder of Mike Sarovich by Hargis was also told to the jury and a promise made that it would be proven up to the hilt. The desperate efforts of the officialdom to protect their tool Harris is one of the reasons for the present trial. By utilizing the courts to frame up and railroad these miners they expect to distract attention to their own crimes, and get rid of those who fight for the miners' interests.

The prosecution witnesses will be proven to be a well coached pack of liars before this trial is over who depend on the lead given them by the

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URGES COOLIDGE TO SEND ARMY AGAINST MINERS

Use Soldiers to Settle Anthracite Strike

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Representative Somers of New York urged on the floor of congress that President Calvin Coolidge send the army into the anthracite strike zone and force the miners to call off the strike.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Following the refusal of the senate to intervene in the anthracite coal strike to settle the dispute between the coal operators and the United Mine Workers of America, thousands of letters from many eastern states have deluged the senators requesting they take some action to settle the present coal strike.

Many letters from New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and other states that use anthracite mainly for heating point out the predicament that householders find themselves in, paying high prices for coal substitutes and for coal which is mostly slate.

Coolidge and his administration are

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ABANDON EFFORTS TO RESCUE SIXTEEN MINERS IN HORNING MINE NO. 4

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 7.—Mine officials announced that no attempts will be made to reach the bodies of the sixteen entombed miners in the Horning Mine No. 4 of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal company and that the fire walls will not be broken until all gases have been pumped out of the mines.

CLEVELAND NOW HAS ONE UNITED RELIEF ORGANIZATION TO ASSIST STRIKING ANTHRACITE COALDIGGERS

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 7.—The conference called by the district committee of the Workers (Communist) Party has united with the conference called by the district committee of the Workmen's Circle.

The conference called by the Workers (Communist) Party was participated in by 24 organizations with 36 delegates. Two other organizations elected delegates to the conference, but their delegates were prevented from attending. This conference therefore comprised the following organizations:

Joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, Automobile Workers' Union No. 195, Bakers' Union No. 56, Journeymen Tailors' Union, Co-operators company, two branches of the Hungarian Sick Benefit and Educational Association, American Lithuanian Workers Literature Society, two Hungarian workers' clubs, the Icor, and Icor Auxiliary, Slovak Workers' Sick and Benefit Society and the Slovak Workers' Club, the Hungarian Working Women's Society, the International Labor Defense, the Lettish Educational and Singing Society, Young Workers (Communist) League, Workmen's Circle No. 334 and the Workers (Communist) Party.

The conference elected an executive committee of eleven with George Schwartz of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union as president, and J. A. Hamilton of the Automobile Workers' Union, as secretary. The decision of the conference was that, in view of the fact that the district committee of the Workmen's Circle

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BUFFALO WILL PROTEST AGAINST FRAME-UP OF UNION STREET CARMEN

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 7.—A protest meeting against the frame-up of the members of the Street Car-men's Union by company stool pigeons and agent provocateurs will be held Monday evening, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock in the Engineers' Hall, 36 West Huron street. The meeting is being held under the auspices of the International Labor Defense, Buffalo section. James C. Campbell, Herbert Benjamin, Rudolph Katz and others will speak.

LEAGUE PRELIMINARY DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE HAS BEEN POSTPONED

GENEVA, Feb. 7.—The league of nations sent out official announcements of the postponement of the preliminary disarmament conference, which had been scheduled to meet on February 15.

FOR THE UNITY OF THE CITY AND LAND

CO-OPERATORS SHOW UP FAKE FARMER PAPER

County Agent and Farm Bureau Condemned

By CARL HAESSLER, (Federated Press)

Just as organized labor constantly has to unmask and combat fake labor papers, so the farmers are finding it necessary to direct publicity against the publications that masquerade as farm spokesmen when they are in reality subsidized by the livestock dealers and others that bleed the farmers of their reward. Even President Coolidge's big-business secretary of agriculture feels constrained to condemn as "unobjectionable and unfair" the methods of one of the papers.

Fake Farmer Paper in Chicago. In Chicago the National Live Stock Producers Assn. finds it imperative to show up an alleged farm paper that calls itself The County Agent and Farm Bureau.

The neither the National Association of County (Farm) Agents nor the American Farm Bureau federation have anything but condemnation and repudiation for this sheet it brazenly goes on month by month to malign and abuse farm co-operation and to play the game of the entrenched non-co-operative livestock exchanges.

Its December issue editorially says, "The politicians will have to find some other bunk outside of co-operative marketing to hand the farmers." It is angry at the publicity given to the impoverished farmers and whines that corporations when they are hard up "cannot afford to send out newspaper stories about their precarious condition." It recommends "good old hard work" as the true salvation of the farmer when, as it happens, too much work resulting in a surplus of product is alling him now.

Supported by Profiteers. "Live stock exchanges at several terminal markets of the United States are supporting The County Agent and Farm Bureau," the producer society asserts.

It is published by the Lightner Publishing Corp. at 2721 S. Michigan Ave. and while it sells for \$1.50 a year it is actually mailed free year after year to many farm advisers, officers of live stock shipping associations, officers of county bureaus and others that have not subscribed.

Artificial Generation of Animals.

MOSCOW, (Tass) Feb. 7—Soviet science is contributing much towards the artificial generation of animals. Prof. Ivanov, the noted Russian biologist, has carried out a series of experiments in the artificial generation of domestic cattle, wild animals, pigs, rabbits, etc. Successful experiments were made on foxes, which may prove to be of practical interest from the standpoint of fostering the breeding of high-priced silver foxes and other rare fur-bearing animals. Ivanov has also carried out interesting experiments in the cross-breeding of different kinds of animals. This has been found possible only among animals differing only in secondary features. It was impossible to obtain cross-breeds among animals of distinctive different kinds, such as rabbits and hares, or mice and rats.

Russian Wheat Rivals Canadian.

MOSCOW, (Tass) Feb. 7—Analysis of the Soviet wheat crop of 1925, made at the order of the people's commissariat for foreign trade of the Union of Soviet Republics by the state experimental station of grain products in Berlin, has shown quite satisfactory quality of grain. The ten samples of winter wheat had on an average 14.98 per cent protein, 37.69 per cent of dry gluten. The best sorts of Canadian wheat, establishing the prices of the world market, contain protein and gluten in similar quantities.

LABOR DEFENSE PLANS MANY ACTIVITIES FOR CHICAGO NEXT MONTH

All International Labor Defense branches in Chicago are asked to send their delegates and secretaries are also urged to attend the conference to be held at 180 West Washington street, February 10, 8 p. m. All sympathetic organizations and labor unions should send their delegates to this conference.

RESERVE MARCH 19.

A Paris Commune pageant and drama has been arranged by the Chicago International Labor Defense local for March 19. Moving pictures of labor defense in the United States and of the class war prisoners' aid in Europe will be shown. Bishop William Montgomery Brown will be among the many speakers.

GREET TRUMBULL MARCH 5.

Reserve March 5 to hear and welcome Walter Trumbull at the International Labor Defense rally at North Side Turner Hall, March 5.

AMERICAN FARMERS RECEIVE NEGATIVE REWARD FOR WORK; CONDITION BECOMES CHRONIC

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

Farmers don't get a reward for their labor and a return on their capital commensurate with the wages and returns to capital and enterprise in industry, says the U. S. department of agriculture in a statement urging restrictions on the undue expansion of farm areas. It draws attention to the low incomes farmers are now getting as follows:

"After paying interest, rent, taxes, and money expenses, it is estimated that the net cash income of American farmers for the crop year 1924-5 averaged only \$510 plus an average consumption of food from the farm valued at \$336. This return represented what farmer operators received in interest on an average investment of \$5,043 and as wages for the labor of themselves and their families. An allowance for the labor of the farmer and his family at average wages of hired farm laborers besides what the farm supplies to the family living would leave no interest return whatever on the farm operator's capital. In fact the average farm family would have lacked \$184 of having anything to apply as interest on their capital investment.

Calls Condition Chronic

"These figures," says the department, "are illustrative of a condition that is chronic in American agriculture." It sets up the principle that in general new land should not be brought into use until it will earn a return for capital invested in improvements and for labor, equivalent to the returns to capital and labor in other branches of production.

Farmers in the United States received \$708,000,000 less for their grain crops in 1925 than in 1924, the department of agriculture estimates on the basis of Dec. 1 prices. It places the gross value of grain crops for 1925 at \$3,810,713,000 compared with \$4,518,716,000 in 1924, a reduction of more than 15%. Corn gave the farmers \$314,238,000 less in 1925 than in 1924 and their wheat income was reduced by \$172,723,000.

Cotton producers with one of the 3 largest crops on record, exceeding 1924 by 2,000,000 bales, got \$120,996,000 less than in 1924; Potatoes alone of the major crops gave farmers a larger income in 1925 than in 1924. With production 100,000,000 bushels short of 1924 the value of the crop was up \$339,280,000.

Taking all crops together farmers have \$347,000,000 less to show for their work in 1925 than in 1924, the department estimates. But it thinks the shrinkage in crop values will probably be offset by higher livestock prices.

Alien Registration and Deportation Bills Pending in Congress

The alien registration and deportation bills pending in congress which are being opposed by a group of organizations interested in immigrants are more far-reaching than was at first reported.

All of the bills are administration measures backed by Secretary of Labor Davis and by Congressman Albert Johnson, chairman of the house committee on immigration. The alien registration bill (H. R. 5583) provides for registration thru the post office of all aliens over 15 years of age, with an initial fee of \$10 and a fee of \$5 for all annual registration thereafter. Failure to register is made a crime and subjects the alien to deportation. The proposed deportation bill (H. R. 344) amends the act of 1917 by providing for the immediate deportation of "every alien who upon arrival in the United States is not found entitled to enter" thereby placing the burden of proof on the alien.

Another bill authorizes the deportation of all aliens who have resided in the United States for 5 years and have not applied for citizenship papers. U. S. marshals are required to make an annual registration of aliens of this class.

Ford Planes Rule Air.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 7—Keen interest was expressed in aviation circles following the announcement that the Ford Motor company plans to inaugurate a passenger air service between Detroit, New York, New Haven, Buffalo, Boston and other eastern points.

Triple motored planes will be used in the service, because such machines can face any weather with impunity, and in case of motor failure in one or two of the power units, the remaining motor can make a safe landing.

Ella Reeve Bloor to Address Warren, O., I.L.D. Meeting Feb. 14

WARREN, O., Feb. 7—Ella Reeve Bloor will speak in Warren, Ohio, on Sunday, Feb. 14th, at 2 p. m. on International Labor Defense. The meeting is being held under the auspices of the I. L. D.

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

BROOKSTON FARMERS CONDEMN FASCIST ATTACKS ON CO-OPS

BROOKSTON, Minn., Feb. 7.—The Farmers Co-Op, Trading company here passed a resolution at its annual membership meeting protesting against the fascist attacks on the co-operative societies in Italy and endorsing the proposals of the Red International of Labor Unions to call a conference of the Red International Labor Unions, the Amsterdam International of Trade Unions and the International Co-operative Alliance to devise ways and means of resisting fascist attacks.

WEISSMAN SHOE CO. DRAGS UNION BEFORE JUDGE

Charge Violation of Strong's Injunction

By J. O. BENTALL, (Special to The Daily Worker)

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 7.—The Weissman Shoe company that shopped there was no strike in its shop at 91 Orange street again entered the courts bringing Pascal P. Cosgrove, organizer of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, before Judge Haggarty charged with the violation of the injunction issued by Selah B. Strong two weeks ago.

Weissman's attorney tried to show that Cosgrove as leader and organizer was guilty of having disobeyed the injunction which had forbade the use of the word "strike" or the statement that there was a strike in the Weissman shop.

It was hard for the workers to understand how this charge could be made in view of the fact that the pickets have carried signs reading: "Members of Shoeworkers' Protective Union on Picket Line." The banner used no word prohibited by the injunction.

Joseph Brodsky, attorney for Cosgrove and the Protective, argued that no injunction had been violated, and that the banner as carried was legal and conservative, especially since there is no strike in the shop in front of which it is carried according to both Weissman and Judge Strong. He also brot out the rotten conditions in the shop, which Judge Strong would not let him do, and let Judge Haggarty know that the shop was one of the dirtiest and most unsanitary in the industry, as well as badly ventilated and so short of chairs that many of the workers have to sit on old boxes.

Weissman squealed like a stuck pig and whined that his business is interfered with and that he cannot get enuf scabs to take the jobs of the union men who went on strike, and the scabs he has spoil his goods and turn out but few.

The strike is in a very healthy condition and the Weissman shop is in a very sick condition. The strikers have made up their minds that they will see the shop unionized before they go back.

Judge Haggarty has taken the matter under advisement while the pickets carry the banner cheerfully in front of the shop where the owner says there is no strike.

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danger point of Europe," Keynes con-prosecution attorneys to guide them in answering.

Out to "Get" Leaders. It is apparent that Henry Corbishly, Steve Meanovich, Stanley Paurez and Ignatz Simich are the ones that the prosecution wants to "get." Every witness mentions them specifically, and they are pointed out with great care to the jury. Witnesses who are deaf, dumb and blind to all other things remember vividly seeing or hearing them do something that links them up with the assault charged.

But it is the prosecution that is on the defensive. They have lots to hide. Using the courts to get rid of their opponents in the union, working with the ku klux klan to terrorize the membership, the murder of Mike Sarovich, Cobb's use of a blackjack at the union meeting—all of these things they are attempting to hide by evasion and lying.

Fox as a Witness.

The first witness for the prosecution was Lon Fox, president of the sub-district. He sprawled in his chair like a mud turtle and gave everyone the impression that he had gone to sleep several times so long was he in answering questions. That this union official should be a witness for the prosecution is no surprise in the light of his diligence in aiding the prosecu-

THREE MORE ARTICLES ON WORLD COURT

Ammunition for Coming Campaign

Three more articles on the world court by H. M. Wicks, appearing Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday will complete the series now being run. They will deal with the beginning of the fight in the republican party, the senate debates and the means Communists must use to combat this imperialist venture.

Each article is separate in itself, as it deals completely with a given phase of the world court. It is important that every active worker familiarize himself with these articles because the question of American adherence to the world court will be the major issue of the coming congressional campaigns and it is necessary to be able to expose alike the Morgan senators as well as the futile opposition of the Borah group.

Senator Urges That Coolidge Send Army Against Coal Strikers

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not interested in intervening in the coal miners' strike as things are alright for the operators as yet. While the miners worked, the operators stored up large quantities of coal near the mines. Much of this coal is of a poor grade. Now that the strike is on, the operators are selling this low-grade coal at fancy prices. As soon as these reserves are depleted and the operators are up against the wall, then will Coolidge and the administration-backers in the senate consider the intervention of the United States government in the coal strike on behalf of the operators to force the miners back to work.

Numerous telegrams have been received by Coolidge and the other cabinet officials to have the president intervene to settle the coal strike. Coolidge declared that he had not changed his attitude and that he had no power to act in the coal strike as congress had failed to give serious consideration to legislation which he had twice presented congress asking for the power of a czar in averting or terminating strikes in any of the basic industries.

Whitney Case to Come Before Supreme Court Mar. 15, I. L. D. Reports

Charlotte Anita Whitney's appeal to the supreme court will be given a hearing before that body on March 15th next. In a letter to the I. L. D. comrade Whitney says:

"I am glad to have my case listed among the I. L. D. cases and to be identified in that way with the splendid fight that our many comrades are putting up, and I shall be glad to call upon you should occasion arise, but I sincerely hope that it will not have to be for funds for I think you are carrying a tremendous load as it is and I hope in the near future to be able to assist the fund more largely than I have been in the past."

The Scripps papers of California are carrying a story of Anita Whitney's life and John Francis Neylan, a prominent lawyer and newspaper man has given the case very valuable support.

A sub a day will help to drive capital away.

To Stand By the Miners Is to Wage the Fight of the Whole Working Class

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

TODAY, the 158,000 strikers of the Pennsylvania anthracite coal fields start the second week of the sixth month of their struggle. The end of the strike is not in sight.

That the mine barons are satisfied with the trend of developments is shown by the fact that Coolidge refuses to interfere and the United States senate balks at taking any action.

That the strikers are not content with results so far secured becomes apparent with new demands they are serving upon President John L. Lewis thru their grievance committee in the strike field. It is also revealed in their rapid drift toward overwhelming support of the militant demands of the progressives.

New York congressmen profess to be very angry because President Coolidge refused to listen to the story of the hardships of the freezing anthracite consumers in the metropolitan district. Coolidge didn't have time to receive a delegation headed by Congressman Somers, a democrat, who claims he wishes to join with the republicans in a "non-partisan conference." They must keep up the camouflage of claiming to protect their constituencies. Just to relieve himself of his disappointment at not being able to see Coolidge, Somers declared:

"The president has had many unimportant conferences recently. Yet he did not have time to see a group of the people's representatives on the coal problem. Considerable time, for example, was spent by him in POSING FOR A PICTURE IN A RIDICULOUS PIECE OF HABERDASHERY WILLED TO HIM BY THE LATE FRANK MUNSEY."

Congressman Somers doesn't yet know why we have presidents of this capitalist republic. They are furnished to entertain and delude the multitudes. Somers either innocently or intentionally tries to convey the idea that if Coolidge would only give him an audience, that would help the coal strike situation. It would do nothing of the kind.

If the spirit of protest would develop to great and bitter proportions in New York, the New England states and other anthracite consuming districts, then Coolidge would probably receive a congressional delegation. But not for the purpose of relieving the situation. Instead it would merely constitute an attempt to calm the discontented into the belief that the White House was attending to their woes.

At the same time, however, the White House would be the scene of visits from the mine barons, probably headed by their die-hard, John Hays Hammond, demanding that extreme governmental measures be taken to bring the miners to their knees. Somers has already urged that troops be sent into the coal fields, with the evident hope that they can force the strikers back to work.

The government at Washington is not kept going for the purpose of relieving the sufferings of the masses, either of the battling strikers or the helpless coal consumers. It is the government of the mine owners. It will only be used in an effort to drive the strikers back to their jobs and to protect the mine barons in their property rights in charging the consumers pretty much what they please.

The strikers instinctively realize their position by intensifying their demands, especially the demand that the strike be made more effective thru the calling out of the maintenance men. Their militant spirit is attested by their refusal to acquiesce in the maneuvers of President Lewis for a surrender. The strikers want no compromise written in terms of defeat. No coal is being mined and they are determined that none shall be mined until they triumph.

This is the situation at the beginning of 1926. The great capitalists have been warned to prepare for an industrial depression toward the end of the year. The war on the anthracite miners is only part of the wage cutting campaign of the mine owners, that is being pushed thruout the whole industry. The coal profiteers are not waiting for an industrial crisis, with its growing army of unemployed, to aid them in their attacks on the mine workers' demands. They started the war a year in advance.

Thus the victory of the anthracite miners, recording an achievement in a great basic industry, will again become the victory of the whole working class in the present crisis, since the defeat of the wage cutting drive of the mine owners will be a blow to similar attempts of the capitalists in all other industries.

TO STAND BY THE ANTHRACITE STRIKERS NOW, IS TO WAGE THE FIGHT OF THE WHOLE WORKING CLASS.

MUSSOLINI IN WILD TIRADE THREATENS WAR

Fascist Dregs Stage Gaudy Show

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Italy, Feb. 7.—Desperate in the face of growing hatred against his regime in Italy, Mussolini is trying to crush the opposition by shaking his fist at Germany. The pretext for the latest outburst of the fascist maniac is the deep resentment felt by the inhabitants of German Tyrol at the despotic acts of the government.

In one of his customary bombastic speeches, reeking with threats and maledictions, the fascist murderer worked himself into a frenzy and the galleries crowded with hoiligan fascists cheered his rapid utterances to the echo.

Opposition elements were prevented from entering because the scene was carefully prepared and the very scum of Italy assembled long before the hour for the speech in order to crowd the chamber and prevent others from entering. Rome always knows when the bragart is to address the chamber by the motley crew of the lowest criminals that swarm the place. With the stage thus set the foreign newspaper correspondents are invited and the illusion of a strong, new-born Italy, conscious of its power is created. This, however, is mere dumb show and noise. Behind this scene lurks the threat of revolution, which is silenced in the chamber but very audible in the factories, mills and in all the industrial centers of the nation.

In Terms of Eternity.

With his customary ranting Mussolini declared that the boundary under discussion was created by the hand of god, and speaking in terms of eternity, he shrieked that "Italy will never change its policy in the Tyrol." The excuse for this latest outburst was a headline in a fascist paper stating that "Italy will never lower the flag on Brenner." Taking this headline as his text, the fascist despot said, "Italy can, if necessary, carry the tri-color beyond the frontier, but will never lower it."

He talked about the Germans including in senseless, laughable anti-Italian propaganda and asserted that nothing would make an impression on "young, proud fascist Italy."

Afraid of Opposition.

The internal situation in Italy is such that the most fantastic efforts are necessary in order to keep up the morale of even the fascists themselves as everywhere there is evidence of widespread hatred of Mussolini, Farinacci and the other fascist chiefs, who by their insane policy have alienated most of the elements formerly supporting them. The madness of the fascist, desperate to hold power, may even lead him to a war, which will be the signal for the Italian masses with arms in their hands to drown in blood the monstrous fascist regime and proclaim the proletarian revolution in Italy.

New York Labor Defense Bazaar to Open on Wednesday

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The Annual International Labor Defense Bazaar to be held at Central Opera House, 67th street and Third avenue, Feb. 10-13 inclusive, for defense and relief of class war prisoners and their families, promises to exceed all expectations for attendance, variety of interests, and colorful features.

Prosecution of Zeigler Miners Is War on Militants

(Continued from page 1)

Carefully avoiding any mention of the fact that he had lined up with the company in swindling the miners in the weighing of their coal, and that he had deposed the officers of Local 992 on the demand of the company, Fox stated that he had issued instructions to hold a special meeting of those deposed. He struck the "forfeigner" note by stating that Stanley Paurez had said something in a foreign language at the close of the meeting "as we went toward the door" and this led to the striking of Cobb who fell on the floor. He "couldn't say who struck him," but he saw Henry Corbishly "with a chair in his hand partly folded." He also heard Henry Corbishly say, "Kill the son of a—"

He also saw Ignatz Simich kick Cobb while he was lying on the floor. Asked where the kick landed he replied "on his abdomen." This is not at all unlikely since union officials like Cobb are usually all stomach. Thus these union miners were brought a step nearer to the penitentiary by one of their own officers.

Fox Sweats Blood.

Under cross-examination Fox sweated blood. While he had been able to identify the three Corbishly brothers perfectly under the guidance of the lawyer that he had hired to aid the

prosecution he was unable to say whether he had ever seen Frank Corbishly before August 11 last year. The same applied to Martin Simich. He never talked with him, but had business with him before August 11. But could not "recall the nature of the business" which had led him to know Simich.

To help Fox understand how it was able to identify these men whom he had no acquaintance with the defense asked him, "Have you been sitting with the prosecution attorneys during this trial?" He admitted he had for three days during which the defendants had been named and made to stand up several times. (Apparently long enough for Fox to get to know them.)

"I Don't Know" Fox.

Then followed a long period dealing with what happened at the union meeting on Aug. 11, during which Fox fell back on the old gag of "I don't know." He did not even remember what he had said in the note he sent calling the local meeting. He could not remember what the chairman of the meeting had said. With great effort, apparently, he did remember that something had been said that the question, "Did the members claim right about weighing coal at the mine that you had sided with the company against them?" brought the usual "I don't recall."

Fox Hires Prosecutors.

To pour salt into the wounds of Fox the defense finished up with, "You have been taking an active interest in the prosecution?" "Yes." "Did you retain Judge Neely to aid in the prosecution?" "I made arrangements." "Also with Attorney Robert Smith?" "Yes."

Prosecutor Leads Witnesses.

The other four witnesses followed the general lines of testimony of Fox. The prosecution had more trouble keeping them on the straight line, however. The procedure was to get the witness to identify one of the accused and then put the question to him: "What did you see So-and-So do that night?" The reply was that So-and-So had been kicking Cobb, or swinging a chair, or shouting bloody murder against the upright and peaceful sub-district officials. The objections of the defense to this procedure was overruled by the judge.

Punishes Drunken Driver.

Mrs. Julia Van Valkenburgh must not drive an automobile or ride in one, not even a taxicab, for six months as a penalty for driving her sedan while intoxicated and causing a collision with a police fivver. This punishment was ordered by Municipal Judge Adams of Chicago.

local union when asked to "Name one man you saw in the hall who is not a witness or a defendant." He replied, "Billy Hogan." This Hogan is one of the appointees of Farrington who hangs around Zeigler to aid in the fight on the progressives!

Another stickler of accuracy, Burrell, when asked where Henry Corbishly was standing when the commotion occurred said, "At the east end of the hall at the north-east corner of the table." Geography lost a genius when he became a miner.

The taking of the testimony of these creatures who have sworn to tell "the whole truth and nothing but, etc.," will be continued Monday morning. The attempt to send these miners to the pen will then be taken up again. Militant workers expect to be framed up by the bosses, but this odious business of a union officialdom utilizing the courts to railroad courageous rank and file defenders of the interests of the membership is unique and damnable.

PITTSBURGH COAL CO. RESPONSIBLE FOR MINE DEATHS

Operators Try to Blame Union Coal-diggers

By GEORGE PAPCUN. (Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 7.—Horn- ing mine No. 4 is located ten miles south of Pittsburgh. The fire in the mine was supposed to have started from the sparks of a coal cutting machine when the cutters were cutting thru some clay in order to reach the coal. They hit a gas pocket which burned all day. The coal company did not notify the workers that the mine was on fire but tried to check the fire by building up a brattice. The explosion occurred thirty minutes after the miners had quit work and it is claimed by the company that 22 workers were in at that time. The coal miners, however, say that over 40 men were trapped in the coal mine.

The explosion occurred in the section known as right butt of section four, 180 feet down and 4,000 feet southwest. Andy Blic, one of the workers killed, was reported to have been operating the cutter while the other victim, John Petrovich, was an assistant. Louis Christian, the third victim, was one of the men sent into the mines to combat the flames. The bodies of these 3 miners have been recovered.

News of the disaster spread rapidly and vast crowds of workers, including the relatives of the man believed to be trapped in the mine, gathered at the mouth of the pit.

The mine is owned by the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co. This is the second disaster in less than a week of this same coal company, the other disaster was at the No. 3 mine at Mollenauer, where an explosion occurred Jan. 23 and six miners were badly burned.

This same coal company is trying to run its mine in Liberty, Pa., on the 1917 scale. Not long ago one woman was killed and one is still in the hospital as the result of the attack of the deputies on the striking miners.

The following miners are reported dead: Andy Blic, Andy Petrovich, Louis Christian, Howard M. Ernst, George Tiavis, Mine Foreman Loadman, Andrew Smith, John Gretch, Jr., Harry Maloney, William Holzhauser, Joseph Tiavis, James Powell, Tony Helms, John J. Luzer, Reese Bradburn and two unidentified workers.

In the last 6 years in western Pennsylvania over 174 workers were killed in mine disasters which have always been found out to be the fault of the coal companies. In the last 25 years 858 workers were killed because of the neglect of the coal company.

As usual the coal company is trying to put the blame for the explosion on the workers but it is clear that it was the fault of the coal company and it was only by stroke of luck that the 600 miners were not killed. The mine is under control of local union No. 827 of the United Mine Workers of America.

Six Soldiers Dead After Bay Rum Orgy

HONOLULU, Feb. 7.—Six soldiers were dead, three were in a critical condition and thirteen others were recovering following a bay rum orgy at Schofield barracks.

Make your slogan—"A sub every week!"

Big Headline Over Capitalist Press Fake ALL NEWS The News ALL NEWS

\$44,000 HOLDUP IS FOILED

THE above reproduction shows the screaming headline over the fake story of an attempted robbery that recently appeared in the Cleveland News. Read the story on this page. It shows how the capitalist press operates.

CLEVELAND NEWS' FALSE TALE OF MINERS' ARREST

Coaldigger Acquitted by Trial Judge

CLEVELAND, Feb. 7.—How the capitalist press makes a business of falsifying news was never better demonstrated than in the accompanying photograph of a headline and story in the Cleveland News of Jan. 26. Here are the facts as brot out in court when Joe Kobylak, the young miner was released by Judge Moylan for lack of evidence.

Kobylak, a young miner having recently come to Cleveland, left his home early on the morning of Jan. 26 to search for work. His search for a job finally brot him down to the intersection of Euclid avenue and East 9th street. The Cleveland Trust company has its main office at this corner and Joe not being too familiar with the city was standing near a doorway of the bank looking across the street for a certain building, there being an advertisement in the morning paper for a stock clerk with a firm located in this building. As he stood there looking across the street one of the Cleveland Trust money cars drove up to the curb. A number of men got out and took several money bags into the bank, passing Joe as they went in. He was standing two or three feet from the door thru which they entered.

Joe barely noticed them. After the men had already disappeared into the bank Joe commenced to cross the street. Just as he reached the curb, two men, who later proved to be city detectives, grabbed him by both arms, saying that they suspected him and that he was under arrest.

He was taken to the central police station, where he was quizzed and searched. A copy of Bishop Brown's "Communism and Christianity," three copies of the "Zeigler Frame-up" and membership cards in the Young Workers (Communist) League, the Workers (Communist) Party and the International Labor Defense, were found on his person.

When taken before Judge Moylan, Kobylak was discharged and the detective was threatened with suit for illegal arrest and damages by the attorney engaged by the International Labor Defense for Kobylak.

Letter-Carriers Use Skis.

MOSCOW, Feb. 7.—(Tass.)—The People's Commissariat for post and telegraph has provided 5,000 letter-carriers with skis. The delivery of mail on skis takes place in the village districts far away from the large roads—in Siberia and in the northern provinces of the Union in Europe.

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

H A S WARDEN RELEASED STEPHENSON, KLAN HEAD? ASK IND. NEWSPAPER MAN

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Feb. 7.—Walter Daly, warden of the state prison here, refused to permit reporters to see D. C. Stephenson, serving a life sentence for the murder of Miss Madge Oberholzer, in person, to determine the truth or falsity of persistent rumors that the famous prisoner has been released.

When questioned about the rumors at first, Warden Daly declared Stephenson was at work in the prison chair factory and invited a newspaper man to come out and see the prisoner for himself.

Informed that a newspaper representative was coming out to see Stephenson in person, Daly reversed his decision and declared that he would not permit anyone to see the prisoner. "They'll have to take my word for it that he's safely within the walls of the prison," Daly said.

Governor Fears Investigation INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7.—Gov. Ed. Jackson refused point blank to issue an order to Warden Daly of the state prison at Michigan City to permit a newspaperman to see D. C. Stephenson, to verify or discredit widespread rumors that the prisoner had escaped.

"I won't issue such an order," the governor emphatically said. "I don't see why you don't let Stephenson alone, why you don't let the warden alone, why you don't let the whole matter alone."

'FORWARD' AGENT DISRUPTS LABOR LYCEUM MEETING

Fear He May Lose Board of Director's Control

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 7.—Continuing his tactics of the previous meeting of the shareholders of the Labor Lyceum, D. Shier, Minneapolis agent of the Jewish Forward, again adjourned the meeting without permitting the election of a board of directors as he feared he would not be re-elected to the board of directors. From the beginning of the meeting he attempted to stifle any discussion of how he used the Labor Lyceum for his political and financial ends. When it came to the vote itself, Shier as chairman, appointed his own tellers who announced the vote a tie: 89 to 89. Instead of immediately calling for another vote, which is the procedure according to the by-laws, he permitted a 4-hour filibuster.

Filibuster in Meeting. At the end of the filibuster he called for the election of a "nominations committee" to present the shareholders with a slate next meeting. This nominations committee is an obvious evasion of the legal procedure which calls for re-elections. Realizing they are defeated they are using these methods of keeping themselves in power.

The left wing shareholders insist on the election of each official as provided in the by-laws—and are opposed to political bargaining. The left wing asks that the shareholders themselves and not the small gang in control decide who shall be their officers for the coming year.

Fight Yellow Forward Gang. For four years the Shier group dominated the affairs of the Labor Lyceum. The time to rid the Labor Lyceum of this group has come. The coming meeting Sunday will decide this question unless the chairman again attempts to adjourn the meeting against the will of the shareholders.

Openshop Bosses Fight 5-Day Week

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 7.—Hartford building trades employers are massing support of their stand against the five-day work week for building trades workers. The painters' union leads in demanding the shorter work-week. Hartford chapter Associated General Contractors of America is sending letters to local employers advising them that it condemns the five-day week as "economically fatal." Hartford open shop building trades exchange endorses the stand and encourages openshop firms to help push the wedge into the ranks of organized building workers by fighting the shorter week.

PASSAIC PICKET LINES PULL OUT MORE WORKERS

Strikers Enthused Over Solidarity

By LOUIS KOVESS.

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 7.—It is six o'clock in the morning. The streets are empty and dark. Only here and there a striking worker rushing to the Neubauer Hall is visible.

Another half hour passes as the strikers assemble. The committee members take their position and the strikers fall in double line. Then the march to the plant of the Passaic Spinning mills on 8th St. begins.

The weather is cold. For a while they walk in silence. The young strikers shiver in the cold. The clothing of some is only fit for August weather.

But as the march goes on with faster steps, their shivering bodies warm-up. The strong wind blowing in their faces does not matter any more. The silence breaks. Cries are heard from the lines to the by-passers: "Get in line, do not scab."

The streets are getting busy. They have been marching about 20 minutes. The strikers, sing with great enthusiasm:

"Oh we ain't gonna slave no more no more!
"Oh we ain't gonna slave no more;
"Until we get our ten per cent,
"We ain't gonna work no more."

We arrived at the Passaic Spinning Mill. A whole army of traffic and motorcycle policemen are stationed in front of the mill.

In this mill the workers are mostly young girls and boys. Their wages were also cut 10 per cent and their overtime by 25 per cent.

The long picket line forms a ring around the mill. "Join the line!" "Don't scab!" shout the strikers. Some of the girls who are trying to enter the mill, hesitate to join the line. But soon they join the pickets and by the time the picketing is over the pickets are increased in number.

With a Hungarian worker at one side, I march along. In front of us a short young fellow is walking. He turns around and we see that he is only a young boy and one of the most militant strikers. Upon our invitation he joins us and now three in a row we continue the march.

In conversation he tells us his story. He has been working seven months in the mill. He worked himself up to \$16.65 a week. He reached the highest wages he can get in that mill. He came out yesterday with two hundred other workers.

"Why did you come out?" we ask him.

"You don't think I am going to scab" he answers. His father and mother are textile workers. His relatives also. What else could he become if not a textile worker. In fact that he has started to work in the mills at an early age, he sees nothing peculiar. All his friends of the same age are working in the mill, for father and mother earn so little that it is not enough to support the family.

"Even when the strike will be over and we go back to work, I wouldn't go back to the same foreman. The hell with him," he says. He shouts to his older fellow workers, who are hesitating to join the line on the corner: "Stand in the line. Don't be afraid."

We return to the Neubauer Hall. Picketing has also been carried on at the Botany and Phoenix mills by their respective groups.

The first hiring of the bosses has already appeared at a meeting. When the Botany workers held their strike meeting at Neubauer's Hall, the hall was jammed with the enthusiastic workers. The speaker Weisbord, organizer of the United Front Committee of Textile Workers was interrupted with the hoarse cry of the Bowery. "No more strike." This was the first trial of the textile barons to see what effect this slogan would have upon the workers. The effect was that the strikebreaker left the room without making any use of his feet.

The number of the strikers exceeds seven thousand. The bosses will not be able to break the ranks of the strikers, even when they mobilize the whole underworld of New York. They will not be able to provoke any fights among the workers. The strikers are well disciplined.

FEDERAL "LABOR" STATISTICIAN FALSIFIES FIGURES TO ASSIST STEEL TRUST TO SLASH WAGES

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

Gross exaggeration of the improvement in living standards in the iron and steel industry appears in an extended article in The Iron Age based on figures furnished by United States commissioner of labor statistics Ethelbert Stewart. Here as in his article on union wages Stewart has played directly into the hands of the steel barons by basing his calculations on hourly rather than full-time weekly earnings.

Stewart's figures show that in 1924 blast furnace employees enjoyed a standard of living 48.8% above 1913 and nearly 39% above 1907. As a matter of fact the weekly wages of these workers will purchase only 11.3% more than in 1913 while their purchasing power shows no improvement over 1907.

The significant fact which Stewart omits is that average full-time hours per week have fallen from 81.4 in 1907 and 78 in 1913 to 60.5 hours in 1924. Blast-furnace workers are even worse off today than figures for 1924 indicate, for the cost of living has been steadily rising without corresponding increase in steel wages. By December 1925 the purchasing power of their wages was only about 7 per cent above 1913 and was 3 1/2 per cent below 1907, quite a different showing from Stewart's figures boastfully featured in the Iron Age.

Table Nails Stewart's Lie. Changes in blast-furnace weekly wages, in the cost of living and in the purchasing power of these wages from 1907 to December 1925 are shown in the following figures issued by Stewart's own bureau of labor statistics. The year 1913 is taken as 100 per cent.

Current Events

(Continued from page 1)

viet Russia are not afraid to air their differences in public. The organization which is branded by the capitalists and the reactionary socialists as a conspiracy is the most open political institution in the world. Not only are the Communists not opposed to publicity but they spend large sums of money in order to get their views before the masses.

NOW it came to pass that prominent leaders of the All-Union Communist Party were on opposite sides of the discussion. Zinoviev, the president of the Communist International did not agree with Stalin, secretary of the Russian party. The differences were thrashed out before the congress and a majority favored Stalin's position. Those are the facts. What did some capitalist reporters do? They immediately repaired to the nearest juke house and dragged a Czarist opium eater from his couch. After the czarist got another shot in the arm or a new pipeful of his favorite luxury he spun a fantastic yarn about "Stalin's troops" fighting with "Zinoviev's troops" and Zinoviev's "section of the Checks" threatening to hoist Stalin's head on the point of a spear if he ever got to Leningrad."

THIS is funny, and frankly, but for the fact that some workers are silly enuf to believe this stuff, we would be in favor of asking the Soviet government to keep the capitalist correspondents in opium, provided the Soviet government can buy enuf of it from the christian British government to supply the needs of the fiction masters. We remember very vividly, the yarns that were spun about Lenin and Trotsky, when those two leaders differed over certain policies. Lenin would be fleeing to Spain one day with Trotsky on his trail, while a few days later Trotsky would be safely locked up in the vilest dungeons in Moscow with Lenin jeering at him thru the keyhole.

IN spite of all those fairy tales and the wishes of the capitalists and their hirelings the Soviet Union is still there and is there to stay. While the other countries of Europe, outside of England are "on the bum" and even England on the way, the Soviet Union is forging ahead. It would be ridiculous to pretend that Russia is yet a Utopia, a land of milk and honey. Not by a long way. But that day is coming. The land of the Soviet Union and all that it produces belong to the workers and peasants. They are gradually developing their socialized industry and training themselves in the art of managing their own institutions. This takes time. It would take less time if the workers of highly developed industrial countries dumped their ruling class and were in a position to lend the maximum aid to building up the world republic of labor, the goal of the proletariat.

Union Better Conditions. The purchasing power of wages in the iron and steel industry has fallen materially since 1919-1920. In the same period the purchasing power of union wages increased nearly 40 per cent. Compared with 1913 the great majority of unorganized steel workers fall considerably short of the improvement in living standards secured by union workers.

Physical Culture Conferences. MOSCOW, (Tass) Feb. 7.—A conference of physical culture societies was held in Minsk. According to reports submitted to the conference, there are now over 400 physical culture societies, and upwards of 70,000 members in White Russia.

MOSCOW, (Tass) Feb. 7.—A conference of physical culture societies was held in Minsk. According to reports submitted to the conference, there are now over 400 physical culture societies, and upwards of 70,000 members in White Russia.

The Latest Publication!

A book that should be in the hands of every worker and one no Communist can be without.

Our Readers' Views

Justice Under Capitalism.

To The DAILY WORKER:— I am not a Communist, but occasionally I buy The DAILY WORKER at a South-side newsstand. The other day I noticed a news item about a lawyer being shot by a client in a loop building. The client, according to yellow newspapers, lost a civil case thru a trick, and pressed to pay the lawyer a fee of \$500.00, he decided to take the law into his own hands. The last week before the shooting occurred he slept in bathhouses.

Anybody that had some experience with lawyers and "law" is surprised that such things don't happen often in our "civilized" country. People have been fooled by "law," "democracy," "justice" and "liberty" by a bunch of yellow capitalist newspapers and their tools—politicians—long enough. It's time for people to wake up.

Ant. Zaleski.

SOVIET PRESSURE FELT AS GENEVA PROPOSALS FAIL

Failure of Arms Conference Heavy Blow

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Switzerland, Feb. 7.—This town, the seat of the council of the league of nations, is beginning to feel the effects of the determined stand of the Soviet Union, that insists upon boycotting the country on account of the scandalous manner in which Switzerland defended the murderers of Vorovsky, the Soviet diplomat, at the Lausanne conference in 1923.

The league is inclined to attach some of the blame for the failure of the armament conference scheduled for the 15th of this month on Switzerland and there is much talk at European capitals of moving the headquarters of the league to some other capital of a small European nation. It is also known that Emile Vandervelde wants the headquarters moved to the Belgian capitol, Brussels.

Failure Heavy Blow. The failure of the preliminary conference is the heaviest blow ever delivered the league, as it is the first conference on a world scale it has even attempted. It is pointed out that the Washington conference, called by the United States, a non-member of the league, met with much more favorable response than anything yet achieved by the league. Another such failure will shatter what prestige the league possesses among European powers.

Western Railroad Heads Prepare to Fight Union Demands

Executives of western railroads, meeting here to discuss the wage demands of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen for pay increases averaging about \$1 per day, unanimously decided not to grant the increase.

It has not been decided as to what terms the employers will offer the union committee and as March 2 has been set as the time limit the railroad officials declare they will devote the remainder of their conference to organizing themselves to resist the union demands when the limit expires.

Radiodification in Russia.

MOSCOW, Feb. 7.—(Tass.)—The Moscow Soviet of trade unions has completed the initial plan of the radiodification of the villages of the Moscow district. Radios are established now in all the 209 volosts (parochial) village reading rooms of the Moscow province. Radio circles are formed in each reading room.

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Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs Resolutions

WORKERS' SCHOOL OPENS CLASSES MONDAY NIGHT

Students to Get Public Speaking Training

The dates for the first session of the Chicago Workers' School classes are: Monday, Feb. 8. Capital, Vol. I; Pioneer Leaders Training Course Workers Journalism, Tuesday, Feb. 9. National and Colonial Problems, Elements of Communism (1st term); English (Tuesday and Friday); Wednesday, Feb. 10th. American Social and Labor History; Elements of Communism (2nd term); Aims and Purposes of the Y. W. L. Thursday, 11th. History of the 3 Internationals; Trade Union Organization and Tactics. Friday, 12th. Elements of Communism (2nd term) 6:15-8:15; Historical Materialism 8:15-10:15; English (8 p. m.) Tuesday and Friday, Sunday, 14th. History of the International Revolutionary Youth; Research.

Except where specifically mentioned, classes start at 8 p. m. sharp at 19 S. Lincoln St. The Pioneer Training, Research, and Workers Journalism, are to be held at 1113 W. Washington Blvd.; and English at 2644 Le-Moyne St.

One class is scheduled for Tuesday and Friday. Some can spare only one night a week; some are beginners, others advanced. Some want a class on the South Side. The solution to these questions depends on the number of enrollments. All who want English should come to the first class sharply at 8 p. m. School Secretary Simons will be there. A class committee will be elected, with the right to consult the teacher on methods.

The working class revolutionary movement is international. But how did it arrive at this stage? What dangers did it avoid? What was the betrayal by the Second International? What did the first International accomplish? What did Bakunin do? These are among the questions to be discussed by Arne Swaback, who knows the situation in the various countries and in the Communist International.

Research.

On Sunday, Feb. 14, the class in Research will begin. No one need be afraid that the class will require too much work. It will train comrades to get material necessary in carrying out party work. The class will be of direct assistance to the party campaigns in District 8. Each nucleus should be represented by at least one comrade, so as to tie up the research work with the actual work of the nucleus.

National and Colonial Problems. The release of Trumbull in America, of Julio A. Mella in Cuba, the Philippine Commission in Washington raise the entire question of the relation of the revolutionary movement. These will be considered in detail in the class with Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League.

All workers who wish to consult the secretary of the Workers School should see William Simons at 19 S. Lincoln St., every evening, Feb. 8 to 12 inclusive, from 7 to 8 p. m. Registration now going on at the same address.

DIST. NO. 8, CHICAGO, WILL HAVE AGITPROP CONFERENCE FEB. 21

The work of agitation and propaganda, under direction of Agitprop Committees, is comparatively new to the party. Many of these committees are still in doubt as to their functions. The relation of Agitprop to the various phases of party work has scarcely been traced. A well planned conference on Agitprop work in the Chicago district would go a long way toward remedying this defect.

An agitprop conference has been called by District 8 executive committee for Sunday, February 21, beginning at 10 a. m. The agenda consists of six points:

- 1. Agitprop Work and Organization.
2. Agitprop and the Party Campaigns.
3. Agitprop in the Factories.
4. Propaganda and the Party School.
5. DAILY WORKER, Language Press, and Literature.
6. Agitprop and the Trade Unions. The reporter on each point will take 20 minutes for presentation, and ten additional minutes for summing up. Each point will be discussed from the floor in six speeches of five minutes each. The entire conference will consume six hours. After three hours, there will be an adjournment of one hour for lunch.

Units Send Delegates. A letter from the district office is being sent to all nuclei, sub-section, and section committees, giving the agenda, and a series of questions under each point, so as to guide discussion in party units. It is expected that each nucleus will send to the District Agitprop Committee a written report on their recommendations and experiences, before the conference, so as to permit the committee to study them.

All members of Agitprop committees of nuclei, sub-section and section committees are invited to the conference. In order that the conference may extend its influence, representatives from cities in District 8, outside of Chicago, will be invited. The preparation for the conference will be thorough: the District Agitprop committee will come before it with definite proposals. The greater the preparation by the nuclei, the more fruitful the conference will be.

Wicks to Speak on World Court at the Northwest Hall, Feb. 25

A meeting on the Locarno pact and America's entry into the world court is being arranged for the workers of Chicago by Section 6, Workers Party, Chicago.

The recent vote in the Senate for America's entry into the league of nations thru the back door of the world court, in spite of all the "Keep out of foreign affairs" talk, raises the question in the minds of the American workers as to why this seemingly sudden change of front.

H. M. Wicks, noted Communist speaker and writer who has recently toured the eastern part of the country on this subject and has written a series of articles on the Locarno pact for THE DAILY WORKER, will be the speaker of the evening.

The meeting is to take place at Northwest Hall, corner North and Western avenues, Thursday, Feb. 25, at 8 p. m. Admission will be 25 cents, with the printed card, 15 cents. Announcement of the places where cards can be obtained will be made later.

DETROIT PARTY SCHOOL OFFERS FIVE CLASSES

Thursday Night Chosen for Study

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 7.—Enrollments for all the five classes that are to be given at the Detroit Workers Party School are up to the earliest possible moment so as not to interfere with the immediate progress of all the classes. Thursday evening has been chosen as the most suitable for the giving of all classes and while this will limit individual enrollments to but one class per term, the fact that comrades are all engaged in various Party activities is barrier to more than one evening a week for class work.

The following classes will be held on Thursday evenings:

The class in Trade Union Organization and Tactics will hold its sessions in the House of the Masses with Wm. Reynolds as instructor.

The class in Public Speaking will have Maurice Sugar as instructor and will be held in the House of the Masses.

The class in Workers' Correspondence will meet in the House of the Masses and will have as its instructor Owen Stirling.

The class in Party Policies and Campaigns will meet as occasion demands. This class will take up party resolutions and decisions as they are issued by the central executive committee, will make a thoro study of them for clarification and then its members will go before the nuclei to lead the discussion on resolution and decisions. All members of the D. E. C. will be enrolled in this class, and as many of the leading comrades of the shop and street nuclei as possible. This class will have as its major function the leading of the discussion on party policies and campaigns before nuclei and should prove of great value in all the party's activities.

As has been previously announced in THE DAILY WORKER one subject has been set aside for Monday evening, the Elements of Communism, and to enable every party member to take this course a number of classes have been organized. Choose your class from the following:

Section 1 and 4 in the House of the Masses. Edgar Owens, instructor.

Section 2 in the South Slavic Hall, 1343 E. Ferry. Raduloff, instructor.

Section 3 in Finnish Hall, 5969-14th street. Mollenhauer, instructor.

Section 5 and 6 in Grayling Hall, 2376 Grayling Hamt. Schmie, instructor.

Comrades wishing to enroll in any of the above classes should register in the district office. Registration forms will be available at all shop and street nuclei meetings and at the district office. A nominal fee of \$2.50 will be charged which will be used to purchase reference books and to meet other small expenses which will inevitably arise.

LOUIS HENDIN APPLIES FOR RE-ADMISSION; PARTY EXPELS MAYER RUDINSKY

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Louis Hendin, who had been previously expelled from the party for attempting to organize together with Salusky and others an organization against the party, has applied, together with Louis Gross, for membership in the party.

They were requested by the central executive committee to reply to certain questions indicating their attitude toward the party policy and party conduct. The questions and answers were submitted to the central executive committee, and it decided that these were not satisfactory enough for reinstatement in the party.

In view of the fact, however, that they show a willingness to work with the party, the central executive committee has decided that for the period of one year they shall cooperate with the party under its instructions. They cannot be reinstated in the party as yet. If, during this year, they demonstrate that they can act in the spirit of disciplined members of the party, the central executive committee may reconsider their case.

The district executive committee has acted upon this matter and has expressed its approval of the action of the central executive committee in delaying their reinstatement until their co-operation with the party indicates that they are fit for party membership. Hendin has indicated his acceptance of the central executive committee ruling.

Mayer Rudinsky has been expelled from the Workers (Communist) Party on account of conduct unbecoming a Communist in his local union.

A sub a day will help to drive capital away.

NEW YORK WILL HAVE SECOND DAILY WORKER CONCERT ON FEB. 21

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The Jubilee Concert of THE DAILY WORKER last month was such a success that THE DAILY WORKER Builders' Club of New York has arranged for a second concert to be given in the Yorkville Casino, on Sunday afternoon, February 21st at 2 o'clock.

The same violinist, who entranced the audience at the first DAILY WORKER concert, Elfrieda Boss from Leningrad conservatory, will play again. Edith Segel will dance. Leonore Rose, piano soloist, has consented to appear on the program.

The principal speaker will be J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER. Admission will be fifty cents. Tickets on sale at DAILY WORKER New York agency, 108 East 14th Street.

The DAILY WORKER banquet will be held at 6 p. m. right after this concert, in another hall of the same building, Yorkville Casino, 86th Street and Third Avenue.

WORKERS REFUSE TO JOIN STRIKE; CRIPPLE FIGHT

Unionization Drive on at Silk Mill

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 7.—Henry Doherty's 500 broadsilk workers that they could strike for the 44-hour week just as well without affiliating with either of the two unions that were co-operating in the 44-hour fight, the Associated Silk Workers, independent and the United Textile Workers, American Federation of Labor. The Doherty workers formed a local association instead of a union and struck alone, rejecting the support offered by the unions.

The strike is over now. The workers are back on the boss' compromise, a 47-hour week, or 10 minutes work a day less.

"If they had accepted our support," said the unions, "they would have won the 44-hour week by now or be striking, assisted by the relief we would have furnished them."

The Doherty workers are carefully selected from out of town communities. Paterson men and women are not wanted. They have never yet struck with any strike. But the two unions will continue efforts to win them and literature in six languages, including Syrian, is being printed. For all the Doherty open shop is unorganized the open shop has a big focal point in Paterson.

Armed Troopers Defeat Lynchers' Plan to 'Get' Hardy, Negro Worker

SHREVEPORT, La., Feb. 7.—Attempts to break into jail and lynch Joseph Hardy, a Negro worker, for the murder of a plantation owner, John S. Glover, failed. State troopers with guns in their hands kept the mob at bay while the trial of the Negro worker took place.

In his first trial at Coushatta, Hardy showed that he killed the plantation owner in self-defense. The trial ended with a divided jury. At this time one of the members of the mob, that was determined to "get" Hardy and lynch him, shouted "fire" and in the confusion attempts were made to take Hardy from the courtroom. This move was frustrated by the sheriff.

Michigan Official of Labor Pays Tribute to "Open Shop" Ford

(Continued from page 1) these things but to bring strongly to your mind that what can happen in a plant like Ford's, who wants to do right by his employees, but has not got the time, how about the plants that are operated on the real absentee ownership plan."

Later in his speech Brother Collins who would like to smash the Detroit Federation of Labor open forum, principally because it is a forum—urged organization by discussing the contents of Samuel Butler's "Erewhon" and the fine work done by the building trades on the cathedrals in the fifteenth century.

He sees the "crucible of your great industrial plants" as a "psychological battle between machine versus mankind."

His conclusion was an obscure quotation from the humor column of the Detroit Free press.

Tobacco Company Closes Doors. CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 7.—The Alston Tobacco company, an American concern, was forced to close its doors when it refused to pay the Turkish transportation tax.

Cleveland Unites for Miners' Relief

(Continued from page 1) had called a conference, it was the duty of the Cleveland Workers' Conference for Miners' Relief to bring about unity of the two conferences.

Call on Workmen's Circle.

A committee of the Cleveland workers' conference called upon the conference called by the Workmen's Circle, and altho a few delegates had some fears that a united organization might not be able to function among the various nationalities, these fears were considered of no moment by the conference. Delegate Weisman declared that the two conferences must be united for otherwise it would mean a splitting up of forces. "But," he stated, "we know that there are two sides represented here—our side and the other side. And we declare that if the other side try to use this campaign for their propaganda we will not go along."

Comrade I. Amter, one of the delegates from the Cleveland workers' conference to the Workmen's Circle conference, answered by stating that "the purpose of the conference called by the Workers (Communist) Party is to raise relief for the striking miners. We know that the real struggle in the anthracite fields has just begun. Negotiations between the coal operators and the miners have been broken off. If the coal companies succeed in breaking the miners' strike, then the open shoppers will fight all along the line. We intended by proposing that our conference hold mass meetings, to bring the question of the miners strike clearly before the workers of Cleveland, so that they will see that if the coal miners' strike is lost,

the fight will begin against the entire labor movement."

United Relief Organization.

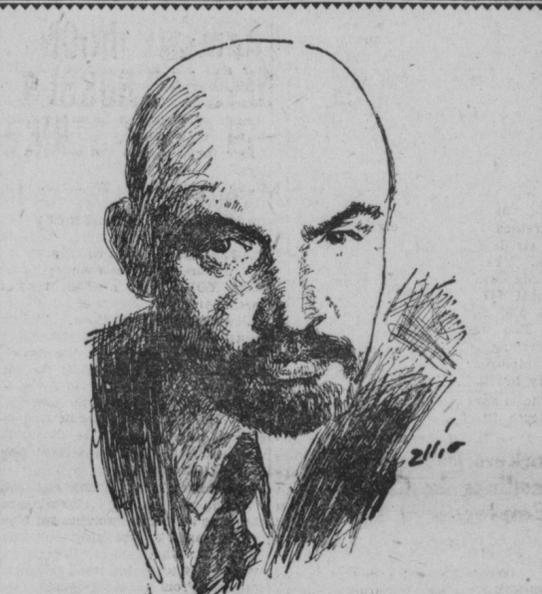
The question of uniting the two conferences thru the executive committees, was then put and carried unanimously.

About 35 organizations including Carpenters' Local No. 1750 and four more branches of the Workmen's Circle, are now combined in the new organization, which will begin its work immediately. Mass meetings, collection of clothes, contribution lists and the holding of a tag day will be the activities of the combined relief conference. As the Cleveland workers' conference for miners' relief is the only organization of international composition, the work of raising relief among the different nationalities outside of the Jewish, will fall exclusively upon the organizations originally affiliated to its conference.

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Mayer Rudinsky has been expelled from the Workers (Communist) Party on account of conduct unbecoming a Communist in his local union.

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Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927



GIRLS' SPUNK WINS STRIKE OF FOOD WORKERS

So. Chicago Restaurants Are Being Unionized

By JOHN PERRIDES, (Worker Correspondent.)

The strike at the Simon Bros. restaurant and bakery at 92nd and Commercial Ave., South Chicago, was won with a great victory for the workers who now have better working conditions, shorter hours and higher wages. This is one of the victories of a campaign to organize the South Chicago Food workers which has been started a short while ago.

The two Greek proprietors of Simon Bros. restaurant were notified by their employees that they had joined the Food Workers' union and the workers presented their demands. A strike was called when no attention was paid to the demands by the bosses.

Every day since February 1 the workers walked up and down in front of the restaurant with placards announcing that a strike was on at Simon Bros. One morning a group of energetic girl waitresses walked right into the restaurant and announced to all present that the place was unfair to labor and should not be patronized by workers. One of the bosses, Nick Simons, began to force the girls out of the place with the result that all the people in the restaurant arose from their tables and began to leave the place telling the owner if that's the way he treats his workers they would not eat there anymore. The waitresses now work eight hours a day, six days a week, and earn \$18 a week. The men work nine hours a day, six days a week and wages are, for chef, \$42 a week, night cook \$37 a week and night waiters \$30 a week. The dish washers get \$18 and \$20. Everything is running smoothly and the employees with big smiles and happy hearts go about their work.

Who is next to start the ball rolling in South Chicago?

Workers Packed Like Sardines in Oakland Employment Agencies

By VINCENT IGNATIUS (Worker Correspondent)

BERKELEY, Calif., February 7.—As we look over the capitalist papers, we see in them boasts of how prosperous this country is at the present time. Predictions in the Bay districts newspapers augur a good year for business in California, but what does that mean to the farmer and worker?

Bankrupt Farmers.

In the San Joaquin valley the fruit grower is on the verge of bankruptcy, not because the land has not produced enough, but because there was no market for the products. About a month and a half ago the vines were laden with thousands of tons of grapes rotting in the fields, it did not even pay to pick them. Some of the farmers picked some and shipped them to the east, and after doing all the work of preparing them for market, in the end they were presented with a freight bill that was larger than the proceeds for the fruit. That is the problem that the fruit grower here in California is facing.

Unemployed Workers.

The industrial worker, fortunate enough to have a job, gets wages that in proportion to the cost of living insures him a subsistence for each day he works, the moment he is laid off it means starvation. There are thousands of men unemployed. The employment office in Oakland is jammed every morning. They stand there for hours at a time packed like sardines. There are hundreds of men again going their rounds in the mornings, from shop to shop begging for something to do. Most of them have been so weakened by just a coffee and doughnut diet that they would not be able to perform any work if they did land a job.

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THE LIVING ARE CURSED WITH THE DEAD



CLOTHING UNION DEFEATS BOSSES IN SHORT STRIKE

Manufacturers Forced to Terms by Workers

By GERTRUDE PINCUS, (Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The tuckers, hemstitchers and pleaters of Local No. 41, New York, who went on strike to prolong the union agreement until Nov. 1, 1927, and compel the manufacturers to give a security to the union, and to organize the open shops have won their strike. The Association of the Tuckers, Hemstitchers and Pleaters agreed to the demands of the workers and the strike was settled in a few days.

A committee of the union and the association was elected to investigate and see to it that the workers get the scale of wages agreed upon. In the independent shops the workers receive from \$4 to \$5 per week increase in wages. From 40 to 50 open shops were organized. The strike carried on at the Star Pleating company for the last six months was also settled.

Operators Now Get by Without Paying Miners for Dead Work

By a Worker Correspondent.

MCDONALD, Pa., Feb. 7.—The people of McDonald and Bergetstown, Pa., are beginning to realize that much suffering may be looked forward to the unemployment conditions prevailing.

Near Bergetstown at a mine called Bulgar Mines two men are used where formerly four men were employed with no pay for dead work which is twice as hard as loading coal. The Midway Mining Co. operates a mine directly below Bulgar's. This mine is known to have 26 working places, but 3,000 miners applied for work, with the result that only friends of the boss and men who positively have no class consciousness and no union affiliations were hired.

The general superintendent of the Carnegie Coal company was asked why they had not placed a few guards around the mine and why they don't resume the 1917 scale. He said it costs too much money to employ guards and they did not need them as they are not paying for dead work and the miners push cars in and out of the rooms. He said the men were hungry and had to do as the boss said or starve and that the company had things their own way now.

Unemployed Workers Seek Hand-outs on Streets of Buffalo

By a Worker Correspondent.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Pan-handling and begging have increased in Buffalo, due to the cold weather, and lack of jobs. The low wages paid in the open shop industries result in the destitution of the workers as soon as unemployment strikes them.

One walking down the street is accosted by requests for money, "oats," places to sleep, and what not. Workers picked up by the police welcome the chance to get a meal and shelter from the cold. They tell stories of lack of work that put the lie in capital letters to Coolidge's pipe dreams about prosperity. Young workers of only 18 and 19 are forced to beg or go hungry.

Are you going to give? Make it a book on Communism!

This Week's Prizes!

This week's prizes for the best contributions by worker correspondents will differ somewhat from those previously offered.

The first prize will be a valuable fountain pen. In the near future when the increased circulation thru the co-operation of our worker correspondents will permit we promise to offer a portable typewriter. Now we must confine ourselves to a fountain pen, but even that is not a gift to be sneezed at by a worker correspondent, since it is a useful tool in the trade of writing.

The second prize will be Karl Marx's Capital, Volume No. 1, because we feel that every worker correspondent should familiarize himself with Marxian economics.

The third prize will be Lenin on Organization, Volume 1, a valuable and necessary book for every worker correspondent's library. It needs no further recommendation.

Who will be the hard workers next week?

MACHINES IN HOE PLANT ARE CONSTANT DANGER TO WORKERS' LIFE AND LIMB

By Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Workers in the R. Hoe and company work under the most unreasonable conditions on machinery that in most cases is from 50 to 60 years old which is a constant danger to the workers' life and limbs and are expected to turn out good work. They work overtime for many weeks at one stretch and then without any reason whatever they are fired and a new crew is hired. This is done continuously.

Before going home we wash up in old pails. Instead of having lockers for our clothes, we hang them up on a nail that is driven in the wall. Dust of all kinds gathers on the clothes. If the men in the shop were unionized at present we would be able to better our conditions.

Superintendent Fires Worker Who Refuses to Break Neck for Boss

By a Worker Correspondent.

A short time ago I was employed in a railroad yard for the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, California and Grand Aves. in the cleaning department. When passenger cars arrive here we must clean them out and make them ready for immediate use.

One cold day, after a heavy rain, the foreman approached me and said "come with me and I will show you where you are to work today." He showed me a dozen or more cars that were standing in a row and said that I would have to wash the outside of these cars.

As I had always been employed cleaning the inside of the cars and was not dressed for work out in the cold, I refused to do so and pointed out to the foreman that I could not do the work dressed as I was. He called me a number of names and said: "You're a smart guy. You must be a Bolshevik" and said that the best thing that could be done with me was to get rid of me.

Later in the day I received a call from the superintendent's office. As I entered the office the superintendent asked me "Are you number 6007?" I replied "yes." "Did you refuse to work where you were placed?" He then told me that I had to work where I was placed and not argue. I answered that I refused to be put out in the cold air with my scanty clothes and run myself into an early grave for any boss. For this I was fired.

There is always news around you if you will look for it. Don't know how? Come over to the worker correspondents' classes every Thursday night at The DAILY WORKER office.

Machinist Travels Up and Down Western Coast Seeking Work

By a Worker Correspondent.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Feb. 7.—I met a man on the street, 56 years old, machinist by trade, broke, hungry and carrying a knapsack on his back, who asked me what I thought his chances were for a few days work in Santa Barbara.

As there is a considerable number of unemployed here and has been for some time I told him, much as I hated to, that I thought his chances were few and far between. The rainy season is here and generally it is a bad time of the year for getting work.

He had left Washington last September, traveled thru Montana, from there to Saskatchewan, Canada, where he obtained nine days in the harvest fields.

The harvest fields like every other place he went were crowded with men willing and anxious to work. Large numbers of men had come all the way from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. About the end of October the fourth snow storm came along and made it impossible to continue threshing. So he tramped back to the states, down into the Imperial Valley of California, near the border of Mexico. Little work could be obtained. Men were plentiful and it seemed the bosses would hire no one but Mexicans.

Having heard things were a little better in the northern part of California he was on his way to try his luck there. When he got to the family that he left in Washington and his own helplessness it worried him.

What the world was coming to, he did not know. He was hoping that the "rotten capitalist system," responsible for his misery, would be destroyed. He knew that its destruction could be accomplished only by fighting.

NO ONE SHOULD STAY AWAY FROM TONIGHT'S CORRESPONDENTS' CLASS

Students who have not as yet enrolled for the second semester of the Workers Correspondents' class should do so tonight at 8 p. m. in the editorial room of The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.

Those who have been assigned by their nuclei to take this class cannot put it off any longer. They will be expected to attend tonight or good reason for failure to appear will have to be given. The class committee meets at 7:30 to outline work for the progress of the class. Class starts at 8 p. m. sharp.

Why a worker correspondent? Why not? Is there nothing of interest happening around you? Write it up and send it in!

DODGE BROTHER WORKERS ARE COERCED TO SUPPORT COMPANY POLITICAL PET

By Shop Nucleus Correspondent.

DETROIT, Feb. 7.—On the time clock at the Dodge Brothers plant hangs a picture of a woman candidate that the bosses are supporting. The company decided to hold a mass meeting of the workers to boost this "lady." In order to cover the "expenses" each foreman was supplied with tickets at fifty cents apiece and every worker was compelled to buy one. A number of workers refused to purchase one of these tickets and were told by the boss if they "didn't come across" they would lose their jobs.

As the concern employs about 25,000 workers, it means they collected \$12,500. What are they going to do with this money, is a question many workers are asking and are also wondering whether this "lady" will aid the workers or the bosses after she is elected.

Worker Sent to Fake Job Makes Agency Pay; Unemployed Organize

By L. P. RINDAL, (Worker Correspondent.)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 7.—The Russell Employment Agency, 532 Towne Ave., tried to cheat two workers out of their money. The men were sent out to Boulevard Land Co., Gerard, Cal. Each man paid a fee of \$2.50 plus some blood money to a railroad corporation. The "job" turned out to be a fake. The agency had been notified before the hiring took place, that no more men were needed at Gerard. This affair, however, is a mild one compared with hundreds of other cases of this kind in the land of shakedown.

Thru the labor commissioner, the fees were returned and all other expenses paid.

The shark was raving mad. He said to one of the men: "You must be a lawyer!"

"No, but I am a Californian, and so much crooked work is going on here—not least around the employment agencies—that one learns law and everything else," was the answer.

"You can get no more jobs here," the shark came back.

"To hell with you and your fake jobs! We are going to organize and run you ragged before long," retorted the angry, victimized worker.

Action Taken.

Speech making every day on the slave market resulting in the job seekers on Towne and Stanford avenues organizing the Los Angeles County Unemployment League, a delegated body of trade unionists and members of other working class organizations.

West Virginia Local Downs Hutcheson's Red-Baiting Proposals

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

HUNTINGTON, West Virginia, Feb. 7.—Local Union No. 302 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners voted down a motion to accept and put into operation the steps urged by Hutcheson against the members of the Workers (Communist) Party, the Trade Union Educational League and other left wing organizations.

After the letter had been read, one of the ex-business agents, who has the reputation of being one, who was instrumental in breaking the Street Carriers' Union, made a motion that the instructions be complied with.

One of the progressive members of the union took the floor and pointed out that this instruction was in violation of the application pledge which stated that the union would not interfere with the members' political and religious beliefs.

The motion was put to a vote and the majority of members voted it down.

Color Bar Bills Before Virginia Legislature

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 7.—One of the bills introduced in the Virginia house of delegates in the last few days is one by G. A. Massenberg, of Hampton, designed to compel the separation of white and colored in public halls, theaters, opera houses, motion picture houses, and places of amusement; to penalize those who do not enforce the proposed law, and to punish such persons as may refuse to accept the seats designated for them.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 7.—Mrs. Eleona Malphus, 62-year old Negro flower seller, was taken from her home by a band of masked men and tarred and feathered because she refused to sell her home, which is in a "restricted neighborhood."

Aged Negro Flower Seller Tarred and Feathered by Mob

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 7.—Mrs. Eleona Malphus, 62-year old Negro flower seller, was taken from her home by a band of masked men and tarred and feathered because she refused to sell her home, which is in a "restricted neighborhood."

New Demands Made on the Bosses by the Passaic, N. J., Strikers

(Continued from page 1)

"2. The return of the money taken from us by wage cuts since the time the wage cuts were last given.

"3. Time and one-half for overtime.

"4. A 44-hour week.

"5. Decent and sanitary working conditions.

"6. No discrimination against union workers.

"7. Recognition of the union.

"Textile workers, strike!

"Strike for these demands to the finish!

(Signed)

"United Front Committee of Textile Workers of Passaic and vicinity."

The United Front Committee of Textile Workers is now trying to solve the problem of relief. It has received many offers of help from not only other working class organizations, such as labor unions, that have pledged to give from one hour's to one day's pay, but also from landlords, physicians and trades people, without a single request having yet been made for help.

The following trades people have so far volunteered to assist the strikers, announces the United Front Committee in a letter being sent out to the press:

Bakers.—S. Plesser, 194 Parker Ave., Passaic; 25 per cent reduction for strikers. Goodman's Bakery, 124 3rd St., Passaic; 25 per cent reduction on bread for strikers.

Barbers.—Seifer's Barber Shop, 208 Hope Ave., Passaic. Free service Monday and Tuesday to strikers, men and women. F. Gargash, 104-4th, Passaic. Free hair cuts any time.

Druggists.—Shuit's Drug Store, 10 per cent off on all ready made medicines; 33 1-3 per cent off on all the store's own medicines; 50 per cent off on all doctor's prescriptions.

Landlords.—E. Lygas, 15 Jackson St., Passaic, has offered free rent of a store which the strikers expect to use for relief.

Organize Relief Work.

Relief work will now be started on a large and systematic scale. It is planned to have a great benefit performance with the best professional talent, from New York City, a tag day will be held in the near future, several dances will be given, all stores of the city will be canvassed by a committee of the strikers to see whether they will reduce their prices, efforts will be made to secure a fleet of trucks that will scour the city every day to get from the very sympathetic storekeepers of this city food, clothing and other necessities of life for distribution among the strikers, it is planned to have a bundle day, when house to house appeals for clothing will be made to protect the destitute strikers.

All organizations of this city which wish to aid in relief work have been invited to send delegates to a conference to be held Sunday, Feb. 14, at 2 p. m., at 743 Main Ave.

Try to Scare Workers.

The press here came out with big headlines telling of offers that the bosses have received from the chamber of commerce in Rome, Ga., to move their mills there and get cheap labor and tax free conditions for 25 years. This proposal was explained by the speakers as a ridiculous method of scaring the workers to go back without getting their demands. "If they want to move the mills," said J. O. Bentall in his talk to the strikers at Neubaum's Hall, "we will carry our organization work to Georgia and make the same demands there. The bosses will find it mighty hard to escape the union if the workers once make up their minds to get together and fight the bosses."

J. Zack of New York, told the strikers of the victories won by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and how their conditions have been improved and the wages raised and the bosses beaten when they tried to cut wages.

The letter addressed to the mill owners by Weisbord with the new demands was taken without comment except by Johnson of the Botany Mill, who said he would not deal with the present committee or with Weisbord. The strikers declare he will be forced to deal with just the representative that the workers choose and with nobody else.

Plan Import-Export Exhibition.

MOSCOW, Feb. 5.—(Tass).—The State Trade Company "Gosstorg" of Soviet Russia is organizing an export-import exhibition after the style of the All-Union Agricultural exhibition for this spring. This exhibition aims to show the import and export possibilities of the State Trade Company to the population of Soviet Russia and to foreign concerns. Foreign countries will have exhibits at the fair.

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstützungs Verein Fortschritt

Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday, Wicker Park Hall.

2040 W. North Avenue. Secretary.

Russian Branch to Give Affair

The Russian branch of the International Labor Defense is giving a concert and dance Saturday, Feb. 13, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. An interesting program is being arranged. Beginning at 8 p. m. sharp.

Scott Nearing

"What I Think of Soviet Russia"

COOPER UNION, Saturday, February 13, 2:30 P. M.

Admission 75 Cents NOW. \$1.00 at Door.

"Education in the Soviet Republic"

COMMUNITY CHURCH, Tuesday, February 23, 8:15 P. M.

Admission \$1.00 and 75 Cents NOW. \$1.25 and \$1.00 at Door.

Tickets on sale Now: New Masses, 39 West 8th Street; Jimmie Higgins Book Store, 127 University Place.

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Deeply Deplore Postponement

Imperialist knaves and pacifist imbeciles who hailed Locarno the dawn of peace, the achievement of the ages, the beginning of the millenium, will have a difficult task explaining why there was such unanimity in Europe regarding the postponement of the arms conference scheduled to be held at Geneva, the 15th of this month. If Locarno meant peace why this reluctance to scrap armaments?

Without exception all the nations so eagerly agreeing to the postponement (?) of the conference, expressed deepest regrets that such action was taken.

Britain, for instance, must be exceedingly pained at its postponement. Instead of favoring further arms limitations she has already served notice that she will go no further on the road chartered at the Washington conference and that she resents the 5-5-3 naval quota involving that country, the United States and Japan. Her far-flung colonies and mandates seething with nationalist movements blending into proletarian insurrectionary threats, her struggle against the ever-growing power and arrogance of Wall Street bank capital, sufficiently account for her reticence in the matter of discussing limitations of armaments.

France waits for the rains to cease in Morocco so that Marshal Petain may shower shrapnel and liquid fire into the huts of the inhabitants of that objective of imperialism, while droning airplanes, manned by such scum of the earth as the American assassins who were there in the last campaign; drop high explosives upon defenseless women and children.

Mussolini, the maniacal murderer of Italy's working class, boasts of a revival of empire with himself as the Louis the Little.

In the far east the "island empire," Japan, trembles before the blows being delivered imperialism in China as the nationalist forces smash the lines of Chang Tso-lin. With China threatening to slip from their greedy clutches, all the imperialist banditti assembled in that part of the world are increasing their forces.

Everywhere the contradictions within imperialism are driving toward another world war. Only half-wits expect to achieve disarmament in such a situation.

Disarmament will only finally be achieved when the human cannon fodder take the arms placed in their hands by the imperialists and use them to destroy capitalism root and branch. When, thru the mighty power of the proletarian revolution, the imperialist bandits are dispersed and their citadels razed, the world will be prepared for disarmament—but not until then.

Mussolini on Rampage

Estimated at his true worth, the butt of ridicule of Europe, and facing the threat of revolt in Italy, the braggart despot, Mussolini, is now endeavoring to foment a war against Germany. Or at least indulges in the threat of war in order to wipe out the opposition to his regime by fanning the flames of chauvinism. Under the guise of unifying the nation for a struggle against a fictitious outside enemy he will endeavor to wage reprisals against his political enemies in Italy.

A paranoic, Mussolini pictures himself wearing the garb of Caesar, but in reality he merely struts in the buskins of Louis the Little (Napoleon III) of France. The Italian tyrant threatens Germany in the Tyrol with the boast that the tricolor of the nation may be carried beyond the frontier and into Germany.

Louis the Little also had maniacal dreams of empire, he also invaded Germany, hoping relentlessly and at one lightning stroke to crush that nation. He fought one battle on German soil and was beaten. Then came Sedan and surrender. As Victor Hugo said: "He began with the black flag of anarchy and ended with the white flag of shame."

After Sedan came Metz; after Metz the Paris Commune with the crimson emblem of the revolution flying from the Hotel de Ville. Bonapartism in the mire, the red flag floating defiantly to the breeze.

History has taught Mussolini nothing. Life will teach him the lessons he ought to know and thus complete his education. But it will do him no good. Louis the Little died in exile in London, but the blood-streaked monster of Italy will perish as he has lived. And not even Morgan's millions can save him and his fascist regime from utter annihilation before a proletarian revolution. The analogy between Mussolini and Louis Napoleon can be carried far.

But the aftermath of the revolution will be different. More than 50 years separates us from the Commune. Capitalism still had vitality, was still in the ascendancy; today capitalism is in its decline and we live in the era of the proletarian revolution.

It Was Coming to Them!

Down in southern Illinois two "volunteer" prohibition agents were killed for snooping around premises on which they had no business. One of them was a constable and the other a moron he picked up to accompany him on a raiding expedition. They invaded a place they suspected was used to manufacture whiskey. They had neither federal nor state warrants. They relied upon the fear of a tin badge to bluff the victims of their raid. Evidently they underestimated the courage of the people they attacked for both of them met sudden and violent deaths.

We have no sympathy for bootleggers, but we do insist that any person, bootlegger or working man, whose premises are invaded by any official of any stripe, without a warrant and without first establishing the fact that he has such warrant is nothing more than an outlaw, a criminal invading other people's domiciles and should be treated precisely as were these two rats in southern Illinois.

For much too long the American people have been police-riden and a few killings of this sort will do much to regain rights that have been taken from them.

Defending domiciles against illegal invasion is an American tradition and we hope to see it exercised much more frequently.

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

Congress of Russian Communist Party by Vote of 559 to 65 Supports the Central Committee

(Continued from page 1)

cluded new commercial and concessional agreements with them, built up its foreign commerce still further and consolidated its international situation.

Thanks to the same policy the Soviet Union was able internally to secure the state budget, to progress with the development of industry and the further development of agriculture and at the same time to introduce a general increase of wages and to speed up the standard of production, to bring its production nearer to the pre-war level and to secure an increasing role for the socialist element in the whole people's economy.

Thanks to the same policy the Soviet power consolidated the alliance between the workers and the peasantry, and secured the proletarian leadership of this alliance; raised the actual role and significance of the co-operatives, drew together broad sections of the technical and other intellectuals under the leadership of the proletariat upon the basis of socialist reconstruction, and consolidated the unity of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

WHILST recording these successes, the party congress recorded at the same time the mistakes made in connection with the provision of co-operatives and in connection with the foreign commerce, mistakes which endangered the stability of the currency and which created a passive foreign trade balance, the activity of which is a condition for further economic growth.

The party congress approves of the decisions passed by the central committee in November for correcting these mistakes and instructs the central committee to strengthen the leadership in the work of the people's commissariat of economy in order to correct such mistakes in the future.

AT present the party is beginning to work under new international and internal circumstances. The maintenance and extension of the breathing space upon the field of foreign politics has become a whole period characterized by the so-called peaceful existence of the Soviet Union side by side with the capitalist countries altho the contradictions between these two camps have become not weaker but stronger.

This breathing space brings with it the possibility of internal reconstruction and in consequence of the economic relations with foreign countries, certain advantages which can be used to speed up this work of reconstruction. On the other hand, however, in consequence of the strengthening connections between the Soviet economy and world capitalism, the dependence upon the latter is increased and this conceals within it a series of new dangers which must be drawn into consideration by the party in its socialist struggle and in securing the necessary economic independence of the Soviet Union. A partial stabilization of capitalism and a relative strengthening of the political power of the European bourgeoisie must be recorded.

The role of the United States of America has increased enormously almost to the extent of its financial world hegemony.

Further, the gradual twilight of the British empire as a world power is setting in. The following facts must also be recorded; the contradictions between the victorious and defeated states, the contradictions in the camp of the victorious states themselves, the contradictions between Europe and America, the undermining of the whole imperialist system on the part of the awakening colonial and half-colonial peoples, whose movement which in various places has taken on the form of wars for national freedom, has reached unparalleled and gigantic dimensions, and finally, the growth of new forms in the European working class movement, in close connection with the proletariat of the Soviet Union (the struggle for the trade union unity, the workers' delegations to the Soviet Union, etc.)

THE comparative stabilization of Europe and the "pacification" of Europe under the hegemony of Anglo-American capital, called a whole system of economic and political blocs in to life, the last of which was the Locarno conference and the guarantee pact pointed against the Soviet Union. These blocs and agreements which are covered by the allegedly pacifist league of nations and by the false disarmament shouting of the Second International, mean essentially nothing but a new arrangement of forces for a new war. In answer to these blocs of the capitalist countries under Anglo-American hegemony which are accompanied with an abnormal increase of armaments and therefore, carry with them the danger of new wars, including also the danger of an anti-Soviet intervention, the proletariat of the advanced countries is drawing closer to the proletariat of the Soviet Union. With slogans of the struggle for peace against all new imperialist wars and against armed attacks upon the Soviet Union.

UPON the basis of this estimation of the international situation the party congress instructs the central committee to conduct its policy with regard to the following principles:

1. To consolidate in every way the alliance of the proletariat of the Soviet Union as the basis of the world revolution, with the western European proletariat and the suppressed peoples, and to hold its course upon the development and the victory of the international proletarian revolution.

2. To conduct a peace policy to form the center of the whole foreign policy of the Soviet government and to be at the basis of all its international actions.

3. To carry on the economic reconstruction in such a way that the Soviet Union will develop from a country which imports machinery to a country which produces machinery so that in this way the Soviet Union enclosed by capitalism will not become economically dependent upon capitalist world economy but will become an independent economic unit building itself up socially and thanks to its economic construction a powerful means to revolutionize the workers of all countries and the suppressed peoples of the colonial and half-colonial countries.

4. As far as possible to form economic reserves as a guarantee for the country in all accidents in the internal and external market.

5. To take all measures to consolidate the defensive forces of the country and to strengthen the Red Army, navy and air fleet.

UPON the field of economic reconstruction the party congress adopts the Leninist standpoint that the Soviet Union as the land of the proletarian dictatorship "possesses everything necessary for the construction of a complete socialist society." The party congress considers that the struggle for the victory of the socialist reconstruction of the Soviet Union is the chief task of the party. The period since the 13th party congress has proved in full the correctness of this principle. The working class of the Soviet Union in alliance with the main mass of the peasantry has achieved the first serious successes in the work of socialist reconstruction, before the conquest of power by the proletariat of other countries, however, with its unequalled support, without the so-called help on the part of foreign capital and in an unbroken struggle against the internal private capital. The past year brot with it a stormy development of the people's economy in general which approached the pre-war level and showed growths in its individual branches: industry, agriculture, transport, external and internal commerce, banking and credit system, state finance, etc. The specific gravity of socialist industry, of the state and co-operative commerce, of nationalized credit, etc., is growing in the people's economy of the Soviet Union which consists of various economic forms, natural peasant economy, small commodity production, private economic capitalism, state capitalism and socialism. In this way the economic advance of the proletariat upon the basis of the new economic policy and the advance of the economic system of the Soviet Union in the direction of socialism is taking place. The socialist state industry is becoming ever more the advance guard of the people's economy and leading after it the whole people's economy.

THE party congress pointed out that this success could not have been obtained without the active participation of broad masses of the workers in the general activity for the building up of the socialist industry (the campaigns for the raising of the productivity of labor, the productive councils, etc.).

At the same time, however, the special contradictions of this growth and the specific dangers and difficulties caused by this growth are developing. To these belong the absolute growth of private capital, a phenomenon which is bound with its relative decrease, the special role of private commercial capital which takes its business into the village, the growth of the Kulak economy in the village and the differentiation in the village, the growth of a new bourgeoisie in the towns which strives to unite economically with the commercial capitalist and Kulak economies in the struggle for the subjugation of the main masses of the middle peasant economies.

HAVING regard to all these considerations, the party congress instructs the central committee to be guided by the following directives upon the field of its economic activity:

1. To pay chief attention to the task of securing the victory of the socialist economic forms over private capital, to strengthening the monopoly of foreign commerce, to the growth of socialist state industry and the mobilization under its leadership and with the help of the co-operatives of the greatest possible masses of the peasant economies for the work of socialist reconstruction.

2. To secure the economic independence of the Soviet Union in order to preserve it from developing into a pendant of capitalist world economy and for this purpose to pursue a course for the industrialization of the country, for the development of production from the means of production and for the creation of reserves to allow economic room to maneuver.

3. To strive for the growth of production and of commodity circulation in the country upon the basis of the resolutions of the 14th party conference.

4. To utilize all resources to control the issue of state means carefully to increase the tempo of the state industry, commerce and the co-operatives, for the purpose of raising

the tempo of the socialist accumulation.

5. To develop our socialist industry upon the basis of the increased level of technique, at the same time, however, in the closest unity with the capacity of the market to absorb and in agreement with the financial possibilities of the state.

6. To support the development of Soviet industry in the provinces, districts, republics, etc., by promoting the initiative in the provinces, etc., with regard to the organization of this industry the purpose of which is to satisfy the most varied demands of the population in general and of the peasantry in particular.

7. To support and bring forward agriculture in the development of the increase of agricultural culture, the development of technical culture, the increase of agricultural technique, (tractorization) the industrialization of agriculture, the regulation of the division of land and the support of the various forms of collectivism in agriculture.

THE party congress is of the opinion that one of the struggles against the disbelief in the building up of socialism in our country and against the attempt to consider our undertakings, undertakings of a "logical socialist type" (Lenin) as state capitalist undertakings.

Such tendencies which make the conscious attitude of the masses to the work of industry in particular, impossible are simply calculated to prevent the growth of the socialist elements in economy and to render the struggle of private capital against the latter more easy. For this reason the party conference considers a wide-spread educational work for the purpose of overcoming these mutilations of Leninism to be necessary.

WITH regard to the relations of the classes, the party congress observes the following basic phenomena which are determined by the economic development of the Soviet Union: Growth of the industrial proletariat, strengthening of the rich peasants in the village, growth of the new bourgeoisie in the town, growth of the activities of all classes and groups in our country. One of the basic forms of the class struggle at the present moment is the struggle between the capitalist and socialist elements in economy, the struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat for the conquest of the masses of the peasantry. This struggle finds its political expression chiefly in the attempts of the Kulak elements in the village to win over the middle peasantry and in this way to extend their influence to the Soviets.

IF the village poor, above all the land workers, are the support of the proletariat in the village, then the middle peasant is and must be the firm ally of the proletariat. One may not forget for one moment that in consequence of the confiscation of the large landowners and the transaction of their property into the hands of the peasantry, in consequence of the policy of the committees of the village poor and of the decline of the influence of the Kulaks in the village and finally in consequence of the removal of the land from commodity circulation (nationalization of the land) the middle peasantry was strengthened extremely and now this section, despite the process of differentiation, forms the main mass of the peasantry.

Without having this mass as a firm ally, or should this mass only be neutral, we cannot after consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, build up socialism. For the main way to the building up of socialism in the village lies in the growing economic leadership of the socialist state industry, of the state credit institutions, etc., which are in the hands of the proletariat, in the mobilization of the chief masses of the peasantry in the co-operative organizations, and in securing the socialist development of these organizations by utilizing, overcoming and abolishing their capitalist elements. Any underestimation of the middle peasants, the lack of understanding for his specially important role, the attempt to lead the party from the slogan of the firm alliance with the middle peasant to the old slogan of his neutralization, leads to a destruction of the dictatorship of the proletariat because it destroys the workers' and peasants' bloc.

THE struggle against the Kulak must proceed thru the organization of the village poor against the Kulak and thru the consolidation of the alliance of the proletariat the village poor with the middle peasant for the purpose of winning the middle peasant from the Kulaks and isolating the latter.

The lack of understanding of the great importance of the struggle in these two directions is connected with two digressions from the correct party policy which was laid down by the fourteenth party conference and the October plenum of the central committee. The party congress decisively condemns the digressions which underestimate the differentiation in the village, which overlooks the dangers which are bound up with the growth of the Kulaks and the various forms of capitalist exploitation and which does not wish to understand the absolute necessity for the pressing back of the Kulaks and the limitation of their exploitative efforts, and which does not see the duty of the party of the proletariat to organize and mobilize the village poor and the land

workers in the struggle against the Kulaks.

At the same time, however, the party congress condemns just as decisively the attempts to conceal the basic question of Communist policy in the village, the question of the struggle for the middle peasant as the central figure of agriculture, and the question of co-operation as the basic organizational form of the movement of the village towards socialism.

THE party congress stresses in particular the necessity of the struggle against this last digression. Having regard to the relatively greater preparation of the party for the immediate struggle against the village usurer and with the possibility of overcoming the first digression, the overcoming of the second digression represents a much more difficult task, for this demands complicated methods of struggle and a unification of the methods for the political isolation of the Kulaks with the methods for the drawing of the peasant masses into the work of socialist reconstruction. All the more because in the present circumstances this second digression threatens a return to the policy of struggle against the Kulaks with the methods of war Communism, and with an abandonment of the present party policy in the village which has already produced serious political successes and with the abolition of the alliance between the proletariat and the peasantry, that is with the end of our whole work of reconstruction.

THE party congress ratifies completely the decisions of the fourteenth party conference in the peasant question (including the extension of lease rights, the right to employ labor power, the assistance for industry and the transition from the system of administrative pressure to the system of economic competition and economic struggle and the enlistment of the Soviets, etc.) which were directed to the further betterment of the policy of the party towards consolidating the alliance between the working class and the peasantry. The party congress declared that this turning of the party policy alone which comes from the altered class relations, has radically improved the situation in the village, has raised the authority of the proletariat and its party amongst the peasantry and has created a firm basis for a wide organizational work for the purpose of drawing the peasantry into the work of building up socialism.

At the same time the party congress completely ratifies the decisions of the October plenum of the central committee upon the work amongst the village poor. Only in so far as the progress of the productive forces in the village, under the present circumstances of increased activity of all class groupings, is accompanied by the organization of the poor peasants and the land workers, can the necessary reciprocal relations of class forces and the leadership of the industrial proletariat be guaranteed. Whilst ratifying the decisions of the central committee upon the material aid for the village poor and upon the organization of groups amongst these latter, the party congress stresses that there can be no question here either of return to the committees of the village poor nor a return to the system of pressure from the times of war Communism and to the practice of suppressing the Kulaks, etc. It is a question of organizing the village poor. With the assistance of the party and the state power they must overcome the remains of their pauper psychology in the struggle on the economic and political front, (collective economies, artells, co-operatives, peasant committees, Soviets) and they must go the way of organized class resistance against the village usurers and become the firm support of the proletarian policy and its struggle for the unification of the middle peasantry and the proletariat.

THE party congress declares that agricultural co-operation, in relation to its economic work, from the standpoint of the mobilization of the masses and its correct socialist leadership, is still very far from the completion of its great role. The party congress makes it the duty of all party members to pay the greatest attention to the development of agricultural co-operation and to take all measures to guarantee its correct growth.

The increased activity of the masses together with the growing activity of all class groupings upon the basis of the economic progress is a factor of the highest political importance. The proletariat and its party as the basic and leading social force must utilize this growth for the purpose of still further drawing the masses into the process of socialist reconstruction upon all fronts and into the struggle against bureaucracy in the state apparatus.

This growth of the activity of the masses found its expression in the town in an enlistment of the town Soviets, the trade unions, the workers co-operatives, etc. In the village the increase of the activity of the masses of the middle peasantry and of the village poor found its expression in an enlistment of the Soviets and the co-operatives. The party congress stresses once again that in the present circumstances the dictatorship of the proletariat cannot be consolidated thru the methods of war Communism and administrative pressure, that one cannot co-operate without the prin-

ciple of voluntarism, without the responsibility on the part of the elected organs to their electors, without trust in these organs on the part of the members. The enlistment of the Soviets and the growth of their connection with the broad masses of the working population is the necessary condition for all the further work of the party and the Soviet power.

THE enlistment of the village Soviets and the co-operatives which release the initiative and the activity of the peasants, assumes from the point of view of the maintenance and consolidation of the proletarian leadership, the enlistment and the unification of the growing activity and the consolidation of the proletarian organizations. Only upon this condition can the proletarian dictatorship be consolidated and the carrying out of a correct political line from the point of view of socialism be guaranteed. From this proceeds above all the slogan for the enlistment of the trade unions, these proletarian mass organizations which must include the whole proletariat. The trade union democracy must be the method by which the participation of the masses in the general work is made easier, the possibilities of choosing new comrades to place in higher posts, enlarged, the leading bodies of the trade union organizations renewed and the class consolidation and the raising of class consciousness in the proletarian masses made possible.

IN order to carry out this whole work of enlisting the mass organizations of the proletariat and the peasantry, it is necessary that the leading forces of these organizations also, that is to say, the Russian Communist Party in all its parts, take the way of a logical internal party democracy. The party congress ratifies the November declaration of the plenum of the central committee in relation to the internal party democracy and proposes to the party organizations to pay attention to the following tasks upon this field:

(a) An increase of the activity of the broad party masses in discussing and solving the most important questions of party policy.

(b) A logical carrying out of the electoral system of the leading party organs and the drawing in of new forces to the party work, an increase in the activity of the party members and the education of new party forces to assist the old.

(c) Raising of the quality of the active party members, in particular, raising the theoretical level.

(d) The spreading of the basic principles of the Leninist theory in the broadest party circles.

THE consolidation of the party and the strengthening of its leading role upon all the fields of the subordinate work of reconstruction which in the present complicated situation is more necessary than ever, assumes a correct regulation of the composition of the party. The party congress holds it to be necessary upon this field to carry on a policy directed towards raising the quality of the party organization and towards drawing greater numbers of workers into the party and steadily raising the specific gravity of its proletarian kernel. At the same time the party congress ratifies the necessity of the firm carrying out of the measures of limitation in relation to the acceptance of proletarian elements into the party. It rejects, however, the policy which leads to an unnecessary swelling of the party membership and its overflow with half-proletarian elements which have no training either from the trade unions or other proletarian organizations. The party congress condemns such attempts which have nothing in common with Leninism and which deny the correct relation between the party (advance guards of the class) and the class and make the Communist leadership impossible.

The leading role of the party can only be assured with an absolute unity of will, with a unity of the party forces, with the maintenance and consolidation of the Bolshevik proletarian discipline in the party.

THE party congress ratifies the policy of the central committee which was directed towards preventing an open discussion with individual leaders of the Leningrad organization and their sympathizers outside the central committee and to thrashing out the differences of opinion internally and securing a collective leadership of the party.

The party congress instructs the central committee to struggle decisively against all attempts to make a breach in the party no matter from where or from whom it may come. The party congress is certain that the Leningrad organization will march in the first ranks of the fighters for the unification of our Leninist party, a unification which we shall hold at any price and which we must consolidate.

The party congress welcomes the consolidation of the alliance between the proletariat of the Soviet Union, and the proletariat of all countries. The party congress sees in this the growing influence of the Soviet Union as the support of the international working class movement. The party congress proposes to the central committee to fight also in the future with all forces to consolidate the band of international solidarity under the banner of which the dictatorship of the proletariat was born.