

FREE SPEECH FIGHT IN BOSTON

MILL STRIKE STILL INCREASING FORCES AT BEGINNING OF FIFTH WEEK; EMPLOYERS ARE DESPERATE

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 21.—With ranks still growing the 10,000 textile workers of this district are celebrating George Washington's birthday by holding special mass meetings to inaugurate the fifth week of their strike.

For the first time in the history of the industry the mill owners have declared Washington's birthday anniversary a holiday. They made last Saturday a full holiday for good measure. But it was all a bluff on their part. There were no workers in the mills, with the exception of a few foremen who had brought their wives to parade as scabs, so there were workers to enjoy the holiday.

The strikers are standing solid. The struck mills and the number of workers out in each mill are as follows: Botany Worsted mills, 5,500; Gera Worsted mills, 1,200; Forstman-Huffman mills, 2,000; New Jersey Worsted mills, 800, and the Passaic Worsted mills, 1,200.

Others to Come Out.

The Postman-Huffman concern has several mills. About half of the workers in these plants are out. Efforts are being made to bring out the 2,000 workers in plants that have not yet been struck. Many came out during the week-end. Indications are that the workers in the mills of the Dundee Textile company will also join the strike.

Martial Law Threat.

It is very evident that the mill owners feel that the outlook is rather black for them. They are trying the usual methods of desperate employers.

First: They are paving the way for bringing in the state militia and the declaration of martial law.

Second: Stool pigeons of the mill owners are trying to stir up the usual trouble. Scabs have been beaten up and pepper thrown in the face of at least one alleged strike-breaker, all of which has been carefully blamed on the strikers. Yet no facts to prove these charges have been offered.

Third: On the basis of alleged disorders the police made an attempt to close at least one hall occupied by the strikers.

When I came into Passaic on the train from New York the local employers' press was carrying flaming headlines to this effect: "Strikers (Continued on page 2.)"

MAYOR WALKER REFUSES TO SEE WORKING WOMEN

Mothers Defeat Board of Education Transfers

By KATE GITLOW.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The new elected mayor, Jimmie Walker, does not care for the smiles or the hand-shaking of the working class mothers. Neither does he care for their tears or hardships. The united mothers of Williamsburg representing schools 148, 168 and 55, with babes in their arms and with children clinging to their skirts, approached the city hall in New York for the second time to demand relief from the unbearable conditions of the public schools from the mayor. They went to demand that he stop transferring children from one school to another, forcing the children to pass dangerous crossings. Six children have lost their lives on these crossings.

When the mothers approached the mayor for the first time they only succeeded in seeing the mayor's secretary who faithfully promised for the mayor that the matter would be taken care of and the answer would be received by the mothers before Feb. 1, when the transferring of the children (Continued on page 2.)

THROWING OUT THE EVIDENCE



During the trial of the thirteen Zeigler miners framed up on a charge of assaulting D. B. Cobb the prosecution was able to have all evidence of the support of the coal operators in swindling the miners in weighing their coal by the sub-district officials, Lon Fox and D. B. Cobb, ruled out by the judge. In this way Fox and Cobb were able to prevent their treachery to the miners being aired in the court.

MEETINGS PROHIBITED ON EVE OF BIMBA 'BLASPHEMY' TRIAL STARTS DEFIANT STRUGGLE AGAINST POLICE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—This city is in the throes of a free speech fight. The codfish-textile aristocracy of the back bay district is allied with the shoe manufacturers in a desperate effort to prevent the puritan blue laws being wiped off the statute books. The authorities of three cities have prohibited meetings called for the defense of A. Bimba, accused of violating the old puritan law of 1696 against blasphemy. This shows a concerted red-baiting drive conducted at the behest of the owners of the textile and shoe slave pens who fear the rising tide of class consciousness among the workers of this region.

CLIFTON POLICE JAIL STRIKERS FOR PICKETING

Workers Strengthen Lines Around Mill

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 21.—Six new arrests have been made in the fight that the textile workers are waging against the wage cuts when the pickets went out to pull out the Forstmann and Huffman mill that is still partly working. Four were arrested in the morning siege and two at noon. The pickets form a line and keep on walking in an orderly manner past the gate of the mill. The police told them to go two blocks away and when the pickets refused to do so, but picketed the gate, they were arrested.

Given Suspended Sentence.

One of them, Bela Varga, was given a suspended sentence and told that if he was arrested again he would have to go to jail for 30 days without any further hearing. The judge made this clear as he instructed him in the matter. It meant that he could be the most innocent man in the world, but that the act of the policeman arresting him would not be questioned and that he would have to serve his sentence whether guilty or not of the second charge.

The strikers are not intimidated by this tightening of the rope around their neck. They go forth bravely fighting for their rights as they (Continued on page 2.)

A Bimba defense meeting scheduled for Ford Hall, this city, has been prohibited; the meeting in Worcester, scheduled for tomorrow night has likewise fallen under the Puritan ban and the police have prohibited the use of the hall in Brockton on Tuesday night, which was scheduled to be held just before the trial starts Wednesday.

Added to these acts of tyranny is the police order in this city forbidding the holding of a Scott Nearing meeting at Payne Memorial Hall that was to be held this afternoon.

Will Demand Free Speech.

The Workers (Communist) Party, the International Labor Defense and the Civil Liberties Union have taken up the challenge and the fight for free speech is on. In spite of winter weather, meetings will be held in the open air in Boston Common and in the public squares of all towns affected in case the authorities persist in their attitude to close the halls.

The Bimba "blasphemy" case has become a second Scopes case, with all differences. Just Bimba was a revolutionary political view and is a public figure in the revolutionary labor movement, while young Scopes, in the Dayton, Tennessee, "evolution" trial was a high school teacher who quite inadvertently got entangled with the forces of darkness and viciousness in that part of the world.

Widespread interest centers around the opening of the trial on Wednesday and some of the ablest legal talent has volunteered to defend the Lithuanian editor against the absurd charges that are in themselves a violation of the principles upon which the republic is supposed to have been founded.

Pangalos, Would-Be Mussolini of Greece, Departs Opposition

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Obedient to the orders of a Greek court-martial, former premier, Papanastasiou and 21 military leaders, members of the ex-premier's party, were deported. The deportees were placed aboard a steamer which proceeded at once to the island of Santorin. The court-martial tried the Papanastasiou on charges of high treason and conspiracy against the government.

Clothing Workers Block Bosses' Move

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—(FP)—New Brunswick unions are combating the removal of Wolf & Abraham's Clothing Co. from Bridgeport, Conn., because the firm refuses to make an agreement with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers union. Union building trades workers will not do alterations on the building picked by the anti-union concern.

"Trade unions are the reservoir of the majority of the socially decisive part of the proletariat."—C. I. Theils.

BOSSSES REOPEN AGITATION FOR STATE COSSACKS

Unions Will Oppose Mounted State Police

With the next legislature a year distant the propagandists and lobbyists for an Illinois constabulary system of mounted or motorized police again began their oft-defeated campaign. The alertness of organized labor has succeeded in keeping the cossacks off the roads and out of the industrial centers thus far.

Speaking before the Illinois chamber of commerce Joseph T. Ryerson, Chicago banker and manufacturer raised the slogan of state police on the pretext that Illinois banks need protection. Recently however the Illinois bankers boasted that they had an efficient private army equipped with pistols, rifles and machine guns for that purpose.

HOME-RENTERS ON INCREASE AS HOME-OWNERS DECREASE IN U. S.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 21.—American homes are fast disappearing and those that are still left are fast becoming mortgaged to the limit declared J. B. Hammond, Des Moines representative of the American Homes Association, in one of the local churches.

In order to show that America is fast becoming a nation of home-renters he showed that in 1900 there were 3,365,739 families, or 53.9 per cent of all our families, lived in rented homes. In 1910 this percentage increased to 54.2 and in 1920 to 54.4, 12, 943,598 American families renting homes.

Statistics also show, he said, that whereas in 1890 the percentage of homes mortgaged was 27.7, in 1920, 39.7 per cent of all homes, not including farm homes, were mortgaged.

"These figures demonstrate clearly that the increase in the percentage of mortgaged homes cannot be attributed to the purchasing of more homes on deferred payments, else there would be a decrease in the number of rented homes, as the home renter would become a home purchaser," he said.

SHIP COMBINE OF AUSTRALIA FIGHTS UNION

Struggle Shows Function of Capitalist State

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SYDNEY, Australia. —(By Mail)—A prolonged and bitter fight between the organized seamen and the shipping companies is looming up. The identification of the government with the cause of the employers is complete.

The trouble began last month with the notification to the Seamen's Union by the Australian shipping companies, which are closely united against the workers that they would not employ on their vessels any member of the union who had "caused any vessel belonging to any company to be delayed, or of having exercised or having attempted to exercise job control." The ultimatum marks the beginning of a desperate attempt to break the working-class organizations engaged in the sea transport services around the Australian coast. Wage reductions, increased hours, etc., will be the lot of the workers if this scheme succeeds.

Employers Plan to Smash Unions.

At a secret meeting in Melbourne in January, 1925, plans were laid for his labor-smashing fight. The shipping combine, the Employers' Federation, the chamber of manufacturers, and the chamber of commerce all participated. Among the decisions reached were the following:

(1) The deregistration of the Seamen's Union and the cancellation of (Continued on page 6)

Military Spies Get Due in Soviet Union

MOSCOW, Feb. 21.—Thirteen men accused of being Estonian spies were sentenced to death by the supreme court here. Twenty-seven others were sent to the penitentiary. The condemned men were charged with seeking Soviet military secrets for Estonia and Great Britain.

WILL SEGREGATE NEGRO DELEGATES AT RELIGIOUS CONVENTION IN ALABAMA

(Special to The Daily Worker)

Any Negro delegates to the International Sunday School Convention to be held in Birmingham, Alabama, April 12 to 19 will find themselves segregated according to the advice that has been received by a number of Negro clergymen.

ITALIAN WORKERS PROTEST AGAINST DEPORTATION LAW

Bill Aids Mussolini Murder Workers

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The New York section of the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America sent the following telegram to Senator Borah, Representative Berger, M. T. Rainey, A. Johnson, Hamilton Fish and to the speakers of both the house and the senate calling to the attention of these senators and representatives that the bill calling for the immediate deportation of all aliens illegally landed in the United States would mean the deportation back to Italy of many Italian workers who have escaped the fascist rule of Mussolini and that such deportation would mean their sure death:

"Regarding bill immediate deportation all aliens illegally landed United States to be introduced tomorrow (Feb. 18), we beg to remind you of presence in America of many refugees escaped from Mussolini persecution. Deportation of any of them means sure death.

"We warmly appeal to noble sentiments of American hospitality generously bestowed on Garibaldi and Kosuth to uphold magnificent tradition of the United States preventing the deportation of political refugees."

Wages increased. SAVANNAH, Ga.—(FP)—Wage increases of 2c an hour for white employees and 1c for Negroes has been granted to the shop workers on the Central Georgia Railway system.

NO INJUNCTION ISSUED; FAVOR ARBITRATION

Dress Union Faces New Danger

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 21.—Arbitration between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Association of Dress Manufacturers, (contractors) with supreme court Judge Joseph M. Proskauer as impartial chairman, is the latest development in the New York organization drive in the cloak and dress industry conducted by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

No Injunction Issued.

When the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union appeared before Judge Proskauer in the supreme court, answering a summons served on them by the contractors' association to "show cause why the joint board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union should not be enjoined from declaring a strike in any of the shops of the Association of Dressmakers." Judson D. Campbell, attorney for the bosses made an attack on the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union declaring that "the workers are not dissatisfied. The Communists who control the local organization of the union were last year expelled from the union after a lengthy trial on the ground of being Communists. They now have control of the union and are trying to keep their promises of a raise in wages that they had promised the workers."

Wants Agreement Enforced.

Morris Rothenberg, attorney for the union, declared that the union wants the agreement between the union and the association enforced.

A conference was arranged for Tuesday, Feb. 23, 4 p. m., in Judge Proskauer's chamber, the question of an injunction against the union being held in abeyance during this period, also by decision of the judge "the status quo for the present shall continue in all matters."

Organize for the Struggle in 1926

The forces of reaction are not idle. Steadily, surely, quietly, the capitalist parties are preparing for the campaign of 1926 against the working class. Every unaturalized foreign-born worker is threatened in the various bills now before congress which would register and photograph the foreign-born. The whole standard of living of the American working class, the right to strike, the right to organize, is being menaced.

The Furriers' Union is being attacked; the I. L. G. W. is preparing to resist the drive of the bosses against their union; the hard coal miners after six months of bitter struggle, have been betrayed in the most brutal fashion by the Lewis machine; eight thousand textile workers in Passaic are engaged in a struggle against the millionaire mill owners; the railroad workers are demanding an increase. The workers are reacting to the forces that are moving them into the struggle.

The capitalist courts have not been idle. In Pittsburgh the capitalist dictatorship has made it a crime to belong to the Workers (Communist) Party; in Zeigler the bosses, the bosses' government and the bosses' labor lieutenants have combined to send eight militant, class-conscious miners to jail for fourteen years; in Massachusetts the old laws against blasphemy passed in 1669, are resurrected to send militant working class fighters to jail; the bastilles of California are still crowded with the best working class fighters. The army, the police, the courts, every weapon of the American capitalist government is called into action against the workers and farmers of America.

In 1926 the parties of capitalism will again come before the workers for a vote of confidence in the dictatorship of the bosses—the present government. The increasing resentment of the workers against the brutal attacks and betrayals must be crystallized into action. It is our party's opportunity and its obligation to organize the exploited masses for the struggle in 1926 against the program of the capitalists. Against the capitalists' program the workers must set up their own program. Our party has formulated this program and our party must now prepare to mobilize the workers for the campaign of 1926. The advance guard of the workers—the Workers (Communist) Party mobilizes first. Every unit of the party must respond to the call of the party's general staff, the central executive committee, to raise a campaign fund of \$20,000. Up to date, very little has come in on this fund. Our party cannot take a vacation; our party cannot rest. The class struggle goes on—the capitalist forces are mobilizing to crush the workers and their organizations.

Our members must supply the funds with which our party is to enter the campaign for 1926. Our party is equal to this task and must enter upon its duties with the enthusiasm and determination which marks us as Bolsheviks.

Every Bolshevik on the job!
C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary Workers (Communist) Party

INTRIGUE OVER COUNCIL SEATS SHAKES EUROPE

Capitalist Spiders Get Caught in Own Web

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, Feb. 21.—The intrigues centering about the coming admission of Germany to the league of nations are reaching ever larger proportions. The action of Sweden in notifying the British government that it is opposed to giving any other country than Germany a permanent seat in the council will effectively block the admission of Poland, Spain, and Brazil, desired by France and the Vatican. It requires a unanimous vote of the council to reach a decision.

Chamberlain Is Clever.
The British government has issued a statement denying any promise to vote for the admission of Poland and Spain, the Chamberlain has never denied having assured Briand of his support for their entrance. Diplomatically, the English foreign office does not commit itself to opposing the French demand. It is not necessary as the position which Sweden has taken is sufficient. Sweden is dependent on Great Britain economically and financially.
It is significant that neither France nor Poland have yet ratified the Locarno pact. Statesmen of both nations now speak of "essential reservations" before that agreement can be approved.

Elect Turner to Be Secretary-Treasurer of the Wobblies

CHICAGO (FP)—John R. Turner, for 13 years active in the Industrial Workers of the World, was elected by referendum of the membership as general secretary-treasurer for 1 year, beginning March 1. Most of his activity has been among the lumberworkers whom he helped to organize in the Pacific northwest in 1916, serving on the strike committee in 1917. In 1918 during the war he was tried in Chicago with 102 other I. W. W., including Bill Haywood and Ralph Chaplin, and sent to Leavenworth where he was confined 5 years. He is American-born, a good speaker and organizer, and recently has been a railroad worker, belonging to Railroad Workers' Industrial Union No. 520.

Bosses Demand Their Slaves Pay Up Promptly

GALESBURG, Ill. (FP)—Union secretaries who meet difficulties in collecting membership dues might try the company union's method at the Burlington shops in Galesburg. A recent notice on the company union's bulletin board reads:
"Men who do not immediately pay their dues will get only straight time (instead of a time and half) for overtime."

Buy Imperial Gold Coins.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 21.—(Tass)—The people's commissariat for finance has begun the purchase of former imperial and foreign gold coins. For gold coins with the portrait of Nicholas II, of the face value of five roubles, the people's commissariat of finance is paying 4.82 roubles; for semi-imperial (7.50 roubles) 7.28 to 7.50 roubles; for old ten rouble coins 9.75 and for imperial (15 roubles) 14.62. The coins not of full weight, as well as foreign coins, are being paid for at 5.30 roubles per zolotnik of pure gold.

Clifton Police Jail Strikers

(Continued from page 1.)
had not even heard of the police or the courts.

The case of Lena Chernenko, assistant to Organizer Weisbord, came before the court this morning. It followed upon the trial of Jack Rubenstein who was given 90 days in jail. When Jack was taken away by the officer, Lena waved her hand and whispered, "Let's sing 'Solidarity Forever.'"

Singing Angers Judge.

This so angered the judge that he said to her, "Leave this court. Get out."

When she tried to explain that she did not say anything improper, the judge roared, "Get out of here. You cannot stay in this court room."

After Rubenstein had been taken away Lena was called and heard. The officer that brought the charge could not remember why she was arrested but said she was with other strikers and did not want to go down to the cemetery to picket the dead when told to do so. The case was so flimsy that the judge discharged her, but had her stand up to be given a bit of advice. "You are here leading innocent people into trouble. I will let you go this time, but I warn you not to come before this court again, for I will then hold you to the limit of the law."

Judge Calls Down Lawyer.

Joseph Fede, defense attorney, was given a call-down after he had told Rubenstein, "We'll get you out, don't worry."

The second charge against Rubenstein which was exactly the same as the one that he was given 90 days for, was dismissed, and some of the work-

ers in the courtroom wondered why he was not guilty of both if guilty of one.

J. O. Bentall who had been summoned to court had a charge of contempt trumped up against him. He was charged with having related what happened in the court and had told an audience that a striker had been before the judge who said, "You are guilty but I discharge you." The trouble seemed to be with the manner in which Bentall had quoted the judge.

Bentall Shows Up Courts

Bentall was on the stand an hour or more and testified that no one court was different from the other capitalist courts. "They all lean in favor of the ruling class. It is my opinion that no matter how much a judge tries to be fair he is in such an atmosphere and is associated with such people that it is impossible for him to be entirely impartial. This judge and many other judges are entirely fair when it comes to matters of property and other ordinary things, but the minute the case concerns the working class he always leans toward the owning class."

Asked if he meant that the judge was intimidated by the union, Bentall replied that he did not think the union was strong enough yet, but sometime the workers will be in power and rule. "They are the only ones that have a right to rule."

The judge held Bentall guilty, but after a recess of five minutes he said he would discharge the defendant if he would state that he had no special contempt for this particular court. Having stated that all courts looked alike to him he was told he was discharged.

SUPERIOR HOLDS A TAG DAY FOR MINERS' RELIEF

Send \$547.35 to Help Coaldiggers

SUPERIOR, Wis., Feb. 21.—The Workers' Educational Society arranged a Tag Day for the anthracite miners of Pennsylvania. The Office Workers' Union and the Trades and Labor Assembly contributed their moral support by endorsing the drive.

Bright and early on the morning of the tag day, an army of over sixty anxious solicitors—mostly Workers' Party members—defying the severe weather—went out onto the streets laden with tags and cigar boxes. Every worker was approached with "Will you buy a tag?" Every business establishment was visited.

Several of the solicitors remarked that the only ones who bought tags were those who were apparently laborers—the specimens wearing white shirts and collars couldn't see their way clear to do so. When asked to buy a tag they would shout in anger, "Why don't they go to work?" or "The strike is over." It was a condescension on their part to even answer.

Well worthy of mention is the fact that the Young Workers' League stepped into the limelight thru its member, Esther Hintikka, who made the best collection. The gross proceeds for the day amounted to \$566.10, from which \$18.75 was paid for advertising and printing of tags, etc., making the net amount \$547.35. This amount was sent to D. A. Edmunds, secretary of the Miners' Relief Committee, Kingston, Pa.

Mill Strike Increases Forces at Beginning of Fifth Week's Struggle

(Continued from page 1)

beat workman, Neubauer's Hall is closed" and in another, "Strikers beat up Botany worker; woman woman throws pepper into girl's face; chief closes Neubauer's Hall."

I immediately went to Neubauer's Hall, out in the mill district. It was not closed. It had been. But while the kept sheets were pouring their propaganda over the city the strike organizer, Albert Weisbord, had demanded and secured the reopening of the hall from the local municipal officials.

Strikers Returned.

With Felix Panaris, hall chairman, in charge, one of the biggest meetings of the strike was held during the afternoon, at which plans were made for renewing and developing the struggle.

I watched a little, wan-faced, 14-year old girl mill worker join in singing the favorite strike songs, "Solidarity" and "The Union Forever." When such young voices joined with those of the most aged mill workers, and with the voice of all ages in between, swelling the song to thunder proportions, then it was easy to feel the spirit that had brot these workers out in a titanic struggle against some of the richest corporations in the nation.

"They sent us over to Europe to fight for democracy," said Chairman Panaris. "I was one of them. Well, this is the kind of democracy we get. They come and try to close our hall so that we can't hold our meetings."

"That's right," bellowed the audience. In addition to joining with the other speakers at Neubauer's Hall, I also spoke with Organizer Weisbord at Belmont Hall, in Garfield, where the throng of strikers was just as enthusiastic.

Where the anthracite miners fought with an organization back of them and with the whole American Federation of Labor giving them relief, the mill workers are fighting almost alone. They should get the support of the whole American working class.

Mexico Sends New Note to Washington

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The latest Mexican note, answering this government's protests against the alleged confiscatory features of Mexico's new land and petroleum statutes, was delivered at the state department today. While its contents were not divulged, it is known that the Mexican government stands strictly on the ground of its previous communications, and reiterates that American interests are not unduly jeopardized by the new statutes.

Open College in Adjaristan.
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—(Tass)—Feb. 21.—An industrial institute is opened in Batum. This is the first college institution in Adjaristan.

Plumbers Helpers' Club of Brooklyn, New York

calls on all helpers to join the club. Meetings every FRIDAY night, 8:30 p. m., at

7 Thatford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Montana Farmer-Labor Party Will Contest Elections in State

PLENTYWOOD, Mont., Feb. 21.—The farmer-labor party of the state of Montana, is going to file a complete ticket in the field this year. The election this year only includes national offices. The state ticket is elected every four years.

The following offices will be up for election: two supreme court judges; one railroad commissioner; two congressmen for the first district and the second district. There are only two congressional districts in this state.

It is very likely that the radical lawyer of Butte, Harold Pease, will be one of the nominees for the supreme court of the state. He is a strong farmer-laborite and not of the mushroom variety, so typical of lawyers in our country. The other candidate, in all probability, for the bench, will be Pat Wallace of Plentywood. As the world knows, he is the editor of the best farm paper published in America, "The Producers' News."

For congress in the first district, which embraces the western half of this state, it is said that Tim Nolan of Butte, will get the nomination. For the eastern district which is the second of this state, the rank and file of the farmer-labor party, desires to have Charles E. Taylor make the run, who is now state senator from Sheridan county. He is the man responsible for the existence of the farmer-labor party of this state. He is an uncompromising social revolutionist. He has led the progressive forces to the left continuously. However, should he be unable to make the run, then it is almost certain that J. W. Anderson of Sidney, a farmer and a rebel of long standing, will get the nomination.

It is that that O. F. Clarke of Missoula, a railroad engineer, will receive the nomination for railroad commissioner. He is a militant of proven worth.

Preparations are on foot to conduct a very vigorous campaign, stressing the class nature of the government and exposing the fraud of capitalism. By the time that the fall election rolls around, a state wide organization of the progressive farmers of Montana shall have been completed. Plans are also under way to snap the working class of Butte out of its lethargy.

Worse Than Empire in Czecho-Slovakia.

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia—At the present congress of the Czech trade unions, the police appeared with the instruction to control officially the proceedings of the congress. This caused the greatest indignation among the delegates. The West Bohemian miner Bittner protested in a speech against the presence of a police agent. He demanded amid stormy applause of the congress, the immediate recalling of the spy. A government which does nothing for the workers, he said, has no right to control us. The delegate Hals added to this that in old imperial Austria it never happened that a government representative attended workers' congresses.

Reserve March 19.

PARIS COMMUNE CELEBRATION
All working class organizations are asked not to arrange any conflicting meeting on March 19 as the International Labor Defense, Chicago local, has arranged a Paris Commune pageant and drama. Moving pictures of labor defense in the United States and in Europe will be shown. Bishop William Montgomery Brown is to be one of the speakers.

Daily Worker Builders Grow in Numbers in the Nation's Largest City

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

THIS is being written in The DAILY WORKER office in New York City rather late at night. It doesn't seem late because a dozen comrades are still left of the many who have been toiling here all evening—as volunteers—to perform the numerous and seemingly endless tasks inseparable from the struggle to build our Communist daily in the nation's metropolis.

That is what they are called—The DAILY WORKER Builders—one of the proudest regiments in the New York section of America's Communist Army.

I MIGHT write about the Workers' School and the get-together held for its benefit the night before I arrived, when \$4,000 were raised to promote its activities to educate workers to become intelligent red fighters.

I might discuss the wave of satisfaction sweeping the party as the result of the very successful Defense Bazaar that brought in \$6,000 net to wage the fight in protection of the class war prisoners.

I might dwell upon the trade union activities of the party that sting the great employers into increasing agonies as labor's militant power grows.

I might tell of the energy with which the party in New York carries thru its campaigns, the tremendous success with which it drew masses to its Lenin memorial meetings, and all other demonstrations of the workers that occur in rapid succession.

I might write something about the Young Workers League that has its headquarters next door, in smaller offices that were formerly occupied by this enlarged DAILY WORKER headquarters.

But each one of these glorious efforts is sufficient in itself in extent and interest to provide a separate chapter in labor's struggle for power.

ALL that is possible here is to extend a word or two of much deserved praise and encouragement to the hundreds of New York DAILY WORKER Builders who believe in the strengthening of the Communist press with the proletarian intensity that spells death to capitalism.

The example they have set should rouse workers in every city in the land to organize and develop DAILY WORKER clubs.

L. E. KATTERFELD, manager of The DAILY WORKER New York agency, is the genius who initiated and developed the N. Y. DAILY WORKER Builders club idea. In this case, as in so many others, genius is synonymous with hard work. This is said in order to convince DAILY WORKER Builders everywhere that it is not difficult to duplicate the Katterfeld idea.

Iron and Bronze Workers' Union Seeks Better Conditions

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The Inside Iron and Bronze Workers' Union has sent out demands to all the employers in the iron trade demanding better conditions for all of the iron and bronze workers.

Working conditions in union shops at present are: a 44 hour week, at the minimum rate of \$33 per week for helpers and \$44 per week for finishers. These conditions are very far from being satisfactory. Conditions in the non-union shops are far below the union shops. The 48 hour week prevails in those shops, and there is no scale of wages. The boss determines the wages.

These conditions exist in the open shops because the workers do not belong to the union. The union appeals to all iron workers in the open shops to join hands with their fellow-workers, the union men, and unitedly fight for higher wages, less hours and better working conditions.

Coolidge Rewards a Henchman.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—President Coolidge has rejected the advice of Senators Stanford and McNary of Oregon that he withdraw the nomination of Judge McCamant of that state as federal circuit judge. McCamant violated the primary election instructions given him to vote for Johnson as republican presidential nominee. Coolidge rewarded him for making the nomination of Coolidge for the vice-presidency.

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

I. L. D. EXPOSES FAKE AMNESTY IN BULGARIA

Cabled Protest Asks Full Amnesty

(I. L. D. Press Service)

A spirited note of protest to the Bulgarian government for its fraudulent "amnesty" was sent to Sofia today by the International Labor Defense, in the name of almost a score of leading liberal, radical and labor men and women.

The cabled protest is in reply to the appeals from Bulgaria against the proposed "amnesty" introduced by the cabinet of M. Liapchev, the successor to the hangman Zankoff. The cable reads as follows:

NARDONO SOBRAINE, SOFIA, BULGARIA. CABLED REPORT INFORMS US THAT YOUR GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO CARRY OUT PROMISE OF AMNESTY TO ALL IMPRISONED UNDER ZANKOFF AND GRANTS AMNESTY ONLY TO SELECT FEW. WE DEMAND FULL AMNESTY AS PROMISED. SHALL BE COMPELLED TO CARRY ON NATIONAL CAMPAIGN AMONG AMERICAN PEOPLE IF PROMISE IS NOT FULFILLED.

The cablegram is signed by Charlotte Anita Whitney, Wm. H. Holly, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Robert W. Dunn, Ellen Hayes, Robert Whitaker, A. T. McNamara, Albert F. Coyler, W. L. Dana, Roger N. Baldwin, E. C. Wentworth, Eugene V. Debs, Ralph Chaplin, Alice Stone Blackwell, David Rhys Williams, William Bouck, Kate Crane Gartz, James P. Cannon.

The proposal of M. Liapchev, the premier of Bulgaria, came to the national Bulgarian assembly, after the entire world had raised its voice in horrified protest at the brutal persecutions which marked the bloody reign of Zankoff, and filled the prisons of Bulgaria with thousands of workers and peasants, and the earth of the country with corpses.

M. Liapchev proposed a bill which provides for the release of thousands of criminals, most of whom were imprisoned under the regime of Stambuliski, the peasant leader. Those imprisoned were speculators, usurers, war profiteers, and ordinary criminals. The rest are mainly composed of fascist murderers whom even Zankoff was obliged to imprison, so heinous were their crimes and so loud the protest of the people.

While these elements are to be freed wholesale by M. Liapchev, who bids fair to become an even more cunning Zankoff, the more than 5,000 political prisoners are to stay in jail, with the exception of 1,500 of them who compose the least known and most innocent victims of the terror. And even those political prisoners who are to be released have strings tied to them which makes the release a bitter joke. Some of them must pay big fines, which most of them cannot do and as a result must return to serve their time. Others have similar barriers cast around the road to freedom from the dungeons of the reactionary Bulgarian rulers.

Need Foreign Loans.

M. Liapchev is anxious to gain a reputation as a humanitarian in order to remove the black stain from the shield of Bulgaria, a stain made by the blood of thousands of brave workers and peasants. Foreign capitalists never dared to negotiate foreign loans during Zankoff's rule because of the extent to which Zankoff was cordially despised thruout the world, a symbol of shameless oppression. Now M. Liapchev is attempting to gain a reputation with a false "amnesty" bill in order to obtain financial recognition thruout the world. The protest of the International Labor Defense, whose activities have previously aided in stopping the attempted legal murder of Rakosi in Hungary, is a determined declaration of its intention to join with the progressive elements thruout the world to protest this new back-handed assault upon the long-oppressed Bulgarian masses. Further developments in this affair are expected shortly.

Build New Sanitarium.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—(Tass)—Feb. 21.—The chief management of the health resorts of the Ukraine decided to build a special sanitarium for peasants during this fiscal year in Odessa. The sanitarium is to accommodate 150 patients and will function the whole year around.

MEET ME AT THE Manhattan Lyceum CAFETERIA
66-68 E. 4th St., New York, N. Y.
A Labor's Eating Place That Deserves Your Patronage.
Under the Ownership and Management of the Ukrainian Labor Home, Inc., a Co-operative Labor Organization
Best Quality Food Served. Special Dishes Every Day. Reasonable Prices
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MAYOR WALKER REFUSES TO SEE WORKING WOMEN

(Continued from page 1). would take place. No answer ever came. The mothers decided not to let the children go to school until their demands were granted. On Feb. 1 the mothers in greater numbers than before approached the city hall. They marched up and down before the city hall for a short while, walked up the stairs into the roomy corridors of the city hall. The city authorities were not very hospitable to the working class mothers. They did not invite the tired mothers into the big sitting rooms to rest in the comfortable arm chairs. They simply told the mothers to stay out. The mothers seated themselves and decided not to leave until they saw the mayor. The officer at the mayor's office let the mothers know that the mayor cannot see them because he had more important business.

"Why," said the organizer of the United Mothers of Williamsburg, Mrs. Zlott, "here's something!" and she began to read from a clipping of a newspaper.

"Mr. McCormick, the great tenor came to see the mayor only the other day. The mayor set aside every important business and came down to see the singer. The singer said, 'I just came down to see you.' With a smile and a good hand-shaking the mayor answered, 'All citizens are welcome for the next four years!'"

Mrs. Zlott then added, "We are here with a smile and a hand-shake." And the mothers informed the officer if necessary they would wait until midnight and instructed the officer to carry this message to the mayor. The officer came back and invited the committee to come into the office. The representatives with their babies in their arms went into the office. The representatives were told that the mayor will go into a conference on the matter and will see a committee of three at half past three. The officer told the mothers again that they all can go home and that the committee would bring them the answer. The mothers insisted on remaining. At half past four instead of the mayor, the superintendent of the board of education with a staff of assistants came down to see the mothers and hear their demands. The mothers were lectured by the women who accompanied the superintendent and they were told that they did not have to drag those poor little children along and that did not have to come all together and that they could have taken the matter up individually in a nice manner. One of the mothers answered "we stick together and go and come together."

The superintendent promised to take up the matter with their committee on Thursday and advised the mothers not to come along. On Thursday, when New York City was treated to a heavy snow-storm the mothers went along with the committee to the board of education where they were told that their demands of not transferring the children were granted. The victorious mothers learned from this struggle that the only way to better their conditions is to organize and to stick together and to fight together. They have learned that not only must they stick in time of struggle but that they must have a permanent organization to protect their children in the school and at home and to be able to take up problems confronting the workers at a moment's notice. The mothers have a permanent organization—the United Mothers of Williamsburg.

Come out, mothers, from the holes where you live in fire-trap tenements. You, mothers, united can do away with fire-trap public schools, fire-trap tenements. Together, mothers, we will fight for a better, healthier future for our children and ourselves.

"The trade unions remain and will remain for a long time a preparatory school for the training of the proletariat."—Lenin.

LAUNCH NEW CRUISERS TO CARRY BLESSING OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM

(Special to The Daily Worker) PORTSMOUTH, England, Feb. 21.—The first of Great Britain's 10,000-ton cruisers, which are allowed by the Washington conference agreement of 1922, was launched here successfully.

Three similar vessels began under the labor government will be completed within the present year. They will help to carry the blessings of British imperialism to the oppressed masses of China via cold steel and remind them of the difference between a revolutionary class government like the Soviet Union and a reformist flunkey administration like that of MacDonald.

REQUEST MORGAN AGENT TO GUIDE ECONOMIC MEET

Capitalists Try to Solve National Contradictions

(Special to The Daily Worker) GENEVA, Switzerland, Feb. 21.—The league of nations' commission which is handling the details preliminary to the calling of the international economic conference has invited Owen D. Young, of New York, and Prof. Allyn A. Young of Harvard to act with it in preparing the agenda and other matters. Because of the great mass of such work to be done, it is not believed the conference itself will meet until the spring of 1927. Owen D. Young was a member of the Dawes committee. As chairman of the board of directors of the General Electric Co. he represents the Morgan interests. His selection shows that the whole effort of the conference will be to create the economic basis of the international world state politically embodied by the league of nations. This gathering of economic experts and heads of big industry and finance was proposed last year by Louis Locheur, the richest man in France. It will be the most ambitious effort of its kind in the history of the world and a decisive test of capitalism's ability to overcome the nationalism it has fostered for so many decades.

Fascist Labor Chief Would Abolish Idlers

ROME, Feb. 21.—In one of his recent speeches, the secretary-general of the fascist syndicalist corporations, Edmondo Rossoni, declared that it was necessary to promulgate a law against the idler. He suggested that the new law should contain only these two clauses: (1) that deliberate abstention from work is prohibited in Italy; and (2) that anyone found idling away his time in cafes or amusement halls, without being able to prove that he has worked for at least eight hours, will be arrested and sent to prison.

A Former Syndicalist. Rossoni was formerly a violent syndicalist but like many others of his type has now become one of the more important supporters of reaction. His proposals would in connection with the law dissolving all other labor organizations but the fascist legalize the slavery of the workers of this country to the fascist regime.

Win Two Weeks Strike.

BOSTON—(FP)—A two week strike against the Commonwealth Clothing Co. conducted by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers brought the company to terms.

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

The Helping Hands. Morgan Pushes the Senate Which Pushes Uncle Sam Into the World Court.



The Background of the Zeigler Frame-up

By TOM BELL. THE frame-up and conviction of eight Zeigler miners charged with attempting to murder D. B. Cobb, vice president of the Franklin county sub-district of the United Mine Workers, dramatizes the unity of the sub-district union officialdom with the coal operators. The roots of the entire case lies in the swindling of the miners in the weighing of coal. Lon Fox and D. B. Cobb, sub-district officials of the union lined up with the operators to aid in this swindle. The refusal of the checkweighman to be a party to this swindle led to his quitting until proper conditions for weighing had been established. The men also quit with him as they could not work without a checkweighman representing them on the sales.

Cobb Obeys Company Orders. Because of this stoppage of the mine the company demanded that the sub-district officials depose the officers of Zeigler Local 992 for "violation of the contract." Cobb carried out the instructions of the operators. The union meeting that was held on Aug. 2, was called for the purpose of electing officers in place of those deposed. At the meeting Bert Farrington, 70 years old, was beaten by the Wilson brothers, supporters of the Fox-Cobb machine; Cobb was beaten also, and Mike Sarovich was killed by a shot from the gun of Alex Hargis, klanman and Fox-Cobb supporter. Cobb had 26 miners arrested on charges of assaulting him. Later this was reduced to 13. Alex Hargis was arrested for the murder of Mike Sarovich and released on \$10,000 bond supplied by Lon Fox. Later he was freed by the grand jury and Frank Corbishley, brother of Henry Corbishley, the deposed local president, was indicted for the crime.

Two forces were struggling for supremacy in sub-district No. 9, U. M. W. On the one hand, Fox and Cobb were definitely lined up with the operators and continually settled disputes in favor of the operators. On the other hand the rank and file had produced a progressive leadership opposing cooperation with the operators. This leadership had gained control of Local 992 at Meigler and was supported by the vast majority of the membership.

Steal Elections. In the last sub-district election Henry Corbishley ran for the presidency against Lon Fox. All facts go to prove that he received the highest vote, but Fox declared himself elected. In the last international election the Fox-Cobb machine went the length of having bogus ballots printed to win the election.

In all spheres the clash of these two forces was apparent. The administration fighting to retain office and keep the union as an instrument for aiding

the operators. The progressives fighting to wrest the union from the control of the operators' agents in order to make of the union a real fighting instrument to protect the miners' interests. In the struggle against the progressive Fox-Cobb machine has ruthlessly expelled all leading progressive elements they could. Any excuse is sufficient for them. One minor writes to THE DAILY WORKER and is expelled. Another fights the mine manager too vigorously and is expelled. Those who signed the leaflet called "The Facts About the Zeigler Case" were suspended for six months. Weeding out the best rank and file leaders was one of the methods employed by the Fox-Cobb machine to enable them to turn the union over to the operators.

Trial is Weapon Against Progressives. The trial and conviction of the Zeigler miners is simply another step in the fight of the Fox-Cobb machine

GIGANTIC MONUMENT IN MOSCOW TO KARL MARX NEARS ITS COMPLETION

(Special to The Daily Worker) MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 21.—The gigantic monument to Karl Marx, the corner stone for which was laid by Lenin in 1920, is rapidly nearing completion. The memorial is in the very heart of the city.

Rising from the granite pedestal is a gigantic figure of Karl Marx, surrounded by a group of proletarians. These consist of a French member of the Paris Commune, a manual laborer, and a woman toiler, the latter leading a young Communist who is holding aloft the Red Flag. The monument is the work of the Russian sculptor, S. S. Alloshen. It is sixty feet high and its total cost will be a quarter of a million.

Medical Stations Increases in Soviet Ukrainian.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 21.—At the All-Ukrainian Medical Congress a report of medical aid to the villages of Ukraine. There are at present in the villages 1,335 medical ambulatories and hospitals, 30 tuberculosis and 16 venereological dispensaries, 120 tuberculous and venerological stations, 107 places for consultation, and 64 dental cabinets. Disregarding the enormous increase since the Soviet power, these institutions are answering only 50 per cent of the medical needs of the population. Efforts are being made to increase the number of medical stations to supply the increased medical demands of the Ukrainian villages.

Davis Bars Countess in Fear Morals of U. S. May Be Endangered

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Secretary of Labor Davis has finally decided the Countess of Cathcart must go back to England because she admitted frankly she had left her ancient husband in order to elope with a more attractive man, the Earl of Craven. The decision establishes a precedent for the exclusion of anyone who does not come up to the ideals of personal morality held by the immigration department heads. In view of the deviations from the "straight and narrow path" of even such a leading light as ex-President Wilson, whose amours with a certain woman were notorious during his administration, and of the sex affairs continually going on involving high officials of the government, it would seem the administration is laying itself open to a very ticklish situation. If England, for example, should retaliate and enforce as stringent bars against American visitors, some very uncomfortable scandals would be sure to occur.

Davis Justifies Ruling by Lie.

Davis explained that this decision was based solely on the technical provisions of the law and declared that nothing else could be considered, as he is not allowed to exercise discretion. The latter statement is a plain lie, as it is well known that political considerations play a large part in many cases. The valiant secretary took the first train to Florida after making public his ruling so as to escape the women who have called attention to the prior admission without question of the Earl of Craven himself.

SECRETARY KELLOGG WANTS MORGAN AIDS TO BE WELL-HOUSED

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Secretary of State Kellogg has urged the foreign affairs committee of the house to double the allowance to be authorized for the purchase abroad of offices for American consular representatives. This will increase the total to \$10,000,000.

The request illustrates the rapid penetration of finance imperialism into all parts of the world. The consular officials are advertising agents and salesmen for the bankers and industrialists of America.

45,000 MINERS MUST SEEK WORK IN OTHER LINES

Many Go to Work in Non-Union Fields

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 21.—Hardly more than half of the 90,000 miners of Illinois are at work in spite of the recent anthracite strike and the cold winter. Those who are at work are employed from one to six days a week, but between 25,000 to 45,000 have quit mining coal. Some have gone to Michigan to work in the automobile factories and others have taken to other occupations nearer their homes. Many have gone southward to the nonunion fields of Kentucky and West Virginia.

This unemployment among the miners is due to the increasing competition of the nonunion mines with the union mines and the fact that in many of the Illinois mines machinery is replacing the miners.

Shorter Work Day!

Instead of making efforts to unionize the nonunion fields and to shorten the work day of the miners and thus take care of the surplus miners that are now seeking work, the officials of the United Mine Workers tell the miners to seek employment in other trades.

Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois mine district, in a letter to local unions points out to them that they must not initiate any new members except the sons of active miners, in order to cut down the unemployment problem around the mines. Another of the Illinois officials tells the young miners to leave the industry as many of them will be displaced by machinery now being introduced and that there is no other hope for them.

Organize Nonunion Fields.

The progressive miners show that the way in which to overcome this unemployment is in shortening the present work day and also the unionizing of the great nonunion fields of Kentucky, West Virginia and other states.

Try White Guards for Attempted Assassination

(Special to The Daily Worker) VIENNA—(By Mail)—Two "White Guard" Russians, arrested last Sept. for conspiring to secure the murder of Jean Berzin, Soviet minister to Austria, were found guilty at their trial the end of last month. One of them, however, is to be deported and the other placed under police surveillance.

The trial brot out the fact that the Russian emigres had a "murder organization" in Bulgaria, for the purpose of assassinating Communists and Soviet representatives. The chief witness was one Shetschenko, who turned state's evidence. He had quarreled with his accomplices and in consequence informed Berzin of the plot. The conspirators were to get the cash for the arms from other agents in Bulgaria.

COAL COMPANY DEMONSTRATES DICTATORSHIP

Drives Out All Stores of Independents

By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press. CHARLESTON, W. Va.—(FP)—Carbon Fuel Co.—ruler of several thousand mining folk on the upper left gorges of Cabin creek—is arresting merchants who deliver goods to their employes. The new order is that workers must buy all their groceries from the company stores or go down the creek.

"No Trespassing," warns the sign at Dakota, border town of Carbondale. But I was able to go into the company store at the frontier and price of goods. I found rates considerably higher than outside. A 24-lb sack of flour that Frank Palma, one of the arrested merchants, used to fetch from Eskdale, several miles down the creek, for \$1.60 brings \$1.75 at each of the company stores. The can of evaporated milk Palma delivered for 12½¢ rings up 20¢ on the company till; and the 25-lb sack of sugar the private dealer laid on the doorstep for \$1.85 costs \$2.50 from the boss.

Company store bills are checked off the worker's pay and often he finds nothing coming. Pay is low at best. Nominally at the 1917 rate (nearly a 30 per cent reduction from the peak) it is actually still less. The old union 1917 tonnage rate was guaranteed by a union-paid checkweighman on the tipple. Now the miner has to take the company's word on the weight. The old union 1917 agreement—like all union agreements—provided special rates for putting in props, removing slate and clay, and doing other forms of dead work. No pay for those extras today, only for coal.

Two of the arrested merchants are putting up a fight. They have refused to pay the fines levied by justice of the peace Pat Brennan of Eskdale and demand jury trials on the trespass charge. Poff, the meat dealer, yielded and paid his fine of \$10 and is preparing to quit the community. Half his business was up the creek. His case was particularly hard. The company told him his truck was damaging the road. The company's own truck was much heavier, but Poff invested in a Ford truck. But that did not save him; he was arrested.

The appeal of the other two merchants turns on who owns the road. Carbon Fuel has claimed it for years but old timers tell me they own the road for the county since the eighties before the mines were opened.

Cabin creek was organized in the bitter bloody strike of 1912-13 when the miners fought back against the Baldwin-Pelts guards who started the killings and sent a rooney number to their graves. Frank Keeney, a Cabin creek miner, led the walkout and Mother Jones figured in dramatic defiance of the thugs. Eventually the entire creek, upper and lower, came under the union agreement and remained so till 1922. Several camps of strike barracks remain of the families that have stuck out the four-year fight but most of the men left the community or were starved back to the job. The rations are in flour, meal, meat, beans, etc., what \$1.50 per person every two weeks will buy. Clothes depend on outside donations.

Discontent Not Dead. The mines are again working with the starved-back men and imported southern labor. But the working miners are bitterly discontented, as the stranger can quickly find where knots of them are found on the streets.

Community Chest Falls.

NEW ORLEANS—(FP)—The New Orleans community chest which set its goal at \$1,750,000 for sweet charity is proving a failure despite glaring newspaper ads and seductive smiles from women solicitors. Among the organizations scheduled as worthy are the American legion, the boy scouts and the Y. M. C. A.

Losovsky Writes on Three Trade Union Congresses

(Continued from previous issue) Finally, a very significant fact was the hostile attitude of the Scarborough Congress to the Dawes plan. It is well-known that the Dawes plan is the child of MacDonald, the same MacDonald who came into power with the support of the British trade unions. Did not MacDonald work for the Dawes plan under cover of the interests of the working class of Great Britain? And lo behold the first congress after the introduction of this plan takes up a decidedly negative attitude to this child of labor treachery.

This decision is of great political importance. First of all it throws a vivid light on the differences between the interests of the working class of Great Britain and the policy of the so-called labor government. A bigger smack in the face MacDonald could not have received. It is true MacDonald's name is not mentioned in the resolution, but everyone knows very well what is the matter. It was certainly not mere chance that MacDonald did not meet at the Congress with the reception which was always vouchsafed him on such occasions. Usually, when MacDonald put in an appearance at trades union congresses,

he was asked to speak. This time only one section of the congress met him with applause, the majority of the congress remained silent; he did not receive an invitation to speak and left disconcerted. The decision against the Dawes plan must be looked upon as a serious rift in the labor party, which is built up on the trade unions.

Right and Left Issue.

Apart from its significance at home, this decision will also find an echo abroad. Everyone knows that the Amsterdam International and the Second International have given their blessing to reparations and the Dawes plan. The executive committee of the Amsterdam International officially defended the Dawes plan as the "only way out." Suddenly, the strongest organization of the Amsterdam International opposes this plan, which brings forcibly into collision the various tendencies within the Amsterdam International. The French and Belgian reformists, who carried on an entente policy in the Amsterdam International, will be the first to feel the blow. The leading nucleus of the Amsterdam International finds it increasingly difficult to agree with the conduct of the British trade union

movement. This decision brings the British and the German trade unions into a particularly acute collision. Do not German trade unionists in all consciousness defend the Dawes plan? And all of a sudden the British express themselves, in spite of their German colleagues, against the enslavement of the German proletariat by means of the Dawes plan. Thus it has come to pass that the Germans support the enslavement of the German proletariat whilst the British protest against this. A more piquant situation for the Germans it would be difficult to find. But, not the least abashed, the latter continue to dance attendance and grovel in submission.

The relations between the German and British trade unions are bound to become more strained and they are strained enough already. To what extent they are strained became evident by the attitude taken up by the leader of the British miners, Cook, in Berlin and Essen. Cook said quite openly to the German workers what the British think of the Dawes plan, of class truce, of the tactics of the General Federation of German Trade Unions, of the conduct of the German miners' union, etc. The official organ of the German miners' union "Berger-

beiterzeitung" said that "Cook's shameful speech was a conglomeration of platitudes, stupidities and impudence. We trust that Cook, who abused in a downright low manner his position in the trade unions when he said that he is speaking on behalf of the British Miners' Federation, has set foot on German territory for the last time." If we bear in mind that these compliments were addressed to a colleague in the Amsterdam International and in the Miners' International, we will be able to gauge the degree of mutual animosity.

If with respect to these four fundamental questions the congress has made an important stride forward it did not budge on a number of other questions because of the traditions and conservatism which are still very strong in the leading circles of the British trade union movement. This was particularly noticeable on the question of industrial unions, of the competence of the general council and of the attitude to the seamen's strike which was then proceeding, etc.

Yellows Oppose United Front.

We are witnessing an extremely curious phenomenon. The British trade union movement is veering more and

more to the left whilst its ideology is lagging behind its practice. In practice, the British trade union movement has already entered the class struggle—in theory this has not yet been sufficiently substantiated and crystallized in the resolutions and decisions of the congress. The clash of class interests is particularly visible now in Great Britain. The working class feels that bourgeois society, welded together and armed to the teeth, is against it. In view of restricted markets and the determination of the bourgeoisie to reduce the standard of living of the working class at all costs, the internal differences are becoming more acute and compel the disjointed British trade union movement to weld itself together to offer resistance to the enemy's offensive. This necessity of collecting all the forces under one control is felt much more strongly below than above, for the upper stratum of the trade union movement, especially as represented by the right wing, hopes that by means of negotiations and persuasion to succeed in avoiding serious struggle, whilst the rank and file and the more sensitive leaders feel the coming of a social collision and are,

therefore, endeavoring to establish a strong and united front as possible.

The attempts of the miners to form a quadruple alliance of metal workers, transport workers, railwaymen and miners, did not lead to any practical results in spite of the formal consent of the executives of all these organizations. The agreement exists only on paper, whilst in reality it has been sabotaged, thanks to Thomas and Co., who cannot imagine any possibility of action when interests are at stake which are not those of their union. Such an attitude is quite natural for people like Thomas. They are against action when the interests of those sections of labor are at stake at the head of which they are; why should they act in defense of the workers of other branches of industry?

Veering to Left.

The Scarborough congress did not go any further than what actually exists and it did not do so because many big trade unions were categorically against the adoption of new tactics called forth by the growing acuteness of the class struggle. They were particularly afraid to extend the powers of the general council, for under existing conditions this would mean cen-

tralized leadership of the coming struggle. In the case of many trade unionists the interests of their union predominate over class interests; there is a lurking hope in their minds—"Perhaps the coming storm will not affect my union."

In spite of this the Scarborough congress is an important landmark in the development of the British labor movement. In spite of the relics of the old, the progress noticeable within the masses of the British proletariat found an echo in it. It reflected the solemn dissatisfaction, the ferment and the indecision of the masses in search of new methods and forms of struggle. No matter how vague and indistinct some of the formulae may be—this determines the state of affairs. Life itself will introduce the necessary alteration into the vague formulae, practical struggle will do what has been left undone by the congress. To understand the trend of development of the British labor movement one must first of all turn to the real struggle of the British proletariat and then only after that to the resolutions of its congresses. The situation in Great Britain is perfectly clear: the veering to the left is proceeding steadily.

(To be continued)

FORD BOSSES DRIVE WORKERS WITH SPEED-UP

Klansmen Aid Detroit Flivver Magnate

By WILLIAM QUEALY, Worker Correspondent.

DETROIT, Feb. 21.—The slave drivers at the Ford plant in Highland Park are experts at handing out punishment to the workers who must toil under them.

In order to hold a job one must actually be a sucker. The way to be a sucker is to work like the devil and every time that the form of the boss shows itself—and save us from the superintendent—you must cringe and let them see that you consider yourself an inferior being. They seem to like it and it makes them feel all the more important. The straw boss is somewhat of a sophomore gentleman wearing an imitation diamond ring. From that gentleman you get most of the orders. The sucker who sets the pace must take care that we turn out the production.

Workers Burn Self.
Eleven other workers besides myself worked on emery grinding stones. The stuff that we worked on came red hot from an electric furnace. Tho they are red hot you must handle them as best you can with your asbestos gloves. It is not an unusual happening to get burned, particularly around the wrists and elbows from flying sparks and grit.

Every hour the straw boss and sucker marks on the blackboard with chalk the amount produced by each man to get the different fellows to speed-up to show they are better slaves than the others in the same department.

No matter how hard they try, the workers are never able to beat the pace-maker that is set among them.

Klansmen Enemy of Workers.
In the Highland Park plant there are a lot of the klansmen from the south. These klansmen are the greatest menace to the workers in this shop and they are the greatest danger to the American labor movement. They always act as the spies of the company telling on the men who see the need of a union and who carry on union agitation in the plant.

Conditions in the Ford plant will never be much better until the workers recognize their identity of interests and join the unions and fight for better conditions.

Workers Freeze in Cold Weather; Unable to Buy Warm Clothes

By a Worker Correspondent

BRYANT, Wis., Feb. 21.—The boss came in to breakfast at 6 o'clock in the morning wearing a bittersweet smile and doing his best to convince the crew that the weather was fine, altho the mercury had dropped to 23 below. He registered a warning to any man who might think the temperature too cold and try to remain in the camp that he would be fired. As a result every man left for the timber. These men obey, they are unorganized.

Toes Frozen.
At 9 o'clock the first victim came back to camp with his toes frozen. The boss seeing the slave returning, burned with indignation. He strutted thru the cook-house declaring he was on his way to the office to make out this workers' time. He said, "I will make an example of that fellow, the impudence of him. Yesterday he made a fire to keep warm by. Today he comes in altogether. I'll fire him." With this he left for the office.

The fact is, this worker receives \$60 a month. He has a family and cannot afford proper clothing for cold weather.

Four Others Return.
While the boss was on his way to the office four sawyers came in, one with his ears frozen. The boss entered the bunkhouse with check in hand and the air of a bulldog chasing a kitten. When he saw four more men, he yelled. He quickly folded the check and instead of firing the worker offered him a warmer coat. O, he is a kind boss, he is! He is kind, like all bosses, when by throwing the slaves a crumb, profits flow into his larder as a result.

Unionize!
What is the point, in this incident? It is this: if the workers were united, they would change those conditions but as we are unorganized, we must kneel at the bosses feet and eat the dust from his boots.

Get your tickets now for the International concert of the T. U. E. L., Sat., March 13, at 8th St. Theater.

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

This Week's Prizes!

First Prize—A valuable fountain pen.
Second Prize—Karl Marx's "Capital," Vol. No. 1.
Third Prize—Lenin on Organization.

Be sure to send your name and address with the story. We cannot forward prizes if we do not know how to reach you.

MINERS WILL VOICE GRIEVANCES UNDER THE SLAVE CONTRACT THRU WORKER CORRESPONDENTS' PAGE

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

THE coal miners in the anthracite have pledged themselves to become loyal supporters and constant contributors to the worker correspondents' page.

They admit they are going to have much to write about in the days ahead. The "Black Friday" agreement has gone into effect, the men have been sent back to "the mines" and are faced with their old enemies—the mine barons—who are at their old game of bleeding the workers at every pore.

Huge volumes would not be large enough to contain all the grievances growing out of the "surrender agreement" of President John L. Lewis, under which the mine workers were delivered, bound and gagged, into the grip of the coal profiteers.

But the stories of many of those

grievances are going to find their way into the correspondents' page of THE DAILY WORKER. Too many of them cannot be sent in. Room for all of them will be found somehow. The coal miners, the progressives, who inspire the militant struggle and carry the burden of the wrath of the Lewis czardom, have pledged themselves to "Write as They Fight."

They are going to tell of their experiences, and the experiences of their fellow workers in the mines under the five-year slave contract. When their stories appear, they are going to get bundles of that issue and pass out the copies among the miners, many of whom, too many, do not know the cause of their woes, altho they all have many bitter complaints. Let workers in other industries take a tip from the militants in the coal industry to write for the worker correspondents' page.

The same H. D. Williams was the honored speaker of the Monessen board of trade banquet this year. He predicted a prosperous year in the steel industries and we are prospering on three days a week work. But since he is the henchman of the capitalist class the only prosperity he can think of is the company's prosperity.

How One Party Nucleus Functions

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—That the party reorganized on the basis of the shop nucleus makes units function better and with greater results can be seen from the following:

Unit 5B2F held its regular meeting last Monday at six o'clock with a 100 per cent attendance. The nucleus has 11 members and the entire 11 were present—and a new member was initiated into the party.

The following was some of the order of business discussed: 1. Issuing of new books; 2. Ways and means to increase the circulation of the DAILY WORKER; 3. The question of members joining the unions; 4. Labor party campaign, etc.

On point No. 1, new books were issued to all members.

Boost DAILY WORKER.
Five DAILY WORKER sub cards were sold. All members of the nucleus are either subscribers or are buying the Daily regularly on the newsstands.

It was decided to solicit and find more newsstands for the Daily. In view of the fact that a great number of newsstands are situated in this factory district, the entire nucleus constituted itself into a number of committees each one to visit at least one

newsstand and report to the next meeting as to the prospects of the placing of THE DAILY WORKER on them for sale.

It was decided also that as soon as a newsstand is found for the Daily, the office be immediately notified and a comrade placed in charge of it.

Join Trade Unions.
In view of the campaign of the party to have every member join the union, all those who are not members as yet, promised to make applications and one comrade reports he had tried three times to join and each time he was refused, on the ground that he is employed in a non-union shop, but promised to try again.

It was decided that next meeting be devoted to the discussion on "why a labor party." One comrade was asked to prepare and lead the discussion and at the same time each comrade of the nucleus was instructed to procure and read the pamphlet on the labor party so that all could be prepared for a lively discussion at the next meeting. It was also suggested that all the other campaigns of the party be treated in the same manner.

There were many more things taken up at this meeting but the above will suffice to show to other nuclei how one nucleus is working under the new structure of the party.

DRILL ON SENTENCE AND PARAGRAPH STRUCTURE OF NEWS STORIES—TONIGHT

What constitutes a news story, how to go about writing one and how the news story differs from other kinds of writing will be continued at tonight's class of Chicago worker correspondents at the editorial room of THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd. The subject matter will be enlarged upon by a drill on sentence structure and paragraphing. All students are urged to bring in their news stories which will be used for class discussion as well as some examples of selected news stories which have appeared in THE DAILY WORKER. This will be the last lesson on the news story and those who could not attend last week's class should be sure to attend this one. From the study of the straight news story we will proceed to the newspaper feature story.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The New York class in worker correspondence meets every Monday evening at 8 p. m. at the Workers' School, 108 East 14th St.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes.

STEEL MAGNATES HIRE NEW BOSS FOR SPEED-UP

Straw Bosses Dropped in Rank

By a Worker Correspondent

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 21.—Speed up is the slogan of H. D. Williams, new president of the Pittsburgh Steel company. As soon as he received his position he began dropping workers. Many carpenter gangs were done away with and naturally that left some extra bosses. These bosses received orders, either to become carpenters again or quit.

One carpenter boss who has been with the company for the past fifteen years, being a scab and company man, took it so hard that he became sick from worrying over the job he lost. This should be a lesson to him and other workers. This worker has given his time to the steel trust instead of the workers' cause and his reward was to be lowered in his position.

The first to be fired were the union coal miners. Perhaps he was guarding against the miners talking unionism to the other workers. And it is likely that it was a put up job to force the miners to accept the coal barons' conditions.

The same H. D. Williams was the honored speaker of the Monessen board of trade banquet this year. He predicted a prosperous year in the steel industries and we are prospering on three days a week work. But since he is the henchman of the capitalist class the only prosperity he can think of is the company's prosperity.

Office Workers' Union Plans Campaign to Organize Unorganized

By a Worker Correspondent

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 21.—zealous effort is being displayed by the youthful members of the bookkeepers, stenographers and office workers' union to reach the masses of office workers who are exploited daily in Minneapolis.

This organization, altho only some three years old, has increased its membership by a goodly number since its inception. The members are young trade unionists who are alive to the problems of the working class, and knowing that they are an intrinsic part of that class, have shown a desire to participate in all of its struggles.

We are right now engaged in planning an energetic, city-wide campaign for membership. The committee in charge is drawing up a circular letter in which they set forth the needs for organization among the underpaid office slaves of Minneapolis. The membership in general has signified its willingness to cooperate in every way to make this campaign a success.

To save as much expense as we can, we are going to put on a regular old-fashioned corn husking party at which all the union members will contribute the labor necessary to address, fold and seal the circulars.

Not only is the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Auditors' Union busy building up its own organization, but it is closely cooperating with the trade union movement in Minneapolis. At its last meeting the union voted to buy two shares of stock in the Labor Temple Association.

We have a live educational committee, too. Whenever possible we invite outside speakers to come in and tell us of the struggles and successes of the trade union movement. All office workers of the Twin Cities, are invited to come in and help us build a union that will become a powerful force in the struggle toward working class emancipation.

NEGLECT ON PART OF COMPANY CAUSES DEATH OF TWO MINERS

By Worker Correspondent.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Feb. 21.—Neglect of the Mt. Pleasant-Connelisville Coal and Coke company to properly examine the elevator which hoisted the men from the mine, resulted in the death of two workers, John Skos and Robert Russell. Almost every bone in their bodies was broken.

Four other workers narrowly escaped death when the elevator failed to stop at the top and it the frame work. These men were thrown from the elevator to the platform and were badly bruised. The elevator after hitting the tip broke from the cable and was plunged 400 feet to the bottom of the shaft.

The accident was witnessed by 75 miners who were waiting at the bottom of the shaft to be hoisted up.

Is the shop where you work a union shop? Do they follow up the union rules? If not, why not? Write it up.

ROUMANIAN PEASANT PARTY SEEKS TO CURRY FAVOR WITH DYNASTY BY DENOUNCING SOVIET UNION

BUCHAREST, Roumania.—(By Mail)—The last news of the approach of the leaders of the peasant party to the dynasty on the occasion of the abdication of Crown Prince Carol have created a change in the attitude of the peasant party to the Soviet Union. This attitude is not altogether a new one. Already after the sentence in the trial of Tatarbounar, "Aurora" described the rebellion of South Bessarabia as an "action provoked by Soviet Russia."

Commenting on the resolutions of the congress of the Russian party, "Aurora" writes:

"After nearly a two years' extremist policy of the government in the question of the relations to other states, the Russian Communists have admitted that they find themselves on the way of decline and have now made halt. They have made halt rather late after they have admitted that they have incited Morocco to riot, that they have taken part in the provocation of the rebellion of South Bessarabia. . . ."

The organ of the government "Vil-torul" snatches that comment of "Aurora" and declares that "the organ of the Zaramists is now acknowledging, that the Soviets have been agitating in Tatarbounar, what they have been denying up to now."

"By its new attitude the peasant party acknowledges expressly that the policy of the government in the question of the relations to Soviet Russia and in the Bessarabian question was correct."

Answering the conclusions of "Vil-torul," "Aurora" writes in its issue of Jan. 11:

"We have always said that the extremist policy of the Soviets and their continuous interference with the inner questions of other states can find nobody's sympathy. We have never denied that in Tatarbounar an interference of the Soviets has taken place. Our attitude towards the Soviets has always been the attitude of the entire western democracy."

Horthy Calls Bank Note Forgers National Heroes

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Feb. 21.—Despite all affirmation that the bank note forgery will be treated as a purely criminal affair (which would enable the Hungarian counter-revolution to hide the political background of the forgery) the supporters of the Horthy regime are working hard to glorify the criminals. The counter-revolutionary Hungarian press honors the forgers as "revengers" for the Trianton peace treaty.

Other papers begin to "understand" the motives of the criminals and stress their highly "patriotic" character. "While the police in Hungary treats revolutionists with the most brutal tortures, the counter-revolutionary criminals enjoy the most polite and amiable treatment. For hours the police and the accused discuss what they should admit and what they should hide—in the "interest of the Hungarian nation." In prison they enjoy special rights. The furniture of the prince's sleeping room was transported in the "cell" of Prince Windischgratz on the excuse that prison regulations allow prisoners to have their own "bed linen."

In the bourgeois press and in some democratic organs the claim is being raised that the main accused, the former chief of the Hungarian police, Nadossy and Prince Windischgratz are well known as "neurotics"—as people who cannot be made responsible for their actions. Preparations are already being made to release the heroes of Hungarian "freedom" as martyrs from their prison.

Democratic Illusions Shattered by Liapchev

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 21.—The illusions that Bulgaria would become a democracy due to the change of government, are thoroughly destroyed by the statements of Liapchev himself. In an interview Liapchev said to the editor of a French paper:

"We are very satisfied with all police institutions which have led the struggle against the elements of revolt. We thank them for it. And we ask them to continue their work."

One can hardly say it more clearly. The Bulgarian hangmen who have murdered and tortured on a large scale, receive the promise that nothing will be done by the "new" system against them on account of their past crimes and that they have the duty to continue their work also under the new government against the imprisoned workers and peasants.

Big Ruhr Trust.

After protracted negotiations, the Ruhr Montane Trust has been formed under the name of "The Federated Steel Works Company Limited." This company includes the Rhine-Elbe Union, the German-Luxemburg Mining Company, Ltd., the Bochum and Gelsenkirche Mining Co., Ltd., the Thyssen Group; Phoenix and the Federated Steelworks van de Zipsen; and Rhein Stahl. At the beginning of last year these seven firms employed nearly 130,000 workers, i. e., 30 per cent of the workers in the whole of the Ruhr territory.

The new company will begin its career as a "research company" with a capital of 50,000 marks.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

Our Union Meeting

- Fourth Monday, Feb. 22, 1926.
- Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
- 89 Bartenders, 123 N. Clark St.
 - 1 Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 910 W. Monroe St.
 - 94 Boot and Shoe, 1215 Milwaukee Av
 - 698 Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd.
 - 638 Butchers, Bohemian, 1870 Blue Island Ave.
 - 17742 Cleaners & Dyers, 113 S. Ashland
 - 4 Glove Workers, 1710 N. Winchester
 - 1307 Carpenters, 1850 Sherman Ave. Evanston.
 - 2505 Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St
 - Cap Makers, 4003 Roosevelt Rd.
 - Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St.
 - 83 Carpenters, 4030 W. Madison St.
 - 70 Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
 - 199 Carpenters, S. C. 9139 Commercial Ave.
 - 416 Carpenters, S. C., 1438 W. 18th St.
 - Carpenters, S. C., 1457 Clybourn
 - 448 Carpenters, 222 N. West St., Waukegan.
 - 1367 Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
 - 14 Sigs Makers Executive Board, 160 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
 - 713 Electricians, 119 S. Throop St.
 - 394 Engineers, (Locomotive) 7832 S. 83rd Av., 7:30 p. m.
 - 400 Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted Street
 - Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave.
 - 569 Engineers, 19 W. Adams St.
 - 196 Firemen and Engineers, 2431 Roosevelt Rd., 9:30 a. m. Last meeting.
 - 331 Firemen and Engineers, 64th and Ashland Ave.
 - 638 Firemen and Engineers, Madison and Sacramento.
 - 18 Glove Operators, 1710 N. Winchester Ave.
 - 76 Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
 - 59 Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren St.
 - 74 Lathe, 725 S. Western Ave.
 - 374 Longshoremen, Tug, 355 N. Clark
 - 265 Machinists, 75th St. and Dobson Blvd.
 - 337 Machinists, 1638 N. Halsted St.
 - 378 Maintenance of Way, 1543 W. 103rd Street
 - 723 Maintenance of Way, 202 W. 47th Street
 - 27 Painters, 175 W. Washington St.
 - 83 Plumbers, 535 N. Cicero Ave.
 - 101 Painters, 3316 W. North Ave.
 - 147 Painters, 19 W. Adams St.
 - 194 Painters, Madison and 8th Ave.
 - 265 Painters, 205 E. 154th St.
 - 272 Painters, 2432 S. Kedzie Ave.
 - 2064 Railway Clerks, 159 N. State St.
 - 51 Sheet Metal Workers, 1638 N. Halsted St.
 - 5 Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark Street
 - 5 Tailors, 160 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
 - 721 Teamsters, 11526 Michigan Ave.
 - 758 Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd., 3 p. m.
 - 772 Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd. (Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstützungs Verein Fortschritt
Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday.
160 W. North Avenue.
Secretary.

Tia Juana Judge Jails Four in Shame Scandal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TIA JUANA, Mex., Feb. 21.—Four of the seven men accused of outraging Audrey and Clyde Petest, are being held in the local jail. Most prominent of the prisoners is Z. Llanos, deposed police chief, for many years head of the police department of Mexico and known as a power in the politics of Northern Mexico. With him are Luis Amador, local saloon owner, and Refugio Alvarez. The trio are charged with the actual attack, while Francisco Gonzales, a former policeman, is held for concealing the crime. Judge S. Urias of the court of the first instance, Tia Juana, refused to hold the four men on charges of murder and ordered the release of Juan York Sang, hotel owner, Salvador Espinosa, taxi driver, and Francisco Navarro, bartender.

Conviction, Sure Death.
The maximum penalty facing the four men held is 14 years. This would mean their death, it was reported, as they would be sent to the Mexican military prison at Tres Marias Island, where only the most rugged prisoners survive the island malaria for more than a few months.

The trial date has not been set. Under Mexican law they will be permitted to employ attorneys and within 15 days or two months will be tried before Judge Urias in Tia Juana.



Throw off the DOPE

Capitalist newspapers stupify the workers with brain-killing injections of their poison.

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Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail (in Chicago only):
\$8.00 per year \$4.50 six months
\$2.50 three months
By mail (outside of Chicago):
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\$2.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. L. ENGDAHL, Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE, Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB, Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Puppets of History

Republican senators meeting in caucus devised the ingenious proposition to have future proposals to investigate their administration submitted to committees concerned with the affairs of the department under investigation. If such committees then decide that the republican gang should be investigated the investigation will proceed. If they do not consider there is "sufficient evidence" to warrant investigation the matter will die in committee. In other words, before the Mellon-Coolidge patriots are investigated they will decide whether such investigation shall take place. It is like a man accused of murder deciding whether he shall be tried or not.

There are certain people living in this country, particularly Communists, who have such little regard for the honesty of the Coolidge administration that they will conclude that the reason the republican senators are trying to stop investigations is because their exalted president and his mentor, the secretary of the treasury who happens to be head of the aluminum trust, are so steeped in fifth and sixth corruption that another investigation will discredit them before the whole world. It is an axiom that people who are guiltless do not fear, but rather welcome the fullest investigation of their affairs.

The history of the republican administration since 1921, when the late Harding entered the White House, has been one of shameless speculation. Every member of the cabinet, not excepting the sainted baptist layman, Mr. Charles Evans Hughes or the New England mummy, Cal Coolidge (then vice-president) was aware of and participated in the crimes of Mr. Fall and Mr. Denby and Mr. Daugherty.

The stealing of the naval oil reserves for the benefit of Mr. Doherty and Mr. Sinclair, the rottenness uncovered in the department of justice, thru investigation initiated in the senate, branded this administration a criminal conspiracy. A number of cabinet members were forced to retire covered with shame. Another series of investigations will reveal the fact that Mellon, Hoover, Davis, Coolidge and the rest of the gang are tarred with the same stick.

A new series of scandals will endanger the re-election of the republican senators who constitute the very backbone of the Old Guard, so these shifty creatures have decreed that they shall control future investigations at least until their jobs are safe for another six years. They are fighting for their political lives and their desperation has forced them to resort to absurd methods of defense.

Many simple Americans are at a loss to account for the rampant scoundrelism that pervades every branch of government at this time. Sentimentalists view it as the complete breakdown of morality. Anarchists and syndicalists will interpret it as evidence of the innate futility of all government. The opposition party of capitalism, the democrats, will utilize it to aid them get into office. Only the revolutionist can explain it.

This is the period of the decadence, the decline, of capitalism, regardless of the temporary stabilization of the system. Whenever any system enters its decline its public functionaries are distinguished for their vicious depravity, their almost unbelievable ignorance. The excesses of corruption now unleashed at Washington have their historic counterpart in the court debaucheries of the last of the French kings before the great revolution; in the debaucheries of Louis the Little before the Franco-Prussian war and the Paris Commune; in the bacchanals of the monk Rasputin and the family of the czar before 1917. A system that stands in the way of human progress, that has become a fetter upon production, loses all virile, dynamic power. It discourages initiative and statesmanship and utilizes the most base and ignorant puppets that do the bidding of the class desperately striving to maintain power against the current of history. In such a milieu any party that heads the government, that serves as the executive committee for the reaction, is bound to be corrupt.

If the democrats were in power they would be just as viciously reactionary and venal as the republican administration of Mr. Mellon and Mr. Coolidge.

Only the cleansing fire of the social revolution will be adequate to scourge from the nation the last traces of festering capitalism now symbolized by the Coolidge-Mellon administration, just as it required cataclysmic social upheavals to write *finis* to all other ruling classes endeavoring to maintain power after history had placed the stamp of death upon their features.

A Necessary Law—for Mussolini

Mussolini, the braggart despot of Italy, is so thoroughly detested within the confines of that nation that he and his fascist brigands control thru terror that a special law had to be passed to protect him against public expression of contempt. The law is described as one that protects the fascist chief against "insult." This is rather far-fetched. One totally devoid of principle, an apostate, a prostitute-lackey of the bourgeoisie, a murderous poltroon, cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, be insulted. It is not possible to describe this wretch, say nothing of insulting him.

Nevertheless, a Communist, Enrico Templa, has been sentenced to prison for six months and fined 500 lire because a pamphlet, containing matter considered insulting to Mussolini, was found in his possession.

Such a law is unquestionably necessary at this time in the Italy of Mussolini. In spite of United States assistance, thru the 75 per cent debt cancellation and the Morgan loan, conditions within that nation are rapidly becoming worse. All elements of society except the marauding bands of fascist criminals that exist thru preying upon the populace, are seething with discontent. The desperate war-like gesture against Germany failed to fan the flame of nationalism and detract the attention of the masses from the crimes of the terrorist government. The law to protect Mussolini against insults is not a sign of strength, but of weakness.

The Communists are jailed for violation of this law the despot cannot by decree change the trend of the forces that are driving toward the day that the fascist prisons will fall before the wrath of the enraged proletariat and the blood-streaked monster will be drowned in his own blood.

About the Annual Meeting of Tyomies

By K. E. Heikkinen

(From Tyomies, Feb. 13, 1926.)

ALTHOUGH complete unanimity was reached in the convention of the Finnish federation after the most thorough discussion on the relations of the Finnish Communists to the questions raised by the party crisis, the party nevertheless was not lulled to sleep by an illusion that there would no longer exist any remnants of confusion. On the contrary, considering all the various experiences which the Communist International has had in the reorganization in several parts of the world confusion was to be expected in one form or another.

On the side of the party it was considered that surges of opposition would arise, among other things, in the annual meetings of the newspaper societies. The experiences confirm this assumption. Many signs pointed to it beforehand.

Out of Isolation.

THE Finnish federation had lived in a very loose relation to the party. The party did not know what was happening in the Finnish federation and the latter led its own exclusive life. The inner life of the party was for the Finns more a matter of guess than of knowledge. And then when, before the last party convention, from the circles around Tyomies, there arose criticism of the party leadership and party affairs, it developed into an opposition, although perhaps that was not the aim at the beginning. The comrades who took up this criticism, undoubtedly with a sincere purpose, once they had started criticizing, could no longer control the right wing elements they had carried with them. These right wingers came to the top with the wave of criticism and set their own mark upon it.

The Askell Affair.

THE party convention was compelled to use disciplinary measures. Henry Askell was removed from the Tyomies' editorial staff. He became a martyr for the more backward elements. The big questions of the party crisis were put into the background and those elements saw only the person of Henry Askell. In spite of all the assurances he gave the party, Henry Askell could not master the temptation, but for a long time exploited the sympathy of the right wingers by keeping silent and so encouraging the organization of the opposition. The same purpose was served by the appeal of the editors of Tyomies for Askell although it was explained that technical questions, not questions of principle, were the basis of it.

About the removal of Henry Askell and the technical side of it the central executive committee gave a clear written statement. But the comrades who appealed still saw a possibility for a different explanation than Tyomies' board gave, although the central executive committee supported the views of the board on the question. This question formed a technical basis for the continuation of the opposition. The leaders of the opposition asserted that they are loyal to the party leadership. But the course of events showed that all elements pessimistic about the reorganization rallied around them. So this opposition became objectively an opposition to the

party leadership, whether the leading comrades wanted this or not. The mistake of the comrades who intended to stick to the party line was that although they realized the standpoint of the party and the board was correct, did not dare to recognize it in public.

Fight for Right Policies.

THE sub-district convention in Superior before the Finnish convention met in this atmosphere. Reorganization and Bolshevization were officially and unanimously approved, but on technical questions many comrades indirectly and circuitously came to an anti-party position. The opposition worked under the cover of attacks on comrades who had worked consistently for the party line.

The Finnish convention defined our relation to the Communist International, the party leadership, reorganization and Bolshevization. It repudiated sharply all tendencies objectively leading to side paths. In spite of this, there was in the annual meeting of Tyomies a well-organized opposition which tried to settle the disputed questions by the power of their share-holding. As before, this opposition asserted loyalty to the party, but in technical questions it had different proposals that might have led to precarious paths. The most convincing proof of that was their attitude toward Askell's removal, the report of the board concerning the relations between the editorial staff and the board, and the public statement on this question. The opposition, although weak, voted against the stand of the board, approved by the central executive committee. Also the election of the board, when the opposition, with determined unanimity, tried to place the board in the hands of opposition members.

On two points in the annual report of the board, concerning the political lines, there was a thorough discussion for a day and a half. As those points are not yet made public and as the membership and the readers have a right to know what the discussion was about, I quote them here:

"The discussion which has been on the order of the day for the past two years had touched us only superficially before the last half year—when the situation developed to a decisive point and the Finnish federation as well as the papers were compelled to take a definite stand on the questions concerning it.

"The board of Tyomies, as well as the editors, had regarded the disputes as partly artificial and partly as a fight between personalities about the leading places, from which the party and our cause can derive only damage. From the same point of view the membership of the Finnish federation seemed to regard the question, and as a result we had among other things the famous statements of the Superior branch, which were without doubt framed with good intention, in the interests of the party, and which seemed to us very water-tight indeed; but that they were not so perfect as they had seemed to us, was shown to us by the sharp analysis of Comrade Green and other comrades.

"It was not difficult for the Tyomies board, at least its majority, to abandon those views expressed in the statements mentioned above when the inaccuracy was properly explained.

But that was not the case with the editorial staff. The editors had been closer to those statements and the thorough explanation of them hurt them more.

"H. Askell continued, as one of the editors and one of the framers of the statements, to defend them and tried to show Finnish affairs in a better light than they had been shown during the dispute, but in his eagerness he did not see that he had come to defend "Federation patriotism."

"The result was that the party leadership exerted all pressure in order to discipline Askell, who was asked in the party convention to repudiate his incorrect views if he wished to be an editor of a paper controlled by the party. Askell did not do this, because he supposed that the masses were behind him."

"So the party convention unanimously decided upon the removal of Askell from the editorial staff of Tyomies. The question came up in the board, Sept. 1, when Comrade Tenhunen made a report on the convention. The board decided unanimously that the question of Askell's removal would be taken up when there was official information about the decision of the convention.

"This decision has caused repeated attempts by the editorial staff to explain it in such a way that the board has requested the editorial staff not to make a report on the convention, the decisions and future forms of party work before they get official directions from Chicago.

Askell Assails Party.

THEN, on Sept. 6, Askell published his unparalleled chronicle of the convention which did not leave any doubt about Comrade Askell to any member of the board for whom the authority of the party had any significance.

"The meeting of the board was then held, Sept. 10, when it had the official information by Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg about the Comintern decision that Askell must be removed from the editorial staff, and the board decided to remove him by seven votes against one. Besides this, it was decided to publish a statement in Tyomies in order to inform the supporters of the paper and the members of the party that the board was unconditionally for the central executive committee.

"This stand of the board did not satisfy the editorial staff, which resented it and at a joint meeting of the board and the editorial staff, Sept. 17, it demanded that the board repeal the decision to remove Askell and in this way begin a campaign against the unanimous decision of the party convention. The overwhelming majority of the board, however, regarded the authority of the party as higher than the occasional comradely feelings of the editors, and the decision was held valid.

"This meeting of the shareholders will now decide the relation of the firm towards the party, and the board has not the slightest doubt about the meeting taking a stand in favor of the way mapped out by the party and the Communist International; and when it takes this road it should also demand that every editor in the service of the firm should officially, in an article signed with his own name, make clear his stand on the party. Up to

this time such a statement has not been made by the editors in spite of requests, and the result may be some confusion among the masses, which confusion must be liquidated as soon as possible."

The discussion on this question took one and a half days, as I said above. The opposition constantly brot up petty technical questions and questions of detail, which were in part contradictory to the documentary evidence. The opposition carefully avoided stating their political line and tried to get rid of the question with assurances of loyalty. Those comrades who were unconditionally in favor of the party presented documentary evidence and those statements of principle, explaining consistently the political lines which were the basis of the party discussion and the objective results of the opposition under such auspices. Thus the discussion became a fruitful explanation of the questions of principle and the results of it will be felt wherever the delegates are able to go deep into party questions.

A Sweeping Victory.

WHEN at last the discussion was ripe for the question, a vote by a show of hands was taken and the report of the board was approved by 33 votes against 12. Then at the request of the representatives of the branches the vote on shares was taken. The result was 2,406 for and 801 against the report of the board. But when the representative from Minneapolis presented to the secretary a written statement that he approved the stand of the board in principle, but voted against it only on the technical point, that Comrade Askell should have received thirty days' notice before removal, the result of the vote became: for the report, 2,744 and 457 against. Of 17 who voted against, 11 were in one way or another connected with Tyomies and only six were not. Also the broad mass of the shareholders have almost unanimously taken their stand for the party leadership and for the board of the paper.

This fact is of great importance because this shareholders' meeting was more widely participated in than ever before and because representatives were sent from a greater area than any time in the last seven years. This shows that the interest in inner-party questions has grown greatly and that the crisis as regards the Finns is clearing up. The Finnish membership has taken a stand decisively for the party line, not permitting any personal questions to confuse the issue. The editors who were the center of the opposition declared at the end of the meeting that they would yield without protest to the decision of the overwhelming majority. Here is the starting point for the liquidation of our differences.

Even the best party functionary, acting with the best of intentions, can make a mistake. This cannot be avoided with the best of wills. Mistakes can sometimes become fatal, depending on the concrete circumstances. The question is: how does one try to correct his mistakes; by covering them up and hiding them or by admitting them and showing in his acts that he has abandoned the wrong position.

In the former case new mistakes will be made and there will be a de-

cline of morale, and finally a position on the other side will be reached. In the latter case, the mistake will be a lesson, enriching the experiences of the revolutionary movement.

Concerning the opposition in question, the fact is that they have retired from one position to another: from the almost unanimous opposition in the district convention to the defeat in the party convention. After that, from the near-balance of the forces in the district convention to the rejection of their position in the Finnish Convention. In the Tyomies' meeting the opposition still came out as an organized minority with petty technical points but always as an opposition.

But now, to speak seriously, we must hope that the comrades will completely abandon this position and close the lines, leaving no possibility for the right wingers and confused elements to use their names as a symbol.

When we learn to become Communists, we must once and for all learn one lesson: when a party discussion is closed, the group which has lost submits unconditionally to the decision of the Communist International has helped the party to reach. What is the ground for the differences within a Communist party? Not questions of personalities, although those who think superficially and do not go deeply into causes are often inclined to look at these questions as personal matters. The basis is the judgment of how different groups view the situation and the proper strategy and tactics. And since it is clear that the group which has judged the situation most nearly correct will in concrete work show it is right and win, if not otherwise, with the help of the Communist International. It is necessary that the group which has been incorrect in its analysis of the situation work loyally for the party after the discussion. No tendencies which depart from the line laid down by the Communist International can be maintained without leading these comrades outside the party, that in spite of all mistakes in the past, is the only party in this country which bears the standard of the revolutionary proletariat united in the Communist International.

If one group in a certain situation has been more nearly correct in its analysis of a situation than another this does not mean that this group or the comrades in this group have a monopoly of being correct in every future situation. Far from it. In the Communist Parties, as history has shown, there appear always new groupings in connection with new world situations. But these groupings have nothing to do with the old ones because these latter are liquidated with the decision. New grouping can occur only in connection with a new situation and the group which then is more close to concrete life is admitted as the leading group and will be empowered to carry out its plans.

At the Tyomies annual meeting the points under discussion were formally petty and technical. But behind them the recent party crisis. Nobody can deny it. It is for this reason that I have regarded it as necessary to explain these things in order to help to liquidate the remnants of the crisis from among us.

What Congress Wants to Do Against Workers

By JAY LOVESTONE.
ARTICLE III.

The Hayden and Taylor Bills.

THE bills introduced by Congressman Hayden of Arizona and Congressman Taylor of Colorado provide for a veritable deluge of deportations. The Hayden bill appears to be a very innocent measure. It declares for the punishment by imprisonment, not more than three years, and by a fine of not more than \$2,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment for any foreign-born worker who has come back to the United States after being deported. In order to hit as many as possible of the foreign-born workers, the Hayden bill also proposes to apply this measure to those "who may hereafter be deported from the United States in pursuance of law." Mere attempt to re-enter is sufficient to entail for the worker this severe punishment.

Prison and Deportation en Masse. In an effort to guarantee that the workers will be punished to the limit, the Hayden proposal declares that the deportation shall not take place "until after the termination of such imprisonment."

There is practically no difference whatsoever between the bill proposed by Congressman Taylor of Colorado and the one proposed by Mr. Hayden. Any attempt of a deported worker to return to the United States will be considered a felony and imprisonment for not more than three years or a fine of not more than \$2,000 or a combination of the two will be the reward. Hundreds of workers have already been deported from the United States. Only a very small proportion of the great mass of workers deported in the notorious Palmer raids can be called mental defectives or afflicted with contagious diseases, or insane. In the main, these workers were deported for having ideas dangerous to the continued rule of the United States by the exploiting class.

While these measures are before the house committee on immigration,

the executive arm of the government is being prepared to smite the foreign-born workers and consequently the whole working class. Bills are now being framed to appropriate huge sums of money to enable the government agents to round up foreign-born workers who, in their opinion, are deportable or who, in their opinion, should be sent back to the countries of their nativity regardless of the consequences in store for the deportees. A bill has already been reported appropriating an additional million dollars for the immigration service. Most of this money will be used to deport foreign-born workers supposed to be here in violation of the law.

According to Mr. Carl White, assistant secretary of labor, there are in the United States at least 250,000 foreign-born workers who are deportable under the existing laws. One need not ponder much to conclude that there will be many more thousands of such workers eligible for deportation after the vicious Hayden and Taylor bills are enacted. Commissioner of Immigration Harry E. Hull goes Mr. White better and says that the number of foreign-born workers who may be deported even under the present statutes approaches the sum of 1,300,000.

Will Spend Money Without Limit.

WE have heard very much about the worries of Coolidge and his clique as to the cost of government. The fact of the matter is that Coolidge and his cabinet are worried regarding the cost of government only when such expenditures benefit the masses. But the agents of Wall Street do not seem to be worried in the least at this time when they have considered that it would cost twenty-five million dollars to deport 250,000 foreign-born workers.

Immigration Commissioner Curran recommended that at least \$345,000 should be appropriated for the expense to be entailed in deporting foreign-born workers in New York. This was not enough, according to Mr.

Curran. He called it only a good start. The significant fact is that the plan of the government is to make a frontal attack for deportation of the workers in such centers as New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Buffalo, Chicago and St. Louis. These are the principal industrial centers of the country. In these districts one will find the heaviest concentration of foreign-born workers because it is in this territory that the biggest basic industries of the country are located.

These are rather auspicious plans for the Wall Street government. The deportation and registration laws must not be considered as isolated items by themselves. These attempts of the capitalists are obviously only part of a general campaign. They are part of a whole plan worked out to destroy the effectiveness of the American workers—of all the workers in America, regardless of their nativity—fighting back against the continuous encroachment of the bosses on the working conditions and the standards of living prevailing in the United States.

The American capitalists are preparing for intensified competition in the world market. They feel that in order to hold their own they must intensify the exploitation of the workers. The workers' standard of living must be reduced. Consequently, the unions must be smashed. In order to smash the unions, what must be done is to attack the weakest sections of the working class, to divide the workers on artificial lines and thus to crush more easily the proletarian forces.

REMEMBER MARCH 5.

Workers are urged to reserve March 5 so they can hear and welcome Walter Trumbull at the International Labor Defense rally at the North Side Turner Hall. The other speakers are: Professor Robert Moras Lovett, Ralph Chaplin and Max Shachtman.

Australian Combine Fights Union

(Continued from page 1)

its federal award:
(2) The suspension of certain sections of the navigation act governing the employment of labor on steamers trading on the Australian coast;

(3) The arrest and deportation of Union officials "provoking industrial strife in defiance of judgments or awards of the federal arbitration court";

(4) The institution of secret ballots in unions before strikes are allowed to take place.

Fake Union All Ready.

Within a couple of weeks the ship-owners approached the federal arbitration court and asked for the deregistration of the Seamen's Union and the cancellation of its award. This was refused by the judge who passed on the case on the ground that he was not ready to precipitate a bitter labor war. It developed during the hearing that the shipping companies had all preparations made for the organization of a company-controlled union. This was to be composed of non-unionists and seamen willing to scab. The owners had even secured the co-operation of Havelock Wilson, the well-rewarded tool of the British shipping concerns, known all over the world for his treason to seafarers.

If One Judge Fails, Try Another.

The employers were not at all worried. They merely approached the federal government which they owned, and in conjunction with it, got another judge, who immediately recognized his master's voice, to grant their request. The Seamen's Union was taken off the register. (Arbitration awards in Australia are recorded in a court of law, giving them legal effect). The award in its favor by previous arbitration proceedings was cancelled. The "legal protection" of the capitalist state being thus denied them, the seamen demanded the ship owners promise in writing that the working conditions and wages handed down in the award be enforced. The bosses' refusal indicated the coming war.

The union then selected a committee to call on Prime Minister Bruce with the request for his intervention. This politician, however, like his friend Coolidge in America, is not interested in the workers' struggle. The very next day he participated in a meeting of the capitalists at the Rotary Club in Melbourne where he wound up a particularly vicious attack on the seamen with the declaration that so far as the seamen were concerned, "this was going to be a fight to the finish."

Politicians Get Deportation Law Passed.

The seamen, however, stood solid, refusing to man the ships except under the conditions of the award. The employers finally had to give way. Again the bosses went to work, scheming with the government to enslave labor. The Bruce-Page administration offered a deportation bill thru the federal parliament last July. In December they finally dared to play their hand openly. Walsh and Johnson, prominent members of the union, were arrested. The attempt to exile them failed, when the cases were appealed to the high court, the members of which, like Justice Powers, hesitated to plunge the nation into such a conflict.

What a Government Is For.

The government also secured the repeal of certain provisions of the navigation act in the belief this would enable the owners to use the cheaper black labor against the white. The Negroes have not yet been organized, race prejudices still playing a prominent part in the labor struggle in this country. In addition, Prime Minister Bruce has publicly announced that a bill requiring secret ballots to be taken by unions before the declaration of strikers will be jammed thru parliament as quick as possible. The owners are threatening to discharge union seamen wholesale in order to force the issue, confident that with the backing of the state power they can break the workers' organization.