

# POLICE ATTACK TEXTILE STRIKERS

## CLIFTON POLICE BRUTALLY BEAT STRIKE PICKETS

### Company Tools Assault Textile Workers

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

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 11.—Police on the Clifton side of the line beat several pickets on the way to the Forstmann & Huffman mills, split their heads, knocked them to the ground and kicked them in the back and their stomach and then let them lie bleeding on the ground until carried away by their fellow workers.

One woman, Rose Hadagy, was beaten on the head till the blood flowed freely and was brutally kicked in the stomach. She did not faint at the time but collapsed later and said her pain was terrible.

**Strike Official Knocked Down.**

Gustav Deak, secretary-treasurer of the United Front Committee of Textile Workers was knocked down and after he was prostrate on the ground the police hit him over the back and kicked him until he was unable to move. Members of the picket line carried him to safety.

A more brutal assault by the police has not been seen in any labor trouble, for they swung their clubs as violently as they could and did not care who was in the way. A dozen or more were knocked down and beaten back by the cossacks.

The attack on the pickets is backed by the Forstmann & Huffman mill. The police and authorities are taking orders from this firm and it is generally believed that the police get quite a bit besides advice.

The police forces of Passaic, Garfield and Clifton were called together for a conference and it was openly published in the local press that the agreement arrived at in this conference was that the police in either municipality were authorized to act in all of them, thus making the 200 police of the three towns a united force in battling with the strikers.

**Police Out in Large Numbers.**

The day following the conference police were stationed in large numbers at all entrances to Clifton, and when six of the pickets walking two and two several yards apart came to the Clifton line they were told to stop and go no further. When they objected they were beaten and kicked. They were told that martial law was in force in Clifton and that they could not pass.

In this group of six were Margaret Bortos, Elizabeth Poremba, Anna Halas, Chester Grabinsky, Balga Bella and Joe Bryan. These pickets made no move toward the mill, but were simply walking peacefully along the street. All of them were injured by the police.

At noon the pickets used another tactic. They assembled about 1,500 of them and made their way toward the Forstmann & Huffman mill. Again they were met by the police, but the order had gone forth to push thru and the 1,500 did some tall pushing, for while some had been laid low by the police and were being carried away by their fellows, the big line went forward and pushed the whole police gang into the ditch where some of the cops found the snow mighty cold as they sprawled in the slop.

**Four Strikers Arrested.**

Four were arrested and are being held on a charge of disorderly conduct. The International Labor Defense is on the job and is taking care of them.

Josephine Zempura on her way to work was so enraged when she saw

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## A MARTYR FOR HIS PRINCIPLE



## CANADIAN TORY GOVERNMENT TO HOG-TIE MINERS

### Royal Commission Aids Besco Fight Union

By J. B. McLACHLAN.  
(Special to The Daily Worker)

GLACE BAY, N. S.—(By Mail.)—Last week the miners of District No. 28, United Mine Workers of America, finished their 8th annual district convention. There were 35 delegates present, representing 12,000 mine workers scattered thru the five coal mining counties of this province.

The convention was delayed some weeks this year on account of the wage arrangements reached last June on the settlement of a five-months' strike. This settlement provided that the miners accept a 10% reduction, at the suggestion of the new tory provincial government which had been elected to office that same month. The tories had also promised to appoint a royal commission to investigate into the causes of general unrest, the capitalization of Besco, and how the market could be extended for Nova Scotia coal. The annual miner's convention was thus delayed in order that the report of this royal commission would be made public before the miners met.

**Commission Hog-ties Union.**

This commission's report was the big question before the miners. The report fills about three sheets of an ordinary newspaper and meant to bewilder the miners with a shower of words. Stripped of the sawdust the report recommends:

1. That the 10% reduction in wages last June was justified or even a larger cut.
  2. That all future wage rates shall be determined "by the ability of the coal industry to pay."
  3. That a fair return on the capital invested shall be the first charge on the industry.
  4. In order to determine the wage rate in the future two accountants shall be appointed, one by the men and one by the company, "so that wage variation can go into effect without discussion or friction."
- In other words, there are to be no more votes in local unions or thru-out the district on the question of wages. The accountants are to settle that vital question in the future. The report has a number of other rotten propositions, but these four are the vital things for the miners.
- When the policy committee reported on the policy to be pursued in the (Continued on page 3.)

## LEWIS HOBNOBBING WITH OPERATORS MAKE STRIKE LONGEST IN MINE HISTORY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—The present strike of the anthracite miners goes into history this week as the longest strike in the anthracite district ever since hard coal was unearthed in Pennsylvania 100 years ago.

The strike has now lasted 164 days, two days longer than the strike of 1922. The present strike now equals in duration the one called in 1902.

Strikes and suspensions in the anthracite district from 1900 on in the hard coal district were as follows:

- 1900—Sept. 12 to Oct. 29.
  - 1902—May 12 to Oct. 23.
  - 1906—April 1 to May 7.
  - 1909—No suspension during negotiations.
  - 1912—April 1 to May 20.
  - 1916—No suspension during negotiations.
  - 1920—Vacation strikes in September.
  - 1922—April 1 to Sept. 11.
  - 1923—Sept. 1 to Sept. 19.
- Call out the maintenance men and make a quick and successful ending to the present strike!

## BRITISH RULERS GET READY FOR GENERAL STRIKE

### Fascist Groups Prepare to Murder Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, February 11.—When the miners of Great Britain and the workers in other industries go on a general strike May 1 to enforce their demands, they will find lined up against them the entire forces of the British empire.

The British capitalist government is now preparing for the general strike and has mapped out a brand plan by which they hope to smash the general strike of the British workers.

#### Divide Island Into Districts.

The entire island of England has been partitioned into districts. Each district is in charge of a local commissioner. These local commissioners are instructed to do all in their power to break the strike and not to hesitate to use the military forces against the striking workers to beat them back to work. The local commissioners are also charged with building up an army of blacklegs to scab on the workers who go on strike.

All of these local commissioners are to be responsible to the chief commissioner, who is now the postmaster general, Sir William Mitchell Thompson to whom this damnable job is entrusted is now aiding the "order for the maintenance of supplies," a scabby fascist group formed in England to smash working class organizations, to collect names of willing scabs. These scabs are to be trained to do some of the skilled work and the scab agent boastfully claims that his army of blacklegs will be on the job within 48 hours after the general strike is called and displace the strikers.

#### Commissioner Mobilizes Scabs.

Not only is the commissioner seeking scabs but he is also setting aside tear bombs, rifles and munitions to be used against workers demanding better conditions.

The coal commission is now in session and the nation is wondering what the report will be. Many point out that the commission heads favor the districting of the island into territories, closing pits where it is "not profitable" to operate them, establishing a piece-work rate in the mines that are to be worked and to readjust the subsidies to mines operating on the reorganized basis. The miners point out that this plan is unacceptable to them as many miners would be thrown out onto the streets and that there would be a surplus of miners and the companies would then pay as low as the pleased.

The organized workers of England are not asleep. They are also preparing for the clash in the spring.

## GENERAL STAFF OF ITALY GETS READY TO KILL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Feb. 11.—The Italian general staff is working on plans to perfect the complete reorganization of the army by the end of the year, in accordance with the provisions of the bill just passed by the senate. The basic idea in the reformation of the national forces is to prepare them for instant action in an emergency. The general staff announces in the theatrical manner of the fascist rulers that this will supply Italy with adequate means for sustaining the honor of the nation.

## BIMBA TRIAL IS POSTPONED UNTIL FEB. 24

### Thousands Jam Hall to Protest Arrest

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BROCKTON, Feb. 11.—The trial of A. Bimba for blasphemy under the puritanical blue laws of Massachusetts was postponed until February 24 by consent of both the defense counsel and the prosecuting attorney.

This case has attracted nation-wide attention as Bimba is being tried under the blue laws of Massachusetts of 1697 in which it was made a crime to deny the existence of god. The law as constituted at present provides for a \$300 fine or a one year jail sentence. At one time this law provided a death sentence.

**Court House Filled.**

In spite of the stormy weather the court house was crowded with workers, newspaper reporters and photographers who were on hand to follow the course of the trial.

Bimba was arrested last week for a speech that he made in Brockton in which he showed to the workers the true role of the Lithuanian catholic clergy oppressing the workers and peasants of Lithuania and also showing that religion was but a

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## Workers! Help the Textile Strikers!

That the Workers (Communist) Party intends to support to the utmost the striking textile workers of Passaic, N. J., in their struggle for a living wage, is the statement of C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary, in submitting for publication the manifesto of the central executive committee on the situation. The committee calls on the union men and women of the country to rally to the defense of the 8,000 strikers who are fighting the attempt to cut their already low wages another ten per cent.

### STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA.

OVER 8,000 textile workers are on strike in Passaic, N. J. They have shut down the Botany Mill, the Garfield Mill, the Passaic Worsted Mill, the Gera Mill, and the New Jersey Spinning Mill.

These workers are inhumanly exploited by the mill barons, receiving from \$12 to \$22 per week, leaving princely profits for the millionaire mill owners.

On top of the terrific exploitation, long hours, and unsanitary conditions of work, the mill owners attempt to reduce the wages of the textile workers another ten per cent. These workers were already receiving far below the standard of subsistence.

Human flesh and blood could stand no more. These workers struck the mills.

- They now demand:
1. Restoration of the 10% cut in wages and an additional increase of 10% over the old wage scale.
  2. Restoration of all wages taken from the workers by the 10% reduction before the strike.
  3. Time and one-half for all overtime.
  4. A forty-four-hour week.
  5. Decent and sanitary working conditions.
  6. No discrimination against workers for participation in the strike or against members of the union.
  7. Recognition of the union.

The Workers (Communist) Party calls upon all organized labor to come to the assistance of these fighting textile workers. Their fight is your fight. The capitalists have always opened their campaign for the "open shop" and their drives against the trade unions by an attack upon the textile workers. These are the most exploited and lowest paid. If the textile barons can defeat the textile workers, the organized employers will attack the standards of living in other industries in succession, by cutting wages, speeding up, lengthening hours, and by a general drive against organized labor.

All organized labor should come to the assistance of the striking textile workers of Passaic, N. J. They are appealing for help. Subscribe to the strike fund. Help them to organize. Help them to win.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA, C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary.

## CENTRAL FORUM IN N. Y. PROVES GREAT SUCCESS

The central forum which featured a lecture by M. J. O'Leary on "American Culture" last Sunday night, at the headquarters of the Workers' School, 108 E. 14th St., was so crowded that about 50 people had to be turned away. This is only the second week since the Central Forum has been inaugurated and already the student committee in charge of the forum is laying plans to hire Manhattan Lyceum or some other large hall for Sunday evenings if the forum continues to grow. This coming Sunday, Feb. 14, at 8 p. m., at 108 East 14 St., the topic discussed at the forum will be "Whither America." The speaker is the director of the Workers' School, Bertram D. Wolfe.

The following speakers have been secured: Feb. 21, Benjamin Gitlow, "Trustification and the New Unionism"; Feb. 28, Wm. W. Weinstein, "The Red, Yellow and Black International"; March 7, Robt. W. Dunn, "The Labor Spy and the Company Union," and March 14, Jack Stachel, on "Class Collaboration."

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

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Friendly organizations in and around New York are invited to leave the third, fourth and fifth of July open, as THE DAILY WORKER is planning to arrange a three-day encampment for those dates somewhere near New York, which it is hoped will be attended by large numbers of workers.

## ZEIGLER MINERS GIVE BODY BLOW TO PROSECUTION

### Witnesses Smash Fox-Cobb Frame-up

By TOM BELL  
(Staff Writer, Daily Worker)

COURT HOUSE, BENTON, Ill., Feb. 11.—Fourteen witnesses, not counting character witnesses, took the stand to aid in exposing the frame-up against the thirteen Zeigler miners charged with assaulting D. B. Cobb, sub-district vice-president of the Miners' Union.

State's Attorney Martin and his two assistants, hired by Lon Fox, president of the sub-district to aid in railroading these miners to the penitentiary, continued bullying the witnesses, especially the foreign-born workers.

In spite of these methods, the prosecution cannot hide the fact that the defense has practically demolished their case against the accused.

#### Defense Demolishes Frame-up.

The prosecution had produced a carefully pieced together story intended to implicate the thirteen on trial, but especially Henry Corbishley, Steve Meanovich, Stanley Paurez, Ignatz Simich and Pete Blazin. These names were more frequently mentioned than any of the others in the prosecution case.

Their case was that Stanley Paurez had precipitated the attack on Cobb as he was leaving the meeting Aug. 11 by saying something in a foreign language. Henry Corbishley had "shouted" "close the door and kill the sons of

Steve Meanovich had kicked Cobb while he lay on the floor. Ignatz Simich and Pete Blazin had struck him. Altogether the scheme appears to have been to make these mainly responsible for the assault on Cobb, and merely implicate the other defendants incidentally.

The reason for this is not hard to find in view of the situation in the miners' union in this sub-district.

**Why Frame-up Progressives.**

These four were very active in fighting the Fox-Cobb machine and

(Continued on page 2)

## WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA COUNCIL FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS TO OPEN BIG CAMPAIGN

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 11.—A. Rostron, the secretary of the Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers of Western Pennsylvania, announces that a vigorous campaign against the Aswell and Johnson bills now pending in congress will be started shortly. The meeting of the executive committee of the council will be held Sunday, Feb. 14, to lay plans for future work.

The secretary of the council announces that it is planned to call a united front conference in the very near future in order to organize the workers of this section of Pennsylvania against the alien registration and deportation bills now pending before the congress. It is also announced that a similar campaign is started in the Connellsville coke region where a conference of various labor organizations and fraternal societies will soon be held. The executive committee of the Connellsville coke region will meet Friday, Feb. 12 and will adopt final plans for its campaign.

POLICE ATTACK MINER PICKETS IN CARBONDALE

Company Thugs Stab Two Coaldiggers

CARBONDALE, Pa., Feb. 11.—Several striking miners were badly hurt and two stabbed when police and company thugs swooped down on 500 striking coal diggers who were trying to prevent the sending out of "bootleg" coal.

Hold Separate Conferences. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 11.—Two separate meetings of the miners' union heads and the operators will be held some time this afternoon, it was stated by W. W. Ingalls, spokesman for the operators and Thomas Kennedy, secretary of the United Mine Workers of America.

President Refuses to Act. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Despite the protests that are pouring into the capital demanding that President Coolidge take some steps to settle the anthracite coal strike which today is the longest strike ever fought in the hard coal district, Coolidge still claims he has no power and intimates that he will only step in when the law-makers pass the administration anti-strike legislation.

Seek Anti-Strike Legislation. The administration forces are waiting their time and when protests become urgent they will try to jam thru the lawmaking bodies in Washington their anti-strike legislation.

Help the Class War Prisoners!

Attend the Concert and Dance given by the RUSSIAN BRANCH OF THE I. L. D.

TOMORROW, SATURDAY, FEB. 13 at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. Beginning at 8 P. M. ADMISSION 40 CENTS.

Oakland Legion Plans Instant Mobilization to Suppress Uprisings

OAKLAND, Calif., Feb. 11.—The commander of the local post of the American Legion, P. O. Solon, has announced the organization of an "emergency committee" of former service men for "instant mobilization into action, should the occasion demand."

The legion committee in charge of this fascist group has already met with the mayor who is working hand-in-glove with the schemers who he originally secured his position thru the working class vote.

CLIFTON POLICE BRUTALLY BEAT STRIKE PICKETS

Company Tools Assault Textile Workers

(Continue from Page 1.) The police molest the strikers that she stopped and told the police a lot of things that they had not heard before and said that they could not handle her the way they handled the strikers.

Unger, commenting upon Judge Baker's sentence, said: "I cannot see where there was any real crime committed and I know that if the charge were made against a mill owner, instead of against a worker, the complaint would be dismissed and the defendant would receive the apologies of the court."

Mr. Unger, I am surprised to hear you talk like that. You ought to remember that you are now in a court of law and not out talking to strikers. If you want to do that sort of thing, you should go to the halls where the strikers hold their meetings. You will be given an opportunity to air your views at those places, but this court is not the place for talk like that."

Politicians Involved in Bootleg Murders

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 11.—An amazing story of plots and counterplots, involving politicians and bootleggers was revealed to the federal grand jury investigating an alleged nationwide alcohol conspiracy.

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

A Masquerade in Philadelphia For Our Daily. ATTEND THIS JOYOUS DAILY WORKER BALL at MERCANTILE HALL, Broad and Market St. Friday, February 19

SHUT WASHERIES, IS DEMAND OF MINER PICKETS

District Officials Graft While Strikers Starve

(Special to The Daily Worker) SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 11.—Following a meeting in the borough of Dunmore over 500 striking anthracite miners decided to throw picket lines around the washeries that are washing in culm, waste rock and coal from the dump and preparing it for the market.

To Picket Washeries. The pickets gathered the next day and marched thru Dunmore, Throop and Scranton visiting the washeries in these three places and pulling out the workers.

The pickets first went to the No. 1 colliery of the Pennsylvania Coal company where they heard that coal was being shipped. When they arrived they found no one at work, so they continued their march northward over the snow-covered road to Throop.

Labor Faker Scabs. The miners then marched to the MacDonald washery at Scranton. At this washery, run by Steve J. MacDonald, a former president of the Scranton Labor Union, the miners were met by policemen armed with sawed-off shotguns.

The police superintendent who had been giving this labor faker police protection for his scabs, on learning that the strikers were on their way to picket this washery, called in all the traffic cops, the reserves and many patrolmen, armed with tear gas bombs and sawed-off shotguns and threw them around the washery.

Policeman Attacks Picket. One of the policemen, seeing this group of strikers peacefully demanding the right to picket, discharged his sawed-off shotgun at the miners. Due to the fact that he had drunk too much "white mule" his aim was bad and no one was hurt.

Officials Take Graft. When the miners' committee met MacDonald and asked him why he kept his washery running he declared that he and others had paid fancy prices to keep their washeries in operation and that he was not going to shut down unless the rest shut down.

An "Ingrate." Rinaldo Cappellini, district president of the union, when confronted with MacDonald's declaration that the officials were getting graft to allow these collieries to operate, refused to comment on the case outside of calling MacDonald an "ingrate."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Big business can breathe much easier as unions and their workers will not be able to find out how much their bosses are making yearly. No longer will workers representatives in wage negotiations be able to show in black and white the profits the bosses are making.

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Rhinelanders Follow Stillmans in Reunion, Is Persistent Rumor

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Partial confirmation of rumors that Leonard Kip Rhineland and Alice Jones, his colored bride, are planning a reconciliation, was seen in denials by Mrs. George Jones, Alice's mother.

"The newspapers," she added, "are always finding out something ahead of time and spoiling them."

Homes for Peasants. MOSCOW, Feb. 11.—(Tass.)—In Soviet Russia there are at present 340 "homes for the peasant." Of this number, 11 are central houses, 65 are provincial houses, and 264 are district centers.

ZEIGLER MINERS GIVE BODY BLOW TO PROSECUTION

Witnesses Smash Fox-Cobb Frame-up

(Continued from page 1) especially fought the support Fox and Cobb gave to the company attempt to swindle miners in the coal weighing. Pete Blazin was the check weighman who exposed the swindling of the company and finally refused to attempt to weigh coal when the company ran the cars over the scales so fast that he could not see the indicator.

Witnesses Hit Cobb Lies. Six witnesses saw Henry Corbishley standing on the sidewalk when they left the hall at the time the fight was taking place in which Cobb was damaged. The same applies to Frank Corbishley who is also charged with the murder of Mike Sarovich.

Leonard Wood was head of the army at Gary, Ind., during the last steel strike. He commanded the military power that helped break the strike. But the spirit of struggle still lives and grows among the steel workers.

The steel workers, in common with all American labor, will join with the Filipino workers and peasants in common action, because they will both come to realize that they have a common enemy—American capitalism—that oppresses them both.

The Conviction of John Bruns

By CHARLOTTE ANITA WHITNEY. (By I. L. D. Press Service)

The last conviction under the criminal syndicalism law of California was that of John Bruns in November, 1924, in Lassen county where the Westwood Lumber company reigns supreme.

A special prosecutor, MacCarron, famous for his success in evading the Nevada law and winning a divorce for Mary Pickford, was brought from Reno and the stage was set with the usual witnesses who charge \$250 a day for their perjured testimony.

PULPIT POUNDER AND DIVORCEE IN DRUNKEN PARTY

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 11.—Convicted on a charge of driving an automobile while intoxicated, Rev. John A. Bratton, priest of St. Clements Catholic church, today appealed a fine of \$100 and suspension from driving for six months.

Police testified Rev. Bratton, in company with Mrs. W. S. Kinnan, a divorcee was driving his automobile in a reckless manner and that their investigation revealed him to be drunk.

The priest offered him a bribe of \$50 to "hush" the matter, Policeman H. H. Weir testified, and when this was refused, promised "any amount" if the officer would call at the church the next day.

Judge Henry Martin severely censured the priest, declaring "Things are coming to a pretty pass when men of the cloth drive cars in an intoxicated condition."

"Business" Is Good for Capitalists of America in the Philippine Islands

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

TODAY, Washington announces the glad news cabled half way around the world by Governor General Leonard Wood that American exploitation of the Philippines is showing gratifying increases.

Another Philippine Independence Commission is in Washington urging the liberation of the islands from Wall Street rule. Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine senate, is being rushed across the Pacific as a sort of reserve force, the results secured by the commission already on the job not being satisfactory.

Governor General Wood's cable that Philippine trade is rapidly and profitably increasing will counteract all arguments for the release of the islands to native rule.

Washington sits up and listens intently when it hears that the foreign trade of the Philippines for the 12 months ending Dec. 31, 1925, aggregated \$268,610,038. Thus it passed the quarter billion mark. Of this huge sum \$119,732,833 was imports and \$148,877,205 exports, or a commodity trade balance in favor of the islands of \$29,144,372.

The United States has a near-monopoly of this lucrative trade, enjoying the profits from approximately 60 per cent of the merchandise sent into the Philippines, and 75 per cent of the shipments that left the islands.

Sugar exports during 1925 were the largest in the history of the islands, amounting to 538,192 long tons as compared with 347,718 in 1924.

Manila hemp shipments were valued at \$35,521,646 as against \$29,950,458 last year. Governor General Wood concludes his cable with the statement that, "practically all other staple products showed substantial increases."

It is under these conditions that congress will vote increased power to the governor general, the American strike-breaker, as against the native Philippine legislature. The British Empire for centuries has sent its "governors" into India, Egypt and other subject nations, writhing under the bitter exploitation enforced by the London profiteers.

In the public schools this month, when the revolution of the colonists in 1776 is carefully gone over again, incidental to the "celebration" of George Washington's birthday, nothing will be said of America's oppression this year of the peoples of the Philippines. This will be hidden from the school children who may be called upon when they grow older to make war against the Filipinos waging a braver battle than today for their liberation.

Wood may also succeed temporarily in his duties as an imperialist potentate of Wall Street in the orient. But that does not mean that the liberation struggle of the Filipinos is ended.

The steel workers, in common with all American labor, will join with the Filipino workers and peasants in common action, because they will both come to realize that they have a common enemy—American capitalism—that oppresses them both.

STRIKERS UNITE FORCES AGAINST POLICE ATTACKS

'Strengthen Picket Line' Is Workers' Cry

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

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 11.—"We must fight this attack upon the workers with all our might," said Joe Deak, secretary-treasurer of the United Front Committee of Textile Workers, when he was helped to the platform in Neubauers' Hall two hours after he had been beaten senseless and left on the ground by the police and later carried out of danger by his fellow workers in the picket line that broke thru the police squad and marched in front of the Forstmann & Huffman mill in spite of the precautions taken by that mill to have it remain undisturbed by pickets of Passaic.

Strengthen Picket Lines. "We must strengthen our picket line and make it five thousand if necessary and show the brutal bosses that the workers cannot be mauled and battered without a protest that will compel the police to abandon their vicious assault on innocent men and women," he continued. "I am ready to go out and lead the picket line tomorrow, and no one shall stop us. We must make our union so strong that no power in the country will be able to break it."

Deak had been brutally hit on the head by the heavy club wielded by the police, and had been knocked to the ground where the inhuman cops beat him over the back so severely that he had to be carried away in a half dazed condition. When he was assisted to the platform the crowd broke into loud cheers shouting, "That's the stuff. That's the fellow to stand by."

Rose Hadnagy, mother of three children, was in the same line as Deak and was introduced to the packed house by Organizer Weisbord.

Fight For Better Conditions. "It is an outrage to have the bosses first cut our wages and then have the police cut our heads open," she declared. The entire back of her head was swollen and a deep gash marked the spot where the club had hit her. She too was knocked down and kicked in the abdomen by the cop. "I am not going to give up in this fight," she continued. "I came to America to find civilization and this is what I get. I wish I had never come. They cannot scare me by threatening deportation. This is no country to live in till they do away with the tyranny that now exists here. We must stick together and get our rights and make this country a good place to live in."

Albert Weisbord, organizer, told the strikers amid great enthusiasm that "we must have a bigger picket line than ever. We have had one and two thousand in Garfield and Passaic to pull out the Botany and the Gera mills and the other small mills," he continued, "but now we must double the line. We can have a line tomorrow morning of 4,000 or 5,000. We can have more than that. We can call out all the relatives and friends of the strikers and have them take their children with them and show the police a line of 30,000 to 40,000. We must have mass action and show the bosses that we mean business and that their assault will mean only one thing: greater solidarity and a more thro united front."

Ed Royce of New York told the strikers of the move made by the police under orders of the mayor and the bosses to unite in a concerted fight by giving all the police in all the neighboring municipalities authority to attack and arrest the strikers. "We, too," said Royce, "must unite as they and show them that we have not gone at this blindly, but expect to carry the fight to the finish."

"Do not fear the police," said Ben Lifshitz of New York. "The bosses do not ask whether a worker is a foreigner or not as long as he works for low wages and bad conditions and makes a big profit for the boss. It is only when the worker wants his rights and a decent living that they call him a foreigner and want to deport him or send him to prison."

Important to All Workers

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

The Menace of Opportunism BY MAX BEDACHT. 15 Cents.

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



Indispensable to Communists!

Grand Costume Ball Saturday Night, February 13 at the Annual Bazaar of the International Labor Defense at Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave. ALL NEW YORK WILL BE THERE—YOU TOO! You Must Not Miss This Event of the Season! Prizes Will Be Given to the Best Costumes! ADMISSION 75 CENTS. Saturday Afternoon, at 2 P. M.—Junior Day. Childrens Orchestra—Young Dancers—Revolutionary Tableau Child Action. Admission Afternoon 25c.

# BIMBA TRIAL IS POSTPONED UNTIL FEB. 24

## Thousands Jam Hall to Protest Arrest

(Continued from page 1.)  
tool in the hands of the master class with which to dope the workers.

**Big Business Backs Prosecution.**  
For this "blasphemy" of god and the church he was arrested on a charge of sedition which was later changed to a charge of blasphemy by one of the Lithuanian nationalist organizations. The employing class of Brockton and vicinity is very much interested in this case and the Douglas Shoe company, the Diamond Shoe Co. and a number of other manufacturers and Mayor Harold D. Bent, leading Brockton merchants, members of the Knights of Columbus cardinal O'Connell assembly as well as the clergy and the Lithuanian red-baiters are united to see Bimba sent to jail on this charge. A number of the discredited red-baiters are panhandling among the business men to raise a fund to fight radicalism.

If the employers are successful in their attempt to send Bimba to jail for the violation of this relic of the witch-hunting days of the ancestors of the likes of strikebreaker Coolidge, they believe they will be able to arrest labor union organizers in this state and jail them on frame-up charges of blasphemy. Not only will labor union organizers be framed and arrested on this charge but even prominent scientists such as Luther Burbank had better stay away from Massachusetts. The modernists, who do not want to be so credulous as to believe that Christ was the son of a virgin and the holy ghost will also find themselves on their way to jail if they express their opinions in Massachusetts.

The International Labor Defense is handling the case and are determined to push it to the highest court.

### Jam Hall to Protest Arrest.

Over one thousand workers jammed the Lithuanian Hall to protest against the arrest of Bimba. Bimba in a speech in English told the assembled workers that this was a conspiracy on the part of the tyrannical government of Lithuania to silence workers not only in Lithuania but in other countries who dare to expose the nature of the government. His speech was interrupted at many times with tremendous applause. He read a number of documents in which the tortures that political prisoners were forced to undergo in the prisons of Lithuania were vividly portrayed.

He pointed out that the corrupt clerical officials of the Lithuanian government depend on the sums collected in this country to maintain themselves in power and called upon the workers not to contribute to the support of the Lithuanian clerical government.

Jack McCarthy and Bert Miller of Boston were the other two speakers at this protest meeting.

Only one previous case is known to have been tried under this law and that in the case of Albert Keeland, an editor, who served 60 days in jail after the supreme court had upheld the law but cut his sentence from three months. Keeland acted as his attorney and pointed out that the law conflicted with the federal naturalization laws which permitted Jew, Mohammedan and Gentile to become citizens but did not prevent them from denying each other's gods.

**Workers Back I. L. D.**  
Lithuanian workers all over the country are raising funds to aid the International Labor Defense push this case to the limit and defeat the attempts of the Lithuanian clericals and social-democrats to terrorize workers in other lands.

# Workers and Farmers Organize to Defeat State Cossack Bill

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
WARREN, O., Feb. 11.—The lodges of the building trades in Warren and the iron and steel workers are making a great fight to have the state cossack bill defeated, when it comes up for consideration by the legislature. They have already laid out plans for a campaign among the farmers thru addressing the granges, and co-operative unions of the farmers and the workers committee are planning sending out speakers from the building trades and the steel workers lodges to put the case of the workers before the farmers of Trumbull county.

*A sub a day will help to drive capital away.*

# CAPMAKERS OF BOSTON WIN THEIR STRIKE

## Solidarity of Workers Brings Speedy Victory

By S. J. LEVINE.  
(Special to The Daily Worker)  
BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 11.—The strike of the Boston capmakers, local 7, which started last Tuesday was settled with a tremendous victory for the strikers. All the men have returned to work under the new union agreement.

The main issues upon which the strike was fought were 3 per cent unemployment insurance, payment for legal holidays and security bond, which were part of the old agreement and which the employers wished to abolish this year.

The capmakers' reply was that they will not let the bosses wrest from them any of the conditions that they have previously won and went on strike. They showed wonderful determination in their fight and the bosses soon realized they were out to win and signed the agreement.

The settlement was ratified at an enthusiastic meeting where the agreement was read by organizer J. Miller and the report was unanimously accepted amidst a storm of applause.

### Texas Chief Disdains Labor Pardon Request

TEXARKANA, Tex.—(FP)—"Labor and farmer resolutions don't amount to anything anyhow," practically expresses the attitude of Jim Ferguson, the real governor of Texas, toward the numerous requests made to Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson to pardon Chas. Cline, Jose Rangel and four other workmen and farmers who have been rotting in Texas prisons for 13 years. So the entire group of Mexican freedom fighters are still in the penitentiary though Pres. Calles has offered to receive all of them including Cline into Mexico if released.

The act of the Fergusons in refusing to pardon is held to be a direct affront to the American, Mexican and Pan-American labor movements, all of which have requested by resolution the release of the men. It is hoped by those interested in the early pardoning of Cline, Rangel and their fellow prisoners that labor and farmer organizations will immediately petition Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson, Austin, Tex., for pardons, sending their resolutions to the press for publication, especially to the farmer and labor press of Texas and Oklahoma.

*After that talk with your shopmate—hand him a copy of THE DAILY WORKER. It will help convince him.*

# CANADIAN TORY GOVERNMENT TO HOG-TIE MINERS

## Royal Commission Aids Besco Fight Union

(Continued from page 1)  
coming year they ignored this report absolutely. The president of the district in his annual report recommended that the convention instruct the district officers to negotiate a new wage contract based on paragraph 16 of the royal commission's award. This split the convention in two, with the more progressive miners lining up with the policy committee, the reactionaries with the district officers. Two days were spent over this question—the only question of any importance before the convention.

It could be easily seen that the delegates were strike and strife weary and McLeod, the district president, played on that to get his tory commission's report accepted. Since 1922 the miners of this district have gone thru four strikes, four time have commissions been appointed, royal and the other kind, to deal with wage disputes; four times has this island been flooded with soldiers and special provincial police during this period. Idle time and strikes had left the miners penniless. The district has thousands of dollars of debt with only 27 cents in the treasury as shown by the district secretary's report. On these things McLeod played very effectively.

### Refuse to Sign Contracts.

The policy committee pointed out that the thing to do was to refuse to sign any contract if any reduction was made, but to hold the miners ready against the day when the harbor was full of Besco steamers waiting for coal then smash Besco with a 100% strike. They pointed out to the delegates that to accept the award was to hand over all the functions of the union to some professional accountant whose say-so would determine their wages and who would never once have to appear before the miners to give an account of his actions.

At the end of the second day a roll call vote was taken and reaction voted out with fifty odd votes to forty-six.

An incident rising out of the credential committee's report the first day of the convention ought to be of interest to John L. Lewis. In the year 1923 the miners of Nova Scotia had almost within their grasp the greatest victory that Canadian labor had ever won. The miners had gone on strike in a protest against the government sending soldiers to break a strike of the Besco steel workers. It was a 100% strike, and the ranks of the miners was like a rock. Their officers had been arrested and thrown into a filthy jail, but the miners continued solid as they had been from the first day of battle. In despair the governor general of Canada took a hand in the fight and met the district officer who that day had gotten out on bail. With these district officers he agreed that all soldiers would be withdrawn from Nova Scotia and the miners would return to the mines within a forty-eight hour period, both movements to be commenced at the same hour. It was then that the architect of the miners, John L. Lewis, run the knife in the back of the miners of Nova Scotia, deposed the district officers, had an injunction issued against them, tore the hitherto solid ranks of the miners wide open and imposed on the district his unspeakable provisional officers.

**Unseat Silby Barrett.**  
Well, one of these provisional officers was Silby Barrett. At the following international convention Alex S. McIntyre, the deposed vice-president, was a delegate and Barrett sent long wire to traitor Lewis that McIntyre had worked two days in a bar-room when he was blacklisted because of the actions of the Lewis gang. Lewis got off a lot of bunk in that convention about having to discuss the Nova Scotia case with "a bartender" and had McIntyre unseated. Well, Brother Barrett was convicted of selling rum here and the precedent that poor Sil had established in the McIntyre case was followed to the letter and he was dumped out of the door before the convention was half a day old.

Since the convention closed the district officers have been in conference daily with Besco officials arranging a new wage contract. Just what is taking place behind these doors cannot be learned at this date. But the convention decided that no wage agreement could be signed until it had been submitted to the rank and file to be voted on. The present officers of the district who were all elected to office on the left wing vote, today with but two exceptions are fighting every progressive move and are playing into the hands of the new tory government and killing the miners' union.

**Vote Against Commission Bunk!**  
The wage proposition which these district officers shall submit to the miners after they are thru with Besco will be based on the royal commission award, and if accepted by the men shall be the last vote that the miners of this district will ever have on future wage changes, until the miners smash thru this rotten arrangement which they are being tricked into now.

# Lace Operators' Union of Philadelphia Gives \$100 to Mine Strikers

By a Worker Correspondent  
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—Branch No. 1 of the Amalgamated Lace Operators' Union of America, at its regular monthly meeting voted to donate \$100 to the striking miners. It was the unanimously expressed opinion of the members that President Lewis of the miners and his officers had no business staying at the highest-priced hotels and living in the most luxurious fashion while the rank and file are starving.

### Sailors' Unions Talk Merger.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—(FP)—The Federated Seafarers Union of Canada, with headquarters in Vancouver, has approached the National Sailors and Firemen's Union of Canada and the Federated is the larger union and has been the most aggressive in fighting the low pay and bad conditions aboard Canadian government vessels.

# BELLAIRE COAL MINERS FAVOR GENERAL STRIKE

## "Call Out Maintenance Men," Is Demand

BELLAIRE, Ohio, Feb. 11.—Despite the frantic efforts of the reactionaries in Local No. 1840 of United Mine Workers of America, the miners showed their true spirit and passed a resolution calling on Lewis to withdraw the maintenance men and declaring their readiness to go out on general strike with the hard coal miners.

The meeting had the largest attendance in several months. The progressives took the lead in the fight and the meeting voted 35 for the resolution to 9 against. In the discussion which took at least one hour, most of the miners showed they were for a general strike and that they were fed up with scabbing on their brother in the hard coal fields.

The resolution adopted follows: "Whereas, 158,000 of our brothers have been on strike for more than 5 months, battling against the lowering of their conditions; and "Whereas, the coal operators are trying to take away from the workers one of their most powerful weapons—the strike; and

**Lewis Aid Operators.**  
"Whereas the miners have allowed the coal operators to take advantage of them by permitting the maintenance men to remain on the job; and "Whereas, the operators have broken the Jacksonville agreements, showing that they will break their agreements with us when it suits their interests, therefore we are forced to do the same when it means victory for us; and

**Need Mine Workers' Solidarity.**  
"Whereas solidarity must extend to the workers of the entire industry fighting together against the common enemy;

**Therefore Be It Resolved,** That Local No. 1840 of the U. M. W. A. calls upon President Lewis to call out the maintenance men without further delay; and be it further "Resolved that we call upon President Lewis when making a settlement to see to it that the agreement with the operators expires at the same time as that of the bituminous miners with the soft coal operators; and be it further

**For General Strike.**  
"Resolved that Local No. 1840 declares its willingness to back up this demand to the coal operators by joining the anthracite miners in general strike; and be it further "Resolved that copy of this resolution be sent to President Lewis, the presidents of Districts 1, 7, and 9 and to the press."

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

# SOCIALIST PARTY "RULE OR RUIN" POLICY SPLITS UP BOSTON LABOR ON AID TO ANTHRACITE MINERS

By BERT MILLER.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—The socialist party of Boston has adopted a new policy which tends to split the forces of labor in this city. This dangerous policy has been adopted in reference to a conference for relief for the anthracite miners called here for last Sunday at the American House. The tactics of exclusion, discrimination and splitting up of workers' organizations and groups earnestly interested in raising funds for the striking miners, has aroused a storm of indignation in the Boston labor movement.

**Excludes Many Workers.**  
From the outset of the conference, the socialist party showed that it was bent upon its exclusion policy. Invitations were not sent to the labor movement as a whole, but a picked group of organizations. Representatives were rigorously scrutinized at the door and questioned in a humiliating manner. Visitors and even the press were excluded. The call was not sent to the press until two days before the conference and then to one paper only—The Forward.

Scores of representatives of recognized workers' organizations stood waiting in the lobby for admission until the manager of the hotel ordered them to leave at the request of those in charge of the conference. The DAILY WORKER correspondent was told that the conference was limited strictly to Jewish organizations. Several delegates of the Amalgamated who spoke English left the conference because they could not understand the proceedings. One representative of a very powerful workers' organization for the striking miners, was bluntly refused at the door and was told, "No money today."

### Work Against United Front.

Throughout the conference the high-handed policy of the socialist party prevailed seriously hindering the building up of a united front for the relief which is so badly needed. As soon as the credentials committees had reported, a motion was made to accept without debate, which was railroaded thru. When it came to the election of an executive committee, the socialist party proposed that the chairman should appoint a committee of three to nominate a committee of 15, this insuring a hand-picked committee agreeable to the chair.

# ROUMANIAN BOYARS PLAN NEW MASS TRIALS OF BESSARABIAN PEASANTS BEFORE ELECTIONS

KISHINEV, Bessarabia, Feb. 11.—Official Roumania pretends that the Bessarabian trials are definitely ended with the trial against 500 peasants. In order to cover as far as possible the defeat that the government suffered in the trial, official news has appeared that 46 of the peasants sentenced to one and two years of prison, will be "amnestied."

On the other hand, however, the vice-minister of the interior, Tatarescu, in a speech in parliament described the peasants of Kishinev, who were acquitted by the courts, as the greatest possible criminals.

The representatives of the peasant party answered him pointing out that only one real criminal existed in that trial, the Roumanian system of administration against the national minorities.

In the meantime, quite silently and in secret a new monster trial against 46 peasants is being prepared. The accused are already over two years in prison awaiting their trial. As they have denied their "confessions" to the judge, because they were made under the pressure of brutal tortures, the judge intends to send them back to the Sigurana in order to torture them again.

### As a protest against this new measure,

**A Joint Celebration**  
for  
**THE DAILY WORKER**  
and  
**THE FREIHEIT**  
with a  
**GRAND DANCE**  
in  
**ST. LOUIS, MO.**  
Westminster Hall, 3806 Olive St.  
**Saturday, Feb. 27**  
Tickets in Advance 50 Cents,  
at the Door 75 Cents.

# LABOR DEFENSE AT PITTSBURGH OPENS CAMPAIGN

## Open Vigorous Drive on Sedition Laws

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 11.—The Pittsburgh workers have realized that if the union movement in the Pittsburgh district is to be saved it is time someone took some action. The International Labor Defense is taking advantage of this opportunity and is taking the initiative in starting a vigorous campaign for the repeal of the Anti-Sedition Act of this state.

A call has already been sent out to local unions in this district asking for their endorsement of a call for a conference of delegates from all fraternal, labor and other organizations, to be held March 21, at Walton Hall, 220 Stanwix street, Pittsburgh, Pa. At this conference all arrangements will be made to make this campaign effective.

### Bishop Brown Coming.

Bishop Brown, who is touring the east under the auspices of the International Labor Defense, is expected to be here during the latter part of March. All members of the defense should make every effort to make this affair a success.

### Plan Bazaar.

Something new in the nature of an entertainment will be tried in Pittsburgh. All should watch for the big bazaar which will take place during the month of March. A meeting of delegates from defense branches has been called for Friday evening, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock, at International Socialist Lyceum, 805 James St., N. S., to make the necessary arrangements and all branches should be represented to give suggestions and work out plans. Begin to gather contributions for this affair.

### Aids Arrested Union Members.

The International Labor Defense is fighting the case of E. J. Horacek, member of the machinists' union, whose case was argued for a new trial and it is expected that the decision will soon be rendered whether the court will grant the new trial or not. The International Labor Defense is also defending the case of George Papcun, who was arrested at Republic, for urging miners to join the union and pointing out the need of a labor party in this country. To fight these cases it requires a large amount of money and the International Labor Defense has already sent out subscription lists to its members and sympathizers to raise the required amount. Get busy and collect as much as possible.

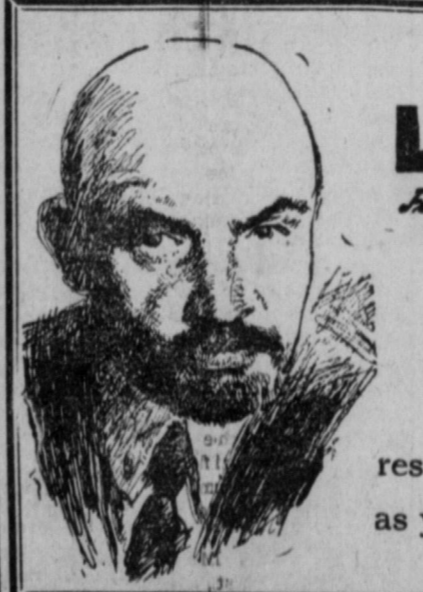
### Free Speech Meetings.

Free speech meetings are being arranged around the Uniontown-Republic territory to test the right of workers having the right to express themselves.

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

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

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RATES—Outside of Chicago: \$5.00 per year; \$3.50 six months; \$2.00 three months.  
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IN CHICAGO!  
**"Icor"-Freiheit MASQUERADE BALL**  
given by the SELF-ADVANCEMENT CLUB  
Division Hall, 2441 W. Division St.  
**Saturday Evening, February 13, 1926**  
SAM KISSIN'S JAZZ BAND DANCING TO 1 A. M.  
TICKETS 50 CENTS.

# Russian Communist Party Congress Discusses Activities in Comintern

(International Press Correspondence.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 31.—(By Mail)—Following the report of Gregory Zinoviev, president of the Communist International, on the activities of the delegation of the Russian Communist Party in the executive committee of the Comintern, the discussion was started by Com. Shumsky.

"The Communist International," declared Comrade Shumsky is experiencing at the present moment exactly the same epoch as the Russian party experienced after the revolution in 1905. In support the speaker quoted as examples the danger of liquidation in the stabilization, the attitude of the Gompers trade unions in America, etc.

Nevertheless the mass movement is not adapted to the stabilization. The chief danger comes from the left digressions in the German and Polish parties. The policy in the leadership of the Comintern is in general correct. Mistakes, however, exist. The decisions of the fifth congress in relation to national policy were not carried out. In consequence of the crisis the German party lost in influence. The Polish party also lost in influence in consequence of a careless leadership. The speaker demanded a firm basis in the Russian party for the leadership of the Comintern.

THE next speaker, Scripnik, declared that the Russian Communist Party did not take sufficient part in the activity of the executive of the Comintern. A more lively participation of the polit bureau and the central committee of the Russian Communist Party in the activity of the executive is necessary. This, however, should not mean that the role and the participation of the representatives of the brother parties should be diminished. It is not sufficient when simply the presidium and the enlarged plenum work. A systematic activity of the executive is necessary. (Interruption: "Correct!")

The representatives of the brother parties should remain longer in Moscow and take a more active part in the work of the executive. The speaker referred to the bad leadership in connection with the national question, the national contradictions were not utilized. This referred chiefly to the Balkans, France and Czechoslovakia. The speaker recognized that great work was done in the executive, nevertheless the mistakes make themselves perfectly clear.

THE next speaker, Riasanov, declared that the leading group of the German party, which suffered a defeat in 1923, had made great mistakes. The sudden alteration in the party leadership, however, represented an intensification of these mistakes. Individual fighting groups in the other parties would utilize the events in the Russian Communist Party. The speaker declared that the activity of the Comintern must be completely approved, at the same time, however, the mistakes which had been made, must not be covered up.

The speaker stressed in particular the necessity of working out the party program of the Russian Communist Party and the program of the Comintern. The theoretical questions which will crop up in this are of extreme importance. The program of the Russian Communist Party is still based upon war Communism.

It was the duty of the Russian section to sum up collectively the experiences of the last years. The speaker proposed the formation of a commission for this purpose.

AFTER Riasanov spoke Manuilsky. He treated first of all the question of how for the discussion at the party congress could reflect itself in our young brother parties. In agreement with the central committee of our party and with the leading organs of the Comintern we considered it previously not necessary to draw our brother parties into our differences of opinion. It is, however, now clear that this discussion will penetrate into Europe thru a hundred channels. We learn that the German ultra-left supported by the attitude of the Leninist delegation, are beginning to bombard the central committee of the German Communist Party.

The speaker declared that one might mention many mistakes of the Comintern, but the first and greatest mistake was that which was made by the appearance of Zinoviev, the chairman of the executive committee of the Communist International with a co-speech.

Our difficulties in the Comintern in connection with the discussion will have six directions. The first difficulty is as follows: Previously the delegation of the Russian Communist Party in the Comintern was absolutely

## RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY ADOPTS STAND ON WORK IN THE COMINTERN

(International Press Correspondence.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 31.—(By Mail).—At today's session of the Fourteenth Congress of the Russian Communist Party, a resolution was adopted on the activity of the Russian delegation in the executive committee of the Communist International, with 94 abstentions, as follows:

1. The party congress ratifies on the whole the activity of the Russian Communist Party delegation in the executive committee of the Communist International.
2. The party congress records the fact that the Russian Communist Party delegation assisted in the settlement of the dangerous digressions which cropped up in the various brother parties, for instance in the Czechoslovakian, German, Polish parties, etc., in consequence of the partial stabilization of Western capitalism.
3. The party congress instructs the Russian Communist Party delegation to continue this struggle in the brother parties against the right and left digressions from the correct Marxist policy; also in the future.
4. The party congress instructs the Russian Communist Party delegation to strengthen the struggle for the unity of the trade unions and also the struggle for the winning of the broad masses of the non-party and social-democratic workers.
5. The party congress instructs the Russian Communist Party delegation to strive for the strengthening of the Comintern apparatus and in this connection to pursue a policy calculated to strengthen the influence of the other Communist parties in the leadership of the Comintern.

united upon all the basic question of policy and tactics.

Such important questions were, the question of unity with the English trade unions, and the question of the struggle against the ultra-left digressions in the German and Polish parties. The speaker declared that in his opinion after the speech of Zinoviev which differed from the attitude of Zinoviev in the Russian question, differences of opinion in the Comintern will be avoided. But our united attitude previously was not accidental. Our Comintern policy was closely connected with our internal policy.

The tactic of the united front with the peasantry in Russia had its counterpart of the tactic of the united front in the West as a means for conquering the masses thru the Communist parties. This Comintern policy, just as the internal policy, demands a systematic and firm policy for months and years. This task is above all in connection with the trade unions where we are extremely weak.

The application of this tactic, however, produces a very great danger, for in the period of stabilization, without doubt attempts will be made to re-establish the ideology and tactics of the right. After the epoch of the right crisis we were successful in crushing the right group. These groups have now support points: Brandier in Germany, Loriot in France, etc.

A sharp and decisive struggle must be carried on against these groups. But our most difficult illness of the moment is the incapacity of our young Communist parties to apply the united front tactics.

The needs of the growing mass movement, for we have without doubt passed the deepest point of world reaction, come into collision with the incapacity of our young sections to capture the masses. Upon this basis we have had crises in Poland, Germany and France. The speaker feared that the differences of opinion between the opposition and the majority at the party congress might lead to the formation of a special line inside the Comintern.

Theoretically one can already foresee the differences of opinion in the question of estimating the significance of the radicalization in the British working class movement, in the question of estimating the tactic of the proletarian united front, in the question of the deviations and dangers which threaten us upon the way to the conquest of the masses.

The second difficulty consists in the possibility that this discussion and the attitude of the opposition may galvanize the ultra-left digressions upon a European scale and particularly in Germany into new life. We have completely smashed Scholem and Ruth Fischer, but there are groups in Germany which take their places.

ALTHOUGH Maslov completely compromised himself in his processes and showed by his methods of defense before the bourgeois court that we had to deal not with a tried revolutionary, but in a certain sense with a hanger-on, altho the Maslov group is now so compromised that the Communist masses abandon it, other people are raising the ultra-left standard. The four points of the ultra-left ideology in Germany are:

1. That the German party as a purely workers party according to its composition, is different to the Russian party on account of the peasant element in the latter.

2. That the policy of the German Communist Party is determined only by the interests of the proletariat, whilst the policy of the Russian Communist Party is dictated by the interests of the workers' and peasants' republic.

3. That the Comintern is an instrument of Soviet policy as Professor Korsch declared who not long ago spoke of a "red imperialism."

4. The fourth point of the ultra-left ideology is that Leninism does not preserve the Communist Party from degeneration.

The speaker addressed to the opposition the question: Did they not think that their attitude would assist to a certain extent the ultra-left digression? The third difficulty consists in the possibility of the coming to life of the right fractions. The party congress must declare clearly and firmly that both the right and ultra-left digressions in the West will receive an energetic opposition. (Applause.)

The fourth difficulty consists in the fact that up to the present the international social-democracy has utilized all the failures of our economic reconstruction to frighten off broad masses of the working class from Communism. It is now attempting to present our successes as a future to capitalism in answer to the enthusiasm of the European proletariat which expressed itself in the sending of workers' delegations.

This discussion can supply the social-democrats with new weapons. The fifth difficulty consists in the fact that we are now attempting to create a collective leadership in the European Communist Parties. Our comrades in struggling for the leadership can utilize the Russian difference of opinion. Sixthly, the significance and authority of the Russian Communist Party in the Comintern may fall. Objectively this would mean a growth of the influence of the European parties. This is in certain connections a certain advantage.

In conclusion the speaker argued against the Ukrainian delegation which criticized the policy of the Comintern in the question of the German Communist Party. He proved that this criticism was incorrect. As early as the Frankfurt party congress we struggled against the transition of the leadership into the hands of Maslov and Ruth Fischer. The task of the Comintern is to take the peculiarities in the development of the European Communist Parties into consideration.

In the West we have two sections in the membership: On the one hand is the section recruited from the social-democracy. The right digressions and crises come from this section. The second stratum is the younger workers' generation without any social-democratic tradition, but also without any political schooling. The chief task of the Comintern is to synthesize these two strata.

AFTER Manuilsky Lomnadshe spoke. The speaker declared that the party congress must approve of the policy of the delegation of the Russian Communist Party of the Comintern because this policy was correct in all basic questions. Certain mistakes of the executive committee of the Communist International in connection with the German Communist Party were only present in questions of detail. The opinion that the leadership of Ruth Fischer and Maslov should have been prevented in 1924 was incorrect, but the crises which ripened in the summer of 1923 might perhaps have been settled somewhat earlier.

A mistake was made in making too large concessions to the German Communist Party at the last enlarged plenum of the executive committee of the Communist International by mildering under the pressure of the German delegation the demands for the normalization of the party life in Germany in the theses upon Bolshevization.

The speaker declared that the present mistake was that Zinoviev did not separate himself sharply enough from Ruth Fischer and Maslov. The speaker then dealt with what had happened

recently with such leaders as Maslov and Ruth Fischer. Maslov was condemned in October by the German party conference on account of his shameful attitude before the court.

The resolution of the party conference declared that up to that time no political process in which Communists took part had proceeded so ingloriously for the Communist Party as the Maslov process. No Communist could abandon the defense of the party program, the party policy and the party tactics as Maslov had done. With regard to Ruth Fischer, her policy both before and after the open letter of the Comintern was the policy of double bookkeeping. The speaker then dealt with the situation of the Communist Parties in Germany, Italy and Poland. The crises in these parties are connected with each other. Whilst the Communist Parties in Czechoslovakia, Holland, Sweden and Norway are experiencing a period of struggle against right opportunism, in the most important sections of the Comintern we have a strengthening of the left digressions. In the opinion of the speaker the struggle in the Russian party would certainly strengthen the ultra-left digressions and a further development of the struggle would result in a still further strengthening of these digressions. The Comintern had previously succeeded in overcoming the left digressions in Italy, Poland and Germany, digressions which almost led the parties to a catastrophe, but these dangers can arise once again if the discussion is carried into the Comintern. For this reason the Russian Communist Party must separate itself definitely from the ultra-left and the right who are seeking to utilize the present discussion for their own ends.

The last speaker in the discussion, Schmidt, stressed two mistakes in the work of the Comintern:

1. The underestimation of the significance of the united front movement and.
2. The insufficient practical leadership of the work carried out by the individual sections of the Comintern. The underestimation of the slogan for the united front expressed itself particularly in countries like Norway, Sweden, Finland and Denmark.

In Holland also the Comintern must work harder in order to urge the Dutch Communist Party to fight for the real unity of the working class which can only be achieved thru the trade union movement. In a number of other countries, for instance Czechoslovakia, the slogan of the united front is not being carried out with sufficient energy.

In the question of the leadership in the practical work carried out by the individual Communist Parties, the speaker declared that the Russian delegation and the Comintern had in this connection a correct general line, but that the Communist Parties of the West and their leaderships very often showed a lack of independence and initiative and waited very often in the smallest questions for directives from here.

This mistake in the work of the Comintern, in particular the present one, must be corrected, because the present discussion can find its reflection in the brother parties. For this reason our delegation to the Comintern must be instructed by the party congress to abolish both of the mistakes mentioned. With regard to the slogan of the united front thru the trade unions, in this connection scepticism must be fought. The extent to which our Communist parties succeed in becoming real mass parties will depend to a great extent upon the correct carrying thru of this slogan.

ZINOVIEV then closed the discussion. In a short speech he declared that he did not understand what Lomnadshe meant when he demanded that he, Zinoviev, should definitely separate himself from Maslov. With regard to the regret expressed by several speakers in the debate that the discussion would be carried into the Comintern, he could only say that even before the party congress this discussion had penetrated into the European press.

Zinoviev stressed that he was convinced that the decisions of the party congress were predetermined also for the future leadership of the Comintern. Zinoviev declared that on his part no single attempt had been made to take the discussion in the Russian Communist Party into the Comintern. One must remember that all the discussion articles in the Pravda are also read abroad (Interruption: And also the provocative articles in the Leninist Pravda!) Zinoviev protested against the suggestion that the Leninist comrades were ultra-left. The minority will naturally subordinate itself, but the minority will defend its opinions before the party congress. Naturally the discussion in the Russian Communist Party means difficulties for the Comintern, but all of us will help the Comintern according to our forces to perform the work which lies before it. (Applause of the Leninist delegation.)

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

## DETROIT NUCLEI IN AUTO PLANTS SHOW ACTIVITY

### Abern Addresses Recruiting Meeting

DETROIT, Feb. 11.—The shop nuclei, consisting of three shop nuclei in a large automobile plant, held a successful recruiting meeting Sunday, Feb. 7. Comrade Abern, member of the C. E. C., delivered a very interesting and educational talk on shop nucleus organization and its practical work. He gave an outline how the shop nuclei work can be made more effective thru a properly organized executive committee. Great stress was laid on the workers press correspondence, the need of workers writing for their shop papers and how the members can easily be trained to write about the shop conditions and the struggles to gain better conditions. He also dealt with the matter of a Shop Bulletin, I. L. D. work, urging a shop I. L. D. branch, laid plans for increasing DAILY WORKER subs, distribution, the trade unions campaigns of the party, the various party campaign. Comrade Abern's speech was well received; it gave new life to some of the members who have been indifferent towards the shop nucleus work. A number of members were transferred to the nuclei and six new members were brought in thru the activities of the comrades in the shop and the well presented speech by Comrade Abern. At this meeting \$35.00 was raised towards financing the shop paper and other shop campaigns that will confront the nuclei in the future. 175 party members were present.

The nuclei executive committee is calling together the executive committees of the three shop nuclei to reorganize into a more effective and functioning committee and to discuss the questions brought out by Comrade Abern. Due to the increase of members in Nucleus No. 1 and 2, it necessitates a new program. All comrades who are members of the executive committee of Shop Nucleus No. 1, 2 and 8 must attend the committee meeting Sunday Feb. 14 at 12 Noon, at the House of the Masses.

By Shop Nucleus Organizer.

## CAPITAL CLASS BEGINS SECOND 8-WEEK COURSE

### Questions for Next Monday Evening

The Monday night class in the first volume of Marx's Capital at the Chicago Workers' School began its second semester last Monday evening, with a good attendance.

The lesson for next Monday night includes pages 154 to 173 and the footnote by Frederick Engels on pages 159-160 must be read in order to get the answer to some of the questions. The questions are as follows:

- 1—Under what condition does money acquire to the full extent the form of human labor in the abstract?
  - 2—What constituted the fallacy in the late William Jennings Bryan's "16 to 1" free-silver agitation? (Bryan advocated free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 silver dollars to one gold dollar.)
  - 3—What is the difference between the circulation of money as capital and its circulation as mere money?
  - 4—What is the difference in practical results of the formulas C-M-C and M-C-M?
  - 5—What is the difference between a hoard and capital?
- Comrade H. M. Wicks was the instructor last Monday and will direct the class again the coming Monday.

## Grand Rapids to Hold Labor Defense Rally

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—A splendid entertainment, the net proceeds of which will go to the International Labor Defense, has been arranged by the Finnish section of the Grand Rapids I. L. D. for Saturday evening, Feb. 13, at 8 p. m. at the Finnish Hall 5th and Davis St.

Eugene Bechtold, the speaker for this occasion, will deal in his talk with the aims and accomplishments of the International Labor Defense.

## Siskind to Lecture in Brooklyn Sunday Night

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—George Siskind will lecture on "The Industrial Situation in the United States" on Sunday evening, Feb. 14, at 8 p. m., at 1844 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn.

## Women's Day Celebration in Chicago

SATURDAY EVE., MARCH 6 at NORTHWEST HALL Cor. North and Western Aves. (3rd floor.) All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange other affairs on that day.

## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE



THE YOUNG WORKER! FOUR YEARS OLD!

## PLAN CELEBRATIONS FOR FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF YOUNG WORKER

The National Executive Committee of the Young Workers (Communist) League has set aside March 7, 1926, as the day for celebrating the fourth anniversary of the existence of the Young Worker.

The Young Worker was born as an instrument of struggle. It is the struggling weapon in the hands of the fighting young workers and Communists of this country for their actions in the shops, factories, trade unions, etc. Within our own organization the Young Worker has had to put up a steady struggle for its own existence.

The fourth anniversary is the fourth round in the battle for the preservation of the life of the paper. Already it has been forced to make a temporary retreat back to a semi-monthly. Now it is not only fighting for its forward march to a weekly again, but at this moment is fighting for its existence even as a semi-monthly.

This can mean only one thing to our comrades and to our young worker readers. The fourth anniversary of our "collective organizer, agitator and propagandist," the Young Worker, must be celebrated with Young Worker life-saver affairs being arranged thruout the country.

Young workers! Young Communists of the Young Workers (Communist) League! This is a call for the rallying of our full strength behind our official spokesman. All our talents, organizational ability, revolutionary experience must be concentrated in one direction during March 7: preservation of the Young Worker.

Start now to make arrangements for your affairs. Secure your hall. Arrange your program. Send in reports of your arrangements.

## With the Young Workers (Communist) League

## FIVE TOWNS LINED UP BEHIND YOUNG WORKERS CONFERENCE

### "More to Follow," Says Organizer for Conference

WHEELING, W. Va.—I went a little out of my territory in my work of helping to organize for the East Ohio young workers' conference. I crossed the river to "Little Siberia" as the state of West Virginia is known to the workers. The name, no doubt, comes from the cossack methods of the military in their intervention in labor disputes here. The thing which drew me here was my hearing that there are about 125 young workers on strike.

Wheeling is completely controlled by the Wheeling Steel corporation, a subsidiary of the United States steel trust. You can see here and smell the steel trust wherever you go in Wheeling and vicinity. Perhaps there is no other place in this country where young workers are exploited to the extent that they are in West Virginia.

The young strikers referred to are those who went out against the ten per cent reduction in wages in the Imperial Glass company of Bellaire, Ohio. This work was particularly dangerous. One young worker told me: "Your eyes are soon ruined in the glass works and you have to work in water, with gas all about you. It was much better that we go out and even starve than work for such wages." The militant stand of the young workers, however, was frustrated because of the large army of unemployed workers there in this entire vicinity.

Take the Wheeling Can company, which is also part of the Wheeling Steel corporation, as an example. Here you find about three hundred workers employed, most of whom are young boys and girls. The girls are running punch presses for twenty-five to thirty-one cents an hour. You find young boys and girls getting from thirty to thirty-six cents per hour. Not only that, but they are forced to work nights without receiving any special compensation. Should they refuse to work this overtime they are immediately fired. You find them rushed and bullied. The chief bully of this joint is a guy named Humphreys, whose brother is the general manager of the Wheeling Steel corporation. He is well known for his slave driving and bullying among the young workers.

It is in an atmosphere of this kind that the basis is being laid for the big mass young workers' conference in Bellaire, Ohio, on February 28. Already conference arrangements committees have been organized in Bellaire, Shadyside, Yorkville and Powhatan Point.

Tomorrow a meeting will be held of the locked-out young glass workers of Bellaire. It is almost positive that this group will line up for the conference. Some of the localities have already elected their delegates. The full support of the entire labor movement of East Ohio and vicinity is needed in order to put across this conference.

## N. E. C. Makes Preliminary Decisions on United Front Campaign

The N. E. C. decided that among the immediate measures which must be undertaken for our united front campaign will be the following:

1. All D. E. C.'s of the league shall form a special committee to be in charge of this work.
2. The agitprop shall prepare a special thesis explaining the meaning of the united front, and its special application in this campaign.
3. Articles shall be written for the party and league press on the united front, (1) explaining the necessity of and means of organizing it and (2) explaining to the masses the necessity of the united front, etc.
4. Specific open letters will be issued to specific youth organizations.
5. The D. E. C.'s shall gather a list of all available youth organizations for this conference and the nuclei shall be instructed to begin the agitation for the conference in the various shops and factories.
6. The league shall publish two pamphlets during this period: (1) a contrast of the conditions of the Russian and American youth, (2) a pamphlet on militarism, the menace of new wars and the youth.
7. When sufficient interest has been aroused, a local non-partisan committee shall call a conference of youth organizations and delegates from shop meetings, which will organize local united front committees, arrange for meetings, etc.
8. When possible, Trumbull shall tour for the united front committee to speak before local committees and mass meetings.

The First Prize Winner. WEST VIRGINIA COURTS AGAINST UNION WORKERS Help National Woolen Mills Go Open-Shop

By a Worker Correspondent PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 11.—The supreme court of West Virginia, sitting at Charleston, upheld the right of the National Woolen Mills of Parkersburg to an injunction against Local No. 350, Journeymen Tailors' Union, thus affirming the action of the Wood county circuit court in overruling the union's demurrer to the injunction granted by the lower court. Once more the workers of West Virginia are shown the uselessness of appealing to capitalist courts to uphold any constitutional rights which they are foolish enough to think they have, in a fight with their bosses.

Open Shop Drive. The war made on the local union by the National Woolen Mill is a part of that great wave of open shopism that is sweeping the country under our open shop government. The DAILY WORKER has on many occasions given publicity to the brave fight made by the rank and file of this union in this long drawn out contest, but a brief resume of the case will not be out of place here, to show the odds under which they have labored to uphold the principles of unionism.

Union Heads Write in Jokers. On September 16, 1924, the National Woolen Mills signed a contract with the local Journeymen Tailors' Union to run their shops on a union basis, except in case the following contingencies would arise: insolvency, bankruptcy, receivership or liquidation of the company. Four months after signing this contract while the business of the company was apparently running along normally, the union was notified by the management of the mills that the mills would be run on an open shop basis and any members wishing to keep employment should apply to the firm as individuals.

A few weeks after the lockout at a meeting of the stockholders the officials assured the stockholders that all was serene and they had instituted a new working condition in the mills. It would seem that in asking for an injunction a few weeks after the lockout, to prevent the peaceful picketing of the mills by the union members, the managers of the mills must have thought it necessary to mention this clause in the contract and use it for a lever to get the injunction (the it was absolutely unnecessary in our courts here), and yet it did not come to light for a year after.

Officials Bungle Strike. That there has been some bungling among the leaders of the union in this is apparent in their permitting the National Woolen Mills to thus shamelessly break their contract with the union, without at least trying to make them show whether the contingency they claim had arisen and this at least let the stockholders in on the inner workings of the directorate.

That no such a crisis has arisen is shown by the fact that over a year has elapsed and in spite of the fight put up by the rank and file of the union the mills are still working full time and training workers for carrying on the shop work. The union members, 153 are still, with the exception of four who weakened, holding out against great odds but with the right kind of leadership they would have won victory long ago.



Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

How Brotherhood Leaders Betray the Workers

The Third Prize Winner. By a Worker Correspondent

The propagandist sheet commonly known as Labor, a weekly paper used by the Brotherhood leaders,—rather misleaders,—to keep the railroad workers in ignorance, carries an editorial in its February 6 issue which discloses that young Rockefeller is the largest and most influential stockholder in the Western Maryland Railroad and that the Rockefeller Consolidated Coal company is the Western Maryland's best customer.

The Locomotive Engineers and Firemen are out on strike on the Western Maryland and have been out since October 15, of last year. The above referred to editorial, unintentionally, furnishes another illustration of the imbecility or downright betrayal of the bureaucrats who pose as "grand chiefs" of the 16 craft unions into which the railroad workers are divided.

Few Strike, Rest Scab. Here we have the spectacle of seeing two of the 16 railroad crafts—compelled to strike alone—whilst the other 14 crafts are kept at work assisting the most gigantic combination of organized capital in the world, the

Standard Oil, to defeat the two crafts on strike. What chance have two crafts to tie up a railroad nowadays when they are pitted against the present interlocked ownership of the nation's industries, and especially when 14 of the other crafts are permitted to remain at work to keep the wheels turning, which the two struggling crafts are trying to stop?

The Western Maryland situation is merely a sample of the bankrupt and self-seeking leadership of the railroad unions. The ridiculous high salaries of the officials has entirely separated them from the rank and file. Their political and economic interests are more closely related to the capitalists than to the workers. For instance, amalgamation would be very beneficial to the railroad workers for many reasons, but it would be very destructive to the craft officials who, like President Robertson gets \$12,000 a year and who is furnished with a \$10,000 a year assistant.

Fakers Peddle Votes. These overpaid fakers oppose a labor party for the same reasons. They enjoy to peddle the workers' votes wherever they see fit. It gives them favor with the politicians who want

to be senators and congressmen or get some other office, and it helps to keep the workers divided and ignorant, because there is nothing a bureaucrat fears more than the growing intelligence and consciousness of the masses.

The incompetency and treachery displayed by the Brotherhood leaders in the Western Maryland strike, is but a sample of the policy they have pursued since 1913, when they started a strike of engineers and firemen on the Bangor and Aroostook railroad and permitted it to drag along for 12 years until Jan. 1, 1925, when it was simply called off. Figuring, we presume, that the men had forgotten all about it by that time.

Another strike of the same crafts was called on the Alabama and Atlantic March 5, 1921, and is still in effect. Another on the Virginia Ry., effective Nov. 8, 1923, still in effect.

Split Workers' Forces. These misleaders don't mind having a small portion of their membership slaughtered off occasionally in these

futile strikes in order to make the members believe that they are fighting when necessary. But they are very cautious when their whole meal ticket is at stake as it was on Oct. 29, 1921 when the leaders of the five transportation Brotherhoods took a 12 1/2 per cent wage cut rather than to risk a battle with the well organized employers. This explains why they did not risk a battle with five national organizations behind them but are perfectly willing to let two crafts go it alone on a small road like the Virginia and the Western Maryland.

Thus we have a long string of defeats, including the smashing of the shop crafts, attributable to these traitors at the head of the railroad unions. These defeats could have just as well been victories, had the railroad workers been properly led instead of misled. These leaders and their "kept" press are doing everything they can to discourage the proper organization on both the political and industrial field, because it is to their interest, like all privileged classes, to maintain things as they are.

Need Militant Rank and File. When the rank and file will become

sufficiently informed of the tremendous loss they are incurring thru needless lost strikes, wage cuts, political defeats and persecution, caused by the high salaried misleaders in office, who prevent the workers from properly organizing for their own benefit and protection against the exploiting class, they will pitch these Judas betrayers of labor from their fat positions to the political dung heap, and elect in their places workers who stand for amalgamation, a real class labor party, with salaries equal to the wages paid to skilled workers in the ranks, men who are capable of taking the lead in organizing the unorganized millions in American industries instead of going around the country making red baiting speeches and lobbying with the railroad officials to put over the so-called "Railway Labor Act," a peace pact between the railroad officials, headed by Atterbury of the notorious Pennsylvania, and the \$12,000 a year labor leaders.

In the meantime Wall Street and Standard Oil will continue to smash the railroad unions with the mutual consent of the railroads and labor officials.

THE WINNERS!

THIS week the first prize again goes to West Virginia. While President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, is urging higher salaries for the judges, our West Virginia worker correspondent tells how the judges treat the workers in that state. He gets a valuable fountain pen.

The second prize goes to H. J. Powell, across the line in old Virginia. We haven't been able to enlist many worker correspondents in the South. This story gives an idea of conditions confronting labor in Dixie. This writer gets a copy of Karl Marx's "Capital," Vol No. 1. The third prize goes to a worker correspondent on the railroads, who writes about a very timely subject. He gets the book, "Lenin on Organization."

The prizes for next week are as follows:

Win a Prize Next Week! Send in a story—make it short, give the facts, and a prize will be yours!

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

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

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

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

Полетъ БУНА Устная газета-журнал Чикагского отдела газ. "НОВЫЙ МИР"

The living newspaper of the Chicago worker correspondents of the Novy Mir is getting a firm foothold among the Russian masses here. The fact that it is being attacked by the local and New York counter revolutionary Russian press adds to its popularity among the Russian workers. The Prolet-Tribune, as the living newspaper is called, has its "trade-mark," or official name, which is reproduced above. It is used in advertising the paper, on the circulars, announcements, etc. The name is becoming more and more popular drawing new members to the worker correspondents group.

The next, fifth issue of the paper will be devoted to the Novy Mir anniversary which comes on February 20. It will be out at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., Saturday, Feb. 20, at 8 p. m. Admission 25 cents.

MISERABLE WAGES OF WOOLWORTH STORES LEAD GIRLS TO VICE

By a Worker Correspondent WARREN, Ohio, Feb. 11—When the police raided the Savoy Hotel here last Saturday night they uncovered one of those sores which is known to every Communist, for they discovered that this house of assignment was frequented by girls from the five and ten cent stores of the millionaire Woolworth, and eking out a part of their miserable existence, by selling their bodies, to make up for the soul destroying small wages paid them in these stores. The writer approached some of the girls and asked them about the wage they received but he could not get the information. One of them said to the other, "I do not believe we are allowed to tell are we," so that they are not only forced to sell their bodies but they are forced by the management to refuse to give information about their wages.

NEW CRIPPLES MADE EVERY DAY IN STEEL PLANT IN YOUNGSTOWN

By a Worker Correspondent WARREN, Ohio, Feb. 11—The Youngstown Pressed Steel company of Warren is one of the plants here which is making cripples every day and it is no uncommon sight to see the workers of the plant walking the streets with their hands bandaged-up due to the loss of a finger or fingers. The other day one of workers had all the fingers of both hands taken off in one of the presses in the plant. The management says to the workers "safety first," but that only applies to the machines, and not to the labor fodder which tends the machines. Machines cost money. Workers are plentiful.

While Opera House Costume Makers Strike Union Musicians Scab

By a Worker Correspondent NEW YORK, Feb. 11—The Metropolitan Opera House employs workers of different trades—musicians, carpenters, tailors and others. They all belong to the same union—the American Federation of Labor, but to different locals, and when one local goes on strike, the other workers working in the same place are allowed to stay on their jobs only because they belong to different locals. Now the tailors of the Metropolitan Opera House went on strike in the beginning of the season. They appealed to President Green when he attended the International Ladies' Garment Workers' convention, to call a general strike in the Metropolitan and he ordered the district organizer Fraina to do so. But Fraina failed to fulfill this order. He evidently hates to antagonize the Metropolitan corporation and the Fifth Avenue ladies. So the strikers are picketing outside the house while the union musicians are scabbing inside.

The workers of all trades should learn two lessons: first, that the form of organization as it exists now is of little use to them. And second—that the fake leaders use this form of organization against the interests of the workers and in the interests of the bosses. They must change the form of organization and get rid of the labor fakers. They must be organized according to industries; all the workers of the Metropolitan Opera House and of other theaters should belong to one union no matter what trade or profession. If the mu-

BREAK THE SHACKLES—SPEAK!



Fight—write—speak of conditions and wages! Tell how and why you are bound and gagged.

Be a worker correspondent. It pays for the workers. It hurts the bosses.

Your pen must be stronger than the hired pen of the boss.

LEFT WING IN LABOR LYCEUM WINS VICTORY

Elect Majority of the Board of Directors

By a Worker Correspondent MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 11.—The left wing in the Labor Lyceum here scored a decisive victory in the annual shareholders meeting by electing a majority of three on the board of directors. The other officials remain the same. This was the third meeting called for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, the others having been broken off by the right wing when it appeared they were going to lose out. The Forward group packed the Labor Lyceum auditorium with inactive and out-of-town members but their maneuver was futile.

Forward Agent is Busy. At the first meeting, which was held Jan. 24, D. Shier, the agent of the Forward in this city, convinced he could not win the presidency, illegally adjourned the gathering before the question of the election of officers had been reached. This was done against the wishes of the shareholders. At a subsequent meeting he succeeded in having a "nominations committee" chosen which would virtually dictate the selection of officers. The left wing fought for the regular method of elections provided in the constitution and bylaws of the association.

Left Wing Opportunity. The fact that the Forward group was able to achieve a partial success in their obstructionist tactics makes it necessary for the left wing to organize their forces more thoroughly. The Labor Lyceum must be made a real social and cultural center for the Jewish working class of the north side. For this reason it is necessary to draw the unorganized workers into the groups which are meeting at the Lyceum hall.

Efforts will be made to bring the children into contact with the radical movement. This is the task of the left wing, a task which could not be carried out so long as the Forward dominated the organization. The board of directors is a step towards the elimination of the anti-labor influence of the Forward on the Lyceum.

Russian Branch to Give Affair

By a Worker Correspondent 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.

Worker Correspondence By William F. Dunne. What? Where? Why? When? HOW? All these questions on the subject of proletarian journalism are answered in this booklet. It is the first, most essential instruction to workers on how to develop a new phase of proletarian activity. Get a copy—read it—write! No. 4 in the Little Red Library 10c The Daily Worker Pub. Co. 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

"Government of the People, by the People, and for the People," in Virginia

The Second Prize Winner. By H. J. POWELL (Worker Correspondent)

TO those workers who are naive enough to believe that governments are institutions above and outside class interests a review of recent political events in Virginia may be illuminating.

Children Retain Freedom of Exploitation.

A FEW weeks ago, the Virginia legislature met. Practically the first act of this "august" body was to reject the proposed child labor amendment to the federal constitution by a practically unanimous vote. The representatives of the city and country exploiters joined hands enthusiastically to preserve the inalienable right of children in this state to stunt their mental and physical growth in the tobacco fields and factories. The next attack was made on the

Negroes. So much did the pure southern slavocracy wreak its lust on Negro slaves, that now their descendants require Jesuit ability to tell which race is which. Fittingly, brot forward by a local aggregation of mental misfits known as the Anglo-Saxon Club, a bill on "racial integrity" was presented to the legislature by a pseudo-ethnologist and a crack-brained musician, prohibiting intermarriage between whites and those with the slightest discoverable trace of Negro blood.

"Racial registration" is also part of this plan. The object is obvious—to further fan the already existing flames of race hatred between the white and black workers, to the ultimate disadvantage of both. Bills for God's Benefit. HAVING sacrificed the workers' children to Moloch, and the "non-Nordics" to Thor, the eminent legislators next turned their attention to Jehovah. Numerous anti-evolution, compulsory bible readings in school, anti-Sunday fishing, Sunday "blue

laws," etc., have been proposed. So ridiculous are most of them that even this assembly of mental zeros will hardly dare seriously consider them. In Richmond, Va. alone one-sixth of the working class is unemployed. Thousands of child slaves are crowded into dusty tobacco factories all day long. The streets in the Negro quarters, inhabited 90 per cent by workers, in many cases can not be distinguished from alleys. Their "homes" would not be used by any scientific stock raiser to house swine. Nor are the conditions of the unskilled and semiskilled white workers much better. Of all this, the Virginia legislature is seemingly as oblivious as if all these conditions prevailed on a distant planet. So much for the legislature. Yesterday, with an imposing military display, Harry Floyd Byrd was inaugurated governor. The first act of this wealthy "farmer" was to raise the working hours of all the state employees to eight per day and to request a report from all executives as to how

they could reduce their forces. This act is hailed with joy by all the organs of the bosses, not so much because of the step itself, but because of its general implications as regards the whole working class. In his message to the legislature this creature gloats over the defeat of the child labor amendment, and utters a most contemptible lie to the effect that "Virginia has enlightened child labor laws."

Words for the Farmers. AFTER a lot of twaddle about the farmers, he recommends a few vague measures that could not conceivably benefit anybody but the particular type of "farmer" he himself represents—the large rural exploiters. This representative of "all the people" then goes on to recommend a commission of "outstanding, prominent Virginians" to recommend changes in the constitution as opposed to a constitutional convention. Even the most backward workers know what Byrd means by "outstanding Virginians." They also realize

that Byrd knows that a constitutional convention, especially the campaign preceding it might prove embarrassing to the bosses and their state flunkies.

TO show his consuming love for democracy Byrd recommends that the very important state corporation commission be appointed by the governor. "I would prefer that this commission be elected by the general assembly. The constitution, however, provides that they shall be either elected by popular vote or appointed by the governor. The law was changed in 1918 from appointment by the governor to popular election." Comment unnecessary.

Negro and Foreign Workers. OUR governor wishes "voting to be encouraged and facilitated, with proper safeguards made necessary by our racial conditions." He also wants "a non-paid commission of able business men in Virginia" to study "selective immigration" (or, in plain English, the best way of importing docile scabs and excluding militant work-

ers), and present their "views" to the national congress.

However the workers need not despair. "Their" governor recommends the "improvement of poor houses." After going thru life a speeded up, horribly exploited machine adjunct, the worker may be able to fling his wrecked carcass into an "improved poor house" provided improvements "do not increase the present cost."

Role of the Labor Fakers. IN the above legislative and gubernatorial tragic-comedy the supposed representatives of the worker play the most loathsome role. In the face of widespread unemployment, low wages, injunctions in the 1922 railroad strike, very bad working and living conditions, the legislative committee of the Virginia Federation of Labor impotently begs the legislature for a barbers' license act and a boiler inspection bill! They cringe thus before the bosses—representatives because they and their like are "labor" (!) cogs in the democratic machine, political

flunkies of the bosses they are supposed to fight. The only fight they ever wage is for a place at the picnic counter.

As Coolidge's message was a challenge to all the workers of America so is Boyd's, a challenge to all the workers of Virginia. Let us answer this challenge, fellow-workers. Force the labor fakers to drop their hypocritical masks and openly serve their masters. Put our unions in the hands of the members themselves. Organize the unorganized to resist the coming wage cuts. Join up our split up craft unions. Form councils to combat unemployment. Begin to break down the barriers between the black and white workers by forming inter-racial workers' committees immediately. And, above all, work for the formation of a labor party to challenge the dictatorship of the bosses in this state and in the nation.

These are practical necessities, even for the worker who only desires to maintain the miserable pittance now conceded him.

THE DAILY WORKER

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A Crime to Smash Idols

The arrest and the coming trial of A. Bimba on the charge of "blasphemy" in Massachusetts is an example of the lengths to which the master class will go in order to hold the working class in ignorance.

Without the armed power of the state to hold the workers in terror the nabobs would not be safe inhabiting the palatial houses built for them by the slaves that they despise.

So when a Communist goes into one of the most closely-knit industrial centers of the country and proceeds to smash the idols by making fun of Jehovah and the other tribal chiefs promoted to the status of gods and connects the master in the skies directly with the masters on earth the policeman and the jailer are called to the rescue of god almighty.

Unfortunately for them, however, the founders of the republic who were revolutionists of the early period of capitalism, did considerable idol smashing themselves in order more effectively to destroy the illusions of the feudal monarchies.

The puny despots of Massachusetts should be forced to endure the humiliation of a battery of speakers talking atheism from one end of the state to another and unless they release Bimba at his trial, which has been postponed two weeks, they are in for an anti-religious fight that will leave the spook chasers gasping for breath.

A Cheap Blatherskite

At the last meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor one Ed. Wright arose and indulged in a low tirade against the militant elements in Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, which Wright disgraces with his presence.

Yet, somehow or another, by hook or crook, this person sits in the meetings of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Since he cannot represent his own union he had to look for some other union that would give him credentials.

In his attacks on Communists he repeats the banalities of John L. Lewis and other agents of the bosses engaged in the business of selling out the workers. But, like the craven poltroon he is he dare not debate the issues before the membership of his own union.

Borah Skids on Slime

William E. Borah, leader of the fight against American adherence to the world court, has accepted an invitation to address voters of Chicago under the auspices of the newly created Crowe-Barrett-Thompson-Tribune outfit of political corruptionists.

County and congressional campaigns are approaching and the hoodle gang have seized upon the anti-world court sentiment in order to befog the minds of the voters.

Workers should understand this industrialist branch of the republican party and not be deceived into believing that because Borah and his supporters opposed Morgan's league of nations program they are any more friendly toward wage earners than Wall Street itself.

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THE LINCOLN MYTH

By H. M. Wicks

EVERY year the 12th of February (Lincoln's birthday) is set aside as a national holiday. It is an occasion for patriotic societies to indulge in the most preposterous eulogiums to Lincoln as the emancipator of the Negro slaves of the cotton plantations.

Lincoln was nominated because he was considered a compromiser, a man who would try to straddle the issue and, if elected, use the government in the interest of the northern industrialists and at the same time leave slavery intact.

His Stand on Emancipation. But the southern slave holders refused to yield to domination by the industrialists and as soon as the republican victory was announced states began to secede from the union.

Everyone waited the inauguration of Lincoln and his first speech on policy. On the appointed day it was delivered and his opening sentences included the shameful assertion that slavery in the South was sound, that the union would last forever, that secession was impossible.

THE republican party, the party of Lincoln, came into existence as the political expression of the economic interests of the industrialists of the North, who desired to wrest control of the government from the hands of the chattel slave holders of the South.

THE fact that Lincoln did not have the courage to declare the civil war a struggle for emancipation aided the enemies of the North in Europe in their intrigues and made it difficult for those who opposed slavery to win sympathy for the cause of the North.

So, in the campaign of 1860, Lincoln

Lincoln's attitude toward General John C. Fremont, first republican candidate, certainly reveals his total lack of principle in dealing with the problem of slavery. Fremont arrived home from Europe after the outbreak of the war to take command of the army in Missouri.

Lincoln suggested that the order be modified and made to conform to a very moderate "confiscation" act passed a few months earlier which demanded the liberation of slaves employed on confederate fortifications.

HUNTER, himself, on May 9, 1862, while in command of the forces occupying conquered territory in South Carolina, issued an order declaring free all the slaves in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

In the latter part of August, 1862, after the war had been raging a year and four months, Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune, assailed Lincoln for his stand against Fremont and Hunter and for instructing General Halleck to exclude from his ranks fugitive slaves who had escaped from their masters into the union ranks.

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Lincoln Upholds Slavery. The courage to declare the civil war a struggle for emancipation aided the enemies of the North in Europe in their intrigues and made it difficult for those who opposed slavery to win sympathy for the cause of the North.

his course by the excuse that his only motive was to save the union. He said: My paramount object in this struggle is to save the union, and is not either to save or destroy slavery.

Here, in plain words, from the pen of Lincoln is the proof that the civil war was not fought to free the slaves, and that Lincoln himself did not consider the issue one way or another.

He wanted to save the union so that the cotton mill owners of the North could get the raw cotton from the South instead of permitting that material to go to the mills of England, while the property of the northern industrialists lay idle.

ON September 17, after fierce fighting, the confederate army under Robert E. Lee was checked in its march toward Washington at the battle of Antietam.

This is, in brief, the history of Lincoln and slavery during the civil war period. In place of the heroic figure depicted by the jingoes who eulogize capitalist conquest and try, by distorting the past, to prepare for more ghastly slaughters in the future, we see the real Lincoln, stripped of his halo, doing everything within his power to perpetuate slavery and only partially yielding as a war measure.

Instead of the heroic myth, the colossal bestriding the earth, we see an ordinary opportunist politician drifting with the tide and with the most reprehensible bestiality condemning human beings to slavery because to do otherwise might thwart his political ambitions. When, on Lincoln's birthday, we listen to the ignorant blab of the patriots these facts should be kept in mind and disseminated among other workers in order to inspire a supreme contempt for the mockery of American patriotism.

The 40th Anniversary of the First Polish Revolutionary Martyrs

Notes of an Internationalist Big Coalition—Big Betrayal—Big Debacle

IN January 28, this year, the working class of Poland commemorated the deeds of the first Polish martyrs for the social revolution. Kunicki, Bordowski, Ossowski and Pietrusinski, who were murdered in the citadel of Warsaw by the czar's regime, on Jan. 28, 1886.



LUDWIK WARYNSKI Died in the Schlessenbourg Fortress in 1899.

Stanislaw Kunicki, an engineer, was born in 1861, the son of a doctor. He took an active part in organizing circles among students in St. Petersburg where he was a student in a university, and for some time an active member of "Narodnaya Volja" a terrorist organization.

In July 1884, Kunicki, with twenty-five other revolutionists was arrested. Among them were Bordowski, Ossowski and Pietrusinski. Piotr Bordowski, of Russian parentage, had been sent to Warsaw by the Russian government to serve as justice of the peace.

Michael Ossowski, a railroad worker also took an active part in organizing workers in Warsaw, and was charged with participating in the killing of the government agent Skrzypczynski, while Jan Pietrusinski, a textile worker active in the small industrial town of Gierz and an organizer of several branches, was tried for a similar charge: participation in the killing of a government agent, F. Helzer.

The four comrades were convicted by trial in December, 1885 and hanged January 28, 1886.

Altho in the 70s, there were socialist organizations in western Europe and, to a limited extent, in Russia, there was no organized movement in Poland, which at that time, was split into three parts over which Austria, Germany and Russia reigned.

ed the solution of the Polish question, in a clear Marxist manner; combined the Polish movement with the Russian; indicated the necessity of mass movement and action; organized many demonstrations and strikes; printed many proclamations, official papers and pamphlets; and worked out to its broadest possible form, the underground organizations combining them with mass activity.

Ludwik Warynski, was arrested in September 1883 and was tried with the twenty-five comrades previously mentioned in December 1885. He received the sentence of sixteen years hard labor and died February 1889, in the horrible Silesburg Citadel in St. Petersburg called "Iron Bag."

Stanislaw Kunicki, after he had been sentenced to hang, sent out from behind the prison wall a letter in which among other things, he said: "May the heavy indictments which fall upon us not scare you... do not desert our red banner, hold it high and you will win the victory."

And the Polish working class faithfully accepted from the first martyr this legacy which was a great help in their struggle to overthrow the czar's regime. Altho handicapped by the betrayal of socialist patriots, the time is nearing when the workers will overthrow the present regime in Poland and realize the true legacy left by Kunicki and his comrades by hoisting the red banner over the ruins of the Polish bourgeois state.

In August, 1882, Warynski succeeded in forming a "workers committee" by bringing together the scattered circles of socialist organizations. This committee in September of the same year, issued a proclamation with a party program under the name socialist revolutionary "proletariat" party, and by the summer of 1883, a central committee had been formed.

At this time the Polish socialist movement under Russian regime faced a serious controversy based on the question of the independence of Poland. A part of the socialists contended that the first step to the transformation of Poland into a socialist republic, should be to form an independent state.

This party rendered a great service: it brought Marxism into Poland; started the solution of the Polish question, in a clear Marxist manner; combined the Polish movement with the Russian; indicated the necessity of mass movement and action; organized many demonstrations and strikes; printed many proclamations, official papers and pamphlets; and worked out to its broadest possible form, the underground organizations combining them with mass activity.

Australian Unions to Fix Political Policy

SYDNEY (FP)—The Labor Council of New South Wales has called a special congress of all trade unions in New South Wales at Sydney for Feb. 20. The purpose is to fix political policy. There is danger of a split between the industrial and the political wings of the labor movement in New South Wales.

New Use for Company Unions.

FERNIE, B. C. (FP)—Using their company union to lobby against the honest checkweighman bill in the British Columbia legislature, the mine operators of the province nearly defeated the measure. Tom Uphill, labor member of the legislature just succeeded in amending the coal mines regulation act to permit the free nomination of checkweighers.

The company union of Fernie bombarded the legislature with letters and telegrams opposing the measure on the grounds that checkweighers might be selected who were not members of the company union. The bona fide unionists could not communicate with their members without losing their jobs. Uphill exposed the connivance of the mine owners and their decay union.

By JOHN PEPPER. THE social-democratic fraction in the German reichstag has decided that (under certain conditions) it is ready to participate in the "big coalition" government.

What is this so-called big coalition? Nothing other than the government of the German people's party, the centre, the democrats and the social-democrats. Hence, a government of the entire German bourgeoisie with the exception of the German nationalists, supplemented by the social-democrats. The big coalition is nothing other than an alliance of the social-democratic party with the bourgeoisie and against the proletariat. It could be expressed with the simplest arithmetical formula: big coalition—big betrayal.

Of course the social-democracy will once more explain that it is in a state of duress, that it could not do otherwise than, in the interests of the working class, to enter into this alliance with the bourgeoisie. The German social democracy has succeeded in this maneuver on three previous occasions. The first time in 1918, the second in 1921 and again in 1923. It was able to maneuver so cleverly that millions of German workers really believed that the participation of social-democracy in the bourgeois government was an actual necessity for the proletariat. But now, for the fourth time, this maneuver will not succeed quite so easily.

It is really almost transparently clear that the social-democratic leadership deliberately created this so-called "state of duress" for themselves.

WHAT was it that really happened? The German nationalists deserted the Luther government just before the acceptance of the Locarno pact. The government no longer had a parliamentary majority. Had the social-democrats so desired, by voting against the Locarno treaty they could have compelled the dissolution of the reichstag. But what did the social democracy do? Like an old parrot, for weeks and months it repeated: "If the German nationalists desert we shall not vote for Locarno even though we are for it, we shall not play the role of cats-paw for the German nationalists."

But when the German nationalists really deserted—then the social-democrats nevertheless voted with the Luther government. Thereby the situation was once more saved for the bourgeoisie and the German social-democracy remained true to its nature. Prior to November 9th, 1918, it wanted to save the German empire of the Hohenzollern dynasty. As the Ebert trial showed, its entire activity during the war and in the post-war years was intended solely to save bourgeois society from the assaults of the proletariat. As was shown recently in the so-called "dagger trial," the social-democracy co-operated with the

most despicable of the kaiser's generals against the working class. In 1923 only the intervention of the social-democracy, the participation of the social-democratic leaders in the government, so confused the situation that the revolutionarily inclined masses refrained from putting thru the revolution. Now, in the winter of 1925, while unemployment mounts so menacingly, while social discontent grows from day to day, the social-democracy again realizes that its time has come, it seeks once more to fulfil its historic mission, it aims once more to save bourgeois society.

UNLESS all signs fail, the social democracy will not have it quite so easy this time to fulfil its historic traitor mission. Vigorous struggles are also taking place within the social-democratic party, not only are the old right and left tendencies fighting one another, but a part even of the avowed right, like Hilferding and Breitscheid opposes the tactic of voting for Locarno and thereby hindering the dissolution of parliament. The opposition resolution in Thuringia, the sharp attitude of the Breslau organization, which was heretofore served as the domain of the reichstag president, Lebe, the leader of the right wing, the wholesale transfer to the Communists of social-democratic votes in the last election—all this shows that ever increasing proletarian masses are expressing their dissatisfaction with the social-democratic policy in one form or another.

IT is no accident that even the official right leadership of the social-democracy is split in this question. The rights, Hilferding and Breitscheid, as well as the "left" Rosenfeld and Levi, set with chattering teeth that the working masses more and more turn from them. On the other hand however, the most powerful portion of the leadership remains under the pressure of the Second International which had officially declared for Locarno, and also under the influence of the socialist party of France which likewise had supported Locarno. In the question of the big coalition the tactic of this leadership also plays a great role. They desire to co-operate with the bourgeoisie, they feel themselves uncomfortable in a situation in which, entirely against their will, they must occasionally function jointly with the Communists as a workers' opposition.

The German social-democracy has been the government already three times. In 1918 there was as yet no Communist mass party in Germany; in 1921 the March action prematurely shattered the Communist advance guard; in 1923 the Brandler leadership of the Communist Party missed fire. Now, in 1925, the Communist Party of Germany is a mighty mass party and is following the correct tactic of the united front. We may hope that the big coalition this time will signify not only the big betrayal but also the big debacle of the social-democracy.