

EXPOSE BLASPHEMY WITNESS

TAX LAW WILL SAVE MILLIONS TO PLUTOCRATS

Bribe Small Taxpayers by Petty Deductions

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—With the signature of the president, the \$2,360,000,000 revenue bill will become a law. Anticipating its passage, the treasury department has prepared ample supplies of the new forms for the flood of March 15 returns.

The millionaire group of taxpayers will be by far the greatest beneficiaries. To be sure, the "little fellows" have been relieved to some extent but this has been principally for political purposes. In their joy over saving a few dollars a year the politicians figure the small taxpayer will quite ignore the fact that his relief was incidental to the main object, that of cutting the tax on the big fellow. Decreased normal rates and increased exemptions to \$1,500 for single and \$3,500 for married persons will strike 2,350,000 names from the tax rolls.

Mellon Looks Out for Himself

Men like John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Ford are, however, the chief beneficiaries. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, believing that "God helps those who help themselves," has used his position and influence to cut down his forced donation. Even though the whole mechanism of government is nothing but a machine for protecting their privileged position these huge exploiters refuse to pay anything but the bare minimum for keeping the apparatus functioning.

Big Exploiters Save Huge Sums.

The 3,000 largest exploiters get tax reductions which will save them over \$100,000,000 annually, based on their income returns for 1924. It is certain, however, their aggregate incomes for succeeding years will be very much larger. Their tax savings consequently will exceed the amount given.

The three wealthiest individuals in America, according to the statements filed last year were Henry Ford, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Mellon himself. They reported incomes of over \$5,000,000. Their combined total was \$27,955,319 and their total of taxes was \$11,000,000. The new law by cutting the surtax 20 per cent will save the three nearly \$6,000,000, based on their incomes for last year. These received a larger amount in reductions than the entire bracket of 2,000,000 taxpayers whose incomes are not in excess of \$4,000.

On the next three highest returns, between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 a year income, the decreased surtax will save the persons concerned nearly \$2,000,000. The total loss of revenue from the cut in surtax rates will equal \$119,000,000. The total receipts from income taxes will approximate \$1,720,000,000, a decrease over last year's returns of \$160,000,000.

Exploitation Easy and Safe.

The prosperous condition of American business in general is the reason assigned for the cuts which will decrease the federal revenue by considerably over \$330,000,000, the minimum which the secretary of the treasury originally announced. That the administration leaders are relying on a continuance of the present prosperity is evidenced in their assurance that no clouds are looming on the financial or industrial horizon.

GANG OF MORONS ATTACK WOMAN ON LONELY ROAD

Louisiana "Gentlemen" Brand Victim

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 25.—In the glare of automobile headlights on a lonely road in St. Bernard parish, a New Orleans woman was attacked by a gang of men, stripped of all her clothing and after physical violence, threats and insults she was branded with an iron heated by the flames of candles.

This was the story told to the police by Mrs. Edith Bauer, 23, after she had been brot back to the city and turned adrift in the streets, clad only in a coat and shoes.

Chamberlain Insists on Enlarging League of Nation's Council

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Sir Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, is insisting that he be permitted to go to Geneva with a free hand, unhampered by any British policy relative to expansion of the league of nations council, it was learned today.

Several members of the cabinet, including Viscount Cecil, are strongly opposing Sir Austen's tentative approval of an increase in the size of the league council.

Great Britain, it was officially announced today, has suggested that Switzerland and Russia reopen negotiations with a view to assuring Russia's attendance at the forthcoming disarmament conference.

DRESSMAKERS OF BOSTON STRIKE; 4,000 ARE OUT

Demand Bosses Live Up to Present Contract

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—A general strike began today of 4,000 cloakmakers and dressmakers employed in the shops of this city. There are approximately 200 establishments effected. The strikers include men, women and even children. The union involved is the International Ladies' Garment Workers.

The union workers are seeking to enforce an agreement signed two years ago following a strike in the dressmaking industry. The agreement provided for a five-day week and 42 hours for the dress industry, a five and a half day week of 44 hours for the cloak industry, and elimination of unsanitary conditions in the work shops.

Only the Strike Left.

The authorization for the calling of the strike was given to the conference committee last week. The call was formally announced at a great mass meeting of the workers, held here yesterday at Franklin Union Hall. Vice-president Julius Hochman declared that the union had exhausted all its resources for a peaceful settlement of the trouble and that there remained only the strike weapon. President Wm. Green, of the American Federation of Labor, who happened to be in the city, promised the workers the support of organized labor. Morris Sigman, president of the International, sent his greetings by wire.

Contract Worth the Force Behind It.

This strike is another instance of how agreements are looked on by the employers. When these are to the bosses' interest they are observed. Otherwise they are thrown into the wastepaper basket. The miners had this fact thrust upon them. It is the garment workers' turn now.

Australian Transport Unions Amalgamate Under Joint Plan

SYDNEY, Australia, Feb. 25.—The Amalgamated Road Transport Workers' Union has been formed here thru the combination of the following organizations: Federated Carters and Drivers; the Trolley, Draymen and Motor Drivers of New South Wales; and the Motor Transport and Chauffeurs. The new union will have a membership of about 17,000 and will cover this kind of work thoroely. It will be the largest labor organization in the country outside of the Australian Workers' Union.

Each union will retain its identity for the time being in order that the members may continue working under the contracts hitherto secured. It was decided to form branches in all the states, and authority was given to the foundation members, together with the secretaries of branches and sub-branches and organizers of the amalgamated unions, to enroll members in their respective states.

Amalgamation More Effective.

The preamble sets out that any individual trouble arising in one or more of the various sections can be much more effectively controlled by one union covering road-transport workers than by separate and independent organizations. It is also pointed out that the amalgamation will enhance the bargaining power of members.

IMPERIALIST FLUNKYS



Shining Their Master's Shoes for His Trip to the World Court.

INVESTIGATION OF WILD ORGY IS UNDER WAY

Guests Deny Presence at Debauchery

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Earl Carroll's party, at which guests drank wine from a bathtub in which an undraped model was seated, was under "investigation" today from two sources.

All facts concerning the party have been ordered brot to him by Police Commissioner George McLaughlin. At the same time it was announced at the federal prohibition enforcement headquarters that steps will be taken to learn where Carroll obtained the wine.

Carroll insists that it wasn't wine at all—that it was ginger ale. According to the theatrical producer, the party was a model for decorum and sobriety.

Deny Presence.

As for the guests, they were busy denying they were present. Those who admitted they were there said they left before the girl-in-the-bathtub episode took place.

You bring the leaders of the world Communist movement to your shop to make your arguments for you—when you bring their articles in The DAILY WORKER to your shop.

British Want Only Germany Admitted

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A resolution against the enlargement of the league of nations council was adopted here unanimously at a largely attended meeting held in the house of commons under the auspices of the league of nations' parliamentary committee. The motion as passed urges the British government to "offer the most strenuous opposition" to the proposition of admitting any other nation to that body in March than Germany.

The refusal of the cabinet to take a definite stand lends additional credence to the widespread rumor that Austen Chamberlain, the premier, is for further admissions while the rest of the ministers are bitterly opposed.

Council Officially Called.

GENEVA, Feb. 25.—The council of the league of nations has been officially convoked for March 8, the same date as the opening of the special assembly, summoned to act on Germany's application for league membership.

Viscount Ishii of Japan will preside over the council. Twenty-six items are on the agenda, but the list does not include a decision as to whether, in addition to Germany, other states will be permanent council seats.

Mitchell's Meeting at Coliseum Is a Fizzle

Less than 500 attended Colonel William Mitchell's meeting at the Coliseum to hear this propagandist for the airplane interests of America paint the beautiful picture of the possibilities of the airplane in this country.

ATTEMPT MADE TO FORM STATE CONSTABULARY

Workers Must Fight Open Shopper's Move

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 25.—Under the guise of creating an aid for the "efficient" enforcement of the prohibition law and also for "curbing the crime wave," Representative Ralph H. Hoar is planning to introduce legislation in the state legislature for the creation of a state police force to be used against organized workers in Illinois.

The Illinois labor movement has successfully resisted the attempts of the openshop employers to establish a state constabulary in Illinois. At every session of the legislature attempts are continuously made to jam thru a bill creating state police.

Hoar in an interview with newspaper correspondents declared that his plan called for the creation of a combination police that will "enforce" the prohibition law and also "protect" the state from criminals. He plans to have this state police force under the direction of the state crime commissioner of the department of public works and buildings. The commissioner is to be placed in charge of three departments: the permit, the enforcement and the investigation.

The permit department will have charge of the investigation of all permits, such as drug stores, distilleries, warehouses, roadhouses, etc.

The enforcement division would be in the nature of a state police force with full police powers and would be placed in strategic points of the state.

Use Radium in Place of Chloroform in Many Operations

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R., Feb. 25.—Prof. A. B. Verigo, of the Leningrad Radium Institute, has established the possibility of using radium as a means of subduing the sense of pain in the organism. It was demonstrated by Prof. Verigo that with the aid of a certain charge of radium it is possible to act singly on the motor and sensory nerves.

See American imperialism thru the eyes of a soldier; Walter Trumbull at North Side Turner-Hall next Friday night.

'BUILD DAILY!' SLOGAN OF THE N. Y. BUILDERS

Plan for Future at Big Concert and Banquet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 25.—(By Mail)—Setting as its goal the establishment of a DAILY WORKER in the nation's metropolis, the New York DAILY WORKER Builders' club held an enthusiastic midwinter celebration here, taking inventory of the work already accomplished and planning big for the future.

"But before we can have a DAILY WORKER in New York City, we must build big upon The DAILY WORKER that we now have, published in Chicago," was the keynote sounded by L. E. Katterfeld, New York agent for The DAILY WORKER, and chief of the Builders.

Three Hundred at Banquet.

Three hundred "Builders" sat down to the banquet in the Yorkville Casino, every one of them qualified because of volunteer work done for The DAILY WORKER. In addition to the New York Builders there were present Builders from other cities as follows: from Boston, Elsie Pultur; from Baltimore, Ella Zetron, and

(Continued on page 4.)

CORONER BLAMES RAILROAD TOOL FOR 8 DEATHS

CORONER Oscar Wolf placed all responsibility for eight deaths that have occurred inside of one year at "death crossing"—Harlem Ave., and the Chicago and Northwestern railway track, Norwood park—directly on the Illinois commerce commission. A number of times protests have been made to the Illinois commerce commission that this death trap be abolished and that this constant danger to the lives of those that must cross at this point be removed. The Illinois commerce commission has failed to act.

Colonel Frank L. Smith, candidate for U. S. senator, whom the Walker-Neckels-Fitzpatrick alliance had the Chicago and the Illinois Federation of Labor endorse, is chairman of the commission which has failed to remove this barrier to lives of workers that must use this crossing. Smith was subpoenaed to testify at the inquest of Max Weichelt, one of the victims that recently lost his life at this crossing as to the failure of the commission to abolish this crossing.

STAR WITNESS IN BROCKTON TRIAL CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN BIMBA CASE AND 'OPEN SHOP' INTERESTS

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

COURT ROOM, BROCKTON, Mass., Feb. 25.—Anthony W. Eudaco, the star witness of the prosecution against Anthony Bimba, charged with blasphemy and sedition, is also the connecting link between this trial and the employing interests of this great "open shop" shoe manufacturing district.

It was Eudaco who circulated contribution lists among leading merchants and business men seeking donations in his fight to "down the reds." The financial aid was given ostensibly to a so-called Lithuanian Citizens' Club "to do with as it saw fit."

Exploiters Contribute.

The name of the nationally known William L. Douglas Shoe company, was down on the list for \$25, while other donors listed were Mayor Harold D. Bent, who is reported as threatening to run Bimba out of town immediately the case is over; Superintendent of Schools, John F. Scully; William P. Brady, efficiency expert for the Douglas Shoe company; John F. Long, Americanization secretary of the Young Men's Christian Ass'n; the Brockton public market, the Atherton Furniture company; Henry Rubin, superintendent of the Diamond Shoe company and many others not identified.

William F. Brady, who is also past faithful navigator of cardinal O'Connell's assembly, K. of C., and one of the signers of Eudaco's "prosecution fund," is reported to have said:

Praise from Cardinal.

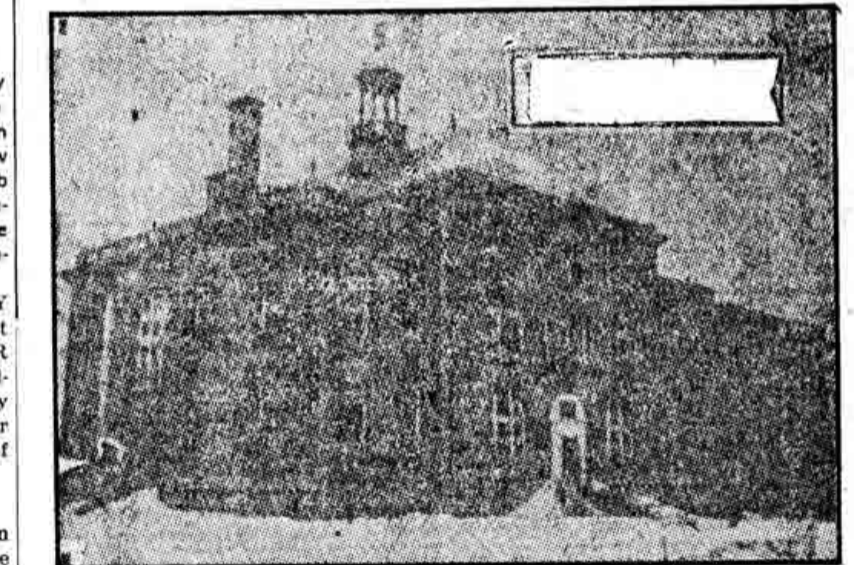
"This man is doing good work. More people in the city outside the Lithuanian element should interest themselves in the matter."

All witnesses so far have been shoe workers. With the exception of the (Continued on page 2.)

Open Lenin Exhibit in Leningrad Museum

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 25.—There is being opened at the Leningrad Revolutionary Museum an exhibition of hitherto little-known materials and documents relating to the childhood and adolescence of Lenin.

Court House in Brockton



Blasphemy Case Principals



A. BIMBA, Lithuanian Communist Editor On Trial at Brockton for Blasphemy. Above: Harry Hoffman, attorney for Bimba; below—Joseph Veraca, one of the prosecutors who revived old hoax of a "death threat" in order to pose as a hero.

MEXICO PLANS TO EXPEL ALL ALIEN PRIESTS

Laws Prohibit Religious Teaching in Schools

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 25.—Mexico's action in driving foreign clergy from the country is not directed at the Catholic church particularly, but against all religious denominations, Secretary Gobernacion, chief of the cabinet, stated today.

Protestant preachers do not appear in clerical garb and therefore it is difficult to locate those who have taught religion in the Mexican schools, he explained. The secret police are inquiring into the acts of foreigners of denominations other than the Catholic who are teaching in violation of the constitution and will take action against them. The constitution forbids the teaching of religion in primary schools. Government officials point out that this policy has been in force for some time.

Church Property Once Confiscated. In 1857 during the administration of the Juarez government a law was enacted to confiscate church property which then amounted to eighty per cent of the nation's wealth. Monasteries and convents were closed. During the Diaz regime these institutions were permitted to re-open. The fight between the state and the church has continued since that time.

JEWISH WORKERS BUILD CULTURE IN SOVIET UNION

Open Many Schools and Libraries

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 25.—

Thruout the Soviet Union there are about 530 Jewish schools in which over 100,000 children are taught. In the Ukraine the number of children between the ages of 8 and 15 receiving instruction exclusively in Jewish schools reaches 17.19 per cent of the total number of Jewish children of these ages.

In Soviet Russia the percentage of children in the care of the Jewish schools constitutes an average of 8 per cent, fluctuating from 1 per cent at Moscow to 18.4 per cent in the province of Gomel.

In White-Russia the Jewish schools take care of 40 per cent of the Jewish children of school age. In the Soviet Union there are about 30 Jewish professional and technical schools.

There are functioning among the Jews in the Soviet Union 648 miscellaneous circles, 80 evening schools, 180 Jewish clubs or Jewish departments at the general clubs, 150 libraries or sections at the general libraries, 57 reading cottages, 391 stations for the liquidation of illiteracy, 9 itinerant politico-educational organizations, 8 pedagogical technicians, 1 agricultural technician, 2 popular universities, 1 Jewish labor college, and 6 Jewish departments at the different higher schools. There are 2 Jewish state-endowed theaters at Moscow and Kharkov.

The Jewish press in the Soviet Union comprises 5 dailies and several weeklies and a series of professional, pedagogical and literary magazines. During the last year there were published 136 titles of books with a total circulation of over 500,000 copies.

Settle on Land. The systematic organization of Jewish settlers on the land is going on in the Crimea. During the last 3 years there have been organized 40 Jewish agricultural colonies consisting of a total of 950 families. Nearly all these colonies are engaged in the cultivation of grain crops, and only a few of them in horticulture and vinegrowing.

At some places have been established flour mills, cheese factories and the like. All the colonies are adopting modern and improved agricultural methods, comprising the use of tractors, selected seeds, etc. The majority of the Jewish colonists in the Crimea hail from the provinces of Smolensk and Gomel.

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

All Comrades and Friends Are Invited to the Big DANSANT NITE on FEBRUARY 28, 1926, at the SOCIALIST AUDITORIUM, 62 E. 106th Street, Between Park Ave. and Madison Ave., New York City. Under the auspices of the Italian Workmen's Club of Harlem, New York An Extraordinary Program—DANCING—SINGING—SURPRISES DON'T MISS IT! Meet your friends and comrades there that night! The door will be open at 6 p. m. Admission: Gentlemen 50 Cents, Ladies 35 Cents.

Saturday's Red Revel Inspires Bad Poetry

Not since Samuel Gompers stopped drinking the more aristocratic liquids from the flowing bowl has so much interest been aroused in a single event by Chicago labor. So pick up your four bits (fifty cents—Translator) and your best girl—or whichever one is handy—and hie yourself over to the Temple Hall on Saturday night. For as the Red Revel Anthology so aptly chants:

They came there in their autos, And some came in balloons. But all swore that they'd never see Such a Revel for many moons!

STRIKERS URGE GARFIELD CITY OFFICIALS ACT

Letter Follows Assurance of Sympathy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 25.—Clarence Miller attended the council meeting in Garfield on Friday and was given the assurance that the city council was entirely in agreement with the strikers' demands which they considered entirely fair and reasonable. As a result the following letter has been addressed to the mayor and city council:

"To His Honor, the Mayor, and to the Councilmen of the City of Garfield.

"Sirs:—At the last meeting of the councilmen of Garfield held on Feb. 19, there took place a discussion on the strike situation. The viewpoint of the workers on the strike was presented by our fellow worker Clarence Miller and from his report we learn that the councilmen of Garfield expressed it as their opinion that the demands presented to the mill owners by the united front of textile workers on behalf of the strikers were entirely justified.

"This expression on the part of the councilmen of the city of Garfield to the effect that the demands of the textile strikers were justified makes us feel that we can expect full cooperation from the city council of Garfield in pursuing our lawful tasks.

"The united front committee of textile workers therefore calls upon the responsible officials of Garfield: "1. To take vigorous measures to stop the interference of the police with picketing and with the rights of the people peaceably to assemble unmolested.

"2. To take appropriate action against those police officials who ordered the monstrous acts of brutality in the Ackerman avenue bridge clubbing affair.

"The strike committee offers its full co-operation to maintain order. We shall even allow to be deputized as many strikers as are necessary for that purpose. We protest, however, as citizens of Garfield, the increase in taxes incurred by the adding of many new men to the police force. So far the strikers have never been the aggressors. They have been wonderfully peaceful.

"We demand that the council put an end once and for all to those hysterical cries of the bosses shrieking for the militia. We demand that appropriate action be taken to see that Recorder Baker can no longer impose his outrageous sentences of 30 to 90 days for picketing peacefully nor exact his extortionate sums of bail money from his innocent prisoners.

"Further we demand that Recorder Baker give a fair trial, including the right to be represented by counsel, to all arrested strikers who appear before him.

"3. Since our demands are justified we call upon the officials of Garfield to endorse our Strikers' Relief and to appropriate an adequate fund for the establishment of food kitchens in co-operation with the strikers' relief committee. We also call upon the officials of Garfield to open in the public schools lunch centers to feed the hungry children of the exploited textile workers on strike.

"The officials of Garfield in carrying out these measures will show in action that they are ready to support the interests and rights of the majority of the population whose cause they have considered to be just and by whom they were elected to office. We trust that these matters will be acted upon with the greatest dispatch.

"Very truly yours, "United Front Committee, of Textile Workers."

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

LESSON FOR NEXT CLASS IN CAPITAL

Capital, Vol. 1; Chapters VII and VIII (pages 197 to 234 inclusive):

- 1—What distinguishes man from the lower animals? 2—Explain the entire labor process in some industry with which you are familiar, specifying the different elements involved, such as raw material, auxiliaries, etc. 3—When machinery, raw material, buildings, etc., are used up in the industrial process is the value contained in them thereby destroyed? 4—Is it correct to say that all wealth belongs to him who has produced it? 5—Do capitalists realize profits by cheating the workers? Or the consumers? 6—Explain the two-fold nature of labor. 7—If a machine should break down as the result of an accident during the labor process would its value be transferred to the commodity? 8—Explain constant and variable capital? 9—Will a change in production affect these two categories of capital?

ENGLISH NOBLES SUCK LIFE BLOOD OUT OF PEOPLE

Hold Enormous Areas from Cultivation

LONDON, Feb. 25.—So much of a hubbalooboo is continually raised by the wealthy and there is such common condemnation in the American press of the doles, or unemployment relief, that the following table of English nobility which is daily sucking out the life-blood of the working class of this country is illuminating. American readers will notice that several of these titled parasites have valuable properties in that country.

The Duke of Northumberland owns 180,000 acres of land, and draws £1 per minute. The Duke of Westminster owns 30,000 acres and 600 acres in London, and draws £6000 per day.

The Duke of Norfolk draws £1500 per day from the workers. One thousand lords and dukes own 30,000,000 acres of Great Britain. The Duke of Sutherland owns 1,358,500 acres in Scotland (most of this land was got by legal robbery), and 420,000 acres in America. Rent roll, £3000 weekly.

Food For All. Machintosh of Machintosh owns 1,000,000 acres in Scotland, all lying idle. Rabbits by the million, and food for all.

Lord Lansdowne owns 142,000 acres. Rent roll, £1500 weekly. Earl of Breadalbane owns 438,000 acres. Rent roll, £1200 weekly. Lord Rosebery owns 23,000 acres; draws £650 weekly in rent. Earl of March owns 62,000 acres; draws £1300 weekly from the workers. Duke of Rutland owns 70,000 acres in America, and some land in England.

Baron Tweedale owns 1,750,000 acres in America. Twenty-eight dukes, so-called patriots, own between them 4,000,000 acres of land in England, mostly lying idle, but used for hunting, golfing, shooting grouse, rabbits and pigeons.

Gomez Speaks on Wall Street and Mexico in Detroit Forum, Sunday

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 25.—Exposure of the sinister facts behind the present diplomatic crisis between the United States and Mexico will feature this week's discussion at the Detroit labor forum, meeting Sunday, 3 p. m. at Cass High Auditorium, corner Second and High streets. The speaker will be Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, whose subject is announced under the suggestive title of "Wall Street and Mexico." The forum is under the auspices of the Detroit Federation of Labor.

Since the subject was first announced, Mexico's new land and petroleum laws have been passed, arousing a storm of protest from the American oil magnates, causing Secretary of State Kellogg to threaten a break in diplomatic relations and resulting in a significant mobilization of U. S. troops along the Mexican border. The "Mexican Question" is thus brot more sharply to the front than for some time. Mexico City newspapers are filled with expressions of fear of American intervention. Whether or not Wall Street will be successful in its imperialist war plans depend to a great extent on the ability to understand quickly the significance of the situation and to make their resistance felt.

Marx's Selected Essays Published on March 1

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—International Publishers announce for publication on March 1 a volume of the earlier writings of Karl Marx under the name "Selected Essays." The book contains several essays, among them "On the Jewish Question," "The English Revolution," "French Materialism," and essays on Proudhon, the Hegelian philosophy and other subjects. These essays, for the most part unknown even in the original German, are now first translated into English, and indicate the beginnings of Marx's ideology.

FORSTMANN AND HUFFMANN MILL WORKERS STRIKE

Relief Badly Needed by 12,000 Strikers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 25.—The workers at the Forstmann and Hoffman mill have joined the strike of the Passaic textile workers. Two big mills employing about 4,000 workers had to close their doors because of the strike of the weavers and the spinners. The Forstman and Hoffman company claim they shut down their mills due to "the reign of terror by strikers from other mills" in their attempt to hide the fact that their workers have struck for better conditions.

This now makes over 12,000 workers on strike. This walkout of the Forstmann and Hoffman mills has augmented the ranks of the strikers by about one-third. This walkout came about in spite of the company union and the company-owned paper, which tried to fill the workers with loyalty to the bosses and jokes, instead of bread.

The fifth week of the strike finds the relief office crowded with hungry women and children. Relief cards are being issued at a fast rate. Funds must come in quickly if these relief stations are to continue feeding the striking textile workers without any interruption.

The wife and daughter of Rabbi Wise are aiding the strikers by collecting funds in New York from many sympathetic individuals. Many unions are sending in donations. In spite of the funds coming from these varied sources, it is not enough. Wider funds must be tapped if the relief office is to feed the children, babies and the men that are on strike for better living conditions.

Resist Open Shop Drive! The struggle of the Passaic textile workers is the greatest struggle of the workers that is going on today to beat back the attempts of the open-shop employers to cut the wages of the workers. If the bosses are successful in this struggle, they will proceed to cut wages in other centers and in other industries. This struggle of the Passaic workers is a struggle of great import to the workers of America. The American labor movement must be mobilized to aid these strikers. Their immediate need is relief funds.

Send Aid to Strikers! Every union, every workers' organization should send in their donation to aid the feeding of the strikers and their families so that these workers will be able to win their strike and establish better conditions. Don't let the bosses starve them back to work! Send in your donation today! Send your donation to the General Relief Committee Textile Strikers, 743 Main Ave., Passaic, N. J.

Plan Fight in Senate Against Ratification of Italian Debt Deal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—(FP)—Under heavy pressure from democratic voters and liberals thruout the country, senate democratic chiefs have decided to take action against the Italian debt settlement. Leader Robinson, formerly willing to give assent to the big cancellation to Mussolini, now declares the contract should go to the foreign relations committee for further study. This appears to be the desire of Sen. Borah, chairman of the committee, who is hostile to the pact.

So popular has the opposition to the settlement become in democratic circles that one senator estimated that only three or four democrats would vote for ratification. At least a dozen progressives from the republican side will vote against the deal.

French Get First Lot of Czarist Jewelry

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 25.—The French jewelers' group represented by M. Frankinano has been awarded a parcel of jewelry, containing the crown of the last czarina, diamonds, and 30,000 carats in loose diamonds, emeralds and sapphires. The French bid \$130,000 more than a rival American group which was trying to get the gems. The Soviet government realized approximately \$3,000,000 by the sale. Jewelers had flocked here from the New York, London, Antwerp, and Paris markets but the decision of the authorities to sell the parcel entire left the field open only to these two groups.

This Home Builders' Plan Is Only Good for the Aristocracy of Labor

By J. LOUIS ENGD AHL.

THE railroad brotherhood officials have announced plans for "labor's latest financial institution" under the high-sounding title of the American Home Builders, Inc.

That this new scheme will follow closely along the class collaborating line laid down for the brotherhood banks is revealed in the statement of W. G. Lee, the \$25,000 per year "grand chief" of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, who says:

"We are starting among railroad workers, but we welcome the co-operation of all workers and all capitalists who are interested in seeing that the average man and woman shall have fair opportunity to finance home ownership on an economical basis."

Labor's first "fair chance" to finance home ownership grows out of the wages that labor receives. Members of the railroad brotherhoods get fairly good wages compared with the pittance doled out to the workers in the shops. Instead of doing their utmost to help the railroad shop workers lift their wages, the brotherhoods on the operating side of transportation have too often allowed themselves to be used as strikebreakers. They have remained at work with the shopmen on strike.

The general chairman of the trainmen for the Pennsylvania lines appears as one of the directors of the American Home Builders, Inc. It is the powerful Pennsylvania Railroad, with brotherhood men operating its trains, that is using all of its strength to crush out the last vestige of unionism in its shops.

With the bribes that they receive in increased wages from the transportation czars, the brotherhood members will build homes for themselves, while the shopmen continue to live in their lowly shacks, or such abodes as are granted them out of their meager wages.

Many an underpaid member of the Maintenance of Way Men's Union will continue trying to convert some castaway freight car into a home without the aid of the American Home Builders, Inc., which seeks its so-called "legitimate profit."

Go into the coal fields. One of the first contrasts that presents itself everywhere is the startling difference to be seen in the housing of the families of coal miners and those of railroad brotherhood members. The cabins of the mine workers, too often the "company-owned shacks" of the mine barons, fare badly in comparison with the better class homes of the trainmen, conductors, firemen and engineers. There is here a distinct drawing of caste lines in the working class. The attitude of the brotherhood chiefs, supported by many members of their organizations, toward the coal miners was well exposed in the struggle between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the United Mine Workers of America, when the latter sought to unionize the Coal River Collieries Co. owned by the former in West Virginia.

None of these enterprises, the banks, the coal mines, nor the American Home Builders, Inc., is a working class co-operative. They are all profit making institutions to all intents and purposes to the same extent as any capitalist concern. The urge of profits is to breed. The profits of the brotherhoods' financial ventures in their efforts to grow thru favorable investment, drive toward an "open shop" war on the workers battling for union conditions. This is plainly stated by Mr. Lee, chairman of the board, when he says: "American Home Builders will function safely and conservatively, guided by the best obtainable experience in the fields of banking and mortgage finance. We expect to earn a legitimate profit."

It is the task of the rank and file of the railroad brotherhoods, as part of the struggle to develop their unions into class organizations of labor, to win the banks, home builders' associations and other activities, like the taking over of coal mines, away from all capitalist influences and develop them into real working class co-operatives. Only in that way can they be of benefit to the workers, strengthening the working class in its struggle for the overthrow of capitalism.

NOVY MIR AND DAILY WORKER TO HAVE JOINT AFFAIR IN NEW YORK

On Saturday evening, March 6, the Novy Mir and The DAILY WORKER will join hands in celebrating the Novy Mir's birthday with a grand cabaret and ball at Harlem Casino, 116th street and Lenox avenue, New York City.

Those who attended the Novy Mir's anniversary celebration last year already know what to expect. Music and singing and dancing and a program of fun that makes you forget the passing of time and wonder what became of the night. There will also be a museum (with surprises in store for all who enter) and there will be courts of domestic relations to help solve your troubles, or get you into troubles as the case may be. And this entire experience will sting you only four bits.

LEFT WING TO STAGE CONCERT ON MARCH 13

Chicago Militants Plan Excellent Program

The Trade Union Educational League is arranging a grand concert and entertainment to be held Saturday evening, March 13 at 8 o'clock. It will be held at the Eighth Street Theater, Wabash Ave. and 8th St. The program will include the Prehelt Singing Society and their famous Mandolin Orchestra, the Lithuanian Chorus of many voices, Russian players and dancers, and many other attractions which we will disclose in later stories and announcements.

The left wing of the Chicago Labor movement is requested to co-operate in making this affair a most successful one and to turn out as many workers as possible to this affair.

Tickets for the affair are from 50 cents to \$1.10 and can be secured at any time at the Trade Union Educational League, 156 West Washington St., Room 37, (Fourth Floor).

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

STAR WITNESS IN BIMBA CASE BUSINESS LINK

(Continued from page 1). ring leader, Eudaco, they testify very reluctantly.

Thus Geo. A. Sampson, cutter for the Diamond Shoe Co. declared he wasn't interested in prosecuting Bimba, that he would not like to see Bimba convicted; while John Balones, lasser for the Diamond Shoe Co., declared he had looked with favor upon some of the things that Bimba had said in his speech, and that he did not like to be drawn into the case.

Not Church Members. Every witness testifying so far has declared he is not a member of any church, although they are supposed to testify that they were very much shocked by the manner in which Bimba belittled god in the speech for the making of which he is on trial.

The extent of Bimba's seditious utterances, brought out in the testimony so far, seems to have consisted in urging his audience to join the Workers (Communist) Party. He pointed out the growth of the Communist movement the world over, and according to the prosecution urged that labor in this country unite to achieve the same victory the workers have won in Soviet Russia.

One of Bimba's terrible crimes, emphasized by the witness, Eudaco, was that he urged the workers to read "Russia Today," the report of the British Trade Union delegation to Soviet Russia. He told his audience that they could get the truth about Russia from this book.

The prosecution makes much of the fact that Bimba held up the socialists as being traitors to the working class, urging the workers to rally to the Communist standards.

Neither of the two prosecution witnesses, Sampson or Balones, would admit, even after considerable urging, that they had heard Bimba calling upon the workers to overthrow the government thru force and violence.

Wave Lithuanian Flag. The red flag also figures in the case. One of the Lithuanian pay-tribots, according to the testimony, asked Bimba at the meeting why it was that the Russian Soviet government had recognized the Lithuanian government, and the Lithuanian flag was flying over the Lithuanian embassy in Moscow, but it didn't fly over the Lithuanian Hall in Brockton, Mass. This is drawn out of every fresh prosecution witness that takes the stand. Their version of the answer Bimba is alleged to have made, is that Bimba said he believed in no flag except the red flag, and that the red flag would fly over the Lithuanian Hall in Brockton when it was also raised over the national capitol at Washington.

Judge C. Carroll King, who is presiding at the trial is a member of the Unitarian church that itself disowns the orthodox god that Bimba is alleged to have blasphemed. The prosecutor, I. Manuel Rubin, although born of orthodox Jewish parents, who came from Lithuania while it was still under the czarism, is also a Unitarian.

The assistant prosecutor, Joseph Vorecka, who is the first to break in the limelight with the usual letter threatening his life, is a member of the Lithuanian catholic church.

The clerk of the court, Charles F. King, is reputed to have uncovered the 229-year old statute under which Bimba is being tried.

Send in that sub!

See the motion picture of class war prisoners' aid in Europe and America at the International Labor Defense Commemoration of the Paris Commune at Ashland Auditorium on March 19.

NEWARK, ATTENTION! MASS MEETING for the Benefit of the PASSAIC STRIKERS

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1926

Afternoon 2 o'clock at the NEWARK LABOR LYCEUM 704-708 South 14th Street.

SPEAKERS: Bishop Wm. Montgomery Brown Elizabeth G. Flynn Scott Nearing Ben Gitlow ROBT. DUNN, Chairman. Auspices, International Labor Defense of Newark.

OUT OF WORK?

You may be? You want to know what causes it—How to stop it?

READ Unemployment By Earl R. Browder 5 cents

COOLIDGE'S CRONY BUTLER DEMANDS LONGER WORKDAY

Urges Massachusetts to Amend 48-Hour Law

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—United States Senator Wm. M. Butler, textile baron of New Bedford, the Arkwright club, and the Association of Textile Mill-owners were the principals behind the scenes in an all-day fight before the Massachusetts committee on labor and industry over the proposed repeal of the 48-hour law and the substitution of a 54-hour law in the textile and other industries where women and minors are employed.

The chief speaker for the textile barons was Ward Thron, president of the Arkwright club. James Tansey of Fall River, the veteran head of the American Federation of Textile Operatives, was on the job to protect the interests of the workers. In answer to a question, Thron admitted that the mills controlled by Butler are pushing the demand for the repeal of the 48-hour law. He said that unemployment and short-time operation were the result of the 48-hour law in Massachusetts. If the law were changed to 54 hours or longer, more and steady work would be had. This is the most absurd argument to advance, yet that was Thron's trump card.

Poland Threatens to Harass Germany If Not Given Council Seat

(Special to The Daily Worker) WARSAW, Feb. 25.—Poland is sulking because the chances for her securing a seat in the council of the League of Nations is growing less with each passing day. Prominent leaders of the government are threatening to adopt a more hostile attitude to Germany in order to force England, which is the stumbling block to admission, to change its position.

Premier Skrzynski is said to be in sympathy with the belligerent group. This is natural for his administration will gain much prestige by Poland's admittance. Repudiation of the Locarno pact is openly hinted. Settlement of difficulties with other nations will be handled independently of the league, is another threat.

U. S. Military Attache Thanks God for the Fascists and Legion

ROME, Feb. 25.—The Italian ex-combatants' association presented a flag to the Rome post of the American legion at a ceremony which took place in the senate chamber several days ago, attended by high officials of the fascist government and of the United States.

Colonel McCabe, American military attache, quite appropriately represented the American government and the legion, thus symbolizing the identity of the two. McCabe referred to the Italian king as "the greatest soldier in Italy, great in war and peace."

FREE LITERATURE SUPPLIED. MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Free copies of the YOUNG WORKER, Tribuna Robotnica, Pravda, and Honor and Truth, can be secured from Frank Juller, 321 Clydesburn St., Milwaukee.

WAVE OF TERROR SWEEPS GREECE AS PANGALOS MILITARY DICTATORSHIP PERSECUTES WORKING CLASS LEADERS

By A. M. (A LETTER FROM ATHENS)

Since the time of the 1924 government of Nikalakopoulos Kondilis, a wave of savage terror has swept over the country. It commenced with the dissolution of the mass union of "Ex-Soldiers in the Great War," which as a section of the international union bearing the same name, led by Henri Barbusse.

The union had 30,000 members, the majority of whom were peasants, and covered the whole country. The newspaper of the union was closed down and the leaders thrown into jail. A meeting of peasants in Triklia, June, 1925, was suppressed in blood: there were 6 killed and 20 wounded.

A demonstration of tobacco workers in Xanti and Kovalio in November, 1924, was dispersed with bloodshed. Condemn Many Workers. In June, 1925, nine workers were condemned by the court martial in Saloniki to a total of 132 years' imprisonment, merely for having conducted propaganda in defense of the autonomy of Macedonia and Thrace.

A special military commission undertook mass deportations of revolutionists by arbitrary means to distant barren islands of the Aegean Sea. Up to July 1925, the number of deported exceeded 350. Let us give a brief example of how the deportations were effected. Comrade Kolesoff, member of the central committee of the Young (Communist) League was deported on the grounds of his name having a Bulgarian ending—"off" and that he was an agent of hostile Bulgaria.

Despite the increased terror, the Mikhalakopoulos-Kondilis government proved to be incapable like all preceding governments of coping with the tasks facing it, and on July 24, 1925, it was overthrown by General Pangalos, who established a military dictatorship existing to this day.

With the object of gaining the support and confidence of the masses, Pangalos during the first days after he seized power, released from prison and returned from exile a considerable section of the political prisoners, with the exception of the leaders and important figures in the revolutionary movement. However, Pangalos soon followed in the footsteps of Zankov. The government tried to "save itself" from the "internal enemy"—the Communist Party, which was displaying particularly energetic activity in Macedonia. Trials came one after the other. The Communist Party is driven underground. The activities of the I. C. W. P. A. were persecuted everywhere. Recently, the trial of the "thirty-

CHICAGO I. L. D. TO GREET TRUMBULL ON MARCH 4TH AND 5TH

Chicago workers should reserve Thursday evening, March 4 to greet Walter Trumbull, recently released from Alcatraz after serving a sentence for Communist activity in Hawaii, at the railroad station and Friday evening, March 5 to greet and hear Trumbull at the North Side Turner Hall. There will be other speakers on the program. Robert Morse Lovett, Ralph Chaplin and Max Shachtman are among those on the list of speakers.

been a precedent and the court-martial in Kazani sentenced to death three Macedonian autonomists, who were executed on Dec. 13, 1925. It is a question of the life or death of the best representatives of the labor movement in Greece, and the destruction of the revolutionary movement according to the Balkan methods of the Bulgarian hangman, Zankov.

The government press is raising a great shindy with regard to the imagined transfer of the presidium of the Balkan Federation to Saloniki. The secretariat of the Intern. League of Struggle along with the Third International demands from the Greek government that measures be taken against the growing revolutionary movement in Greece. Pangalos is organizing a special secret police for the persecution of revolutionaries and Communists under the title of "ministry of social defense."

Measures have already been taken for rounding down democratic workers such as Rosa Imvrioto, and a well-known novelist Varnalis, who sympathizes with the labor movement. Laws of exception are being prepared against the Communists, similar to those existing in the neighboring fascist states.

The proletariat of the whole world should protest against the savage reactionary campaign and against this military dictatorship. The destruction of the workers' and peasants' revolutionary movement in Greece cannot be permitted. We demand the liberation of the courageous defenders of the national minorities in Macedonia and Thrace, defenders of the common interests of the working and peasant masses in Greece.

A sub day will help to drive capital away.

French Troops in Morocco All Dressed Up; No Place to Go

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The French army in Morocco is likely to be in a peculiar fix with the end of the rainy season which is drawing near. They have between 150,000 and 200,000 troops in the Rif. Experts say this force could quickly wipe out Abd-el-Krim.

The tangled political situation here complicates affairs tremendously. Between the French and Krim's forces lies an internationalized zone. The French have been trying to get the consent of the Spanish for their army to enter this zone. For over a year they have failed. The Spanish propose that the French hold the line and they will press the Rif chieftain from their side until he is caught in the trap. Their attempts so far have been dismal failures.

The Spanish are afraid that if the French enter the zone they will quickly overrun it and that the final result will be its coming under French administration. Another angle is that the British do not want the French in the country across from Gibraltar.

"White Terror in Poland" Is Subject of Kenosha Meeting

KENOSHA, Wis., Feb. 25.—Mrs. A. Sokolicz, recently returned from Poland, will speak here for the International Labor Defense at 3 o'clock, Sunday afternoon at Tatra Hall, 17 North Main street.

Her subject will be the "White Terror in Poland." The other speaker will be George Maurer, secretary of the Chicago local International Labor Defense, who will relate the latest developments in the Bimba "Blasphemy" trial, as well as in a number of other cases of false legal persecution of workers.

"The unions are the pillars of the workers' power."—Losovsky.

Popular Education in Osssetia.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 25.—In Southern Osssetia, an autonomous district in Soviet Georgia, there have been opened 120 illiteracy liquidation stations and 20 adult schools in the native language. The number of libraries has been increased to 14, the number of itinerary courses to four, and the number of permanent schools to 150.

Great attention is being devoted in Osssetia to publishing activities comprising books and newspapers in the native language.

RED REVEL IS BROADCASTED TO RADIO FANS

Thousands Scramble for Tickets

The sharp fight between the world court senators and the non-world courtiers lost its attraction and failed to make the headlines as the radio broadcasting station at the top of the Drake Hotel stopped sending out the strains of "Mamma Loves Papa" in order to give way to an important announcement of an annual Chicago event.

With bated breath thousands of radio fans listened to the encouraging piece of information which the speaker lisped into the microphone. The announcer forgot his work with the enchanting language of the speaker and dropped the program which was soon to inform the etheral audience of the playing of "I Want My Baby." A sheep herder radio fan, on the prairies of Nevada, sighed deeply and bemoaned the fact that he did not live near Chicago.

The announcement stated that there were only two days left before the Fourth Annual Red Revel actually takes place!

This astounding bit of news simply flabbergasted thousands of the hearers. The office of the Red Revel committee was soon flooded by telegraphic requests for ticket reservations which might be called for in time to avoid the crush at the box office. Money orders began to pour in for tickets to be sent by special delivery mail. Individuals crowded the office at 19 S. Lincoln St. in a last minute reminder of the Red Revel.

There is not the slightest bit of doubt now left that the Temple Hall, at Marshfield and Van Buren, which is to house this year's Red Revel, will be packed to the windows on Saturday night, February 27, which is the night upon which thousands of Chicago workers, artists, boys, men, women, girls and the rest of the intellectual proletariat of the city, will gather to demonstrate the scientific fact that all work and no play drives people to good entertainments. And those who have composed those crowds of exceedingly fortunate individuals that attended the last three Red Revels need not be told that his Red Revel with its masses of masks and plethora of prizes, will be the event of the year.

Building Socialism in the Union of Soviet Republics

IS LENIN'S PATH BEING FOLLOWED CORRECTLY?

The leading article in the New Year number of the Pravda declares referring to the results of the Fourteenth Party congress that the Party congress took place in a new stage of development which to a certain degree represents a turning point.

The chief factors of this period are the following: Partial stabilization of capitalism, a certain ebbing of the revolutionary tide in the west, five years of the New Economic Policy in Soviet Russia, the approach to an almost complete reestablishment of the Soviet economy, side by side with an undoubted growth of the specific gravity of the socialist elements in the Soviet economy is also the growth of capitalist relations in town and country, the growing activity of all classes and strata of the population in the Soviet Union upon the basis of the development of the economy.

In these circumstances it was the task of the Party to control the correctness of its ways and methods to the socialist reconstruction, once again.

Record Economic Growth.

The chief question is whether or not the plan of Lenin for the building up of socialism in a backward peasant country is justifiable or not,

whether the difficult method of approaching socialism thru the new economic policy is being correctly utilized. Where does the development of the Soviet Union lead, to socialism or to capitalism?

Is it possible to build up socialism in a backward country, when the world revolution delays its appearance? The tremendous significance of the party congress consisted in the fact that these great questions of principle were put and answered.

The party congress declared once again that the party was one of the troops of the Communist movement of the international working class and for this reason the chief aim of the party was an aim for the development and the victory of the international proletarian revolution.

After the party congress had recorded the general economic growth and the growth of the significance of the socialist economic elements, and the offensive of the proletariat commencing upon the basis of the new economic policy, it pointed to the necessity of leading the work of economic reconstruction that "the Soviet Union in its capitalist environment could not develop into an economic dependent of capitalist economy, but should develop into an independent economic unit, developing socialistic-

ally and thanks to its economic growth, capable of serving as a powerful means for the revolution of the workers of all countries and the exploited peoples of the colonial and half-colonial countries.

Expressing the will and the opinion of the working class which carried out the October revolution, the Party congress declared that "our country, the country of the dictatorship of the proletariat, possesses everything necessary for the construction of a complete socialist society" (Lenin) and that "the struggle for the victory of the work of socialist reconstruction in the Soviet Union is the basic task of our party."

In this way the party congress gave the correct answer to those who have recently attempted and still attempt to shake the will of the proletariat in its work of socialist reconstruction. The party considers it even necessary to stress the fact that the preliminary condition for the solution of the tasks facing us is "the struggle against the disbelief in the building up of socialism in our country and against the attempts to regard our undertakings, undertakings of a 'logical socialist type' (Lenin) as state capitalist undertakings."

Chief Dangers.

The Party congress pointed to the following chief dangers: The absolute growth of private capital, chiefly commercial capital, accompanied by a comparative diminution of its role, to the growth of the differentiation in



I. STALIN General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

the village and the strengthening of the capitalist top strata of the peasantry; to the growth of the town bourgeoisie who "in its struggle for the subjugation of the main masses of the middle peasant economies seeks to ally itself with commercial capitalist and Kulak economies."

The Party congress struggles decisively against the unimportant group of the new opposition which became panic in face of the dangers mentioned, overestimated them and attempted to draw the party along an incorrect path. This had serious consequences, for the oppositional group, because it exaggerated the Kulak danger, failed to recognize the significance of the mass of the middle peasantry and the great historical tasks of the party in connection with this mass.

Warn Against Misrepresentation. For this reason the Party warned against any misrepresentations of the actual situation in the village and stressed the fact that the middle peasantry "irrespective of the process of differentiation, represented the main mass of the peasantry," and that for this reason "any underestimation of the middle peasantry, the lack of understanding for the tremendously important role of the middle peasantry, and the attempt to lead the Party from the slogan of a firm alliance with the middle peasantry to the antiquated slogan of the neutralization of the middle peasantry, and the fear of the middle peasantry led objectively to a destruction of the dictatorship of the proletariat, because the workers' and peasants' bloc would be destroyed."

The Party congress decisively condemned the deviation which underestimates the growth of the Kulaks and also the deviation which underestimates the role of the middle peasants. The Party congress, however, stress-

ed the special necessity of the struggle against the latter deviation which comes forward under "left" allegedly Leninist slogans and which demands complicated methods of struggle for the isolation of the Kulaks and for the winning of the middle peasantry onto our side in order to overcome it.

The Party congress approved of the policy already decided upon to develop the Soviet democracy thru an activation of the Soviets and the co-operatives in town and country, the activation of the trade unions, etc. "The proletariat and its party as the chief leading forces must utilize the growth in the activity of the masses to draw the masses still closer into the process of the work of socialist reconstruction and into the struggle against bureaucracy in the state apparatus."

One of the preliminary conditions for Soviet democracy, however, is the development of an internal party democracy, not the weakening but the strengthening of the leading role of the party. The party congress rejected the policy proposed by individual comrades for an exaggerated extension of the party. This would lead to an inflation of the party, to an overflow of its ranks with half-proletarian elements which have not yet gone thru the school of the working class organizations.

Finally, the Party congress dealt with the questions of the trade unions and the youth movement.

New Opposition Destroyed.

The new opposition made powerful and long ago secretly prepared attacks against the leaders and the central committee of the party. The opposition attacked the policy of the central committee. It attempted to shake the Leninist line of the party.

The efforts of the new opposition, however, proved as unsuccessful as the efforts of all previous oppositions. It broke against the steel wall of the Leninist majority of the Party congress and suffered a complete defeat. It remained an inconceivable minority. The Party congress approved the policy of the central committee with a tremendous, with an overwhelming majority and condemned the fractional activities of the opposition.

Unity of the Party.

The article closes: We are developing a party democracy. We shall carry out the treatment of the most important political questions in the party organizations. We strive and will continue to strive to develop an objective criticism inside the party. We, however, do not permit any form of fractional activity, no mobilization or bringing together of forces upon any new or old fractional platform and we shall never permit this. Our slogan was, is and will be: "The Unity of the Party!"

Advertisement for 'GET THE DAMNED AGITATOR AND OTHER STORIES BY MICHAEL GOLD' featuring a hammer and sickle logo and 'Party Organization' text.

Advertisement for 'Manhattan Lyceum CAFETERIA' located at 66-68 E. 4th St., New York, N. Y.

Advertisement for 'THE 4TH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY—PLATFORM—RESOLUTIONS—FACTS AND FIGURES ON THE AMERICAN COMMUNIST MOVEMENT.' FIFTY CENTS.

Advertisement for 'OFF THE PRESS SOON!' featuring 'THE LITTLE RED LIBRARY' and 'The Damned Agitator and Other Stories by Michael Gold'.

Advertisement for 'THE RAILROADERS' NEXT STEP—AMALGAMATION' by Wm. Z. Foster, priced at 25 cents.

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs Resolutions

'BUILD DAILY!' SLOGAN OF THE N. Y. BUILDERS

Plan for Future at Big Concert and Banquet

(Continued from page 1.)

from Philadelphia, Lena Rosenberg, Anna Litvaekoff and N. Beard. The out-of-town Builders had to do additional work in order to win the honor of coming to New York and participating in the celebration.

Previous to the banquet, an enthusiastic gathering had attended the DAILY WORKER Builders' Concert. In addition to addresses by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, Moissaye J. Olgin, of The Freiheit, the Jewish Communist Daily, and Abraham Markoff, there was an interesting program made up of the following: "The International" by the Workers Amateur Orchestra; violin solos by Elfrieda Boss; dances by Edith Segal, her interpretation of the "Song of the Volga Boatmen" making a deep impression, and an impressive tableau by The Pioneers.

Many Obstacles Overcome.

Engdahl pointed out the many obstacles that had been overcome by The DAILY WORKER during the two years of its existence.

"The reorganization of our party upon a shop nucleus basis is not only putting our party on the road to becoming a Mass Communist Party, but also aiding in developing our DAILY WORKER into a Mass Communist Daily," said Engdahl.

"One of the greatest achievements of the past year has been the development of a growing army of Worker Correspondents," added Engdahl, urging the workers to "Write as They Fight!"

Olgin analyzed the various types of English-language newspapers that now exist in New York City, pointing out the necessity of developing the press of the working class.

Enthusiasm mounted high at the concert but it overflowed completely at the banquet as plans were made for enlisting at least 1,000 DAILY WORKER Builders during the next four months. This period of intense activity will come to an end with a three-day celebration, July 3-5, at some camping spot near New York City.

L. Hirschman was the banquet toastmaster. All the out-of-town Builders spoke. Leo Kling and Veronica Gloszewska responded on behalf of the Builders' board of directors. P. Pascal Cosgrove, of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, told what The DAILY WORKER meant to the shoe workers. Engdahl and Olgin, sitting at The Pioneers' table, in response to "We Want Engdahl!" and "We Want Olgin!" appeals from the Pioneers, spoke to the Builders from an excellent point of vantage. Katterfeld told the Builders that they were not there to celebrate the past but to plan for the future. Only on this basis was the holding of a banquet an acceptable Bolshevik procedure.

The new board of directors of The DAILY WORKER Builders' Club, that will shoulder the direction of work for the next four months was chosen as follows: Abe Rubin, Leo Kling, Geza Szepesi, George Ashkenudse, Lillian Goodman, Morris Gottfried, Louis Hirschman and Abraham Markoff.

Increase Circulation Ten Times?

The four months' campaign started with the putting up of a tremendous "DAILY WORKER" display sign across the front of the New York DAILY WORKER building at 108 East Fourteenth St. New York City now boasts the largest DAILY WORKER circulation of any city in the country. Katterfeld announces, however, that this New York circulation ought to be increased ten times.

CHICAGO I. L. D. WILL HOLD MANY MEETINGS DURING THIS WEEK

Northside Ukrainian. The Ukrainian branch will meet Saturday night, Feb. 27, at 1532 W. Chicago Ave., at 8 o'clock. J. Kowalski will speak at this meeting.

Pullman Holds Concert. The Pullman branches of the International Labor Defense will hold a concert and dance at Stancik's Hall, 205 East 115th Street, Feb. 27. "Mother" Bloor and Victor Zokaitis will be the speakers at this meeting.

Tom Bell, special I. L. D. correspondent at the recent Zeigler coal miners' trial, will be the principal speaker at the joint meeting of the North Side English and Finnish branches of the International Labor Defense at Imperial Hall, 2409 North Halsted, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. As this will be an open meeting, members are urged to bring friends and sympathizers. English branch members are to meet at 2 o'clock for a special business session.

SEND IN A SUB.



WELCOME TRUMBULL BANQUET

IMPERIAL HALL, 2409 N. HALSTED STREET

SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, at 7 P. M.

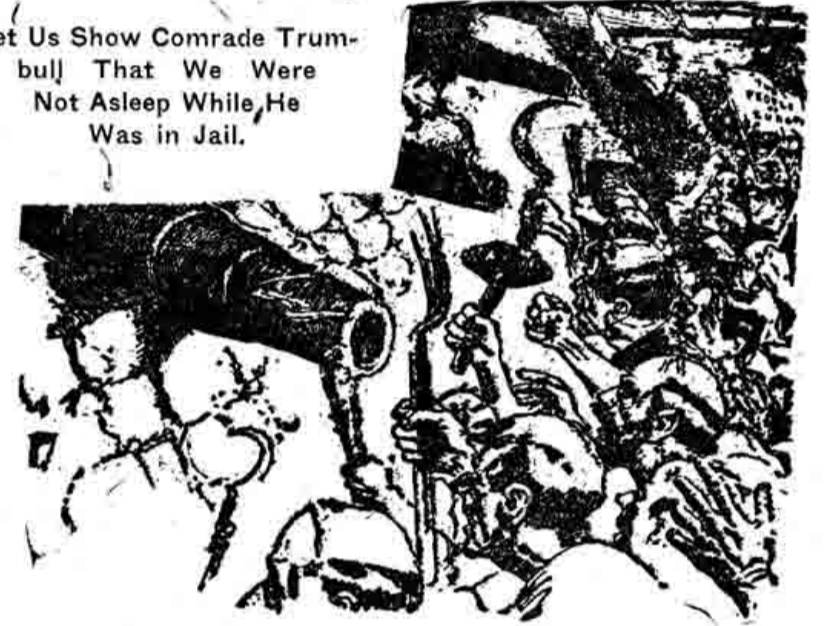
Tickets at Door 50 Cents.

The struggle against militarism is primarily the struggle of the youth, especially the young workers against their enslavement by the executive committee of the capitalist class—the government.

Crouch and Trumbull were both arrested for their activity in the army stationed in the Philippines in arousing the soldiers to the understanding of the fact that they were being used by the bosses against the workers.

It is fitting that the youth give Trumbull a real rousing welcome on his release. Turn out in masses!

Let Us Show Comrade Trumbull That We Were Not Asleep While He Was in Jail.



Conference of the Chicago Secretaries

There will be an organization conference of all the secretaries of concentration groups and nuclei Monday, March 1, at 8:00 p. m. at the Freiheit office, 3209 W. Roosevelt Road.

All secretaries are instructed to attend. Those comrades who have other meetings on Monday are excused from them by the D. E. C., so that every secretary will be able to attend. This conference will discuss the tasks of the concentration groups and set the machinery in motion for increased activity around the work shops.

Fourth Anniversary Celebration in New York on March 20 at Harlem Casino

The New York League will celebrate the fourth anniversary of the birth of the Young Worker at the Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox avenue on Saturday evening, March 20. A varied program of amusements has been arranged. The Young Worker has shown during four years of its existence a vitality which has meant much to the workers throughout the country who are struggling for bettering their conditions. In New York the Young Worker has played an important role in the building of the revolutionary movement, in unifying its ideology, and in the struggles for better conditions. In Passaic, at present, the paper is energetically participating in the struggle of the four thousand young workers involved in the textile strike there.

It is therefore very fitting that the fourth anniversary celebration should be the gala affair of the year—and it will be so. Tickets can be obtained at the district office, 108 E. 14th St., for fifty cents each.

'Work Hard!' Is Advice to School Graduates

By a Student Correspondent. CHICAGO, Ill.—That the capitalist class controls the public schools and uses them to make the minds of the children "safe for the present class system of society, was one more brot out very clearly at the graduation exercises held at my school this week.

A play was given in which a King was featured. During one part of it all of the actors were compelled to bow before him and sing to the tune of The Star Spangled Banner, a song full of slavish obedience and reverence. The action of the play was calculated to bring home the moral that common people must always be abjectly servile before authority.

As the high spot of the graduation exercises we had a speech by the district school superintendent—who by the line of reasoning and the mentality he displayed showed that he was a typical subnormal product of the capitalist miseducation machine. The main body of his speech consisted of advice as to how to make use of the "manifold advantages which surround the young people of to-day." (The dear fossilized superintendent would be surprised to hear what some of the mail order house, printing trades, and

Come Ahead Into the Young Workers League

Mass Activity in the Unions!

By J. B. WIRKKULA
Especially in the third and fourth congresses of the Communist International great stress was laid on the problem of how to get nearer to the great masses of workers, organized and unorganized. That is, how to get the workers to understand more plainly the vital importance for them to organize and fight for their interests as a class along the lines of a revolutionary workers' movement. Especial emphasis was laid on the problem of getting near to the workers organized in economical organizations, i. e. the trade unions, etc.

The C. I. adopted the slogan: "Back to the masses," which was heralded with approval by the Communist parties of all countries, in America as well as elsewhere. The Workers (Communist) Party at three of its last national conventions has made definite decisions in support of united front tactics with workers' organizations against the bourgeoisie. These decisions have not been mere "paper" decisions either. The party has done considerable mass work by the application of this method through the agitation and propaganda for a labor party, struggle against white terror in Europe, support of Soviet Russia, aiding the Russian famine sufferers during the great famine and considerable number of other campaigns. The result of these campaigns has been that the party has become quite popular among the workers in the short period of its existence.

"To the Masses."
The time is here again to unite the forces of the party to carry out the duties of the party in this field of activity. Some comrades have probably forgotten that such is a policy of a Communist party always. They have to some extent become instilled in their minds that because "we are a part of the masses, why the big noise again about going to the masses, aren't we there already?" This must be answered very definitely and decisively with facts. It must be made clear that some of our comrades really are there in the Communist sense, but it is the task of the party to pull all the comrades who are in any way possible to be pulled into this field of work. The duty of a Communist or a Communist party is not merely to be a part of a movement or an organization, but to become the influential and guiding leader of the movement with the object of emancipating the workers from the wage slavery that now exists.

It must be remembered that the party has gone thru a period of severe self-criticism and discussion during the past two years. Consequently it has not probably been able to exert as much of its influence outside the ranks of the party as could have been done had "normal" conditions prevailed within it. However, we should not regard the past inner party struggles as a bad feature, but to the contrary. It is necessary in a

Communist Party, especially in the younger parties like the American party is, to "iron out" differences in order to come to a real unanimous Bolshevik conclusion. At times this process takes considerably longer and is more strenuous than expected, but at all times the party comes out of them more clearer ideologically and therefore stronger. That means a great deal. Such is the process of bolshevizing a party. In order to achieve this it is a vital necessity to discuss and criticize.

Must Join Labor Unions.

Now that we consider our party politically a united party with a uniform general political line, we must renew the activities outside of the party a hundred fold. This is possible with the additional knowledge and training the party now has. It can more easily and clearly manipulate the difficult problems confronting it. We must renew the labor party campaign, we must energetically carry out the other campaigns conducted by the party. These campaigns can now be looked to as greater successes than in the past because of the new development in the capitalist controlled countries. Again capitalism is beginning to disintegrate. The party must take advantage of this situation from the beginning. In order to do this the party members, in the first place, must join the labor unions, because, as it is said in the theses of the C. I. that the "trade unions are the reservoir of the majority of the socially decisive part of the proletariat."

Now, what does this really mean? It means that the revolution cannot be a success without the workers organized in the unions participating in it in a real revolutionary spirit and understanding. It befalls upon the members of the party to influence the unions in this respect. This ought to be obvious enough to convince any doubtful comrade of the vital necessity of joining and belonging to a labor union and being active in them to the best of his or her ability.

Ultra-Left "Purity."
The tendency that prevails among some comrades, which can very correctly be defined as Kautskyan "purity," must be combatted. This tendency, as a rule, manifests itself in ultra-left phrases and ideology. Comrades inflicted with it argue that the union he would be eligible to join is so reactionary that it is impossible for him to belong to it, less to become active in it. Others argue that to build up or to assist in building up the reactionary unions is folly to a real revolutionist. "Let the old unions be busted up by the bosses and then we will build up real good ones in place," they say. To these comrades it must be shown that that is pure and simple Kautskyanism and has nothing in common with bolshevism. Of course Communists do not say that in instances where the treachery of the reactionary leaders has so discouraged the membership that the

members quit the union cold in masses so great that the "leaders" become "commanders without armies" that it is not advisable in such instances to build new and better ones in place. But Communists, however, do insist that the labor unions are, if not the heart then very close to it at least, of the working class movement and, therefore, the leadership should be considered as the mirror of the standard of development of the membership. Our policy must and is to organize the party members who are not as yet members of the unions into them with the purpose of revolutionizing the unions in order to make it possible for them to do away with the treacherous leadership instead of the treacherous leaders doing away with the members of the unions. It is further the duty of our party members to organize the non-party unorganized workers into the unions, thereby making the unions real instruments for the workers for the fight against the bosses and ultimately to do away with the boss or capitalist controlled state power.

To strengthen the revolutionary movement the workers must organize economically as well as politically, probably economically even to a greater degree, numerically speaking. We must do away with all Kautskyan "purity," which only means a lot of lip service, but no real revolutionary action. It's better to "dirty your shirt" at times and do things than to stand pat on the "purity" principle in fear of making a mistake and not doing a thing in action. For, after all, action is what counts the most. Errors, if committed, can be corrected. The big error of not doing a thing in fear of making an error, however, cannot be corrected in any other way than to begin doing things.

The Comintern and Profintern are asking every party member to become a member of a union if at all possible. You cannot be a full fledged member of a Communist party without also being a member of a union you are eligible to belong.

Every party member eligible to belong to a union must become a member of the union during the "into the unions" campaign!

Brooklyn Section 11 Holds Get Acquainted Party Saturday Night

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 25 — Section 11—sub-section B (Bath Beach, Brooklyn) will hold a Get Acquainted Party, Saturday evening, Feb. 27, at 8 o'clock at 1940 Benson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Comrades and friends are asked to come and help make this affair a success. An excellent program has been arranged and a good time is assured to all.

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

ENROLL NOW FOR ADVANCED CLASS IN ECONOMICS

New York School Opens Much-Needed Class

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—A course in "Advanced Marxian Economics" is offered at the Workers' School, 108 E. 14th street, to selected students only. The instructor, Jacob Mindel, will give a brief examination to all those who register, on the opening night of the course and those who are not qualified, will have their fees returned or applied to other subjects as they desire.

The student should at least have read "Value, Price and Profit" and "Wage Labor and Capital"—by Marx; or have taken a previous course in Elementary Marxian Economics; or done some equivalent study. The examination will consist of definitions or elementary economic terms such as value, price, commodity, capital, surplus value.

The students of the Workers' School, including even many of those who are taking the Party Training Course, have been found to be very weak in the matter of economics. Owing to the conditions under which they have developed politically, they are well acquainted with the works of Lenin and very badly with the works of Marx. Yet Marxism teaches us that economics is the key to all of the social sciences because the economic structure of society is the foundation on which all of the social superstructure rests. Any understanding of politics, tactics, etc., must necessarily be defective unless there is a basic knowledge of economics on which to build. Therefore, the school considers this course of fundamental importance and will make a special effort to get students who are registering for other advanced courses to also register for the Advanced Marxian Economics' course. Particularly those students who are taking the Wednesday night Party Training Course and who have shown that their knowledge of Marxian economics is very defective, will be obliged to take this course if they wish to continue in the Party Training Course.

Register at once for the Advanced Marxian Economics' class to be given on Thursday nights at 9 p. m. so that you can be present at the first session for examination this Thursday. It will be difficult to enter into the class at a later date.

PARTY REORGANIZATION INCREASES ACTIVITY OF FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—There were comrades in our midst who believed that with the reorganization of the party on the basis of shop and street nuclei, work among foreign speaking workers of the country would suffer, that it would diminish. Today everyone can see that exactly the opposite has occurred. Not only has the work not suffered, but on the contrary the party thru its fractions in the different languages is today carrying on more intensive and systematic work among foreign-born workers than ever before.

In the past the work that was carried on by the language sections of the party was very little known to the party committees. Today for the first time we are aware of the great field of activity for the language fractions, and are actually helping the fractions to carry on this work. In the course of the organization of fractions we have found that the language comrades themselves in many cases lacked knowledge of the great number of workers' organizations in their language while in other cases they paid no attention to them. Today we are working in these same organizations with excellent results.

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

Trade Union Educational League
International Concert
SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 8 P. M.
Eighth Street Theatre.
Best Musical and Vocal Talent.
Tickets for sale at T. U. E. L. office, 156 W. Washington St.; DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.; Worker's House, 1902 W. Division St. and by all members of the T. U. E. L.
Get Your Tickets Now!

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

RED REVEL

SATURDAY

TEMPLE HALL 50c in Advance 75c at Door

MARSHFIELD AND VAN BUREN STREET

SECOND PRIZE WINNER. HUTCHESON TRIES TO FRAME LOCAL 376, BUT IS STUNG

Will be Shown Books in Presence of Officers

By A. NAILWACKER (Worker Correspondent) NEW YORK, Feb. 25 — Hutcherson's pet poodle general executive board member, Guerin, suddenly appeared in Carpenters' Local 376, and showed a letter addressed to Guerin wherein his highness, czar Hutcherson ordered him to take all books and records away from the local to have them audited under the excuse that he will then be able to act properly on the appeal of Meyer Rudinsky.

Meyer Rudinsky was the former financial secretary of the local and a faithful follower of Hutcherson. He embezzled over \$1,200 from the local in one year for which he was expelled. This honorable gentleman knowing that Hutcherson never forgets friends appealed to him. His convictions became verified when "Hutch" reinstated his friend, John Lensky, for embezzling an automobile from the local which was never returned.

In Rudinsky's case there is a fly in the ointment. He was bonded and the insurance company is after him. Hutcherson must do more than simply reinstate him. He must get possession of all the records and books so he has the proof in his possession and then implicate the progressive officers in some way using it as an excuse to suspend or disorganize the local.

The membership saw the trick. A motion was made that the local allow the books in question to be examined by Hutcherson only while they are in possession of the local offices and in their presence.

In speaking for the motion members pointed out that Morris Rosen, a member of that local was an opponent to Hutcherson as candidate for general president. He ran on the basis of a progressive program which Hutcherson violently opposed. Attention was called to the manner in which he handled other members and locals wherein they were framed up or unconstitutionally expelled, suspended or otherwise discriminated against because they fought for progressive and democratic measures in the interests of the rank and file.

One member who was 20 years in the union said that in his experience Hutcherson never sent anyone to help the rank and file fight for better conditions but to destroy the work of those active in the interests of the membership. Another reminded the local that about three years ago, when the other officers, Hutcherson's henchmen, were in power a petition was sent to Hutcherson signed by a large number of members requesting him to audit the books as funds were misappropriated and that the officers never gave financial reports to the local. Hutcherson promised to investigate the matter but never did. Now when every penny is properly accounted for and itemized, reports given, and after the local had a public accountant to audit the books, he wants to examine the books.

It is clearly a trick to protect the old officers by getting possession of the evidence and then framing up the progressives.

Despite the pleas of general executive board member Guerin the motion was carried by a vote of 61 against 2.

The two voting against the motion were John Lensky, former business agent who was expelled by the membership and his brother.

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

HOW "GREATEST FACTORY IN THE WORLD" SWEATS ITS WORKERS IS TOLD BY ONE OF THE EMPLOYEES

By M. KAZAR, Worker Correspondent. Walking from place to place looking for a job I landed in the Harvester McCormick plant at 26th St. and Western, where I am now employed. Before receiving a job a worker must pass thru a lot of red tape which includes a doctor's examination. He pummeled me and he poked me until I wondered whether I was passing for a superintendent's job, but I, poor fish, didn't know that I was passing for a weak mind and a strong back.

Another worker told me he is with the company thirty-three years. He is so old he can hardly walk. "No man should be compelled to work at your age. You should be getting a pension and would be if you worked in Soviet Russia," I began. He looked at me half frightened and replied: "I don't want it. I can work yet."

Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

THE WINNERS

The first prize, a valuable fountain pen, goes to a miner in Birmingham, Alabama, who writes an analysis of the Birmingham Mine Disaster showing why the miners are doomed to such disasters as long as capitalism continues to flourish. His article is called "The Lesson That Birmingham Teaches," and appears on this page.

The second prize, Karl Marx's Capital, Vol. 1, goes to A. Nailwacker, a militant fighter in the carpenters' union in New York. His article bespeaks the struggles waged against the labor fakers in the carpenters' union by the militant workers. "Hutcheson Tries to Frame Local 376 But is Stung" is the title of his article which appears on this page.

The third prize, Lenin on Organization, goes to K. Wolodarsky, a young girl millinery worker of Chicago who is taking active part in the present organization drive of the women workers in this industry. The article "Girl Milliners' Only Hope is in Organization" appears on this page.

Next Weeks Prizes:

First prize, Historic Materialism, by Nicolai Bukharin. This is an extremely interesting book on an extremely important subject for every thinking class conscious worker.

Second prize, Literature and Revolution, by Leon Trotsky, a criticism of present day literary groupings in Russia and a discussion of the relation of art to life.

Third prize, Lenin on Organization which needs no further explanation.

Send in your articles. Next week's prizes will be given for subject and preference will be shown for direct on the job stories. Tell what is happening in your factory, the conditions under which you work, and show how organization can benefit the workers in your industry.

TEACHERS' UNION FOR DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

By a Teacher Correspondent NEW YORK, Feb. 25 — The executive board of the Teachers' Union, Local 5, New York City, endorsed the sending of a delegation of trade union representatives to Russia and called for an extended and unbiased investigation for the information of American workers.

Turn Down Silly Letter Sent by Green

The resolution sent by the committee organizing the delegation was endorsed despite a letter received from President William Green of the A. F. of L. urging a boycott of any union delegation to Russia, and a long mimeographed statement setting forth the vices of Russia and the dangers of exposing good American unionists to the "Bolshevik virus."

FRITS FOREMAN ASSAULTS AGED PLANE OPERATOR

By a Worker Correspondent The foreman of the machine department in the D. H. Frits Shop, 414 N. Wood St., attacked a worker who operated a plane machine, supposedly for routing certain boards, which were to be used for gluing purposes. The worker attempted to explain that it was not his fault, that the job was properly done two days before, but the boards in drying twisted out of shape and did not fit.

Boss Beats Worker for Spoiling Boards

The foreman, a bully, ignored the explanation, called the cashier and instructed him to pay off the worker. The worker in accepting the meager sum tried to say something to the cashier, and without any warning, received a severe blow on the face. The worker did nothing for he was no longer a young man and could not defend himself.

Not the First Time.

Some time ago this same foreman quarreled with the office clerk and soon afterwards fired him. Now he "bullies" other workers, but he is always in the "right." Why doesn't the employer, the factory owner blame him for these troubles? Because he faithfully serves the employer and viciously persecutes the workers.

LOSS OF TWO FINGERS.

One of the men had a gruesome story to relate. He had two fingers cut off. One was lost while at work and he went to the hospital to have it bandaged. When he came back to the plant he was ordered to show the safety bosses how it happened. He proceeded to do so using his left hand for the demonstration. In the excitement they cut off a finger from his left hand and he was sent home with a finger off on both hands.

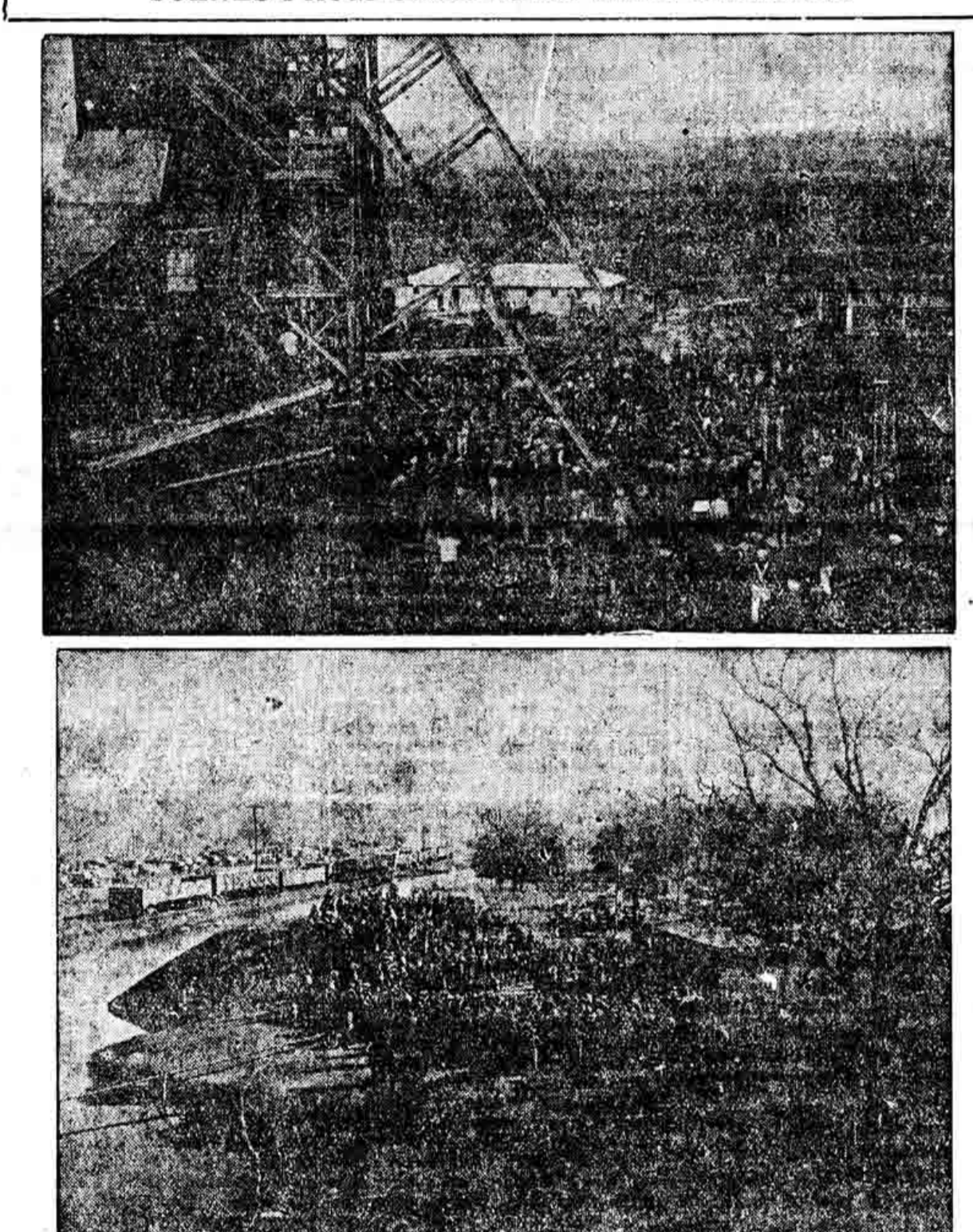
DON'T LEAVE OUT YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS

Due to the volume of Worker correspondence that comes to our office every day and the necessity often to ask for more detailed information and send suggestions and instructions, we make the following request from our Worker Correspondents: At the top of each page of your manuscript, in the right hand corner, write in plain hand, if you do not use typewriter, your name, address and date. At the end of your manuscript add a note stating whether you wish your name to be used and any other instructions regarding the signing of your article.

FIRST PRIZE WINNER. The Lesson That Birmingham Teaches

By a Worker Correspondent. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 25—Many people, in the face of such "accidents" which not long ago shocked Birmingham, Ala. (and, more recently, several other localities), may ask why it is that safety devices are not being more rapidly installed in the mines throughout the country. The answer is safety devices cost money. On the other hand, lack of them costs only lives of workers.

SCENES FROM OKLAHOMA MINE DISASTER



The two pictures above show scenes of the coal dust explosion in the Degnan-McConnell mine No. 21 near Wilburton, Okla., last month. Ninety-three miners lost their lives in the disaster. The state mine inspectors issued the usual report blaming the explosion on the negligence of the miners. But mining engineers state that these coal dust explosions are preventable by use of safety devices. These precautions are not used by the operators because of the expense involved. It is cheaper to let the miners risk their lives.

Lewis and His Bunch of Crooks Must Go, Is Kansas Miner's Demand

By a Worker Correspondent ARCADIA, Kansas, Feb. 25 — The ending of the miners' strike brings to light the sell out of the anthracite miners who have made such a noble fight. It is to the disgrace of the entire working class of this country that the anthracite rank and filers have not repudiated the yellow hearted John L. Lewis settlement which sells them into slavery for five long years. If they had stood by their tri-district convention the whole laboring world would have come to their aid.

TWO NEGRO WORKERS KILLED BY EXPLOSION

By CHARLES ERICKSON, Worker Correspondent. Charles Nettles, 48 years old, 4715 Langley Ave., and Thomas Richardson, 29 years, both Negro workers employed by the William J. Newman company, were killed by an explosion of sewer gas while excavating for rock bottom to sink a caisson 120 feet below the surface, for the new Eited Hotel under construction at the northwest corner of Rush street and Delaware place.

Many Toledo Workers Fear Loss of Jobs

By FRANK SEMAL (Worker Correspondent) TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 25 — Toledo an open shop city, draws most of its white industrial workers from Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia and the colored workers come from every direction.

THIRD PRIZE WINNER. GIRL MILLINERS ONLY HOPE IS IN ORGANIZATION

Changing Shops Does Not Solve Problem

By K. WOLODARSKY (Worker Correspondent) I went in search of a millinery factory in Chicago where the prices are a little better and the sanitary conditions more tolerable. I made the rounds of shop after shop and found, to my dismay, that they are all filthy and devoid of the crudest sanitary conditions and that the bosses, without exception continue to tear down prices.

Fifth on Michigan Blvd. As an example I will give my experience in the Ideal Hat company, presumably high class, since it is located on Michigan Blvd., in the Ward Building.

The workrooms are dark and dirty and all day polluted with foul air. The wall, woodwork and windows are as black as the cords on the electric lamps.

There is no daylight whatever at any time of the day in the workroom, and the ceiling is so low one can reach it with outstretched arms.

This firm also boasts rooms with clean windows, facing the beautiful landscape of the lake, but they are not for the working girls whose lungs and skins need to breathe in the pure air, but to exhibit the products of their sweat.

My neighbor, a consumptive girl, slowly moves her bony fingers over the hats. Her sunken breast lifts up in a deep sigh every now and then. "The whole afternoon," she pitifully complains to me, "I'll be working on this hat and I'll get fifty cents for it. You're fast on this work," she says. "It took you only one hour to finish that hat." I looked at the girl's bony hands and thought to myself, "A few years in this atmosphere and I'll be as fast as you are."

One Small Wash Room for 16 Factories. At 12 o'clock the power stops; it is lunch time. From 8:30 in the morning I was the inseparable part of my chair. Now I lift up my tired body and inquire of my neighbor for the lavatory. She looks at me smilingly and says: "No such comfort as to have it on this floor. You've got to go to the floor above."

I go to the upper floor. Girls from four different floors, which take in about sixteen millinery factories, come pouring into this wash room at lunch time. It is small and filthy beyond description and the only lavatory for all those factories. Towels are supplied only to the old privileged girls.

I return to my chair and in the company of disease germs which are the free inhabitants of this foul place I eat my lunch, for it is not the privilege of a millinery worker to go out to a clean cafeteria for her lunch.

At 5:30 the forewoman collects the books in which she marks the amount of work done. I wondered whether a better price would be paid here, the place is filthy enough. To my utter disgust I found that the prices are as low here as in any of the other factories.

Once more I realized that there is no hope in changing jobs. The only hope for the millinery workers is in organization.

BOSSES DIVIDE WORKERS; REAP HUGE PROFITS

By a Worker Correspondent By playing one worker against the other Maurice Cohen, one of the large commission merchants formerly on South Water Street, but who has now moved to Fifteenth St. and Racine Ave., is able to increase his profits more and more.

H. T., one of the workers employed by him, starts at 6 in the morning and quits at 5:30. Those are his usual hours. If the boss gets a carload of fruit and vegetables in the afternoon, then he and his fellow workers work until 8 at night. They are all union men. They get \$36 to \$37 a week. H. T. being a good servant gets \$40.

The boss pats him on the back saying, "don't tell anybody that you are getting more than the union scale." H. T. feeling richer than ever says, "Don't worry, Mr. Cohen, I'll keep my mouth shut."

When they work late at night the boss pays no overtime. The men talk it over, express their dissatisfaction but do not dare to say anything to the boss.

At Christmas time the boss hands out a \$10 gold piece to the humble slaves for their "loyalty" to the company. The workers take it and then talk about how good the boss is forgetting that the boss has made more than that on the unpaid overtime.

The manager gets a check for \$3,000, because as the boss says, he has picked up new business. One Christmas the boss gave him a limousine and a check of \$200 as a present.

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

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Out of Obscurity—for a Day

Probably the most amusing species of poppycock inferiorities extant is that embracing prosecuting attorneys in the hinterlands. Irresistibly this thought forces itself upon us whenever there ensues a trial involving the question of religion. The Scopes case in Tennessee produced its quota. For a day these weird creatures stood in the limelight and then sank back into the merciful obscurity from whence they came to vegetate the rest of their futile lives amidst other members of the Kiwanis clubs, the Rotarians, the masons, (the ko-koos) or Knights of Columbus.

In the Bimba blasphemy trial now going on in Massachusetts there steps forth one I. Manuel Rubin, whose fate it is to play the role of prosecutor. The forlorn nincompoop asserted, without cracking a smile, that "the people must be protected in their belief in god." If all the gods were not already dead, they would surely commit suicide because of sheer humiliation or laugh themselves to death at this bit of unconscious comedy. They would simply pass out, or on, as that other holy spook peddler of Massachusetts, Mary Baker Eddy, might have said. What sort of god exists in the somewhat disordered brain of Mr. Rubin that he imagines people who believe in him must be protected from scientific facts?

Such sentiments were the vogue in the days of Torquemada, the dungeon builder of the inquisition; John Calvin, who burned Servetus at the stake; or Cotton Mather, the witchburner of Salem, Massachusetts, but their memory only evokes irreverent laughter today.

Mr. Rubin also invoked patriotism and exposed the fact that his ignorance of history is as lamentable as his shortcomings in the realm of science. He stated that "it was upon reverence for religion that this government was founded." The direct opposite is the fact. Not one outstanding figure of the American revolution was a religionist. Thomas Paine, who wrote the first draft of the declaration of independence, was a scoffer at religion; Jefferson, who wrote the final draft was anti-religious; Washington considered the pulpit pounders of his day abominable pests and despised their doctrines. The religionists have tried to claim Washington for their own by perverting the facts of his life, but there are an ever increasing number in this nation who take the trouble to investigate his beliefs and those of other historical figures who knew differently.

Furthermore, even that class document known as the constitution specifically stipulates that one can believe or disbelieve without any interference on the part of the state. Cotton Mather, the degenerate responsible for the blasphemy law, would probably have tried to burn or hang or draw and quarter the outstanding figures of the American revolution for their heresy.

But then who expects a Brockton prosecuting attorney to know anything about law or history or science? If he did he wouldn't be a prosecuting attorney. Today the petty creature stands in the reflected light of the defendant he vilifies—tomorrow he will again take his place among his peers, the nonentities.

Americans Lack Political Consciousness

Republican pro-court senators who are up for re-election this year are desperately striving to blame their betrayal of the nation into the hands of the House of Morgan on the voters who kept that party in the election of 1924. They try to pass the buck to the voters because the republican platform contained a plank pledging adherence to the world court, with the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge reservations. Such evasion is unconvincing, especially when one considers the fact that few of those who voted for Coolidge read the republican platform. In a way and to a degree the voters are to blame, but not because of their political understanding. On the contrary, it is because of their political backwardness.

Capitalist platforms are not made to be read but to unite various conflicting elements within a party so they may conduct their individual campaigns according to the exigencies of the situation in the particular districts in which they run.

How many speeches were made in favor of the world court? The answer is, very few. But there were many speeches reaffirming opposition to the league of nations. Since it is an established fact, beyond peradventure of a doubt, that the court is part of the league, is not support of the court a violation of the pledge made by the republican candidates?

As a matter of fact the last campaign was not based upon any principle of international relations, but upon the watchword of prosperity with Coolidge. The boobyery that voted for Coolidge did so because they imagined that chaos would ensue if he failed of election and the contest was thrown into congress.

Before the politicians could blame the voters for their own treachery a political consciousness would have to be developed in America and political platforms would have to mean something to them. The electorate of this nation is probably the most undeveloped of all parliamentary countries. Once the masses of this country begin to think politically there will develop a class conscious party of labor. Its absence today is conclusive proof of the low level of political understanding that pervades the working class. That is why it is imperative that every effort be made and is being made by Communists to raise the political level of the masses in America.

A Present of 119 Million

Both the house and senate have passed the new revenue bill sponsored by Mr. Mellon, outlaw secretary of the treasury and head of the monopolistic combine known as the aluminum trust. The bill presents Mr. Mellon and his fellow millionaires with the neat sum of 119 million dollars, thru cutting the surtaxes from 40 per cent to 20 per cent. The sum handed to the plunderers may be much more, based upon the 1925 income, but if the income does not increase the big exploiters get the 119 million reduction.

Today the United States government is a dictatorship of the millionaires, by the millionaires and for the millionaires.

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

The Campaign Against the Foreign-Born Workers

Situation in Chicago and Brockton Used by Coolidge to Stir Up Campaign Against Foreign-Born Workers

By TOM BELL

DOZEN bills are pending in congress which provide for registering, fingerprinting and spying on alien workers who come to this country. Elaborate measures for imprisoning and deporting non-citizens, have been drawn up. At the close of this session of congress a bill will have passed binding the 7,000,000 foreign-born aliens in the country to their exploiters. They will be unable to take a step without the police knowing of it.

The purpose of this legislation is quite clear. The Coolidge government wants to make sure that the foreign-born workers, mostly employed in the basic industries such as steel, mining and packing, will be under close police surveillance, and thus render it much more difficult to organize these industries. By these means Coolidge and Co. are striving to make sure that the trade unions will not be able to organize the heavy industries of the country.

Coolidge Threatens the Foreign-born Workers.

The Coolidge government is committed to this course. Coolidge in his presidential speech to congress, said: "... if investigation reveals that any considerable number (of foreign-born) are coming here in defiance of our immigration restrictions it will undoubtedly create the necessity for registration of all aliens." The violation of immigration laws is the pretext for registration and spying on all foreign-born workers. The secretary of labor, J. J. Davis, has been the foremost advocate of registering and fingerprinting all foreign-born workers.

The immigration restrictions introduced since 1920 have been enforced by the republican administrations. That section of the capitalist class which is supporting the republican party demands that the foreign-born be hedged around with as many restrictions as possible. This is a deliberate policy on the part of the biggest exploiters in the country. They want to accomplish the following:

1. Prevent the organization of the basic industries.
2. Carefully select those who come to this country in order to keep out radical workers.
3. Build a barrier between the native and foreign-born workers to render common action against the bosses impossible.

If the great capitalists are able to secure an army of millions of alien workers registered, fingerprinted, spied on by the police and discriminated against in other ways, they will have at their disposal a force to break strikes whenever they want to. These workers marked off by special laws will become an army of strikebreakers used against the rest of the working class.

A registered and intimidated army of millions of workers will be poor material to organize into the unions. The history of the steel and packing house strikes at the end of the war shows that the organization of these industries is a problem of the organization of foreign-born workers. If the Coolidge laws placing these workers under the direct supervision of the police in every town go into effect these workers will be afraid to join any labor organization.

Split Native and Foreign-born. To instill suspicion and hatred against the foreign-born workers among the native-born would be a direct victory for the capitalists. To weaken the working class forces would divide the resistance to wage cuts, longer hours, and the open shop. To enable them to pass this legislation the federal government has intervened in two situations that lend themselves to propaganda against the foreign-born in Chicago and the towns around Brockton, Mass. In both of these places a campaign against the foreign-born is being organized. The capitalist press is indulging in an orgy of ranting against the "foreigners" and the "foreign menace."

In Chicago the bootlegging business has given rise to a long series of murders perpetrated by rival gangs engaged in this business. The majority of the murders took place in the Italian colony, and most of the murderers and their victims are Sicilians. The press took up the cry for the deportation of "foreign gunmen" to stop the murders. Immediately the federal government volunteered the services of some of its most experienced agents at deportation, and a deportation campaign is in full swing.

Raids, and mass arrests are now the order of the day. The capitalist press has taken up the cry and millions of readers are daily regaled to wild stories of the menace of foreigners to the peace of Chicago. Naturally, this creates sentiment for the restriction of all aliens, and this is what the Coolidge government wants and explains why it was so ready to aid in the Chicago campaign against the "foreign gunmen."

Two Deportation Drives. In Brockton, Mass., Anthony Bimba, editor of the Lithuanian paper *Laisve*, was arrested on a charge of blasphemy. Immediately the local authorities and middle class of the surrounding towns seized the opportunity to start a campaign against the foreign-born workers. In Hudson, Mass., the selectmen and police under the leadership of a catholic priest, have waged such a campaign of terror against the foreign-born workers that many have been forced to leave town. The immigration officials have been called in to co-operate in deporting "undesirables." In Boston the capitalist press is screaming against the "foreigners." The Boston Telegram, owned by Doherty of Teapot Dome scandal, denounces the foreign-born calling them a "blackguardly crew." The Bimba case is being utilized by the federal immigration agents to stir up a deportation campaign.

Both in Chicago and Brockton the anti-foreigner campaign was not deliberately started as propaganda for the restrictive legislation. In Chicago the fight between the Barrett-Crowe and Small factions in the republican party had something to do with starting the campaign. In Brockton a stool-pigeon employed in the Douglas Shoe Co. laid the information against Bimba which led to his arrest.

But these cases have been seized upon to stir up feeling against the foreign-born, and the federal government has shown a great willingness to aid in a deportation orgy. In this way propaganda is being spread for some form of alien registration. All workers must co-operate against this baiting of the foreign-born workers. The councils for the protection of the foreign-born must become great mass organizations in each city to lead all workers in opposing the designs of the Coolidge government against the foreign-born workers in this country.

The Lenin Memorial Demonstration in Moscow

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE
(Special Correspondence to The DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., (By Mail, Delayed)—"The second year without Lenin."

Under this title in thousands upon thousands of factories, shops, villages, schools and all sorts of other gathering places of the masses, memorial speeches were made to the millions of Russian workers and peasants gathered on the second anniversary of their beloved leader's death to do honor to his memory and take stock of the stewardship of his heritage.

It was the keynote also of the tremendous gathering in the Bolshoi Theater in Moscow under the joint auspices of the city and district organizations of the Communist Party, the Moscow Soviet, the Moscow District Committee of the trade unions, and the Leninist Institute. The great symphony orchestra and technical staff of the theater aided in making the meeting a memorable one.

Vast Amphitheater in Mourning. The vast red and gold amphitheater took on a sombre tone, its glitter dulled by beautifully arranged masses of black crepe, yet the total effect only heightened the pulsating power of the massed red background, for the moment veiled in the rainments of mourning. The stage was hidden from view with a special curtain on which was painted, in semi-modern style and with red tones predominating, a heroic picture of workers advancing to battle. This curtain drawn aside, the stage was shown as a three level platform on which was seated the combined presidia of the organizations which had arranged the meeting.

At precisely 6:55, the hour of Lenin's death, the chairman, Uglanov, secretary of the Moscow Party Committee, opened the meeting with a short statement to the effect that this moment, two years before, was one that the workers would never forget. The audience rose, the myriad lights of the great theater dimmed further and further until only the faintest glow of the thousands of electric candles remained barely aglow, and the symphony orchestra played the revolutionary funeral march. A projector threw a picture of Lenin on the rear curtain of the stage during this whole impressive period.

"Lenin is Dead, Leninism Lives." This slogan was not left to the



streamers that graced the stage, nor to mere repetition by the speakers. From the moment that Uglanov resumed his speech the meeting was a real example of applied Leninism. The Russian Party has just closed its Fourteenth Congress, and with it terminated one of the sharpest inner party discussions ever conducted in any party. The central committee won an overwhelming victory and is now engaged in liquidating all strongholds of the former opposition. The

keynote of his speech was that to revere Lenin's memory it was necessary to continue his political line, the line of the central committee. In clear, forceful strokes he cited all the chief points of the congress resolution and then introduced the speaker of the day, A. V. Lunacharsky.

Explains Leninism.

The "doklad" was prefaced by the statement that the bourgeoisie professed to find a great contradiction between the honor paid to Lenin's mem-

ory and the Marxian interpretation of the causes of historical change. No such contradiction existed in point of fact, the Communists not merely recognized but emphasized the essential role of the directing cadres of the proletarian advance guard, the party, as conscious elements initiating, stimulating and guiding the battles of their class. From this Lunacharsky briefly summarized the Leninist position on the chief questions of concern to the proletarian movement: class, party, and leaders, discipline and democratic centralization, the role of the proletariat in the "bourgeois" revolution and in capitalist war. Lenin's contributions to revolutionary theory and strategy with regard to imperialism, the colonial peoples, the labor aristocracy, the "N. E. P.," and finally the relations to the peasantry were outlined.

Then more attention was paid to the former opposition theories. The "kulak" danger was recognized by the party, he stated, but it was not over-emphasized, and those who at every cloud across our long and difficult road to Communism were plunged into the panic of pessimism and despair thereby showed lack of Communist tempering. The opposition charge that the kulak was being petted was a demagogic falsehood, he stated, and the position that the N. E. P. was purely a retreat that had now gone far enough, was untrue and dangerous especially in view of the broad semi-proletariat. The demagoguery of "equality" slogans, of demanding the 90 per cent proletarianization of the party membership, of stating that the non-party elements were playing an insufficient role as compared with the peasantry—all these were fraught with grave menace at this time, they were left deviations from Leninism. Biting irony was piled upon the opposition conceptions and it was called to the attention of the audience that every opposition in the Russian Party immediately wins the plaudits of the bourgeoisie—"They were ready to give Trotsky a crown, and now Zinoviev is hailed as the heir apparent." The speech closed with an exposition of the great need for unflinching discipline in a Communist Party, and an undeviating adherence to the line of Leninism.

Show Lenin Film.

After a short recess a motion picture made up of scenes from Lenin's life was thrown on the screen. The second half, made up mainly of the funeral scenes was quite well assembled, and the awe-inspiring emotional effect of the hundreds of thousands of workers and comrades who passed the bier to pay respects to the dead leader communicated itself so potently to the audience that for at least five minutes after the close of the picture the entire audience sat motionless in their seats, the silence in the vast theater was the stillness of the tomb. The majority of those present had themselves gone thru the experiences pictured on the screen, and so perfect was its reproduction that they again lived thru that awesome hour of grief.

There followed another intermission and then a musical program by the theater chorus. Lenin's favorite song was sung, and several that had been written about him. Russian meetings are almost inevitably built on this pattern—one or two speeches suited to the occasion—and then a lighter program interspersed with intermission so that those who do not care to stay until the end can leave without disturbance.

Living Newspaper.

In many of the smaller celebrations this enlivening of the meeting programs is effected by the "Zhivaya Gazetta," or "Living Newspaper." A group of worker-actors, generally young Communists, organize themselves into a "Blue Blouse" (or red, or green, etc., blouse) dramatic circle. They take their name from the uniform color of smock worn by all members of the group. Then in the form of solo and chorus speaking and singing, interspersed with acting, drills and gymnastic work, they give the news of the day. The animated cartoons are, of course, the most interesting and effective part of the program—precisely as in printed papers. Of course there is a young folks' corner in which the "Young Pioneer" group puts on a little "paper" of its own. This form of entertainment is a special product of the left dramatic tendencies of post-revolutionary Russia and the spirit, dash, co-ordination and forethought that these worker groups put into their performances is just another indication of the depth to which the revolution has penetrated the consciousness of all proletarian elements.

Who Owns the Packing Industry?

ARTICLE III.
WILSON & COMPANY.
AND
THE CUDAHY PACKING CO.

What is now the Wilson & Company, was incorporated in New York, April 6, 1910, as the Sulzberger & Sons company, which became the Schwarzhild and Sulzberger company, following a merger in September, 1910. The business was established in 1853. The name of the concern was changed to the Wilson & Company in 1916.

This company has large packing plants in Chicago, New York, Kansas City and thru its subsidiaries has plants in many other American cities. Thru its subsidiaries it owns about 2,565 railroad cars of which about 2,048 are refrigerator cars.

Wilson & company owns and controls Wilson & Co., Inc., of Oklahoma; Wilson & Co., of California; Wilson & Co., Inc., of Louisiana; Wilson & Co., of Tennessee; Albert Lea Packing Co., Inc.; Archer & Co., Ltd.; Central Products Corporation, General Rendering Co.; John Reardon & Sons, Co.; Mississippi Packing Co., Inc.; Morton-Gregson Co.; Paul O. Reymann Co.; Haberman Co., Inc.; Pennsylvania Investors Co.; Sulzberger Products Co.;

Union Lard Corporation; Wilson Car Lines; Compania Wilson International; Frigorifico Wilson de la Argentina of Buenos Aires, Argentina, and acquired the business and properties of the D. B. Martin Co., meat packers, thru a subsidiary known as the Wilson-Martin Co. The acquired properties were located in Philadelphia and Baltimore and a chain of branch houses thruout the eastern part of the country. It also acquired the business of Martin and Co. It also acquired the Martin Fertilizer Co. of Baltimore, and the rendering plant of the United Rendering Co. of Trenton, N. J., and the soap manufacturing business of J. Evanson & Sons, Inc., of Camden, N. J. Wilson and company does a large export business with England. This company is now in the hands of a receiver.

THE CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY
The Cudahy Packing Company, the smallest of the Big Four meat packing companies, was incorporated in Maine, October 7, 1915, succeeding the Armour-Cudahy company which was incorporated in Illinois, August 29, 1887. The name of the Armour-Cudahy firm was changed to the Cudahy Packing company, December 5, 1890.

The Cudahy company has packing plants in Omaha, Neb., South Omaha, Neb., Kansas City, Sioux City, WI, chita, Kans., Los Angeles, Cudahy, Wis., Memphis, Tenn., Salt Lake City, Utah, East Chicago, Ind., and it took over the South St. Paul, Minn. plant of the bankrupted farmers' co-operative.

It has over 100 distributing houses in the United States. Its products are distributed thruout the United States, Alaska, South America, Europe, South Africa and China.

300 New Mineral Springs.

TOMSK, U. S. S. R., Feb. 24.—Outlets of various mineral gases have been discovered in the district of Lake Baikal and in the vicinity of the city of Tomsk. About 300 medicinal mineral springs have been discovered in various parts of Siberia. A commission has been appointed by the authorities in Siberia to investigate these springs which were mostly discovered by chance and have not yet been scientifically investigated.

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

Allies Evacuating Germany



The Heroes of Locarno Take Their Time Carrying Out Their Own Decisions to Establish the "Demilitarized Zone."