

AS WE SEE IT
By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

ACCORDING to news reports from Washington, the ranks of the alleged progressives are getting thinner. Representative Blair of Minnesota, insists on attaching himself to the republican caucus and it is rumored that one of the Wisconsin senators has broken away from "Fighting Bob". These statements were uttered behind anything more idealistic than the expectation that the "Tea Party" and other "right wing" groups will drive LaFollette into office or at least into such a commanding position in the senate and house that he will hold the balance of power and dictate terms. This did not happen, hence the fight.

WHILE the senate is "riding" the president on his nomination, a Republican Charles B. Warren, of the post of attorney general, "collides" in displaying his usual caution by riding an electric hobby horse. This horse can walk, trot, or gallop, when the president presses the right button. Warren is accustomed to making the legislature work, silent call is said to be an expert at making his horse "ride" its paces. But sometimes he presses the wrong button. This must have happened in the Warren case.

THE Greek government has retreated to the league of nations against the expulsion of the patriarch of the Greek catholic church from Constantinople. Greece fears that the catholic dignity has been tampered with. But what can the league do about it? The patriarch of the catholic church in the United States, condemned imported labor theories and pleaded for a more honest workingman who employed and employer.

THE revolutionary party is boiling angrily in the Balkans. A Bulgarian garrison revolted, but the revolt was crushed by other detachments, so says the news. But revolts are not put down so easily. It should not be forgotten that Baron Wrangel's troops are in Bulgaria and it is for those bands that Baroness Wrangel is collecting money in America at the present time. She is not very successful, we understand, simply because the wives and daughters of the American bankers are getting their ties tied up on "Russian refugees".

THE Paschich government of Jugoslavia secured a bare majority over the opposition parties in the recent elections. The Paschich coalition party only lost one seat. The Paschich government is fascist and is ruling with an iron hand. The workers' and peasants' organizations have been suppressed and the life of a revolutionary is not a life of freedom and freedom, more than half the population voted against the Paschich government. The revolutionary volcano cannot be smothered very long.

SENATOR MAGNET JOHNSON, who was famous for not fighting, by engaging in a military contest with a former secretary of agriculture is still interested in cows. His latest bid for money is to increase the tariff on the import duty on butter. This might prove to the republican cause a leader. Johnson is training to ride the elephant.

A FRENCH newspaper is being prosecuted by the government for the publication of false news of Bolshevik propaganda in France. This paper is making war on Herriot for representing the Soviet government. It is a Communist organ. Foreign "Zinoviev" letters are very popular on the continent of Europe just now, so the French reactionary should use one of them. Herriot is not protecting Zinoviev against foreigners, of course, but he does not want to be given credit for an increase of Communist propaganda.

THE serious question is assuming very serious proportions in France. The catholic and fascist are making common cause against the radicals. Mussolini, founder of the Italian fascist movement, but returned to the church after he organized the catholics. The church in every country in Europe has a common cause with the Blackest reaction.

MR. PHILIP HAWSON, British M. P., was shouting about the borders of Russia for several months, but he said that the leaders of Russia were among the most unscrupulous. Coming from a British imperialist, this is certainly a much appreciated compliment.

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

GREEN ADVOCATES
CLASS PEACE IN
MIAMI SPEECH

Finds Parasite City Fine for ex-Miner

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

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 12.—Class collaboration, sweet and lovely harmony between the bosses and the wage slaves, was the text of William Green, president of the A. F. of L. in his two recent speeches in this city. He spoke to a crowd of 2,000 at the Royal Palm park and again at the Miami Advertising club. The tremulous tears of the millionaire winter resort city's bourgeoisie and the wretched, who live crowded and jammed together in inside court yards. Their poverty is vile.

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

Council of Unemployed Is Organized

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 12.—Not a charred piece of coal, not a scrap of government maintenance at standard wages, these were the demands of one hundred workingmen who responded to the call for a meeting of the Council of Unemployed in Cleveland, Ohio. The first speaker, Herbert Benjamin, pointed out that unemployment is not an unusual phenomenon, but an integral part of the capitalist system of society in which production is carried on for profit instead of for the purpose of supplying the needs of society.

He touched on the way in which Europe and stated that it is the purpose of the American capitalists to keep the workers of this country from accepting a more just standard of living to the standard they have imposed on the European workers.

Government Man "Thanks God". This sentiment of class collaboration was promptly applauded by Edward Herriot of the U. S. labor department who spoke following Green, saying:

"Thank God for when the reins fall from the pained hands of Samuel Gompers, they fell into the virtle hands of William Green."

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

By DAVID COUTTS.

ALBIA, Ia., Feb. 12.—This town is the center of the coal mining territory in southern Iowa. Coal is king here. All around are mining camps with villages with from 200 to 4,000 population. The present industrial depression, together with railroad rate discrimination and competition with the non-union fields of West Virginia, and Kentucky, has caused great suffering in this territory.

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

WEST INDIES NOW BECOMING THE HOME OF LANDLESS LABORERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

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

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

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

Council of Unemployed Is Organized

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 12.—Not a charred piece of coal, not a scrap of government maintenance at standard wages, these were the demands of one hundred workingmen who responded to the call for a meeting of the Council of Unemployed in Cleveland, Ohio. The first speaker, Herbert Benjamin, pointed out that unemployment is not an unusual phenomenon, but an integral part of the capitalist system of society in which production is carried on for profit instead of for the purpose of supplying the needs of society.

He touched on the way in which Europe and stated that it is the purpose of the American capitalists to keep the workers of this country from accepting a more just standard of living to the standard they have imposed on the European workers.

Government Man "Thanks God". This sentiment of class collaboration was promptly applauded by Edward Herriot of the U. S. labor department who spoke following Green, saying:

"Thank God for when the reins fall from the pained hands of Samuel Gompers, they fell into the virtle hands of William Green."

'STRIKEBREAKER'
GENERAL MILLS
LANDS LINCOLN

Saber Rattler Exhumed by the Press Club

By CARL HÄSSLER.

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cal's Butler Opens War on 350,000 Textile Bosses' Scheme Broadcasted by THE KEPT PRESS

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

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Seven thousand troops will be used in the "military" inaugural parade on March 4, the White House has decided. The soldiers will march because they are being led by the government anyhow, and Coolidge does not like to see them deprived of the exercise. Moreover, Gen. Dawes needs a military background to show to his best advantage.

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

ANGLO-FRENCH MEET EXPECTED NEXT MONTH

Debts and Security on the Agenda

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Indications are growing that an Anglo-French conference will be held in London within the next month to discuss the question of the interrelated debts and security. The British have not been willing to discuss the question of the interrelated debts and security until the form of two conferences is settled simultaneously. This happens may be before the meeting on the interrelated debts and security on the agenda.

Paris Pact Explanation Disturbs Him

(Special to The Daily Worker)

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

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

(Special to The Daily Worker)

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

ENGLAND FORCED TO ASK MORGAN TO SUPPLY GOLD

Return to Gold Standard Only If U. S. Permits

(Special to The Daily Worker)

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

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

Let Talk of Debt To America Die Out, Say French Leaders

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, Feb. 12.—Former Premier Herriot said that the French debt was prematurely raised in America by former Ambassador James Jusserand. Herriot said that France will not settle her debt to England until she comes to an understanding with America.

BOSSSES' SCHEME BROADCASTED BY THE KEPT PRESS

Double Production and Cut Staffs in Half

By ROBERT MINOR.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CHALMERS, Mass. Feb. 12.—A brutal declaration of war against labor unionism and the standard of living of the 250,000 textile workers of New England has just been issued by the combine of cotton mill owners through their agent, the Textile Trade Publication.

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

The Voice of Cal's Butler. The advertisement is undoubtedly drafted by the combine of the late voice of William M. Butler, the cotton mill financier who managed Coolidge's textile campaign and who is now chairman of the republican national committee and newly appointed senator from Massachusetts, acting for the textile combine whose spokesman has been since the days of William M. Butler.

The ultimatum threatens the textile workers with the limitation that the 50¢ per cent. increase in the cost of production must be met by the workers in the next three months, will be deducted from every mill in New England, or will probably be made deeper, or the workers locked out of all mills under the guise of closing down. Then the statement indignantly tells the workers that they themselves "must do more to cure the condition of unemployment and decreased wages."

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

What Workers Can Do. "Doubling up of the production per operative. "One-half of the workers to be 'done away with'—workers who are not fully employed. The operatives themselves can do much to cure this condition of unemployment and decreased wages."

"Don't be misled by any so-called labor agitators who are trying to stir up the workers to a strike. The words of the statement itself cannot be improved upon for a frank and honest statement of the present terrible campaign against the working class population of New England. The text reads 'The workers must do more to cure the condition of unemployment and decreased wages.'"

"Practical Suggestions for Textile Operatives for Steady Employment." "Conditions in New England textile manufacturing have been bad for several years. The operatives themselves can do much to cure this condition of unemployment and decreased wages."

"Increased production per operative, and a consequent lowering of the cost of production is going to be the salvation of cotton manufacturing in New England. The labor leaders ought to be the owners and superintendents in the mills, who are interested in the welfare of the operatives and not any outside persons, working for their own selfish advantage and self-interest."

"Speed Up!" "In one case a mill with which we are very familiar, the weavers used to run sixteen automatic looms, now they are reduced to eight automatic looms up to 60 inches in width. (Continued on page 2.)

TEXTILE WORKERS WIN STRIKE AGAINST SPEED SYSTEM OF WAGE CUTS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TILTON, N. H., Feb. 12.—District No. 10 of the Textile Workers of America are returning to work under agreement favorably settling their strike. The strike grew out of the company's attempt to increase the amount of work per man.

COMMUNISTS IN FIGHT TO FREE LEGION VICTIMS

Green Endorses Policy of Expulsion

SEATTLE, Feb. 12.—Paul K. Mohr, the Communist delegate to the Seattle Central Labor Council...

The headquarters of the I. W. W. was attacked by armed members of the American Legion and the convicted workers merely acted in self defense.

While the Communists and all radical groups worthy of the name are sitting up a united front for the defense of class war prisoners...

The secretary of the central body of the American Federation of Labor, are carrying on their illicit policy, smothering the trade union movement by trying to get rid of its most active element.

The particular law referred to by me is in section 3 of article II of a constitution and expressly states that acts of central bodies in respect to delegates shall be subject to appeal to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor...

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

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

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A SIMPLE "BOUDOIR SET" 4625. SET OF NURSERY TOYS 2937.

2937. One may have these toys of toweling, Terry cloth, or elderdown. The filling may be of sawdust, cotton batting, paper scraps, cork or other substance that will make the toy float.

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

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

2937. One may have these toys of toweling, Terry cloth, or elderdown. The filling may be of sawdust, cotton batting, paper scraps, cork or other substance that will make the toy float.

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

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

2937. One may have these toys of toweling, Terry cloth, or elderdown. The filling may be of sawdust, cotton batting, paper scraps, cork or other substance that will make the toy float.

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

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

2937. One may have these toys of toweling, Terry cloth, or elderdown. The filling may be of sawdust, cotton batting, paper scraps, cork or other substance that will make the toy float.

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

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

2937. One may have these toys of toweling, Terry cloth, or elderdown. The filling may be of sawdust, cotton batting, paper scraps, cork or other substance that will make the toy float.

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

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

Your Union Meeting

SECOND FRIDAY, FEB. 15, 1925.

- Name of Local and Place of Meeting. 101 Bakers and Confectioners, 310 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. 102 American Laundry, 102 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

- 103 Electricians, 261 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. 104 Builders Trade Council, 180 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

- 105 Plumbers, 530 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. 106 Painters, 113 S. Third St., Chicago, Ill.

- 107 Tailors, 318 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. 108 Hairdressers, 113 S. Third St., Chicago, Ill.

- 109 Carpenters, 113 S. Third St., Chicago, Ill. 110 Bricklayers, 113 S. Third St., Chicago, Ill.

- 111 Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 112 Photographers, 113 S. Third St., Chicago, Ill.

- 113 Tailors, 318 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. 114 Hairdressers, 113 S. Third St., Chicago, Ill.

- 115 Carpenters, 113 S. Third St., Chicago, Ill. 116 Bricklayers, 113 S. Third St., Chicago, Ill.

New York Federation Seeks Compensation For Unhealthy Work

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Organized labor of New York is urged to support the amendments to the state compensation law by Thomas J. Curtis, chairman of the State Federation of Labor organizations...

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

Opium Meet Allows Each Country to Make Its Own Rules

GENEVA, Feb. 12.—The International opium conference passed a provision which allows the opium growing countries to make their own rules regarding the sale and use of opium. The conference, which opened in Geneva today, is passing the amendment that any power signing the agreement may state the limitations applying to which the motion is accepted.

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

Get an "AD" for the Daily Worker.

Operators Say Flood Closes Mills of Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—Floods in the Manayunk in Philadelphia section are closing today the water turbines of the American Electric Power Co., which has been the Schuylkill River, declared the mill operators.

The water remained stationary after rising 2 1/2 feet in the streets in Manayunk. Overflow of streams upstream caused the turbines to stop. The water in the Schuylkill River, said Fred Wenzel, was projected today to rise 10 feet.

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

Family Dies by Gas. PANSAMA, N. J., Feb. 12.—Mrs. Julia C. Pansama, her son, children, Helene, 8, Anna, 7, and Louis, Jr., 5, were found dead today from gas poisoning in their home here.

JOINT BAZAAR IN N. Y. OPENS IN BIG TRIUMPH

Auspicious Start of Four-Day Program

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The Joint Bazaar of the International Workers Aid and the Labor Defense Council opened in a big triumph today with the enthusiasm of the large crowd of workers and sympathizers with the movement. The Finnish and the Polish comrades were there in full force.

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

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

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

Revolutionary Movement Groups. The International Workers Aid and the Labor Defense Council are these two "front" organizations.

They are in excellent form. For he was well applauded for his rendition of songs by Melnitz, Kaupt and Glizka. Beautiful songs were sung by the Juniors and Helen Havas were among the other numbers, which were excellent.

Orchestra of the Finnish branch of the Workers Party showed that workers with real love of music can master the old melodies of art. The Finnish Singing Society sang with the orchestra and the voice of Tomi was found dead today from gas poisoning in their home here.

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

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

Get your tickets for Red Revel Ball, February 28.



BUILDERS AT WORK

The Workers Who Paint Every Town Red!

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

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

The Builder is not simply a "pam" paper. It carries practical suggestions in the performance of fundamental work and we want you to see that every member of your branch has a copy. Don't have the occasion arise in your branch where a member asks you for one and you are forced to say that you haven't a copy to give him.

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

THE DAILY WORKER IN TRANSIT

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

I had hopped a Milwaukee Ave. car and was making my way down the crowded aisle when my eyes were caught by a copy of the DAILY WORKER held prominently in view by a young girl. This particular issue featured a striking Communist head and needless to say the passing of all around the girl were transfixed by their gaze to get the details. But that young lady, wrapped up in what she was reading, if I think it was Tom (Flabery's column) was creating a stir. Her paper was obvious. I missed the situation briefly. It was funny and interesting to see the curiosity which the bold Communist would arouse in the crowd around her and the evening story deals. I'll bet you could have sold a dozen "copies" on that car at that moment. But that wasn't all I saw that evening. On changing cars at Halsted St.

It was tremendously surprised and pleased to come upon two more readers of the DAILY WORKER. Hard bitten scribbles they looked with copies of The Building Construction Worker in their pockets. Evidently the DAILY WORKER made more interesting reading than the organ of their own organization. When I got to the car at Van Buren they were still absorbed in their reading.

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

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

Our Kids Are Having ONE BIG JOB Carrying Their Communist Message To the Children of THE WORKING CLASS SUPPORT THEIR MOVEMENT JUNIORS' DANCE SAT. FEB. 14, 1925

At Soviet School, 1502 W. Division St.

LABOR DEFENSE OF CLEVELAND IS HARD AT WORK

Makes Appeal to All Workers, Unions

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

Plans are being completed for the joint dance to be held on February 28th, at the Carpenters Hall, 2229 E. 56th St. This is a joint affair between the International Workers Aid and the Labor Defense Council. The proceeds to be divided equally between the two.

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

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

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

Officers were elected at the meeting as follows: Tom Clifford, chairman, John Fromholz, secretary and Carl Hacker, treasurer. All funds collected should be turned in to Carl Hacker, Room 13, 2527 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Red Revel Maquerade Ball, 37 South Main Street, Cleveland, Ohio, February 28.



Three Books for Beginners on Marxian Economics

1. WAGE-LABOR AND CAPITAL

By Karl Marx. Short and simple explanation of the origins and working of capital in relation to wage-labor.

2. SHOP TALKS ON ECONOMICS

By Mary Marcy. Marxian economics explained in simple language for workers.

3. THE PEOPLE'S MARX

By Julian Borchardt. An abridged, popular edition of Marx's three volumes of Capital. Composed of choice and important extracts, presented in a sequence that will assist the beginner in the study of Marxism. It is supplemented by an essay of Borchardt's on Marx's theory of crises.

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

(Mark (X) on Choice)

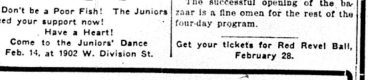
Wage-Labor and Capital Paper, 10 Cents.

Shop Talks on Economics Paper, 10 Cents.

The People's Marx Paper, 75 Cents.

I enclose \$_____ for the above marked books.

Name _____ Street _____ City _____ State _____



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

On the Way From England!

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

Rush in Your Orders Now!

- Work Among Women 35 cents a copy Decline of Capitalism, by Varga 35 cents a copy Between the Fourth and Fifth Congress (A report of the E. C. of the C. P. U.) 35 cents a copy Report of the Fifth Congress of the Communist International 70 cents a copy. The Communist International (No. 7) (Magazine, \$2.50 a year, \$1.25 six months) 25 cents a copy

Here are the latest publications from Europe (we have received a limited number only) for which the sole agent in this country is THE DAILY WORKER Literature Department 1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Illinois

Help Insure THE DAILY WORKER for 1925!

Valet AutoStop The Safety Razor that Sharpens its Own Blades RAZOR COMPLETE OUTFITS \$1.00 & \$5.00

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1115 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
(Phone: Monroe 4713)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail: \$1.00 3 months \$2.50 6 months \$4.50 1 year \$8.00
By mail (in Chicago only): \$0.75 3 months \$1.75 6 months \$3.25 1 year \$6.00
Address all mail and make out checks to THE DAILY WORKER
1115 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENDOHALL, Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE, Business Manager
MORTIZ J. JOSE, Business Manager
Entered as second-class mail Sept. 21, 1932, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.
Advertising rates on application

Communists, Capitalists and Children

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

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

The proposal to deprive employers of the power to rob and kill children for profit appears not to arouse such hysterical indignation as when the Communist party, in its effort to win the support of the young workers who have been influenced by their horrible examples of what the passage of a child labor law providing leisure for workers' children would mean.

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

While child labor is on our minds let us consider the case of 16-year-old Morris Spector. Morris is a public school pupil in New York. His spare time has been employed in gobsling up all the Red literature obtainable and peddling it to his school friends whom he has helped to organize into a Young Workers' League Junior section.

The other night he got up in front of a Communist crowd of 12,000 in Madison Square Garden theater and set them wildly cheering with a 16-year-old speech about Lenin and the leadership of young Americans like himself to "mobilize the children to fight against the capitalist system" and "extend our arms across to the Young Producers of Russia, to the young Leninists."

As between honest child labor in industry for boys of 14, giving them a sense of the meaning and value of work, and the enforced idleness of saving and working farmers—abolition of labor of children under 18 years, is not a very revolutionary-sounding slogan, but raised by the Workers (Communist) Party of America, it has brought upon the party the vicious attack of all sections of the courteous press.

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

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

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

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

War Is Abolished—Almost

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

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

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

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

hood, moved a point of order, and the world was left with all over again.

Exposing Imperialism

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

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

"Under the economic conditions which necessarily must exist in India, it is little wonder that the per capita purchasing power is placed at a little over \$10 per annum and the per capita income is only \$2.20.

"To grasp the real meaning, however, we must take into consideration the per capita export. These amount to \$3.50, or over 50 per cent more than the per capita import. This means that every woman, and child of the 319,000,000 inhabitants of India annually is sending out of the country half as much again as he or she brings in."

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Real Capitalist Hero

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WARREN'S RECORD AS SUGAR TRUST AGENT REVEALED

Acted As Michigan Tool of Havemeyer Interests

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent) WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—President Coolidge's selection of Attorney General Stone to be a member of the federal sugar trust struck a snag which was a mere trifle in comparison with the job of opposition into which his nomination of Charles Beecher Warren to head the department of justice has run fulltilly.

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

It is shown that Warren was specifically made one of the defendants in the suit of the government in 1919 to dissolve the Michigan Sugar Co. and the Toledo Sugar Co. which was the first, at that time entered into by Warren, as an attorney for the American Sugar Refining Co. which was the trust, at that time entered into by Warren, as an attorney for the Michigan Sugar Co. and the Toledo Sugar Co. which was the first, at that time entered into by Warren, as an attorney for the American Sugar Refining Co.

Warren was employed by the American Sugar Refining Co. in 1919. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1920. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1921. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1922. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1923. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1924. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1925. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1926. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1927. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1928. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1929. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1930. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1931. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1932. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1933. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1934. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1935. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1936. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1937. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1938. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1939. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1940. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1941. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1942. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1943. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1944. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1945. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1946. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1947. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1948. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1949. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1950. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1951. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1952. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1953. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1954. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1955. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1956. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1957. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1958. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1959. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1960. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1961. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1962. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1963. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1964. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1965. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1966. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1967. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1968. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1969. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1970. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1971. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1972. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1973. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1974. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1975. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1976. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1977. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1978. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1979. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1980. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1981. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1982. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1983. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1984. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1985. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1986. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1987. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1988. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1989. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1990. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1991. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1992. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1993. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1994. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1995. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1996. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1997. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 1998. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 1999. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2000. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2001. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2002. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2003. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2004. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2005. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2006. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2007. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2008. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2009. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2010. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2011. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2012. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2013. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2014. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2015. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2016. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2017. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2018. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2019. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2020. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2021. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2022. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2023. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2024. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2025. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2026. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2027. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2028. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2029. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2030. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2031. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2032. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2033. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2034. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2035. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2036. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2037. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2038. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2039. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2040. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2041. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2042. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2043. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2044. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2045. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2046. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2047. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2048. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2049. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2050. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2051. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2052. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2053. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2054. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2055. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2056. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2057. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2058. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2059. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2060. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2061. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2062. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2063. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2064. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2065. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2066. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2067. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2068. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2069. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2070. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2071. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2072. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2073. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2074. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2075. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2076. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2077. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2078. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2079. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2080. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2081. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2082. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2083. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2084. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2085. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2086. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2087. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2088. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2089. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2090. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2091. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2092. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2093. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2094. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2095. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2096. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2097. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2098. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2099. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2100. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2101. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2102. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2103. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2104. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2105. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2106. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2107. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2108. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2109. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2110. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2111. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2112. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2113. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2114. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2115. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2116. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2117. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2118. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2119. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2120. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2121. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2122. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2123. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2124. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2125. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2126. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2127. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2128. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2129. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2130. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2131. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2132. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2133. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2134. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2135. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2136. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2137. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2138. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2139. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2140. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2141. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2142. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2143. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2144. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2145. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2146. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2147. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2148. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2149. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2150. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2151. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2152. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2153. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2154. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2155. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2156. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2157. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2158. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2159. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2160. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2161. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2162. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2163. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2164. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2165. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2166. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2167. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2168. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2169. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2170. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2171. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2172. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2173. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2174. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2175. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2176. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2177. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2178. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2179. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2180. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2181. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2182. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2183. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2184. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2185. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2186. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2187. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2188. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2189. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2190. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2191. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2192. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2193. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2194. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2195. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2196. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2197. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2198. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2199. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2200. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2201. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2202. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2203. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2204. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2205. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2206. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2207. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2208. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2209. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2210. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2211. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2212. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2213. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2214. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2215. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2216. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2217. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2218. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2219. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2220. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2221. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2222. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2223. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2224. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2225. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2226. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2227. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2228. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2229. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2230. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2231. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2232. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2233. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2234. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2235. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2236. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2237. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2238. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2239. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2240. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2241. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2242. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2243. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2244. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2245. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2246. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2247. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2248. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2249. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2250. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2251. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2252. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2253. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2254. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2255. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2256. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2257. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2258. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2259. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2260. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2261. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2262. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2263. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2264. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2265. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2266. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2267. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2268. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2269. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2270. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2271. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2272. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2273. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2274. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2275. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2276. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2277. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2278. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2279. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2280. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2281. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2282. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2283. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2284. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2285. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2286. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2287. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2288. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2289. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2290. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2291. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2292. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2293. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2294. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2295. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2296. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2297. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2298. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2299. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2300. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2301. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2302. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2303. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2304. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2305. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2306. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2307. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2308. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2309. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2310. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2311. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2312. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2313. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2314. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2315. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2316. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2317. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2318. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2319. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2320. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2321. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2322. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2323. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2324. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2325. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2326. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2327. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2328. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2329. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2330. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2331. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2332. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2333. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2334. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2335. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2336. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2337. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2338. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2339. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2340. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2341. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2342. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2343. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2344. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2345. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2346. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2347. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2348. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2349. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2350. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2351. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2352. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2353. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2354. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2355. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2356. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2357. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2358. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2359. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2360. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2361. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2362. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2363. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2364. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2365. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2366. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2367. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2368. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2369. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2370. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2371. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2372. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2373. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2374. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2375. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2376. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2377. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2378. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2379. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2380. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2381. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2382. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2383. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2384. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2385. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2386. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2387. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2388. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2389. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2390. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2391. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2392. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2393. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2394. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2395. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2396. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2397. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2398. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2399. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2400. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2401. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2402. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2403. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2404. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2405. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2406. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2407. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2408. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2409. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2410. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2411. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2412. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2413. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2414. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2415. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2416. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2417. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2418. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2419. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2420. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2421. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2422. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2423. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2424. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2425. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2426. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2427. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2428. He was employed by the Toledo Sugar Co. in 2429. He was employed by the Michigan Sugar Co. in 2430. He was employed by the Toledo