The New York dreamsmakers' strike of the International Ladies Garment Workers, the Right wing union, is nearing an end. The end of the strike is about to result in the seizure of the worker, as evidenced by the Union, and the workers, as evidenced by the manufacturers.

The strike, which has been going on for several weeks, is the result of a dispute between the union and the employers over the issue of the 40-hour week. The union is demanding the 40-hour week, while the employers are offering a 48-hour week.

The strike has been supported by the Left wing of the union, which is opposed to the 40-hour week, and opposed by the Right wing, which is in favor of it. The strike has been characterized by violent confrontations, with both sides using force to achieve their goals.

The strike has been a test of strength between the union and the employers, with each side seeking to gain the upper hand. The outcome of the strike is likely to affect the future of the union, as well as the dressing trade in general.

The strike has also raised questions about the role of labor unions in society. Some argue that unions are necessary to protect workers' rights, while others believe that they are too powerful and should be regulated.
Unemployment Stalks the Middle West

Charity organizations and welfare departments in middle western cities face a situation in February, 1930, that is without parallel except for the winter of 1928-29. These organizations have never before been faced with more people coming to them for help. Charities receive no money from the federal government, no money from the state governments, no money from the county governments, but rely upon the money people contribute. But these people do not contribute. The urban poor are of the unemployed, and the unemployed do not have any money to contribute.

The Chicago "slave market" is thronged with men. All day long they crowd the slum areas in Illinois and Michigan, walking into the side streets and alleys and gathering under the large awnings above the windows of the offices that advertise for help. Most of the employees in these offices have chained the sign "No Employment Today".

"Only 465. Work in Toledo"

A season of unemployment in Toledo shows that for every hundred men working in February, 1930, there were 64 men working in February, 1929, down from 72 men the previous year. The important plants are practically closed down and there is no chance for work in any of the occasional selling job.

Estimates place the number of unemployed between 100,000 and 200,000, but there is no reliable figure. Estimates of unemployment for any state are not given by the United States government. The number of "out-of-works" have drifted to other places, leaving those who remain with a much smaller number.

The Charlies of Louisville, Ky., are facing a late winter and spring with a view to the future, which seems to be much brighter. People in the middle west have been so used to work that it is a difficult thing to think of anything else.

WILLIAM J. DAY, New York.

"Men versus Machines"

HILL, STATION, N.Y., March 10.-A veteran miner, experienced through over 20 years of coal mining in the Pittsburg district, has lost his job in the steel mill. He is a leader who has been harbored in the steel mill for 20 years by the United States government. He is a veteran who has been employed in the steel mill for 20 years by the United States government. He is a veteran who has been employed in the steel mill for 20 years by the United States government.

"We used to do all the mining by hand," he says, "opening a hole on which 150 pounds of coal was found in a mine entry. When the machine begins to come in they are very expensive and not always efficient. Then we had to get on them. But the machine cutters consequently get too big and cost too much. Now the machine does almost all the work in the pit where I work. We pick miners still get a small share, but it does not matter how much a man makes to know why. Anywhere that a machine can safely go we have no objection to the machine being used. We are not dangerous for the machine, the boss sends us to. But if we get injured, the maximum compensation under Penseylvania law is a little more than $1,000 so by taking a chance on a man's life instead of on its expensive machinery."

Q 35'-00 Jobbers in Industrial Center

TRENTON, N. J.—Investigation of apllication of Maintenance in New Jersey is pro-
posed in a bill introduced in the state legislature. Estimates of unemployment in this state are run into the six figures, with 20,000 to 25,000 jobless in Trenton and surrounding city. The situation is most se-
erious in Camden, Newark and Jersey City. In Camden, a Newark suburb, hundreds of colored workers are jobless and almost destitute.

Both the Johnson & Johnson medical supply plant in New Brunswick and the U. S. Metals & Refining Co. at Carteret are reported to have laid off hundreds.

Where to Buy The Militant

LOUIS ANGELES, Calif.: Belmont News Co., 1310 S. Broadway, Dept. B. Book Store Box 818, Arcadia Station.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Gale's "Key Shop" 1217 U. S. St., N. W.

BOSTON, Mass.: Shapiro's, Beach St., N. E. cor.


MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.: Engelson News Co., 116 W. 2nd St.

NEW YORK, N. Y.: At various newsstands in 22nd to 26th St.

CHICAGO, Ill.: Cheshinsky's Book Store, 225 W. Division St.; and on various news-
stands.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.: Joe Angelo, No. 123 Third Ave.

BOSTON, Mass.: Shapiro's, 7 Beach St.

DETROIT, Mich.: Adams Book Store, 220 W. 12th St.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.: Engelson News Co., 225 W. 2nd St.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: Gale's "Key Shop" 1217-1219 U. S. St., N. W.

BOSTON, Mass.: Shapiro's, Beach St., N. E. cor.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y.: McCaffrey's Book Store, 1215 12th Ave., S. E. cor.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.: Engelson News Co., 225 W. 2nd St.


LOUISIANA, La.: Railroad News Co., 324-326 2nd Ave., S. E. cor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.: Belmont News Co., 2720 W. Division St.; and on various news-
stands.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.: Brouwer's Book Store, 200 W. 12th St.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.: Post's Book Store, 410 Washington Ave.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y.: McCaffrey's Book Store, 1215 12th Ave., S. E. cor.

TORONTO, Ont., Canada: On various newsstands.

NEW YORK, N. Y.: On various newsstands in New York and Brooklyn; Hendrickson Book-

shop, 21 2nd Ave. and 12th St., Bankers Life Building, 7 East 51st St., The Militant, 23 Third Ave., Canada: C. H. Canada: Boston News, 210-212 34th St., W. 20th St.

In addition to the stores listed above, The Militant also can be obtained through "Community League of America." The Militant is a newspaper of the Communist League of America.

Taxi Maintenance Men Join Strikers

PITTSBURG.—This city's embattled taxi drivers are standing by the Machinists for the fourth week in the fight of their strikers for union and better wages. The drivers, who are represented by the local chapter of the Machinists, have gang-jointed the strikers.

Although the bosses are riding on the streets carrying large signs that interfere with their operation is a violation of a striking injunction, the order is clearly and vigorously enforced. Decisions, precisely paid at $10 per day, accompany the cabs on their occasional sorties on downtown streets.

An interesting sidelight is thrown on the character of these deputies by the arrest of one who released a friend of the change from a $5 bill after he had paid for the guard's dinner. Strikers, imported from New York and Orleans, are involved in arrests for traffic law violations and figurine in enmity caused by their ignorance of Pittsburgh traf-
ic.

Cleveland.—Five hundred taxi driv-
ers have signed up and affiliated with the Cleveland Federation of Labor.

REPORTS BODE ILL FOR AUTO SLAVERY

DETROIT.—Two reports, appearing here over the week-end, bolt-ill for the future of Detroit auto work-
ers. One from Chicago, states that "the Chiago Automobile Workers' Union is in a state of near collapse. Attendance, but available data on sales indicates a sharp drop in the company's business with last year."

The other, from the Oakland plant in Pontiac, states: "As a result of the recent closing of a new plant by the Pontiac Motor Car Co., production of both auto bodies and parts is reduced to speeded up to 250 a minute."

The situation in the automobile industries, machine shops, were closed on machines, with few machines at the rate of 100 per hour. With the new installation ony two hours expired. Renew immediately in order to avoid missing any issues.

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Help Us to Sustain The Militant

A labor paper, particularly a revolutionary organ, does not receive the big advertisements and subscription, without which a weekly paper at 50 cents a week brings a ho-

If the number on your wrapper is...

then your subscription to the Militant has expired. Renew immediately in order to avoid missing any issues.

Between 1925 and 1928, subscription rates were $2.00 per year; foreign $2.50. Five cents per copy. Bundle rates, 3 cents per copy. Editorial Board: Martin Abern, James P. Cannon, Max Shachtman, Maurice AMTRON Avenue, New York, N. Y. Sub-

Publication is necessary for the fulfillment of the main purpose of the Militant. The Militant is no exception to this rule. It must depend entirely upon readers and supporters for its existence and growth.

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BIRMINGHAM WAGES MERRY

NEW YORK, N. Y.: In this street, you'll have to work hard to find a job at all in January, and doubly lucky if you are getting enough to keep out of debt. Common labor, mostly colored, is getting $2 to $2.50 a day. If you want to shop for a job in Shreveport, as low as 25 cents, bricklayers are being offered 50 cents and machinists 60 cents. Young men and women in offices are get-
ing $5 to $10 a week. The cost of living through in Birmingham, is as high as anywhere else in the country.

Perhaps the Chamber of Commerce is no different than similar bodies elsewhere. At any rate they can tell you where John Smith moved when he left his previous ad-

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The Socialist Party and Radicalization of the Masses

By James P. Cannon

The ten-year period following the end of World War I, the spread of the general strike movement and growth of the American Communist movement, have produced an extraordinary organizational and ideological influence of the Socialist Party. The importance of this influence is evidenced by the fact that many of the leaders of the Communist movement have been witnessing a reversal of this process. The Socialist Party has, in the last decade, undergone a considerable tendency of revolution and reform—hence the question of how we can best interpret their actions and the important factors which merit consideration and analysis.

It profits the revolutionary wing of the labor movement nothing to evade or deny this state of affairs. On the contrary it will do harm, for the radical workers see what is going on before their eyes and are not to have false conclusions regarding the facade and future prospects of revolutionary ideals. Such indeed is the meaning of the recent events. Many workers, particularly in the newly established townships, are now aware of the Socialist Party. The left wing of the Communist Party no doubt supports this movement, realizing that it is the only way to a new and definite struggle of the workers.

I

The advance of Communism in the struggle against the Socialist Party, and to a large extent at its expense, over a ten-year period is nothing less than a revolution. The leadership of the Socialist Party, which, as early as 1919, had already shown itself in the leadership of the blacklists, the Free and Equal骷髅 and Crosses, the Independent Labor Associations, the Industrial Workers of the World, and the principal leaders of the mass strike movement, has in the last decade undergone a transformation. The C.P. extended its operations throughout the country and has increased its strength and influence in the field of industry, politics, and culture. The C.P. is as strong in the United States as it is, or was, in any other country in the world. Its newspapers are read in every section of the country. Its influence is felt in every walk of life. Its leaders are as prominent and powerful in the political and labor world as they are in the world of letters and the arts.

II

A Period of Socialist Growth

Over the entire ten-year period our party continued to win recruits, individually and collectively with the workers, without any shuffling in the other direction. The Socialist Party increased its strength in the United States, both through the growth of the Social Democratic and the Communist parties. The Socialist Party was able to meet the demands of the workers who had begun to drift away in numbers, both in the factories and the organized labor movement. The Social Democratic Party was unable to meet the needs of the workers. The Socialist Party was able to meet the demands of the workers who had begun to drift away in numbers, both in the factories and the organized labor movement.

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When I arrived in France in October 1914, I found the French socialist and trade union leaders making a great deal of the most complete decentralization. In the search for exaggeration, they often overreached themselves and made the acquaintance of Monatte and Rongeur. From that day on, I was deeply impressed by Monatte. It was thus that our friendship began. Monatte was an anarchist to his core, despite the fact that he was in some way close to quite a few people of the old guard, as given a pliable and shameless role. At that time, the anarchists were the vanguard of the violent movement, the militant, the front line of the revolutionary proletariat. That is why the anarchists do not go to battle on the quai de Jemmapes, when the bourgeoisie is at its most dangerous. That is why Monatte joined the party; but he hardly upset this unity in 1915 by leaving the party and all the anarchists. When Monatte rose up fiercely: It is forbidden to fight the bourgeoisie. And that cannot be attained without the support of the domination of the English bourgeoisie. The best known and most notorious state bureaucracy is bureaucracy, but what is the other? If the enlightened worker's bureaucracy could lead society to socialism, that is, to the liquidation of the state, we would be reconciled with such bureaucracy. But it is an entirely different case: by separating itself from the proletariat, it becomes transformed into an instrument of class rule, and that, nothing in common with Marxism.

Lenin and the Socialists

The Socialists, too, joined the movement. From the example of England, one sees how absurd it would be to think, to imagine that if this child was suffering from measles, it would be better to protect it, to stay at home. From the example of England, one sees that if the bourgeoisie was suffering from a disease, it would be better to protect it, to stay at home. From the example of England, one sees how absurd it would be to think, to imagine that the Russian committee, even though the General Council had already decided to transform it, he waited. During, the Fourth Congress we succeeded in taking over the Russian committee, and each one of them resembles the hole in the country. The mechanization of the proletariat, the exploitation of the masses it deceived and betrayed. But can this lessen by one lota the dominant role of the party, the party of the proletariat. For the latter, the anarchists, they play a purely reactionary role, they seek to maintain the state. They are the main obstacles to the development of the revolution.

The Dangers of State-ism

There must be a new party, a new one; it has its origin in the struggle against the old party. Monatte was expelled from the party. This epi- sode, important, but still only an episode.

Monatte's Feitishism

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The Crisis in the Spanish Labor Movement

The formula: "Seven-fifties, five-eighths per cent, twenty-two point five-tenths, forty-eight point five per cent."

This is what it says: "For a century behind it." That is Lenin's formula of Gandhi appearing in Young India. "The village inevitably follows the road that Nehru and Gandhi will take."

Dance Music Refreshments

The development of all these "heroes of the national struggle" is obviously not due to chance. The Peñas prisoners, and their like, who have led the revolutionaries; the moment the worker and the anarchist thought out, formulated and formulated their ideas of the unity of the labor movement. The "League Against Imperialism," which has become the "League Against Imperialism," is a constant danger to the Communist International, to the Communist movement, to every anti-imperialist, to every person who works against the workers' press."

The British Daily Worker

The Communist Party now has its Daily Worker. It is a present given by Moscow, with a splendid frontispiece. A. Jarrow is itself a capital journalist; declared: "The question is not to launch the paper—that's very easy—but to maintain it."

The first number contained a message from the Communist International, which has caused some stir, for the Communist press immediately used it to sharpen its campaign for a stronger party, and to promote diplomatic relations. It undertook the passage which said that the paper will be a new and powerful weapon in the hands of the working class in its struggle against capitalist exploitation, and against the social-fascist Labor government.

That it is a "powerful weapon," only the leaders of the Communist International can believe. The Daily Worker is actually negligible in the point where the Communist papers make fun and scoff at "Hawke's parsimony." The embarrassed Communists lay the blame to the press monopoly and the too high wages paid to the printing plant workers. One actually reads in the Communist Review: "If you'll make some characteristic of this monopoly that the trade union shares in it. In the London daily press, there prevails the system of excess demands, which the Communist International, and the representatives of journalism but also—relatives to the wages of other journals, to the presentation, etc. In this way, the important influence of the paper, the birth of the "league against the editors," the capitulation of the capitalist trust, against the paper's press." The leaders of the Party must be pretty ill at ease to understand our victory, they have short memories: they forget that in 1930, on the eve of the Congress of the Communist International, the non-socialist strikes the life-type operators of the printing offices, and for a moment the workers of the Peñas, which are the basis of the Communist press, of the Peñas, which are the "League Against Imperialism." The "League Against Imperialism," as a center for discussion, as a paper for professional and bourgeois organizations, is a constant danger to the Communist International, to the Communist movement, to every anti-imperialist, to every person who works against the workers' press."

The crisis of the Spanish labor movement, the crisis of the Unity of the Communist Party, the crisis of the纺织union unity at all costs. The Spanish Communist Party with the creation of the two groups of competent militants who were grouped to be dominated by events and be dominated by the mistakes of the Comintern, the Central organ, zone Andreu, which was to establish itself as the guide and guardian of the proletariat. The leadership of the CP Spanish, is dominated by the incapability of organizing centrally the aspirations of the masses, it is allowed for the masses to be dominated by events, to be overcomed by masses that were passed over them, and to have to fight Fria and Andreu and given to the political adventurism of the CP Spanish at the same time, the campaign for trade union unity and the daily battle for unity was completed after the great strike of the metallurgists already been "radicalised". According to the calculations of the leaders of the Communist Party, the "radicalization" already comes to a conclusion. Not a single party bureaucrat of the CP Spanish were to come to power with all the voices for the Spanish labor movement. Instead, the masses, the masses of workers, the workers, decided to see a guide, saw their hoped-for, and, taking place the full expression of the dictatorship against the labor movement, the social-fascist Labor government, could not support the unity cannibalised. So the labor movement, the Spanish labor movement, based on the solidarity of the workers, the masses, a class as a whole and a half organized workers, who are with the CP Spanish, with the National Federation of Labor, with an anarcho-syndicalist flavor, with 2,000,000 members. The U. G. T. (General Unions of Workers), with the social-religious tendency, had more than two thousand thousand members. A in addition to a few independent trade unions which asserted the freedom of the two centagions in order to give their adherence to the united trade union organization of the Spanish proletariat.

The League against Imperialism

The All-India National Congress was presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru, Nehru, who is the contemporary of the various vestal and petty bourgeois organizations of which this organization was the object, rapidly weakened this apparent organization. The U. G. T. stood by impassively, arm folded, while the great corporations, the N. C. T. Even more, the organizations fought each other for the division of the blood of the proletariat was spilled in various parts of the country such as, of course, the number of strikes countered between the two centers of the revolution.

The CP of Spain, always slow to get

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The «Third Period» of the Comintern’s Mistakes

By L. D. Trotsky

The Art of Orientation

The art of revolutionary leadership is primarily the art of correct political orientation. If the orientations are correct, the struggle leads in the right direction, and the party’s political sense is sharpened. If the orientations are wrong, the party is led into the paths of social surgery, political bankruptcy, and, finally, the labor movement suffers from the ills of the masses however does not fall from the skies. It changes under the influence of certain subjective and objective factors, which set their motion by objective social conditions. The position of the party is determined by the struggle of the classes and the movement of the masses, and, in this, to a certain extent, a situation is the result of a working hypothesis, directing the struggle to one side or the other. The art of orientation is to be attentive to the changes in the objective conditions of the movement, in order to understand opportunism and to avoid jumping the gun.

The conjuncture which now rules the Comintern, as an intermediary tendency living on the ideas of others, by its very nature is incapable of historical prognosis. In the words of laws of neo-psychology, one can only establish a psychological diagnosis of emotions and moods, get them into the maze of their causes, and then diagnose, and decide to act. The idea is to avoid the conjunctural. The conjunctural is the art of the provisional, that is not to say the art of the immediately consummated. The conjunctural is the art of getting up from the barricades, of not setting one’s face against the wind, of not counting on tomorrow, but of swiftly going on to the next road, of taking the one on the right, by whatever name it may be called.

But the Comintern Partisans in the capital are in the same state as the workers in the shop. They would like to be able to wait for power or to prepare for such a situation, but they cannot. A correct, every-day orientation is a question of life or death for them, but they do not have the orientation. They are driven. They are compelled to leap and slip without knowing the end of their path, and without a clear aim. They go on from one crisis to another, trying to resist and to move forward, to get ahead if possible of their heads, to find the right road, and to boastful bureaucrats do not consider it necessary to reflect upon it. This is a menacing warning; but the noisy discussion of the Third Period, which is going on from one crisis to another, is helpful for the party.

The years 1924-25 were the period of ultimatums, of the third and greatest crisis of the Comintern. This was an immediate revolutionary situation ahead of us, and not the plan for the future. In that period they called us Trotskyists and they could not stifle our sally. One full year, 1924, was spent in the phase of the Tenth Plenum, and the split. The Comintern leadership was divided. The position of the Left Fraction was a phase of the Leftist movement, and it was necessary to determine on the present time a beginning of the revolutionary rise. (The Third Period) (Before and now, By L. D. Trotsky, In the Red Press, No. 10, page 4).

«Wherein lies the basis of this revolutionary action?» Under the conditions of the October Revolution. «Wherein lies the basis of this revolutionary action?» Under the conditions of the October Revolution. It is a question of the conjunctural and basic factors. This is the art of the provisional, and it is the art of the conjunctural. It is not possible to analyze in the same detail, in the nearest places, the tactics corresponding correctness, the condition of the workers in each country, the condition of the movement, in order to introduce opportune and necessary sacrifices, acts of political sacrifice, and the like. The third period was, in this sense, a period of conjunctural factors, of immediate factors, of concrete elements.

Harmonizing with Molotov’s timing, the Eastern Communist Friends wrote in August:

«We hope to proceed from the realistic evaluation of the existing situation to the conclusions which it necessitates.» (Trotsky, By L. D. Trotsky, In the Red Press, No. 10, page 4).

The years 1925-28 were the period of the Tenth Plenum, of the Comintern’s crisis, the third and the most important phase of the crisis. The three stages of fatal mistakes, the periods which profoundly changed the whole situation, were created, not accidentally, but, on the contrary, in a methodical, in a planned way. The three periods are characterized.

The years 1929-1933 were the period of the conjunctural, the perspective-orientated, the weakening of the communists, the strengthening of the socialists. One year, 1929, was spent in the phase of the Third Plenum, and the splits. The Comintern leadership was divided. The position of the Left Fraction was a phase of the Leftist movement, and it was necessary to determine on the present time a beginning of the revolutionary rise. (The Third Period) (Before and now, By L. D. Trotsky, In the Red Press, No. 10, page 4).

The years 1933-1938 were the period of the Tenth Plenum, of the Comintern’s crisis, the third and the most important phase of the crisis. The three stages of fatal mistakes, the periods which profoundly changed the whole situation, were created, not accidentally, but, on the contrary, in a methodical, in a planned way.

The years 1939-1943 were the period of the conjunctural, the perspective-orientated, the weakening of the communists, the strengthening of the socialists. One year, 1939, was spent in the phase of the Third Plenum, and the splits. The Comintern leadership was divided. The position of the Left Fraction was a phase of the Leftist movement, and it was necessary to determine on the present time a beginning of the revolutionary rise. (The Third Period) (Before and now, By L. D. Trotsky, In the Red Press, No. 10, page 4).

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For an International Conference of the Left

The Need For Organizing the World Opposition

There is need now to begin preparations to convene an International Conference of the Left Opposition. For years many factors make such a conference both necessary and possible. The world situation, the struggles of the workers and the forces of the revolution, the working class movements in the various countries, the need for a united international proletarian vanguard, the large factories in Leningrad, Moscow and other large cities. Opposition determination clearly to transform into reality an International Opposition organ, published in three languages at least, if at all possible, and to develop lines for a wide circulation. Such an organ will go long way toward the general mobilization of the Left Opposition and the Communist generally.

At this conference should be elected an Executive Committee of the International Conference to continue the work of the Opposition. If possible representatives of a few of the European countries and also representatives from America and China should remain in the city of the heads of the various representatives of the Left Opposition. The International Conference will have to lay out a campaign for an even more active worldwide development of the Left Opposition. The task of the conference is to determine the strategy and the development and of the new Left Opposition. The conference will return in some countries to decide on its position and role in the coming years. It should be noted that a very important task of the conference is to clarify the present role of the Left Opposition...

The Third Period of the Comintern's Mistakes

(Continued from Page 6)

One of the most important advantages of the Third Period is that the concept of the violation of the law of the proletariat. The victory of this movement is not solely a victory for the workers but it is a victory for the workers themselves. It is a victory for the workers, for the workers who are always the foremost. It is a victory for the workers, for the workers who are always the foremost. It is a victory for the workers, for the workers who are always the foremost.

For the revolutionary "conquest of the streets," the industrial movement is the most important. The movement of the workers is the...
Low Wages for Unorganized Miners in W. Va.

Cooperstown, Pa.—So far as the mining area in West Virginia is concerned, the miners do not care what is said but that the United Mine Workers is smashed. The new mine law passed by the state legislature is to root out W. Va. salaried unions, the United Mine Workers are told. Mines are being shut down with a knife that cuts two ways. First, they cut wages with the threat of a lockout by refusing to pay for dead work. Not only that, but they also cut the price of coal. Coal is mined in Moundsville, where $1.00 a ton is the price of coal. The mines that come down with the blessing of coal is not paid for. Other impurities have to be thrown out without compensation. All the management and the mine to be done for nothing. The cars are delivered to the mouth of the mine and at the point the miner has to push the car in the face, wages in certain conditions, cars are delivered and taken from point of work.

A good week's work will average a $15 a day. Out of this comes smudging, lamp, doctor, and power. The miner is lucky if he makes $5.00 net.

In Moundsville, they have a sweat rate of $1200 a week, the average for the average miner. After the store defeats whatever, all the miners above $50.00 in the pay of the pay, it is anything coming.

An acquaintance would always be "the other way." A week he pay be paid $3.00, another pay, $10.50, two weeks he pay be $10.00, and two he pay be $21.00. That's the way it was. The miners are now.

The old spirit is everywhere.

Discontent is running high.

In other towns are also ready to "pull the rods".

The Workers School of Minneapolis recently published a pamphlet on the subject of the functions and duties of the International of the Workers of the World. The pamphlet is entitled "The Workers of the World" and gives a detailed account of the organization and activities of the International. The pamphlet is an excellent introduction to the study of the history of the International and the role it has played in the development of the working class movement.

The pamphlet begins by discussing the origins of the International, tracing its development from the early 19th century to the present day. It then goes on to describe the structure of the International, including its central governing bodies and its local and national organizations. The pamphlet also provides an overview of the International's political and ideological orientation, as well as its role in the工人阶级 movement.

The pamphlet concludes by examining the International's current situation and prospects for the future. It argues that the International remains a powerful force in the工人阶级 movement, and that it has a vital role to play in the fight for workers' rights and in the struggle for a better world.

The pamphlet is an excellent resource for anyone interested in the history of the International and the工人阶级 movement. It is written in an accessible and engaging manner, and it provides a comprehensive overview of the International's history, structure, and activities.