

'THERE IS NO GOD'-BIMBA

BOSSSES' PRESS PRINTS LIES ON TEXTILE STRIKE

Force, Violence Bunk Given Wide Space

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

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 26 — The strikers of Passaic, Clifton and Garfield are taking a day off to laugh at the ridiculous whining of the Forstmann-Huffmann bosses who sobbed a sad story to the world when their 3,000 slaves left them and joined the picket line. The bosses claim that the employees were so scared and intimidated that after much deliberation the kind lords decided to help protect their workers by shutting their plant so "no lives might be lost due to the violence of the strikers."

It is a story and the capitalist press—from the Passaic dailies to the great New York World and Times—lament the situation with long faces and much concern, crying that it was the "reign of terror" that made the bosses shut the shops.

Strike Halls Packed. Contrasted with this is the packed halls of strikers of all mills who have come together in a most friendly determination to spike the guns of the bosses and the capitalist press by getting into a union of textile workers. They have decided to fight to the bitter end and win the strike under the leadership of the United Front Committee of textile workers.

Force and Violence. The old cry of violence and riots have begun to echo thruout the whole eastern part of the country. Only in Passaic and the affected towns are the workers aware of the falsehood of the capitalist press.

At first when the speakers told the strikers that they would be charged with all kinds of crimes they would not believe them. Now they see the local papers as well as the big metropolitan press stooping to the lowest level in its vilification of the strikers.

Mary Heaton Vorse has interviewed the police of all the municipalities in the strike district and all of them, even the captains said that the strikers had behaved perfectly and that there had been no violence. The police say that if the bosses behave as well as the workers there need be no trouble at all.

An investigation campaign will start tomorrow when Fanny Hurst and Miss Wise will start to look into the homes of the workers.

Plan Investigation. A hearing by J. P. Walsh and others is planned before long to find out if the poverty is as horrible as the strikers have described it to be. The question of wages will be sifted thoroughly and the working conditions will be examined in a very thorough manner.

Already the bosses are sorry that they did not listen to the first demands made by the original strikers. They merely wanted their wage cuts of ten per cent back. If they had gotten that they would have returned to work and the bosses would have been ahead many thousands of dollars. As the matter now stands the bosses stand a good chance to be exposed as the finest skinfints in the country and be made to toe the mark as well as have one of the best unions in the industrial life of the nation on their hands.

CLEVELAND WORKERS PREPARE TO FIGHT LAWS AGAINST FOREIGN-BORN; CALL CONFERENCE FOR MARCH 14

CLEVELAND, Feb. 26.—In his message to congress, President Coolidge urged the adoption of a law to register the alien residents in this country. Representatives Aswell, Johnson, McLintic and others propose in resolutions No. 5583, 3748, 6523 and 4489 now before congress that all foreign-born workers shall be registered, photographed and finger-printed. If these bills become law, the foreign-born workers will be subject to the same tyrant.

Dynamite Frame-up of Union Carmen Collapses in Trial

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 26 — The frame-up charge of dynamiting the road-bed of the International Railway company's line in August 17, 1922, during the carmen's strike here, collapsed when the jury returned a verdict of not guilty on the trial of four of the union carmen.

Originally ten union members were accused, but the judge had previously dismissed six of the defendants, so that but four went to trial.

LOS ANGELES GIVES TRUMBULL A FINE WELCOME

I. L. D. Banquet Raises \$200 for Defense

By WM. SCHNEIDERMAN, (Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 22—Five hundred workers greeted Walter Trumbull and Stanley Clark when they arrived Friday night from San Francisco on the first step of their nationwide tour for the International Labor Defense, following Trumbull's release from Alcatraz military prison. A huge banquet and an enthusiastic audience that packed the Cooperative Center auditorium eagerly awaited the arrivals. When the announcement was made that Clark and Trumbull had finally arrived, a tremendous burst of applause and cheering greeted their entrance at the hall. The whole audience rose and sang the International.

Many delegates present. Many organizations had sent delegates to the banquet to express their sympathy with the I. L. D., including trade unions, cooperative consumers league, workmen's circle, socialist party, and the Civil Liberties Union. Dr. Taft, southern California director of the latter organization, gave a short talk on labor defense. P. Shulman spoke for the Young Pioneers, and announced that the Juniors were preparing a special greeting for Trumbull in the form of a mass meeting arranged for the following day. G. Kositzka, representative of the Young Workers League, in her talk pointed out that the youth movement must vigorously continue the anti-militarist.

Polish Premier Was Gentle, Say Germans. BERLIN, Feb. 26—Official Germany expressed no alarm today over the speech of Count Skrzyński, the Polish premier, announcing that Poland would claim a seat in the council of the league of nations, although the press assailed him. Skrzyński's announcement, while couched in extremely vigorous language, was much milder than anticipated here, being delivered in the "spirit of peace." The absence of an ultimatum caused much relief, owing to the uncertain attitude of Sir Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, on the admission of Poland.

Kenosha, Wis., Holds Mass Rally Sunday for Labor Defense

KENOSHA, Wis., Feb. 26 — Speakers in Polish and in English will address a mass meeting here Sunday afternoon at Tatra Hall, 17 North Main street, for the International Labor Defense. White terror in Poland and the persecution of foreign-born workers in America will be the subjects discussed. George Maurer, secretary of Chicago International Labor Defense, will be among the speakers. The meeting begins at 3 o'clock.

FLEEING BEFORE LABOR'S MIGHT



The only thing the ruling class recognizes is power. Labor has the potential power. All it needs the determination to use it and the capitalists are done for.

Catch Express Bandits. ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Feb. 26.—A series of express office robberies in Iowa and Nebraska was charged to two men and two women arrested here. The quartet gave their names as Mrs. Harry Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Burns and William Burns, all of Atlanta, Ga.

TRY JUDGE FOR BEING GRAFTER, URGES COMMITTEE

Recommend Action in the English Case

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Impeachment charges against federal Judge George W. English of Illinois, came before the full judiciary committee of the house today for disposition. A sub-committee which investigated the charges presented a report recommending that Judge English be tried because of alleged irregularities in the conduct of his court. Nearly a score of charges were made against the jurist, ranging from favoritism to direct connection with an alleged bankruptcy ring.

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SIX HELD FOR DEPORTATION IN CHICAGO

Bootleggers and Thugs Not Worried

The police and immigration officials, sent from Washington by the Coolidge government, to conduct a campaign of deportation in this city are elated at their success in capturing six aliens for deportation. Out of the hundreds arrested in the raids carried on during the week only these six were held for deportation.

Under the pretext that deportation is the only way to prevent the murders arising out of the feuds of the rival bootlegging gangs, the opportunity has been seized to stir up a deportation campaign against the foreign-born. Nightly raids have been carried on in the foreign sections. Hundreds have been dragged to police headquarters where they were questioned.

Gang Leaders Safe. But this has not stopped the gang war, as is shown by the murder which occurred following the announcement of the deportation campaign. Nor has the campaign worried the gang chiefs. It is reported that they have simply moved to a suburb where they will be safe from any interference by police or immigration officials.

The eagerness displayed by the federal labor department to aid in the deportation campaign by sending several inspectors here to aid in deportations shows that the Coolidge government hopes to get from this situation sufficient propaganda to justify the passing of the anti-foreign bills now pending in congress.

Anthracite Mining Takes Toll. SCRANTON, Pa.—John Luzenbak, 30-year old miner, is the first victim of anthracite mining since the strike ended. He was injured in the Sloan mine of the Glen Alden Coal Co. and died at the hospital. The company would not disclose details of the accident.

WORKERS HAVE GOOD LAUGH AT BUDAPEST COURT

Hungarian State Seeks William Liebknecht

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Feb. 26 — Hungarian workers had a good laugh at the expense of the bourgeois government when it demanded that William Liebknecht appear before the royal Hungarian court of appeals to show why his book, "No Compromise—No Political Trading" should not be confiscated.

As William Liebknecht, father of Karl Liebknecht, who has been dead since 1900, failed to appear in court and show reasons why printed copies of his speech, which he made in Dresden 50 years ago should not be confiscated, the Hungarian court awarded the verdict by default to the state which charged that the book should not be allowed to circulate as it incited "class hatred."

Cannot Segregate Race. COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 26—School boards are without authority to segregate Negro and white pupils in the public schools, the state supreme court ruled in ordering the Dayton board of education and Supt. Paul S. Stetson to admit Negro children into the same buildings and classes maintained for white children at the Garfield school there.

OPENLY HURLS DEFIANCE AT BLUE LAW AGAINST BLASPHEMY AS TRIAL ENTERS LAST STAGE IN BROCKTON

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, (Special to The Daily Worker)

COURT HOUSE, BROCKTON, Mass., Feb. 26.—"Bimba said there is no god," was the defi hurled at the prosecutions' forces here by witnesses for Anthony Bimba, the Communist editor on trial for blasphemy and sedition, when Attorney Harry Hoffman opened the case for the defense.

Then the witness carefully narrated everything else that Bimba had said in his speech at the Lithuanian National held on the night of January 26.

"Bimba pointed out that Lithuania is ruled by priests," said Stanilands Kritchunas, a shoe worker. "If these priests really believed in a god, as they say they do, then they could hardly permit the clerical government to murder and torture the workers as they do."

PASTOR BROKE MANN ACT, IS FEDERAL CLAIM

Charge Godologist with Girl's Transport

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 26—Dr. Thomas Hubert Jones, 47, former pastor of the fashionable St. Barnabas church in Philadelphia, had a preliminary hearing this afternoon on a Mann act white-slave charge. He was arrested by department of justice agents who accused him of having transported 19-year-old Mildred E. Lever, a member of his Philadelphia church and a choir singer, here from the eastern city last June in an automobile.

According to the federal agents, Jones, who has been engaged in the local real estate business for several months, has been living with the girl in a Los Angeles apartment. Miss Lever is held as a material witness and appeared this afternoon at the former minister's hearing. Jones was released on \$5,000 bonds.

Charged With Misappropriation. The federal agents claim that Jones is also wanted in Philadelphia on a charge of misappropriating \$1,500 from a member of his former congregation. If the Mann act charge is not sustained Jones will be held on the second charge.

Jones, who is married and has two sons, was separated from his wife three years ago, but federal authorities say he has never been divorced.

Makes Statement. The former pastor refused to discuss his arrest, declaring merely that "it was a horrible mistake" and "would be straightened out, of course."

In connection with the misappropriation of money charge, federal agents said Dr. Jones stated he had borrowed the money from a friend and that he was willing to return to Philadelphia and "adjust the money matter to everyone's satisfaction."

SEND YOUNG MOTHER TO JAIL FOR THIRTY DAYS; STOLE TO FEED FAMILY

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 26—Mary Morris, 18-year old mother, was forced to go to jail and serve thirty days for stealing a pair of \$1.50 bloomers and a few pair of socks from a local department store. She later brought these articles to a pawn broker to raise some money for food for herself, her husband and her baby.

Before Judge Eugene Daily she pointed out that she stole these things in order to buy food and some medicine for her sick husband. The judge paid little attention to her pleas and to the demands of those in the court-room that she be released.

When the judge rendered his decision many shouts of disapproval were heard in the court-room. The tiny baby has been turned over to the Children's Welfare organization while the mother serves her sentence.

Recall Star Witness. Bimba's defense blasted a few more holes in the states very evident frame-up when Attorney Hoffman called Anthony W. Eudaco, who swore out the complaint that caused the arrest of Bimba, back to the witness stand. Eudaco, the state's star performer, confidently reiterated the declaration that he had no thought to filing a complaint against Bimba until the morning after the lecture. "Didn't you go to the office of City Marshall Boyden on the afternoon of the day the meeting was held in the evening to try to get the police to stop the meeting?" asked Attorney Hoffman of Eudaco. This forced the state's star witness to cave in, confessing he had gone to the city marshall's office direct from work on Jan. 26 in an effort to stop Bimba's meeting. The city marshall had told Eudaco that he could not issue a warrant for Bimba until he had committed a crime. Then Attorney Hoffman asked Eudaco if he had not gone to Frank Manning, former mayor of Brockton, and protested to him against the refusal to permit the showing of a picture depicting priests as drunkards, adulterers and murderers. This happened about two years ago. Eudaco admitted that this was true, that he had protested to Manning while mayor. Thus the enemy of priests two years ago is the central strength upon which the commonwealth of Massachusetts now depends for its defense of its puritan god as com.

(Continued on page 2.)

INTERNATIONAL Woman's Day ISSUE Saturday March 6 A Special Issue Containing features of the woman's part in the class struggle. Special Articles, cartoons and drawings. Features of conditions, rights, status of women the world over. At the regular price 3 1/2 cents a copy. Order a Bundle!

'THERE IS NO GOD,' DEFY OF BIMBA

(Continued from page 1.)

ceived by the settlers from the Mayflower nearly three centuries ago.

These two important admissions by Eudaco put a decided crimp in the state's case.

Prosecutor I. Manuel Rubin refused to ask his star witness a single question with regard to these revelations.

Instead the prosecutor held himself in reserve for an attack on the defense witnesses, charging that if they didn't believe in god, that injured their credibility.

Prosecutor Desperate. Prosecutor Rubin exerted himself in an effort to show that the Lithuanian workers' literary society was affiliated with the Communist Party.

"Such a bloody government as Lithuania has at the present time cannot exist long," Bimba was quoted by the witnesses and having told his audience.

The prosecutor wanted to know if the literary society had received any communications from the Communist Party.

"No," replied the witness, August Barones, to this question.

"If the prosecutor has any such letters, I wish he would produce them," declared Attorney Hoffman to the court.

The prosecutor refused to accept the challenge. Then the prosecutor proceeded to show his ignorance of existing Communist organizations in this country.

"What are the principles of the Third International of Moscow?" was the next question, but the judge seemed to think that it's too far from Brockton and ordered the question stricken.

"How does that affect in any way what this man, Bimba said in his speech?" declared the judge in stopping this line of questioning.

Then the prosecutor tried to get the witness, Smith, to analyze the religious make-up of the neighborhood in which the speech was made.

The East Ohio young workers' conference starts tomorrow in Bellaire, Ohio. This conference is a definite sign of the awakening of the young workers of America to a recognition of the discriminatory conditions under which they labor.

In this section, coal mining is the principal industry. A large number of the coal miners are young workers. They have been going thru a period of semi-employment, similar to the rest of the soft coal industry for many months.

Poor Wages. Even when working, they receive very poor wages. The tonnage men receive only 73 cents per ton, and without receiving any additional wages, have to remove about a foot of slate. They also have to set posts and lay tracks, all of which takes a considerable time, without receiving any extra compensation.

Most of the young workers are employed as motormen, trip-riders, drivers, door tenders and other such work which requires ability to work very fast. Their work is very dangerous and many accidents occur frequently.

A young miner from this district sums up the situation in the following language: "The conditions in the union fields are much better than in the non-union. The only reason for this is the protection of the union. But despite this protection the coal operators have succeeded in starting a speed-up system in the mines that even Henry Ford would have a hard time to beat."

court thought the witness incapable of examining into the hearts, the minds and the hidden thoughts of the people, and also stopped this line of questioning.

Nine shoe workers, nearly all of them admittedly in fear of their jobs in the big shoe factories, were the only witnesses offered by the prosecutors of Anthony Bimba.

After those workers had been dreadfully dragged thru tedious questioning, the state rested its case, admittedly one of the flimsiest compilations of allegations ever presented in a capitalist court against a spokesman of labor.

An inkling of the manner in which the government witnesses were all coached to tell the same story was revealed in the testimony of the state's last witness, Mike Uzdivinis, also employed by the William L. Douglas Shoe Co. factory.

"We were all together in the same room when we went over the testimony with the prosecutor," said Uzdivinis, telling of the coaching class conducted by prosecutor, I. Manuel Rubin, to teach his witnesses to mechanically tell the same story.

"The police officer brought the summons to my house," said Uzdivinis at another point. "My wife and children were very much frightened."

Uzdivinis told in greater detail how Bimba had pictured the industrial conditions in New England to his Brockton audience, Jan. 26.

Talk Was Against Capitalists. "Bimba said that he had asked a shoe worker in a factory at Haverhill why he worked so fast," declared Uzdivinis. "Bimba said the worker answered that unless I keep my eyes always on my machine and work hard I can't make a living."

John David, another witness, admitted he had once been a member of the socialist party. He said he did not go to court.

Bimba's lawyer, attorney Harry Hoffman, asked another witness, Karl Pigago, "Do you think that St. Peter is going to let you into heaven for coming here to testify in this case?"

Pigago replied, "Yes, because I am a Roman catholic and have sworn to tell the truth."

Press Fake, Falls.

In order to create a sensation for an edition, the visiting newspapermen from Boston framed-up a local Negro, Joe Green, an ex-slave, to approach Bimba upon leaving court and tell him that he is wrong in denying the existence of God.

The aged Negro and Bimba quickly became friends, however, and enjoyed their conversation on the way to lunch at the noon recess.

Conviction Probable. The verdict in the Bimba case rests with the police court judge, C. Carroll King, who presides over the trial without jury, decked out in his black gown like a college student at graduation.

He puts up a friendly attitude somewhat after the fashion of Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis in the Chicago federal court during the seditious cases that came before him during the war.

So, also the case presented by the prosecution is of the flimsiest, the final decision rests with a judge, well along in years, who is bound to church and industry that rules almost undisputed thru New England, especially in Massachusetts.

Smashes Prosecution. Smashing blows delivered in the cross-examination of the witnesses called by the commonwealth of Massachusetts to prove Anthony Bimba, the Communist editor, guilty of blasphemy and seditious, had the case for the prosecution wobbling about the court room in bad shape yesterday.

It is very evident that the witnesses have been schooled to apply what Bimba said against the white terror in Lithuania to apply to the United States. Thus every witness mechanically repeats that Communists are opposed to the use of the ballot.

Then later came Joseph Trainowicz, also employed by the William L. Douglas Shoe company, who signed the complaint charging Bimba with blasphemy. He admitted he had not even read the complaint before signing it.

Trainowicz is a good Roman catholic and appears to be the only person the

CITY OFFICIALS AID BOSSES IN PASSAIC STRIKE

Attempt to Block Relief for Textile Workers

PROSECUTOR, I. Manuel Rubin, came to Trainowicz's support, however, by hurriedly bringing out that the court clerk had read the complaint to him. It developed that it had fallen to Trainowicz's lot to sign the blasphemy charge because he was the only good church goer that could be found.

A Dumb Witness. Trainowicz, however, revealed that he was not familiar with the language of the complaint he had signed. There was considerable effort expended in trying to find out, in Lithuanian and English, what he thought he meant when he signed the charge that Bimba was guilty of "contumeliously reproaching god."

The first tag day held last week was a real success. It clearly showed the interest of the entire population of Passaic in taking in the struggle. Over \$2,100 was raised in such a quick and enthusiastic manner that the rulers of the city became frightened.

Mr. Praisel never worried about the finances of the textile industry. He never asked the mill owners to show him their books, although he could have found many interesting things in there. He is a "discreet" man whose business is only to look after public safety and nothing else.

He is worried about the hundreds of dollars raised for the striking workers. At a conference held last Saturday he didn't answer the strikers' question about the partiality of the police, but raised instead several questions. He asked the strikers' representatives whether the united front committee keeps regular books.

In spite of the protest of the strike leaders, he declared that unless he is given the right to look into the books whenever he pleases, he will prohibit the holding of more tag days. This provocation did not get the expected results. The strikers assured him that the books of the committee were open for an investigation.

The attack of the police was refuted this time. But we do not know whether the servants of the textile

RUSSIAN COMMUNIST ORGAN CELEBRATES THIRD ANNIVERSARY

Novy Mir, the Russian Communist newspaper, celebrates its third anniversary. On its third birthday the Workers (Communist) Party sends the following greeting to the Novy Mir, greeting the Russian Communist newspaper on its holding aloft the banner of Communism among the Russian workers and expresses its wishes that the Novy Mir will become more powerful in the coming years.

"Workers (Communist) Party greets the 'Novy Mir,' which for three years has held aloft the banner of Communism among the Russian masses in America and under the guidance of the party and the Comintern has pointed the way to successful proletarian revolution. The splendid example of the Russian workers and peasants of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics will inspire greater efforts. Make Novy Mir more powerful in coming years.

The DAILY WORKER, the only English Communist daily in the world sent the following greeting to the Novy Mir congratulating it on its third anniversary.

"English central organ of the Workers (Communist) Party, the DAILY WORKER, congratulates our co-worker, the Novy Mir, on its third anniversary. The DAILY WORKER thru its own experiences knows the struggle and sacrifice required of Russian comrades to keep their Novy Mir during the last three years. Russian workers in America will maintain Novy Mir as the collective organizer and spokesman. Long live Novy Mir and the cause of Communism which it so loyally supports!

Sweet Shops in Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 26.—1,200 children in 600 families were found doing factory work at home, according to an investigation by the Pennsylvania department of labor and industry. All these children were under 16, and half were between 10 and 14.

REDDING, Cal., 26.—Indicating that the subterranean forces responsible for Tuesday's eruption of Mount Lassen, the only active volcano in continental United States, have not subsided, a mild eruption of an hour's duration occurred today. It fell far short of the Tuesday's activity, however.

Landlords Responsible for Deaths. CLEVELAND—(FP)—Landlords are held responsible for Cleveland Negroes suffering a death rate twice as high as the white population. Health commissioner Rockwood declares the figures are a "sign that something is radically wrong in our social setup."

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

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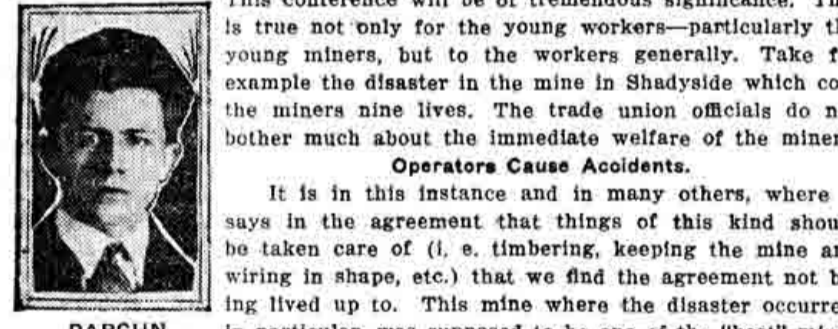


Rally to the Young Workers Conference in Bellaire, Ohio

UNITY YOUNG AND ADULT WORKERS IS KEYNOTE OF YOUTH CONFERENCE

The Conference Must Get the Young Workers Interested in the Activities of the Union. It Must Bring Pressure to Bear on the Unions for the Discussion of Young Workers' Problems.

Secretary Youth Conference Arrangements Committee. The working youth conference of East Ohio convenes this Sunday, Feb. 28, in Bellaire. From all reports at least thirty delegates will be present.



It is in this instance and in many others, where it says in the agreement that things of this kind should be taken care of (i. e. timbering, keeping the mine and wiring in shape, etc.) that we find the agreement not being lived up to. This mine where the disaster occurred, in particular, was supposed to be one of the "best" mines as far as safety devices are concerned.

The young workers' conference must see that it gets the young workers interested in the activities of the union. Also that it brings pressure in the union for the discussion of the youth problems. The U. M. W. A. must do these things with the idea that it is building up the future leaders of the labor movement.

Workers who have not up till now participated in the activities of the miners' union for the reason that the union did not take up the problems which interested them. The young workers' conference must see that it gets the young workers interested in the activities of the union. Also that it brings pressure in the union for the discussion of the youth problems.

It was to the interests of the left wing that the local unions endorsed the call of the Y. W. L. for the youth conference, because it was the first time in the history of the working class youth, that a conference was called where the young workers come together on an equal footing to discuss the problems which face them.

The Young Workers (Communist) League depends on the support of the adult Communists and the militants in the unions of East Ohio and vicinity for its energetic support to make this conference a rallying point for the masses of young workers.

PROPOSED DEMANDS FOR YOUNG WORKERS' CONFERENCE IN E. OHIO

- For All Young Workers. 1. A six-hour day, five-day week, with no night work or overtime. Exception to be made only in case of emergencies in the mines, said emergency to be understood as when mine would be unable to work the next day.

- For All Young Miners. 1. All tracks, roadways and manholes to be kept clean; timbering and wiring to be kept in shape to avoid accidents. No loader to be responsible for this work, but it should be done by day men. 2. Equal wages for trappers, couplers, greasers, car cleaners or slatpickers, to correspond with adult company hands, either inside or outside.

- General Demands. 1. Free the Moundsville prisoners and Domenick Venturata. 2. For a labor party. 3. For world trade union unity.

loose. A little fall from the roof will tear down 150 or 200 feet of it. To get hit by this wire means instant death as there is from 250 to 500 volts in it." For Youth Demands. The young workers' conference will brace up the entire labor movement. The keynote of the conference must be united action by young adult workers, on behalf of the youth demands.



lyng the bond between the young and young American workers. This conference of young workers, the first of its kind in America, means a big step forward in the awakening of class consciousness among the

YOUNG WORKERS' CONFERENCE IN BELLAIRE THIS SUNDAY

Three Organizers Handled Final Drive. At Least Thirty Delegates Will Be Present. The Struggle Against Rotten Conditions of Youth and Danger of New War Will Be Center Point of Discussion and Decisions.

BELLAIRE, Ohio.—Three organizers of the Young Workers (Communist) League are now in the Eastern Ohio coal mining fields in the final drive of intensive concentration upon this area for the young workers' conference which is to take place in Bellaire tomorrow, February 28.

Young Workers Rally to the Conference

BELLAIRE, Ohio.—One of the first signs of a spirited revival of the labor movement of Eastern Ohio, following upon long months of depression and hopelessness, is the readiness of the young workers of the entire section to respond to the call which was issued some time ago by the Young Workers arrangements' committee for a conference of the young workers of the region.

The organizers of the conference already report that despite the difficulties to be encountered in this section of the country, there will be delegates from the coal mines of Poughatan Point, Yorkville, Neffs, the famous Webb mine of Shadyside, which has been the scene of terrible disaster for the miners, the Imperial Glass concern in Bellaire which has just experienced a strike of young workers, a local union of the United Mine Workers of Avella, Pa., which is sending three delegates, one of whom is a young Negro, and a number of other mines and factories.

The had conditions of the young miners and other young workers in particular accounts for the swift response with which they are rallied to the call for the conference, despite the fact that there had not been any elaborate preparations for the meeting.

For weeks, the young workers of the Imperial Glass works of Bellaire have been out on strike, and only because of the brutal terrorism of the officials and the kept press were most of them driven back to work, and the militants who remained out were blacklisted. The brave fight that they put up dur-

ing the time they were out, in the face of the great obstacles that stood in their way, is a tribute to the fighting spirit of the young workers there. They have learned the lesson of organization and will be represented at the conference tomorrow.

In the Webb mine at Shadyside, the workers have learned some bitter lessons from capitalist society. When the Webb mine explosion took place they also learned about the "risks of industry" which the capitalist is supposed to take and which the worker alone actually takes.

From Wheeling, the center of "Little Siberia," as West Virginia is known to the workers, there will be representatives of the young workers employed in the can company, a breach in the armor of the bosses which promises much for the future.

From every other important town in the field there will be representatives. The desperate situation of the working class youth there will be considered and a well-thought out plan of action will be adopted at the conference to serve as a guide to action for the fight against the problems that face the young workers: the struggle against the pauperization of the youth, and the fight against the menace of new imperialist wars.

The success of this conference will be a signal for the repetition of this work in every field of any importance in the country. Young workers! Rally to the conference! Besides sending your delegates, come to the conference in mass.

Workers (Communist) Party

The National Organizational Conference of the Workers (Communist) Party

By MARTIN ABERN.

The national organizational conference of the Workers (Communist) Party, at which every district organizer and nearly all language bureau secretaries were present, concluded its three-day session on Feb. 22 in Chicago.

The organization conference was perhaps the most successful and fruitful gathering of leading comrades and functionaries ever held in the history of the party.

The reporters for the central executive committee were: 1. General Political Report; Labor Party and Defense of Foreign-Born Campaigns—Jay Lovestone. 2. Communist International Organization Conference, Shop and Street Nuclei, Fractions, Auxiliaries—Martin Abern. 3. Trade Union Work—Jack Johnstone. 4. DAILY WORKER—M. Loeb. 5. Agitprop and Negro Work—John Ballam. 6. Y. W. L.—S. Darcy.

At this conference, there were discussed at length, among other things, the ways and means to carry out the campaign for the protection of foreign-born, for a labor party. Elaborate reports on the organization and activation of the shop and street nuclei were outlined by the district organizers. It was manifest that the nuclei organization had taken hold strongly among the membership and was already producing increased mass activity.

Nevertheless there remain great difficulties: the language problem, attendance at the nuclei meetings, getting every member into the work, etc.

Organization and Functioning of Executive Committees. Stress was laid on functioning nuclei and sub-section executive committees particularly as means of activating the nuclei with life, and to eliminate from the shop and street nuclei meetings the routine matters; to have at the nuclei meetings actual reports of activities, such as trade union reports, shop activity, defense work, concrete plans of work. The executive committees shall be re-

sponsible for bringing in well thought out programs of work and proposals. It was also pointed out that we must develop party democracy through democratic centralism by the close contact of the functionaries with the membership and by the nuclei discussing and acting on party problems. A system of functionary gatherings cannot be substituted for discussion in the nuclei and conferences of responsible delegates from the nuclei. Functionary conferences have no power to decide any question. All decisions must be decided at conferences of delegates.

Many organizers pointed out the tendency, a dangerous one, of language and union fractions to take up and decide upon party problems, to act as basic party units. In this connection, there was a thoro discussion on the role of the language fractions in the fraternal organizations, workers' clubs, etc.; the need of systematically "bringing workers' politics" into these non-partisan organizations, which are actually now systematically permeated with capitalist politics and ideas by the bourgeoisie. The energetic pushing of the foreign-born protection campaign, spread of literature, working class speakers, support of the International Labor Defense, etc., was especially stressed as work of the party language fractions in these organizations.

In connection with defense, it was reported that the International Labor Defense organization was handling the Zeigler, Pittsburgh, California, and Bimba cases. Its work demands the support of the entire party membership both financially, and aid organizationally by joining the I. L. D. as individual members and getting the workers everywhere to join this mass non-partisan organization which defends all class war prisoners.

Foreign-Born Campaign Drives Response.

The campaign for the protection of the foreign-born, as to its political importance and organizational methods to draw in the masses of the American-born workers, the trade unions, liberal elements, as well as the mass of foreign-born workers directly affected by the registration, fingerprinting, deportation laws, were discussed and the importance of energetic work in this campaign stressed.

Trade Union Campaigns.

The central executive committee of the party is now conducting an energetic campaign to draw every eligible party member into a union and to build the party fractions in the unions, as a basis and means of building a broad left wing T. U. E. L. movement in the trade unions. Organizers reported on results to date and meetings of members not yet in unions, being called.

In the trade union report, the work in the unions to date, particularly in the I. L. G. W., the Machin-

ists, the Furriers, A. C. W., the textile industry and the present strike in Passaic, the steel industry, automobile industry was mainly discussed. Ultra-left tendencies were noted, and particularly dangerous right tendencies, as in the I. L. G. W. Concrete methods, applying to the situation in the various districts, for developing the campaign for a united labor ticket in 1928, for a labor party, were touched upon in the approach to the labor unions, and central labor councils, on these questions, and also the question of trade union unity.

DAILY WORKER, Youth, Negro, Agitprop Receive Consideration.

The continued sub-drive for The DAILY WORKER, its financial situation, results since party reorganization, the issuance of more party literature, particularly cheap pamphlets, more of the Little Red Library, etc., came up under The DAILY WORKER report.

Need of party aid to establish the Young Worker (Communist) League on a stronger footing were put forward on the Y. W. L. report. The recent party inner struggle had affected the Y. W. L. somewhat adversely; more important, tho, large numbers of the Y. W. L. were now active in the party and the Y. W. L. machinery had been stripped nearly bare of the most active elements. The party must now aid the league in every city.

Agitprop work, in relation to the foreign-born campaign, educational work in the party, the establishment of more party schools and classes, mass agitprop activity, work among the Negroes, the drive to raise \$20,000 to push forward more swiftly the party campaigns were discussed under the agitprop report. Negro work is being pushed and effort made to secure organizational results.

Briefly, on major aspects of the conference, on the trade union work, there was emphasized the need of basing our activity on the simplest of issues, such as wages, working conditions, unionization, and use these in the development of broader issues, like labor party, trade union unity, amalgamation.

The foreign-born campaigns presented itself also a means of demonstrating to the workers the oppression and suppression of working class standards of life and political rights; the need of a drive to organize the unorganized into the unions; of achieving a closer unity and solidarity between the American and foreign-born workers against capitalism and joining thereby in common struggle against the bills now before congress; of working for an independent political movement of the workers to prevent the passage of such anti-working class laws. This campaign permits of mobilizing a vast mass movement of protest against capitalist aggression.

In the campaign for a united labor ticket for 1928 and for a labor party, the organization conference just held demonstrates in a concrete way how the reorganization party is reacting to the issues and problems of the working masses. There has been practical discussion of experiences; common work has been laid out; the district organizers, the language secretaries, the party membership are proceeding to carry out the party program of work among the masses. This organization conference is a hot reply to those outside of the party who hope for party destruction. Their foolish belief that internal struggles would destroy the Communist Party, the leader of the working class, is being rapidly dissipated. The right wing danger in the party is not by any means averted, but the Communist heart of the party masses is strong. The help of the Communist International, the internal growth and change of the party as an organism, the development of the class struggle in America proving stronger than the wishes or plans of individuals or groups having other aims or interests than the party and the masses.

NOTICE! Chicago Daily Worker and Literature Agents

There will be a meeting of Daily Worker and Literature Agents at the district office, 19 S. Lincoln Street, Saturday, Feb. 27, 3 p. m. sharp.

All Daily Worker and Literature Agents MUST be there. Please do not be late —be ON TIME.

Sam Hammersmark, City Agent.

It was clear that the first steps were agitation, achieving political unity on a local scale, taking extreme care to prevent the splitting of labor tickets and movements; that, in other words, the development of the movement for a mass party of the workers is not a single step or action, but involves a long period and series of steps, each one of which aids in forwarding the political maturity of the workers and strengthening its class basis. The labor unions, it was emphasized, must be the main organizational basis of this movement.

Party on Forward March.

The conference went thru three days of discussions on party campaigns in an atmosphere free from fractional feelings and differences. This conference had as its objective a review and the mobilization of the party to carry out these campaigns most effectively. Practical problems on every phase of party work from the organizational angle, were to be set forward for discussion and solution. This was done.

Injection of fractional issues while the organizational conference was considering practical problems for conducting the party work would have fallen flat. The proceedings were handled in a healthy constructive manner. The district organizers contributed much to one another and particularly to the central by presenting concrete situations for solution.

Such conferences as this one, indicate that the party is on the forward march; that the bitterness of the past party struggles has by no means destroyed the capacity or the willingness of the entire party to carry out the party work among the masses as one man, with the full energies and resources of every comrade. The inner party struggles have only contributed, as they must, to the swifter Bolshevization of the party, to better conceptions of ways to carry out the party work.

Our party is a part of the class struggle; the leader of the masses of workers and farmers in this struggle; otherwise it would not be a Communist Party. Our disputes have arisen out of differences as to the best means to conduct this struggle to the best advantage of the party and the working class. New events and new problems continually face us. The class struggle always leaves its imprint on us and our work. The many problems of the working class and the necessity of the party leading in the solution of these problems are driving the party toward the development of a unified leadership and a uniform theory and practice, the basis of party unity.

Growth of Consistent, Uniform Theory and Practice of Party.

The organization conference just held demonstrates in a concrete way how the reorganization party is reacting to the issues and problems of the working masses. There has been practical discussion of experiences; common work has been laid out; the district organizers, the language secretaries, the party membership are proceeding to carry out the party program of work among the masses. This organization conference is a hot reply to those outside of the party who hope for party destruction. Their foolish belief that internal struggles would destroy the Communist Party, the leader of the working class, is being rapidly dissipated. The right wing danger in the party is not by any means averted, but the Communist heart of the party masses is strong. The help of the Communist International, the internal growth and change of the party as an organism, the development of the class struggle in America proving stronger than the wishes or plans of individuals or groups having other aims or interests than the party and the masses.

Thru all forms of these struggles, the party is gradually developing a uniform, consistent, Marxist-Leninist attitude and leadership toward all problems facing the party. Conferences, such as the one held, only confirm and develop such uniformity. The organization conference reports and discussion are being transcribed, and abbreviated, yet quite adequate reports will be printed shortly in The DAILY WORKER and language press. These should prove of immediate practical value to the membership.

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Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

Win a Prize Next Week! 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.

STEEL MILLS ARE A LIVING HELL, SAYS REPORTER

Bosses Try to Prevent Union Organization

By a Worker Correspondent WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 26 — The Wheeling Steel corporation has a very large plant here, and also a big steel mill in Benwood. The Benwood mill produces piping. It employs about 5,000 men, three-fourths of whom are foreign-born. Hours range from 8 to 10 1/2 per day. The 8-hour shifts apply mostly to Americans, whom it happens were former strikebreakers. Most of them work in the pipe furnace department.

The sheet mill has also an 8-hour basis. Piece work is the rule. The work is hard, as the heavy steel must be thrust into the furnaces. When the bars are hot they are withdrawn and pushed a distance of some sixty yards for the next operation.

Fifteen Minutes to Eat. In the pipe mill working hours are 10 on the day and 10 1/2 on the night shift. Twenty minutes are allowed for dinner during the day and 15 minutes for the midnight lunch.

The furnace department is a real hell. The low roof forces the men to work amidst the dust and smoke. Of the workers 95 per cent are foreign-born, mostly Italian, Polish and South Slav.

Wages are 44 cents an hour, and up. Out of their miserable pay the men must put up a dollar a month for sick insurance.

The corporation employs systematic tactics to divide the workers. The Americans get the better and more highly paid classes of work. The old-timers get the preference in staying on when work is slack. Even on the treading floor where the work is dirty and oily and foreign-born and Negroes are employed, they try to keep up distinctions to keep those groups apart.

The mills are running now only part-time and some of them are entirely closed. Of the 5,000 who normally are employed, half are working only a day or two a week. Very few are employed steadily.

The workers learned in the last strike in 1919 that where a corporation has mills in other places, all must be closed in a strike. The mills here, as might be expected, are entirely unorganized.

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THE STATE, THE CHURCH, THE KU KLUXERS AND THE OPEN SHOPPERS IN A UNITED FRONT CELEBRATION

By a Worker Correspondent. YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Feb. 26—The feud of the ku klux klan was stopped while they together with the local Catholics welcomed the newly appointed Archbishop Mooney, whose home is here.

A Family Reunion. Mayor Scheible and the chief of police were on the reception committee as well as some of the biggest openshoppers in the valley, J. G. Butler, Jr., J. A. Cambell and A. W. Adams, and other big kluxers who have made their money from the sweat and blood of the workers of the valley.

The mayor was elected to office on a ticket which was backed and endorsed by the K. K. K. and during the election a great cry went up from the Catholics, but on such an occasion as the reception of the new archbishop, they dropped all their little quarrels and got together and fraternized like the true brothers of one class that they are.

The whistles of all the open shops in the Youngstown Sheet and Tube, the Briar Hill Steel, The United States Steel, The Republic Steel will blow a welcome to the bishop, while he will salute from his private car furnished to him by President Barnett of the Nickel Plate railway.

Workers' Hard Earned Money. The car will be stopped in the city to allow the archbishop to salute J. G. Butler, Jr., who will await his reverence on his front porch and salute him in return. The fact that Butler, Jr. is one of the great exponents of the open shop will make no difference to his "reverence."

The fact that thousands of the poor parishioners who have contributed to make this non-producing monarch of the church a big figure for the time being, have to work long hours for small pay, will have no effect on this representative of the church.

The police and firemen who have had a hard time getting their salaries from the city this winter will be turned out like show cattle at a county fair to let the archbishop know how much the city has been honored by his presence.

The Indians who are having such a hard time breaking away from the imperialistic and exploiting British empire will have this non-producing prince of the church to keep for the balance of his life. He will tell his Indian followers to "suffer quietly in this world in order that their reward may be greater in the next" and he will issue the injunction of "Servants obey thy masters" as did the church down thru the ages.

Why a worker correspondent? Why not? Is there nothing of interest happening around you? Write it up and send it in!

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Smashing One Reservation

One of the five Harding-Hughes-Coolidge reservations incorporated in the resolution in favor of United States adherence to the world court stipulated that the council of the league of nations could not ask for an advisory opinion from the court affecting this country unless it was specifically agreed to by the government.

How much effect such a reservation has upon the league and the court is revealed by the latest move on the international checkerboard. Britain, which dominates the league, is urging Greece to take aggressive action against Turkey on every conceivable pretext. The Greek government asked the council of the league of nations to request the permanent court of international justice for a decision regarding a boundary dispute. Greece claims that the Lausanne treaty gives a certain commission the right to determine the boundary in dispute. The Ankara government rejects this contention. It further rejects the proposal to submit the dispute to the court. Here is a situation that the pro-court advocates said was only theoretical and could not possibly become a reality. If the league council decides in favor of Greece's contention it will explode the most important of the American reservations even before this country becomes a member of the court. If it should uphold the contention of Turkey it will thereby rebuke England, which dominates Greece and uses that country as an instrument of imperialist aggression in its effort to seize Constantinople. The latter eventuality is unthinkable because the league is today dominated by Britain. Just as the league council and the court aided Britain in its Mosul steal against Turkey, so it will again do the bidding of Lombard street and decide against the claims of Mustapha Kemal Pasha in the boundary dispute.

But the reservations of the pro-court senators were never seriously considered, except by the petty bourgeois opponents. Once in the court such things will take care of themselves. While the objections of Turkey can be flaunted with impunity, there is no possibility of the United States being in the same predicament. Wall Street and its Washington government occupies an entirely different position in relation to the league than does Turkey. Whereas the great imperialist nations prey upon Turkey, the United States enters with the intention of preying upon all the world and utilizing the court to cloak its imperialist rapacity.

The conflict that is heralded by the decision of this country to enter the world court is a struggle for domination of the court.

If the plans of Morgan materialize there will be no need to fear any decisions adversely affecting American imperialism, for the court will be merely the European political headquarters of Wall Street.

Some Deportation Victims

The Coolidge campaign in Chicago to secure propaganda material for use in getting the anti-foreign-born bills now before congress passed is growing. Out of the hundreds arrested six have been held for deportation. The local capitalist press reports that the police and immigration officials are elated at their success. No doubt. They were given instructions to find someone to deport and they did it.

The murders that were to be stopped by means of deportation have not ceased. The day after the announcement of the deportation orgy another murder was committed. It is also reported that the chiefs of the murder and bootlegging gangs have simply moved to a Chicago suburb where they will remain in safety. But hundreds of foreign-born workers will be picked up in raids and put thru the third degree at police headquarters in an effort to find more victims with which to support the Coolidge campaign to terrorize the foreign-born workers in this country.

The scare headlines in the press and the daily editorials all go to support our view that this deportation campaign is deliberately being used to give the Coolidge government some excuse for passing the fingerprinting and registering bills. The best interests of the entire working class can be served by uniting all working class forces against this attack on the foreign-born workers.

The working class organizations must voice their protests against the anti-foreign-born bills now before congress. The only purpose of this legislation is to terrorize the foreign-born workers and assure the capitalists of a great supply of bound and gagged workers afraid to demand better living conditions because of their fear of the police under whose supervision they will be placed.

The movement for the protection of the foreign-born workers which has sprang up in many cities is of the utmost importance to the entire working class. The uniting of unions, fraternal organizations and political parties of the working class into a common front on this question is the only way in which to combat the deportation and registering menace to the foreign-born workers in this country.

The Usual "Death Threat"

The prosecution in the Brockton "blasphemy" case has to convince the public that it should be taken seriously, so it resorts to all the time-worn tricks of similar petty creatures trying to make reputations for themselves. The most banal stunt, but one that is part of the stock-in-trade of prosecutors, is the "death threat."

Some times the threat comes in the form of a "phone call, other times as a "black-hand" letter; this time it is a "red hand" letter sent to one Joseph Verace, who calls himself an assistant prosecutor in the Bima case.

As is usually the case we can state, without knowing any of the details, that the prosecution, itself, or someone closely connected with it, sent the letter in order to create an atmosphere of dime-novel heroism and for nothing else.

In such an atmosphere the terror workers better; police can be herded around the court house to give it the appearance of a serious threat to the Babbitts.

It is futile to state the obvious: reds never resort to such foolishness as sending a half-baked lawyer a threat of any kind. We do not advocate their personal death—we intend to kill them politically.

The Anthracite Mine Strike Settlement

By PAT TOOHEY.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Feb. 26.—While the officialdom of the United Mine Workers of America allied with the capitalist press, the anthracite operators and the capitalist government burst into fulsome praise of the anthracite contract "accepted" by the "ratification" convention in Scranton, as the greatest "victory" ever achieved by a labor organization in all labor history, it would be well to examine a few pertinent facts connected with the "victory," before we can believe it is a "victory" at all.

Miners Make Demands.

The anthracite miners met in Tri-District convention in Scranton in June, 1925, and accepted the report and recommendations of the appointed scale committee as a basis of their demands to the anthracite operators at the expiration of the then existing agreement. The demands, substantially, were as follows:

1. A two-year contract with full recognition of the union.
2. 10 per cent increase for contract miners and \$1 per day increase for all day laborers.
3. Uniform and equal wages.
4. Payment of coal mined by the tonnage system and abolition of the system of payment by the car.
5. A uniform rate of 20 per cent per inch for refuse work in all kinds of mining up to ten feet wide.
6. Payment for all deadwork, such as laying track, setting props and timbers, etc., and all tools to be furnished the miners free of charge by the company, including jackhammers, etc.
7. Repair and erection of new houses to relieve the housing situation.
8. Equal division of work.
9. General improvement of conditions; cars loaded to be credited at the working place; a five-day week; consideration to miners who when thru no fault of their own, are not permitted to make a day's wage or work, drivers to receive consideration for handling mules before and after quitting time, seniority rights to all miners, and that rock stripping contractors be brot under the terms of the contract.

The Tri-District convention accepted these demands and entrusted their scale committee to fight the operators for them in order the demands would be realized. The demand for full recognition of the union is the demand for the check-off. The demand for the tonnage system if won would eliminate the robbing practice of the bosses of paying the miners by the car.

After six months of pussyfooting, the scale committee "brings home the bacon." The battle is over and the victory is won; shouts the red-baiting, anti-labor press of the anthracite field, supplemented by the radio, the churches and other agencies of the bosses. Then we hear the terms of the "contract."

Self-Out is Complete.
A sell-out more complete and more efficient is impossible. It is difficult to realize the enormity of the betrayal of Lewis and his self-selected "scale committee."

Thru these long weary months the strikers' lines remained intact, not a scab on the job, ranks disciplined and militarized, families in want and destitute, sticking with the determination to fight to a finish.

Since the start of the strike, however, Lewis kept 10,000 maintenance men at work in the anthracite mines, helping prolong the strike, doing work which certainly comes under the classification of pure scabbery, keeping the bosses' property safe and in excellent condition during the period of the strike. Lewis and the operators had an agreement to this effect.

The Scab Agreement.
The scale committee came home "with the bacon." The following in substance is what the bacon consists of in this instance, the results of six months' hunger and suffering:

1. A five-year agreement.
2. No increase in pay.
3. An agreement between the two for a reciprocal program of co-operation and efficiency, which is the establishment of a "B. & O. plan" in the mines.
4. An arbitration clause cleverly phrased.

So this is the bacon! No raise, no better conditions, no check-off, nothing of benefit to us, nothing we demanded, not an individual demand granted, and each and all of the bosses' demands granted!

The officials and the so-called "public" shout in glee over the fact they secured a five-year agreement—which they say means prosperity and happiness for that length of time—this same five-year agreement will whip the anthracite miners the very same as the three-year Jacksonville agreement smashed the bituminous miners' union.

Drives Miners Into Slavery.
Lewis has a frenzy for long term agreements which smash the union and drive the miners into virtual slavery. Lewis is responsible for the chaotic state of the soft coal industry, with the hundreds of thousands of miners unemployed. He is responsible for the union being smashed thruout the soft coal field. The five-year agreement for the anthracite miners, with the "reciprocal program of co-operation and efficiency" means the hogtieding of the hard coal miners for five long years. It means greater and bigger profits for the bosses—more production for a less rate of pay.



PAT TOOHEY.

It means the breaking up of the anthracite section of the miners' union. Lewis and the operators are agreed that there are too many miners in the coal industry. They both agree that the only solution for this situation, is to drive from the industry this surplus labor. The "co-operation and efficiency" proposition will see to that. Already miners are refused work. Already the bosses are putting into effect their "efficiency" rights. Already they have instituted the speed-up in the mines and have removed miners from jobs and compel a smaller number of workers to handle the work. The bosses want greater production, with fewer miners. They want higher profits and a smaller wage expense. Now they have been given their opportunity.

Miners Lose Strike.
The miners lost and the bosses won. They lost because their interests were in the hands of leaders who played into the hands of the bosses at every step. The refusal of Lewis to call a general strike, including the hard and soft coal fields, his refusal to withdraw the maintenance men, and the class collaboration policies followed by these pro-capitalist "labor leaders" whipped the anthracite miners and won the strike for the bosses. Fighting militantly under the most adverse conditions the left wing attempted to turn the strike into a militant struggle. The left wing fought consistently for the withdrawal of the maintenance men, for a 100 per cent strike, for militant policies, for a policy of class struggle as against class collaboration.

The "victory" carries no increase in wages. Instead we find a provision that the miners return to work under the same rates prevailing prior to the strike. A board of two men, one from the union and one from the operators, have full power to make decisions affecting wages. In other words, regardless of how high the cost of living goes up during the life of the agreement, the miners' wages remain the same. This board of two men "may" call in a third party to decide in case of a deadlock. Once yearly either side may propose "modifications" of the wage rate. Meanwhile, during the period of the negotiations the miners must remain at work. This is worse than arbitration, the miners aren't permitted to strike for their rights. Truly, the miners are hogtied.

Los Angeles Gives Trumbull Fine Welcome

(Continued from page 1.)

work that forced the authorities to reduce the sentences of Crouch and Trumbull. W. Schneiderman spoke for the Workers (Communist) Party and asked the audience to make this affair a renewal of our sincere efforts to build a powerful united front organization like the International Labor Defense. "We must not be satisfied until the I. L. D. is strong enough not only to force the release of Paul Crouch, but the scores of other class-war victims whose imprisonment has made California so notorious," he declared.

\$200 for the Defense.

Stanley Clark made a stirring appeal for the Zeigler miners who were facing prison in Illinois. Despite the fact that the audience had paid 50 cents each for admission to the banquet, a collection was taken up of close to two hundred dollars. "We have had many meetings in San Francisco, Oakland, and Berkeley last week, but this demonstration is one of the best I have seen," he stated. "I want you to listen to Trumbull tonight, and see if you can grasp the tremendous thing that he and Crouch have done in defying the military powers of the mightiest capitalist country on earth."

Proved of His Class.

The Sacco-Vanzetti branch of the International Labor Defense presented a huge bouquet of flowers to Trumbull as he rose to speak, amid tremendous burst of enthusiastic applause. "Comrades: Altho I am happy and deeply stirred to head your expressions of solidarity to-night, I want to remind you that Paul is sitting in his cell in Alcatraz this very moment,

Some will wonder and query why the "convention" accepted the contract, with but two dissenting votes. To those not acquainted with miners' conventions this is quite a problem. If the contract is no good, then why was it accepted? The recent convention is an example of all miners' conventions—ruled by thugs and gangsters. The rank and file, the workers in the mines, are opposed to the contract. Everywhere the contract is condemned. But then the rank and file have nothing to say about it.

When the general grievance committee of the district unanimously condemned the contract, when many locals repudiated it when it was first made public, extreme care was taken by the Lewis gang to effectively stifle the membership. The convention was hastily called in three days' time. Every local was to call meetings during that time to elect delegates to the convention. Scores of locals, in the hands of Lewis tools, called no meetings but appointed delegates. Local union meetings were held, in many cases, unknown to the vast majority of the membership and "elected" delegates.

Machine Packs "Convention."

Aided by the last minute change in the basis of representation of delegates to the convention, these local lackeys put it over. Violating all traditional and constitutional procedure the "fat boys" decided among themselves the locals should send but one delegate for each five hundred members instead of one delegate for each one hundred members as is the law and custom. This deprived the membership of any great amount of representation and was a direct blow at the left wing elements.

Unseat Left Wing Delegates.

Packing the convention with his supporters and hircings, Lewis proceeded to jam thru the contract, by the use of clowns, priests, policemen and professional bullies. Many left wing delegates were unseated by the credentials committee long before the convention started. This move was directed to forestall the development of a fight over representation on the floor of the convention.

Organize For Future Struggles.

The role of the left wing is to organize for the struggles ahead. To organize and place into leadership in the union, leaders who lead to victory, leaders whose policy is a policy of class struggle. The left wing will continue their militant struggle to win the American miners for their principles and program. The left wing will continue to fight as they have fought in the past, with their program and principles as the basis of attack against the class collaborationist, pro-capitalist policies and tactics of the bureaucracy of the miners' union.

Allied with this bureaucracy are all the agencies and forces inimical to the interests of the miners and their dependents. This bureaucracy rules with the aid and co-operation of the bosses and the capitalist government and all the lackeys of these two. The press, the churches, the chambers of commerce, every capitalist politician supports the bureaucracy and aids in stifling the membership, jails, persecutes and expels militant members whose sole existence is devoted to the betterment of the conditions of their fellow workers, who fight the bosses at all times.

Fight For Real Victory.

The left wing in the miners' union is rallied around the progressive international committee. It is the duty of every sincere member of the miners' union to support the program, the principles and the campaigns of the progressive miners, for their fight is the fight for the workers' victory.

CLEVELAND WORKERS PREPARE TO FIGHT LAWS AGAINST FOREIGN-BORN; CALL CONFERENCE FOR MARCH 14

(Continued from page 1.)

to foreign-born workers who will be torn from their families and be deported to countries like Poland, Jugoslavia, Italy, Hungary, Finland, Estonia, etc., where fascism and the white terror are in power and murdering the best elements of the working class.

Organize Councils for Defense. Realizing the seriousness of the present situation, the undersigned organization calls on the foreign-born to organize. All fraternal organizations and groups of foreign-born people, regardless of nationality, are called upon to participate in the formation of councils for their defense. The organized labor movement, which likewise is attacked in the proposed laws, should and must line up with the foreign-born workers in their own defense; and Negro workers must link their forces with other sections of the working class.

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What is the Situation?

According to the United States census of 1920, there are in the United States 13,94,891 foreign-born. In the state of Ohio there are 678,697 foreign-born out of a total population of 5,759,395—or 11.8 per cent. In the city of Cleveland there were 239,538 foreign-born out of a total population of 782,026—or 31.43 per cent—that is, about one out of every three persons.

Among the most exploited workers of this country are the foreign-born and Negro workers. Wherever there is big industry—and especially heavy industry, which is the dominating force in the state of Ohio, there one finds large numbers of foreign-born workers. Thus in the iron and steel industry, 58 per cent of the workers are foreign-born; in the bituminous coal mining industry, 62 per cent are foreign-born. A large part of the workers in the automobile industry, maintenance of way men on the railroads, building laborers, etc., are foreign-born. In short, the hardest, poorest-paid workers in industry are foreign-born.

To them must be added the Negro workers, hundreds of thousands of whom have been brot to the northern states to furnish "cheap hands" for industry. The bituminous coal mining industry and the needle industry are the only two industries in which there is a large proportion of foreign-born workers organized into trade unions. In the steel and automobile industry, there is practically no organization whatsoever.

Trade Unions in Danger.
The capitalists of this country are well aware that the present state of "prosperity," which they enjoy, will not continue long. They declare that up to July there may be a continuance of the present stage of production and then there will be a decline. Knowing that depressed conditions will give them an excuse for demanding lowered conditions for the working class as a whole, they are today beginning an attack on the organized labor movement.

The open shoppers are active all over the country, and particularly in the state of Ohio, where they claim that more and more factories are going on the open shop plan. The destruction of the labor movement is their aim.

What is their method? The capitalists understand their game very well. First they attack the weakest section of the working class; the foreign-born. The foreign-born worker is merely tolerated in this country. If, in disappointment with things in this country, he endeavors to improve his situation, he is met with the cry, "If you don't like this country go back to where you came from." These are the words that come from the mouths of the very same capitalists who demand that the government shall empower the president to allow the admission of alien labor whenever industry requires it.

Foreign-Born Workers Oppressed.
Why do the capitalists prefer foreign-born workers? Because they know that they can always hold over the heads of these workers the threat of deportation. Just as they are telling Negro workers in industry in the north to go back to the south if they do not like conditions. Hence, by attacking the foreign-born workers they are always in a position to attack the entire labor movement, by lowering the standards of the foreign-born and compelling the native American workers to accept the same conditions. In addition, by attacking the foreign-born workers, they can prevent the unorganized from getting organized and increasing the power of organized labor.

If the foreign-born workers rebel against the discrimination and bad treatment they receive in this country, they may be arrested and deported. This means untold hardships

to foreign-born workers who will be torn from their families and be deported to countries like Poland, Jugoslavia, Italy, Hungary, Finland, Estonia, etc., where fascism and the white terror are in power and murdering the best elements of the working class.

Realizing the seriousness of the present situation, the undersigned organization calls on the foreign-born to organize. All fraternal organizations and groups of foreign-born people, regardless of nationality, are called upon to participate in the formation of councils for their defense. The organized labor movement, which likewise is attacked in the proposed laws, should and must line up with the foreign-born workers in their own defense; and Negro workers must link their forces with other sections of the working class.

In addition a mass meeting will be held the same day, at 3 o'clock in the Moose Hall, 1000 Walnut street. Prominent speakers will address this meeting.

Each trade union, fraternal and other working class organization should elect two delegates to represent their organization at the conference. Conferences of foreign language groups may elect two to four delegates.

The time to act is now. Only by organization will the workers be able to protect themselves against the threatening steps of the employing class.

Executive council of the provisional council for the protection of foreign-born workers.

Joseph Keller, Secretary.
2904 Bridge Ave.

Use Planes to Stem Smallpox.
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 26.—An army airplane was brot into service in an attempt to stem a threatened smallpox epidemic in the village of Winchester.

After a call from distressed citizens of the town, F. W. Knecht, former army pilot, rushed 40 units of vaccine there. The plane did not land at Winchester, but circled around and dropped the medicine.

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

Greek Branch Tonight.
The Greek International Labor Defense branch meets at 8 o'clock Saturday night at the Hull House, 800 South Halsted St. Friends and sympathizers are invited.

Pullman Holds Concert.
The Pullman branches of the International Labor Defense will hold a concert and dance at Stancik's Hall, 205 East 15th St., Saturday, Feb. 27, 7 p. m. "Mother" Bloor and Victor Zokaitis will be the speakers at this meeting.

Alex Reid, national secretary of the Progressive Miners, and Tom Bell, special I. L. D. correspondent at the recent Zeigler coal miners' trial, will be the principal speakers 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.

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.

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

DETROIT, ATTENTION!

BAZAAR AND DANCE

given by DETROIT FEDERATION OF WORKING CLASS WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

SUNDAY, MARCH 7th, 5 P. M.

at the

House of the Masses, 2646 St. Aubin Avenue.

For the Benefit of the International Labor Defense.

The New Kind of Lynching

By Elsa Bloch.

TWICE within a period of two weeks, the newspapers of the country have given the publicity of the first page to cases of southern Negroes, charged with crime, to whom state officials, "at great expense and trouble," had given "protection" from the waiting mobs.

On February 1, the newspapers reported that Edward Harris, a Negro of Lexington, Kentucky, was to be brought into court on the charge of having "murdered a man and his two children, and assaulted the wife." The papers detailed elaborate plans being made by state officials to "protect Harris from attack." Cavalry, machine gun squadrons, and a tank company were to guard the courtroom and prevent mobs from breaking in and seizing the prisoner.

The next day the papers told of the mob at Harris' trial. On February 3, screaming headlines announced that the jury in the Harris case, having "deliberated sixteen minutes," brought in a verdict of "guilty" and a death sentence.

From Georgetown, Delaware, a week later, came the news that "tear-gas bombs were used to rout the mob storming the trial of a Negro," and that while this was going on the jury sentenced the "attacker of a twelve-year-old girl" to death.

WITHIN the sixty-one years that we have passed since the close of the civil war, thousands of lynchings have taken place. These the newspapers have reported, briefly, and with more or less indifference. Only a few weeks ago, newspaper readers learned of a lynching party which had hit on the refinement of broadcasting by radio the screams of its victim. This report aroused little comment in the capitalist press. And it has also happened that Negroes accused of crime have thru luck escaped lynching. And no headlines announced these events.

BUT now suddenly, newspapers are filled with the "bravery" and "determination" of state officials who "prevent lynchings or attacks on Negroes brought to trial." Why? Because there is pending in congress a bill—the Dyer bill—which makes a gesture of putting upon the federal government the responsibility for punishment of lynching. All the exaggerated stories of how law-abiding officials prevented the lynching of two Negroes, all the bloated reports of "protection from the mob" which a kind state has given to two of its colored citizens (while proceeding to sentence the same colored citizens to death in 16 minute trials) are nothing more than an attempt finally to kill the anti-lynching bill which has been in congress committees ever since 1921.

WHAT was the character of the trial accorded the two Negroes? Harris was arrested on one day; on the next he had been convicted and was on his way to the gallows. There was no long-drawn-out trial, such as is accorded wealthy men in Chicago. There were no psychiatrists to prove the "insanity" of the defendant. No man of Harris' own race was allowed on the jury. Harris had a perfunctory trial, the jury "deliberated" for sixteen minutes, and the sentence was death.

SEVERAL capitalist "Negro" newspapers, also they customarily protest against lynching, are silenced by this "trial." Intellectually chorused, some boot-licking Negro editors are overcome by the fact that the victim "had a trial."

Let us say openly what everybody with any intellectual courage knows to be true—that such a trial was another form of lynching. Except that the torture of the stake was lacking, there is no difference between such a trial and a lynching.

No need to flinch because the Negro victim is accused of rape. The word "rape" is means of preventing any defense. This will raise a howl of rage from those who are steeped in the systematized hysteria which is the

ideology of this capitalist land. If a Negro is accused of rape and you dare defend him—you are guilty of defending a rapist! Therefore if you want to hang an innocent man without a trial, accuse him of rape, and nobody will dare defend him. This is glaringly illustrated in the "trial" of Edward Harris. There were two charges against him: one of murder and one of rape. The prosecutor chose to give him his sixteen-minute "trial" on the charge of rape; there was no defense, and the mere utterance of the charge was assurance of conviction.

Nor is there any reason under the circumstances to take seriously the statement that the black prisoner confessed. Such confessions have exactly the value of the confessions that once were wrung from the victims of the church lynchings—that is, precisely a little terrorizing, a piece of paper and a pencil. We know something of the way confessions are obtained from terrorized victims.

The newspapers do not suggest what would have happened to the two Negroes in question had they—by some miracle—been proved innocent. We know that they would have been hanged anyway. But there are no miracles, and there was not the slightest chance of anything but death for the Negro in this "trial." Therefore it was not a trial, but a lynching. "The spectators in the courtroom glowered at the shrieking defendant," commented the Chicago Tribune in its account of Harris' trial. What juror would have dared to hold out against the evidence of such flaming race-hatred?

WHAT the newspaper propaganda mobs is this: "You need not trouble to lynch a Negro accused of crime. You can rely on our courts, in which only white judges—only white jurors (poisoned with ruling class ideology) and only white spectators are allowed, to kill that Negro just as surely as if you were to bind him and light the kindling under his feet. We allow no Negroes to hear the case. We stuff the white population, which is to make up our juries, with lies about the character of the Negro, so that they will be certain to convict. We can have the whole thing over with and the bigger on his way to the gallows in sixteen minutes. This method may not be as pleasurable as a lynching, but it is as certain, and it puts the stamp of legality on the whole matter and prevents the possibility of interference with our established practices."

THE day after sentence had been passed on Edward Harris, the Chicago Tribune carried the following editorial:

"Kentucky used the protective force of its state militia to give Edward Harris, Negro murderer and rapist, a trial and save him from a lynching. It was a quick trial, with a plea of guilty and a hanging sentence, but the mob did not get him. Harris killed a white man and his two children and attacked the wife. The justice usually administered in the south to such a Negro criminal involves a mob, a smashed jail door, a rope, and the nearest telegraph pole. Kentucky, calling 1,000 guardsmen into service at a cost to the state of some \$30,000, is establishing a new civilized order in place of the barbarous method of lynching."

"Kentucky's example is the best argument yet offered against the Dyer bill."

"The Dyer anti-lynching bill is pending in congress, its aim, to empower the federal government to arrest and prosecute those guilty of aiding in a lynching. The Dyer bill is bad because it relegates to the central government police powers properly belonging to the state. It should be defeated, but southern states, to justify their opposition, must demonstrate that there is no necessity for outside law to step in."

THE story of the course of the Dyer anti-lynching bill in congress is interesting. The republican party never intended the Dyer anti-lynching bill to become law, and saw to it that even if it became a law it could be

used for the reverse of its pretended purposes. Ever since the introduction of the bill in the fall of 1921—which the republicans were unable to avoid—the republican caucus in congress, while pretending to be hostile in favor of the measure, has made every effort to lose it on one pretext or another. The recent newspaper campaign against the bill is only the climax of the long story.

The prevalence of lynching, especially in the southern states, no one in congress attempted to dispute. The report of the house judiciary committee said:

"In the thirty years from 1888 to 1918, 3,223 persons were lynched, of whom 2,822 were Negroes and of these fifty were women... the south with 386 and Mississippi following with 373... In the year 1919, 77 Negroes, 4 whites and 2 Mexicans were lynched; ten of the Negroes were ex-slaves, one was a woman. During 1920 there were 65 persons lynched; 6 were white and 59 were Negroes; 31 were hanged, 15 shot, 8 burned, 2 drowned, 1 flogged to death, and 8, manner unknown."

Of course the charge that the Negro is a beast who will take advantage of the Dyer law to commit atrocities, that he is especially prone to crime and must be dealt with by special measures, is one of the lies which the ruling class of the south (and of the whole of the United States, for that matter) has used to poison the minds of white workers against black, to keep the Negro in a state of semi-slavery for the benefit of the rich employer.

Many of the members of lynching state official would presume to arrest a white man for the murder of a Negro, have taken no trouble to conceal their identity. A 25-weeks ago the Chicago Defender, a Negro weekly, was able to print the picture of a mob, taken while the mob was in the act of burning a Negro. The members of the mob did not attempt to prevent the picture being taken, nor to deny their identity when the photograph was printed.

The Dyer anti-lynching bill provides that any member of a mob which puts someone to death shall be imprisoned for life, or for not less than five years, and that state and municipal officials who thru neglect of duty fail to prevent lynchings shall be imprisoned not more than five years or fined not more than \$5,000. Federal district courts would have jurisdiction. A provision originally contained in the bill, but later stricken out at the behest of the senate, required any county in which a person is lynched to forfeit \$10,000, which would go to the family of the victim. The bill defines "a mob or riotous assemblage" as "an assembly composed of five or more persons acting in concert for the purpose of depriving in person of his life without authority of law." (This number was later changed to three.)

The hideous "joker" in this bill is easily seen. It is well understood that such a law, in the hands of a capitalist class government, would never be used in defense of members or groups of the exploited classes, but if ever applied (any more than the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution) it would be applied only for the framing up and hanging of such "a mob or riotous assemblage" as the Negro tenants-farmers of Elaine, Ark., or of strikers—Negro or white—whose "assembly composed of three or more persons acting in concert" for resistance to exploitation would be quickly adjudged to have the "purpose of depriving any person of his life without authority of law." It is usual, the agents of the ruling class succeeded in provoking violence.

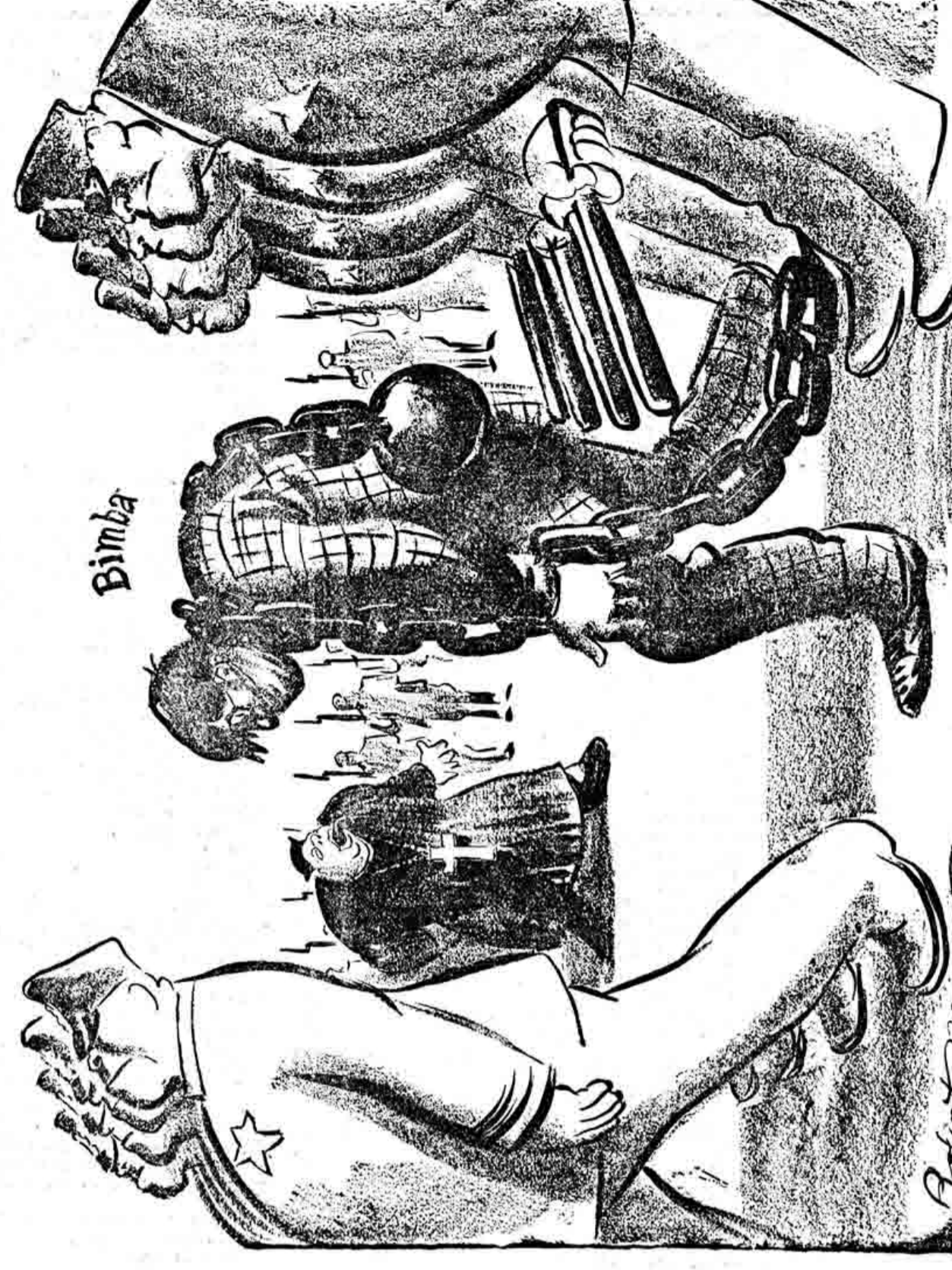
This possibility has not been overlooked by the capitalists. The New York Times, discussing the Dyer bill, commented editorially:

"... it is noted that the only killings listed occurred in southern states. There is no mention in the report of the recent massacre of non-union miners in the Herrin, Ill., bituminous coal fields."

The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER

Second Section: This Magazine Sent Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1926



The Blasphemer

God, the Supreme Shoe Manufacturer

ANTHONY BIMBA, Communist editor, is on trial at Brockton, Mass., for having told a gathering of shoe workers that there is no god. Bimba is also on trial under the charge of seditious utterance, because he is said to have told the shoe workers that the most intelligent, courageous and aggressive workers ought to join the Workers (Communist) Party. But the tremendous sensation that is now blazoned in the headlines of the capitalist newspapers of Massachusetts is based on the fact that the Communist editor is being prosecuted in the greatest of all shoe factories towns, for denying the existence of the greatest of all shoe manufacturers—to-wit: God, otherwise Jehovah, the Almighty, maker of not only shoes, but also of men, women, hats, coats, dogs, cows, monkeys and bacteria—in short, the Supreme Manufacturer of all things, who even made, so they say, the smaller shoe manufacturers of Brockton in his own very image.

We must remember that Massachusetts is a very pious state. The great Roman catholic church has a little kingdom of its own there, with Boston the seat of the mighty prince of the church of god, Cardinal O'Connell. Then there is the Protestant Episcopal church, with its own little kingdom, and there also, in Boston, is the seat of that other powerful church of Christian Science, founded by the Holy Lady, Mrs. Eddy—and there is the stronghold of Theosophy, and Spiritualism, and New Thought, Unitarianism, Ethical Culture, and all of the other variations of ideas of the Supreme Manufacturer.

It is said that the Roman Catholic Cardinal and his priests are especially interesting themselves in the effort to put the blasphemer in jail. But at the same time the judge and the prosecutor are members of the Unitarian church, which varies from the most other churches in that it denies that the Supreme Manufacturer has a superintendent and foreman known respectively as the Holy Ghost, and Jesus Christ.

(Continued on page 2.)

All the cohorts of god are assembled in a united front to put Bimba, the blasphemer, in a little stone cell. An old law, 230 years old, enacted in the year 1696, is the law under which Bimba is prosecuted. The fact that this old law, enacted at the time when Massachusetts was a colony and was steadily burning witches, and which in its first form imposed the death penalty for atheists, is the only thing which tends to break the united front of the bourgeois community by splitting off the "liberal" section of the bourgeoisie which does not like to uphold what are called the "blue laws."

But it is pointed out by the prosecutors that the old "blue law" has been re-enacted in recent times, long after the burning of witches had ceased and after the Supreme Manufacturer had changed his ways and had inspired the setting up of United Shoe Machinery company's appliances. This is as it should be. God has to be protected, not only in a colonial village, but also in a modern factory.

WHAT must the human shoe manufacturers of Massachusetts preserve the belief of the shoe workers in the Supreme Manufacturer of Heaven? The question almost answers itself. Shoe workers must believe in the Divine Shoe Manufacturer of Heaven because it helps to make them believe in the mortal shoe manufacturers of Brockton.

The shoe manufacturers of Brockton have to have god. Those who have inquired into these forbidden matters know that god has undergone many changes, and with every change he has adapted his character exactly to suit the character of the ruling classes of the earth at the particular time—and always in each country to the particular ruling class of that country. With the break-up of feudalism, god was transformed from a feudal warrior into a round burger. With the coming of the factory system, god shaved off his beard, put on a white vest and

(Continued from page 1)

spats, and became the best of all business men, keeping books and exploiting labor for surplus value.

Yes, it is necessary, from the point of view of the manufacturing interests, to make the "people" (that is the working people) believe in some variation of the god myth.

And God always changes with the system of exploitation. At the present time of tremendous change—or rather in the period which is now nearing its end; the last stage of capitalism—many changes in the forms of religious belief are to be seen.

But the Marxian view, the Marxian view, the universe is not a reflection of the passing forms of social institutions, with a great mass of perpetually enslaved men at the bottom, under a monstrous pyramid of authority above.

The Marxian knows that system of superior authority in society is a temporary, not an eternal system, and his scientific materialist philosophy becomes a powerful instrument in his hands to bring about that change.

From this trial of the Communist editor the workers should learn a great deal about the ideological superstructure of bourgeois society which helps to keep the workers blinded for slavery.

Cal Coolidge Comes to the Disarmament Conference



Here is the cartoon from Proletarska Pravda, published in Kiev, Ukraine. The artist shows Mr. Coolidge striking his head with the flash gun of the battleship America, to tell the European governments that they should disarm. Of course, the game is to have all those nations disarm with which American imperialism expects to have war in the near future.

Class Collaboration Abroad

By F. M.

FRANK HODGES, secretary of the International Miners' Union, has proposed an international merger of the coal operators of several separate countries as a means for halting the British coal crisis.

In the organ of our German brother party, Comrade E. Ludwig, shows how the plans of international capitalist mergers create new reformist illusions among the workers, hoodwinking them with hopes of "peace" through the united front of the capitalists.

The German coal operators have been "national" and have already thrown out of employment tens of thousands of miners. This means that the interests of the German and English coal barons are contradictory.

Of course the German-English coal syndicate could not wipe out capitalist competition, the rise in coal prices would provoke economic wars from the side of other countries which are compelled to buy the coal.

Dictatorship in the American Revolution

By Gertrude Brown.

THE American War of Independence has usually been pictured as a spontaneous uprising of the whole liberty-loving American people against British tyranny, an event in which "liberty, fraternity, equality" were the watchwords, and oppression could have no part.

As stated, the Loyalists were no small number. They were chiefly composed of the following classes: (1) the royal governors and their cohorts (2) those merchants who needed British protection, (3) the large landholders of New York and all their followers, (4) the aristocracy of "culture" and professions.

As the struggle became definite and the opposition crystallized, the revolutionists began organizing to crush it. In their struggle for liberty they utterly ignored the rights of any one who did not identify himself with their aims.

THE revolutionaries were never deterred from action because they were in the minority. Committees were appointed at county meetings where sometimes not more than one fourth of the freeholders attended.

As the Tories progressed, the states realized how valuable the property for revolutionary war purposes. The authorities then began to protect the property from vandalism and to confiscate it "legally."

THE possessions of the Tories were at all times insecure. High fines were imposed for every kind of offense. If they were wealthy they were heavily taxed for war expenses.

THE Loyalists could be freely used for war purposes—as appropriating their timber to build Continental vessels. And in towns containing a minority of Tories, their property was quite freely disposed of.

THE Loyalists were in a clear majority in the extreme. Even where they were so roundly defeated, property was never opened their hands again. First, and most important, they were disarmed. Revolutionist groups went from house to house and took away all Loyalist weapons.

"Settled"

By ADOLF WOLFF.

BEATEN and betrayed By those you pay to lead Heavily you've paid Protrusely you bleed.

YOU dared like men to stand Against abuses frowned. To force your just demand Your busy tools you dented.

HUNGER you defied, Despair, and biting cold, Most bravely you tried, The battle line to hold.

YOU lost, and lose you must, Like doomed and beaten slaves Until you cease to trust Your leadership to knaves.

THE value of knowing that the American war for independence was no saintly affair lies not in belittling its achievements. It was no doubt historically necessary to throw off the British yoke, to establish capitalism in this country to create a proletariat.

THE revolutionaries saw clearly that if they did not oppress the Tories, the Tories would oppress them. So too we workers must know that if we do not down the bourgeois opposition, it will down us. It is up to the working class to bring to success the real Revolution.

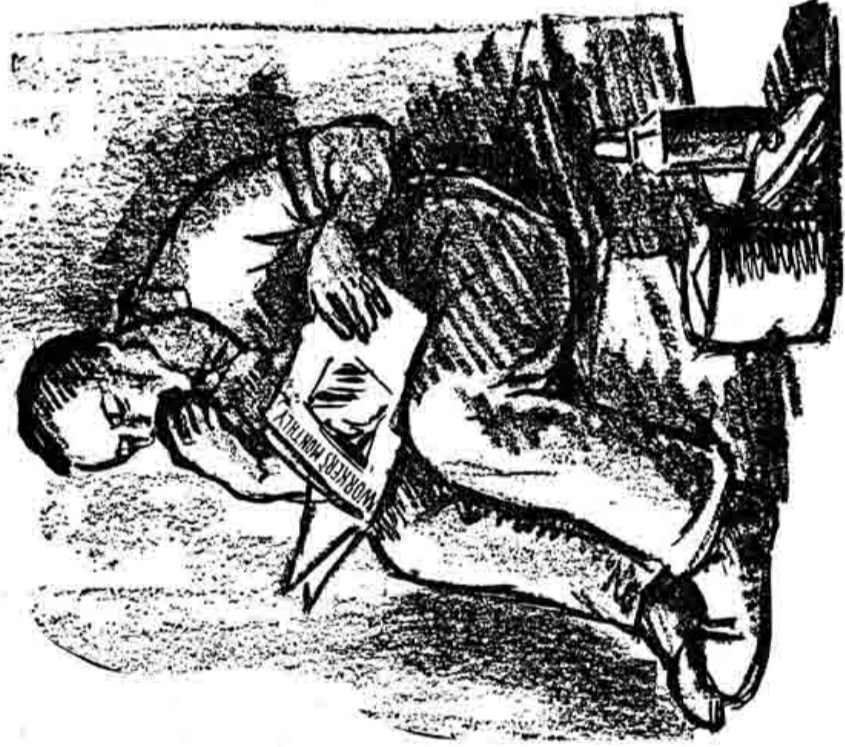
FOR as Marx so well puts it, in the Communist Manifesto, "All previous revolutions were revolutions of minorities in the interest of minorities; the proletarian revolution is the self-conscious independent act of the immense majority in the interest of the immense majority."

THE value of knowing that the American war for independence was no saintly affair lies not in belittling its achievements. It was no doubt historically necessary to throw off the British yoke, to establish capitalism in this country to create a proletariat.

Profits of the Future

- - By Harry Gannes

Getting Theory



"Without Revolutionary Theory, There Can Be No Revolutionary Practice" (Lenin). The artist, Lydia Gibson, shows the worker reading the "Workers Monthly," the theoretical organ of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Mr. Firestone first choose the Philippines as the best place for his operations. But the Philippine land laws, which restrict the size of plantations, caused him to hesitate. Conferences with a view to raising the restrictions by the Philippine legislature proved futile, as the Philippines recognized that the infiltration of large sums of capital would at the same time act as a loadstone. With American capital more firmly established in the islands the possibility of independence of this American colony would disappear completely. Hence the laws were not changed to suit Mr. Firestone.

However, just recently negotiations with the Philippines have been resumed by Mr. Seiberling, and according to newspaper reports he was able to extract very satisfactory promises from Senator Osmena. When this bit of news reached Manila the wires began to grow hot.

The president of the Filipino League, Quizon, sent Osmena a cable asking full details of negotiations between him and Seiberling. Quizon said in part:

"United Press dispatches quote Seiberling as stating that he agrees with the opinion recently expressed by you whom he described as receptive to suggestions for development of rubber possibilities of the Philippines and who believes that the problem of land restrictions can be adjusted and solved. . . . Please cable what has taken place between you and Seiberling."

Osmena replied saying: "I told him my reasonable proposition submitted to the legislature would undoubtedly receive due consideration. Our main having always been against any curtailment of our autonomy. Proposals to amend land laws by congressional enactment will of course be vigorously opposed."

Osmena was referring to the congressional investigation of the British rubber monopoly then under way, which seemed extremely well in the hands of the rubber manufacturers, ready to do their bidding. But for the time being no direct steps have been taken in the Philippines to insure the future supply of crude rubber and profits to the rubber manufacturer.

Harvey S. Firestone, his Philippine venture fruitless, did not become discouraged but immediately sent engineers to every available rubber country. Inquiries were instituted by his technicians in Mexico; but the results were not very satisfactory. They next went to Central Africa and Panama. Here the labor supply was limited and not cheap enough. Then hopeful eyes were turned to Liberia.

The aim of Firestone in Liberia is a million-acre rubber plantation producing 400,000,000 pounds of rubber a year, at a cost of about 10 cents per pound. Harvey Firestone, Jr., in an interview in London given to a correspondent of the Wall Street Journal, said that 2,000 acres had actually been planted. The wages to be paid to the Liberian workers and peasants by the Firestone plantations will be 24 cents a day; though British experts assured the Firestones that they would have to pay much higher, at least 48 cents per day. Young Firestone insisted that they could get all the workers they need at 24 cents a day.

During the course of giving testimony before the Congressional committee investigating the rubber monopoly, Harvey S. Firestone told of a 25,000-acre plantation that had been leased by him in the State of Chiapas, Mexico. "I want to point out," said Mr. Firestone, "that it is my opinion that if America is to attain any degree of independence in its source of supply of rubber as well as other materials, foreign monopoly, our government must give proper encouragement to capital and must assure the industries interested that it will lend its utmost assistance in protecting our investment."

The Rubber Association of America, the central executive committee of the rubber manufacturers carted in the United States, proposes spending millions of dollars establishing an independent source of supply for America for possible rubber plantations.

A Temporary Defeat in the Anthracite

By Alex Reid.
Secretary, Progressive Miners' Committee.

THE agreement entered into by the miners' officials and the coal owners in the anthracite field must receive the careful study of the miners, not only in the hard coal, but in the bituminous as well.

The miners' officials are already making much of the fact that the miners at the reconvened convention endorsed the contract, and it is well that we examine the reason of the endorsement, with the contract itself.

The miners after a six months' strike, with but little financial aid, in semi-destitution, with every agency of the opposition against them, including the officials of the union themselves, found that they could hardly do anything else under the circumstances but accept the proposed agreement.

False Leadership.
LET no man believe for a moment that the miners, in accepting the agreement, thought they had received what they were entitled to, or believed that they got what they could have secured if the strike had been properly managed. Far from it, the miners know that the strike was mismanaged from the beginning, and thousands of discouraged miners accepted the agreement with the statement, "that it is all we can get under false leadership."

Five Year Penance.
THE miners have returned to work in comparative quietness. As the mouth as are seen after a successful battle with the operators. No, the miners are very grim looking, as they go to work, and many of the miners are heard to denounce bitterly the betrayal. Many of the miners state openly that they return for a while to make a few dollars and that they will never accept the five-year penance contract.

Co-operate with Bosses.
One particular section of the contract is worthy of special attention. "Co-operation with the bosses for efficiency." A board is to be created to study efficiency, and its plans are to be applied "for the benefit of each party." These efficiency boards have prepared plans before in many parts of the mining industry, but the results of the plans have at all times been made for more profits to the coal barons at the expense of the miners.

The introduction of machinery has resulted in an addition to the unemployment list, the miners have become mere laborers for less money. Their working conditions have been destroyed, and with the new system of mining behind the machines, the old art of mining is almost entirely gone, with the miners as laborers to the machines.

Efficiency in the coal mines of the bituminous, under the Farrington regime, for instance, has resulted in many miners in Illinois being forced to do the work of the day men, such as setting of timbers, cleaning falls, laying track, etc., for little pay, and in many cases for no pay at all. This has resulted in lowering the wages of the miners considerably.

Kicked Out of the Union.
AS in the bituminous, so it will be in the anthracite. Under a five-year contract, the operators will have time to change all working conditions that they desire to change, and will kick all those out of the industry, and out of the union, that object to the changes.

No man that has read and studied the contract believes it will run five years as written at the present time. The miners will undoubtedly change the provisions of the agreement, if not by peace, then by strike, long before the five years are up. As they see their conditions lost, one after another, with the resultant reduction in their meager wages, they will undoubtedly strike to remedy the situation, and Lewis will not be able to betray them a second time.

Woman's Day

By Lillian L. Borgeson.

THOSE of us who have spent long hours in factories and shops, and women who struggle continually to maintain their pitifully miserable homes—are rallying together in all parts of the country to celebrate the international holiday of working class women—March the Eighth.

These women workers are opening their eyes to the real meaning of the oppression of the working women and the bitter experience they are learning through hard and bitter experience the vital need for organization on the part of the working class—both men and women—against the horrible conditions under which we workers are forced to live.

March the Eighth—the day on which the women of the Paris Commune threw off the shackles of their old, humble position, and took their rightful places beside the working men of Paris on the barricades of the revolution, is to be celebrated in Chicago in a particularly effective way.

Working women's organizations from all over the city of Chicago, representing eleven different language speaking groups, met in a delegate conference recently to plan an international celebration of women's day.

Girls from the machine shops, work-places, and homes, women used to be left at home, women used to be the "floor" from participation in their union meetings, real working class women were there. And in enthusiastic little breathless talks, some in speeches in which they obviously sought for their words, these women all showed their intense desire to join in—on Saturday. Remember to come.

Remember the place, Chicagoans—Northwest Hall, at the corner of North Ave. and Western Ave., Chicago. Remember the date—March 6—on Saturday. Remember to come.

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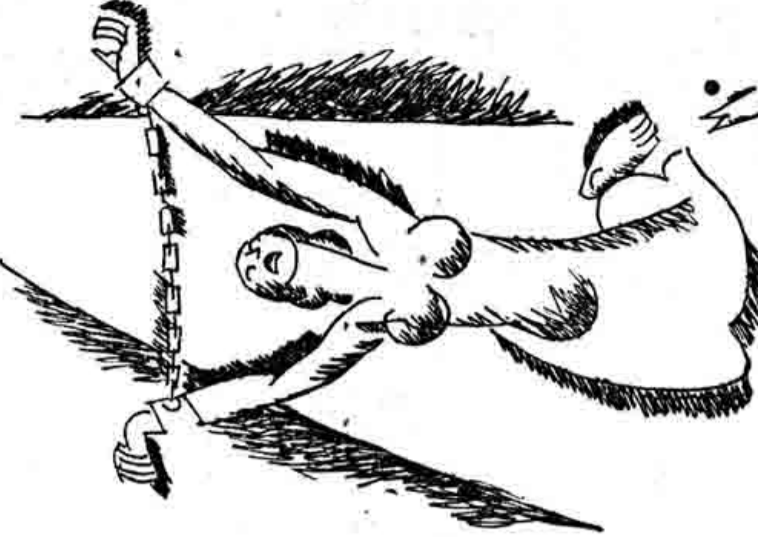
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"A GOOD CITIZEN" - By Werner Wehlen

SMITH was an old man. His body was bent forward as if he had carried a burden on his shoulders all his life. His arms hung loosely down his sides, like weights. Gray hair covered his head. The skin on his face was grayish and dusty, and it gave one a hazy impression. His eyes were sunk in his head, and were framed with almost visible bones. Out of them shone no light, no hope. There was a look of patient obedience in them. There was an air of harmony between his humble soul and his crooked back. He was satisfied with his lot.

For many years he had worked as garbage-man at the Constitution Hotel. But now it was different. He recalled the days when he had been boss. He recalled the days when he had been a jack of all trades around the place. That was long ago, in his younger days. The hotel had grown enormously. Now there were janitors around, scrub women, polishers, women who dusted furniture, men who cleaned rugs with vacuum cleaners, innumerable bellhops and waiters, and a doorman who was dressed like a king. There was also a man to help carry out the garbage. Of this Smith felt proud. He was boss.

Why shouldn't one feel proud? One had a steady job, no worry about. The work one knew by heart. So many cans full, so many cans to empty. It was easy. When Sunday came one went to church. And there was the kind man, the servant of God, who knew all and loved all. One should work and then pray, and then everything would be glory. One would be saved! Smith was glad. He worked and he prayed.

ONE day Smith was called into the manager's office. An employee had died and there was a job in store for an honest man. The manager had decided on Smith. He had carried garbage long enough. The manager had gathered riches while Smith had gathered garbage. Someone else could carry garbage. Smith shouldn't have to break his back any more. It would be easy for him to keep the convention

room clean. All one had to do was to pick up papers thrown around, dust the chairs, and keep the spittoons clean. Only, one must do his work quietly and go about in silence. One should perform his task and leave like a shadow, without a sound. There were big men who required attention without disturbance. Smith was overwhelmed with joy. Had the manager been a statue he would have kissed his feet. Had the manager been a child, Smith would have embraced him in his arms, but as he was a middle-aged man whose diameter increased every year, Smith did not dare. He hesitated as to what he should do to show his appreciation. He worried himself so that he could hardly stand on his feet. He tortured his soul by making himself think that he had been the worst sinner that had ever lived and that the manager was god almighty. And in his lowliness he clasped his hands and bowed before the manager, not daring to look him in the eyes. Before he went to bed that night, he fell down on his hands and thanked the Lord. He idolized the men for whom he kept the convention room in shape. But he could never understand these people. There was Mister Pork, for instance. An awfully big and heavy fellow, having a fat cigar wedged in between his lips. Then there was Mister Pigeetel, a most peculiar man. For hours he would talk about iron and steel, and one day he declared he had sent a telegram to the east for a shipment of hands. Hands were cheap in the east and it was worth while to pay the freight. Smith wondered what kind of hands Pigeetel referred to. Were they mechanical hands, or was he talking about human hands. In his ignorance, Smith looked at his own hands. He didn't know. Another time there was an automobile accident outside the hotel, followed by an agonizing scream from a woman who must have been torn in two. The shriek echoed thru to the convention room, but Pigeetel put his cigar and never moved. He was thinking of the market prices.

Another nice man was Mister Oltharrel. Once this kind-hearted soul gave Smith a cigar. Such a big one! And how good it smelled! It sure

ly must have cost a dollar at least. What kind of work did one do who could afford cigars like that? One was no sewer-digger. That was sure.

After this Smith was overjoyed when he found smoked cigar stumps on the floor. The long ones he took home and saved for Sunday evenings. Mister Pork, in a speech one day, mentioned Smith, who was walking around with a dust rag and mechanically picking up newspapers which had been thrown around. It was good citizenship—like Smith—one needed now. Good men. Men who could make themselves useful. Dependable souls. Christians. Honest to God fellows who believed in Jesus. Men should be satisfied. The Lord provided for everybody. All men were born free and equal.

This was America, a great country, a free country. People came here from all over the world. Hungry. But they were clothed, and food was set before them. They were given a chance, an opportunity. There were men like Mister Pigeetel and Mister Oltharrel, not to mention thousands of others that provided for these stranded souls. Jobs were given to them in factories, mines, shops, all maintained for that purpose. One should be thankful. One should try to see. Try to understand. Smith was happy. He saw and he understood.

ON his way home that night, Smith happened to pass a street meeting. His old bones caused him to stop for an instant and he heard the speaker thunder forth: "Man was born free and is every where in chains." What a lie! Such a fool! A hum. Look at that fellow's rage! Why didn't he get himself a job? Talk- ing like that! Who was in chains? Why didn't he go and listen to Mister Pork? Why didn't he go back where he came from? This was no place for talk like that. Chains. . . . Imagine! What in hell did he know anyhow? One couldn't help swearing at an idiot like that. He ought to be in jail.

And look at the rascals hanging around listening to that bunk. The towns on their faces! God, why were there rascals like that? They weren't human beings. Couldn't be. Did Mister Pigeetel or Mister Oltharrel know of it like this? Smith hoped not. If these men were broke or if they had lost their money, why didn't they get themselves a job in the mills or at Mister Pork's factories? There they could make up what they had lost. They looked as if they didn't believe in God. They were lost. Smith consumed his weary walk, disgusted—but glad he wouldn't have to go to heaven with a pack like that. He thanked Jesus that he lived in a free country where there were good Samaritans such as Mister Pigeetel, Mister Pork, and so on. One thing that he brooded over for a moment was Mister Pork's statement that "all men were born free and equal." Had God created these devils among the good people?

ONE morning Smith did not appear at the Constitution Hotel. Several hours passed before anybody became aware of his absence. Old newspapers were lying around, waiting to be picked up. The chairs were dusty. The spittoons were full. Cigar stumps lay strewn about. But it was not noticed until almost noon. There was going to be a luncheon and speeches by Mr. Pigeetel, Mr. Pork, Mr. Oltharrel and others; also the manager of the Convention Hotel. The manager came rushing in, made at finding the room in such condition. What was the matter with Smith, anyway? Didn't he know enough to come on time after all these years? He ought to be discharged for such carelessness.

The manager went to the effort of finding Smith's address. After finding out that he lived in the old rooming-house and factory district, a boy was sent there to inquire after him. An hour later the boy returned. The address had led him to a dingy old hotel. He had found Smith in a dark hall bedroom, lying with clasped hands, on a rusty iron cot—dead! Dead! What business did one have to die when there were spittoons to be cleaned, walls to wash, and floors to be mopped. One needed more men like that. Men that lived quietly, worked hard, and died in peace. He would be rewarded. He had been a good citizen.

THE investigator said, "Mind the stairs. They're broken." The hall was as dark as a mouse hole. The stink was so dense you could have cut it into chunks. Broken stairs, tunnel-like halls, openings on the human buttocks. A flicker of a match showed the filth of ages underfoot. They hounded cattle and dogs better. Carle and dogs are valuable. We went into a flat almost as dark as the hallway. In a little room was a kitchen which gave on an air-shaft. The bedroom in back of it was pitch black. The front room alone had light. A woman with a baby in her arms and two babies clinging to her skirts welcomed us.

"You will excuse my mother if she don't get up, she has to stay in bed most of the time. She has open sores on her legs." Her story came trickling out little by little. She had no husband. Her father and mother lived ten years of age. Her father and mother lived in the back room and she and her children lived in the front room.

"You see, father's the janitor here, so we get our rent free. Sometimes he gets some odd jobs to do. He doesn't get 'em often." "Well, I've got a job for a week as a night watchman," said the father stoutly. He was an old man of kindly aspect, a man who is pleasant to meet. He was not very old, but the milks had laid him out. He had used up his youth and tossed him out. And now he was lucky to have a roof over his head, even in a tenement of this kind, and an odd job now and then.

"Now if you could let us have something to eat I am going to make along all right. What I need most is a pair of shoes to go out on the picket line." Her single pair of shoes were trampled down. Impossible to walk on the picket line with them. "How much do you make," we asked. "Sixteen thirty," she answered. "Not much, when you think that there are seven of us and the babies have got to have milk and shoes." She was a comely woman and cheerful. She sat there and told this amazing story of unbroken bad luck, desertion, underpay, her mother's illness, her father's unemployment in the most terrifying matter of course way. This was the way life was. Most of the people she knew were like this.

"They trampled thru slushy streets. 'I don't need coal,' she added. 'I go out with so withdrawn a, patriotic and non-union organization as the American Federation of Labor. This delegate was himself a prominent trade union leader, Major George L. Berry, of our best friends in this country, because of their so-called 'left' tendencies, might soon had themselves rattled out of the A. F. of L. as extreme 'lefts' as I met had been rattled out, to the great loss of the movement. For one man, or a group of men, stand no chance against the official machinery, backed up as it actually is by the powers of the law and the police. Once outside the American Federation of Labor you are finished; your mouth is stopped, your activities checked, and if necessary suppressed.

Turn now to the Negro worker. There are many millions of him, and he represents a great problem that is difficult of entry, to Negro workers facing this problem. It is true that

some Negro workers are organized in American Federation of Labor Unions. There were Negro delegates at the Atlantic City convention, but they were delegates in name only and seemed to be completely isolated. I was very pleased to learn that my plea for the unity of all workers, black, white, brown or yellow, was blackly appreciated by the Negro trade unionists.

The Negro workers have begun to form their own unions, but these are not tolerated north of the 'Dixie' line, as a Negro hotel porter, who had previously been a trade unionist, and wished heartily to be one again, told me. He told me, further, that he had once been out on strike with some hundreds of Negro fellow workers. All their places were taken by scabs and the strike broken. Those scabs were white workers.

Yet the Negro worker is one of the greatest potential sources of strength for American trade unionism. Since he is accustomed to a far lower standard of life he can hold out in a strike much longer, and on infinitely less than his white brother.

Capital and Labor in the United States

By A. A. PURCELL (British Fraternal Delegate to Last A. F. of L. Convention)

THE first superficial impression I received, "benevolence" towards its workers being merely incidental to the great task of extracting profits—and fabulous profits, too—for holding it. A financial fact worth noting is that its keenest advocates are employers, scribble writers and the like—not workers. It is easy enough to talk glibly about the "advantages" of American when you don't have to benefit from those "advantages" yourself.

A point into which I inquired with some care was the question of high wages. Here it was particularly helpful to get the evidence of English workers who had emigrated in the course of the last few years. They all told me the same story. That nominal wages were higher than they would be getting in England, the cost of living was so high that their real wages were about the same. In some cases even less. Special stress was also laid by all my informants on the terrific pace and intensive character of the work. So severe is the strain that men die, on the average, worn out at forty years of age—when out at forty years of age—whereupon they promptly get the sack, another sidelight on "benevolence."

It must be remembered, of course, that there are exceptional trades where the wages are extremely high. The chief of these is the building trade, where skilled workers such as painters, plasterers and bricklayers command at the present moment in America a high "scarcity value"; their wages may be as high as \$18 (\$80) or more a week. But this is exceptional.

My previous remarks about the extreme regimentation to which the workers are subjected need to be supplemented by some observations on the most alluring features of one of the most significant features of American industrial life. I refer to the pay system. It is no exaggeration to say that in America the pay system is as widespread, as usual, as powerful and as integral a feature of industry as in

any other country. What is in this country, which is not surprising, since saying is of its nature a form of insurance—against strikes, against trade unionism against any military whatever on the part of the workers.

Spy companies, such as Pinkerton, Baldwin-Felts, W. J. Burns and a score of others are themselves vastly wealthy and powerful corporations, living life parasites on the general body of capitalism. Even if employed as a number of them are about, more hostile reaction of the attitude of our "new model" craft unions towards the unskilled workers, and more years ago. Its attitude towards the masses of Negro workmen, in the factory, Burns or Pinkerton or the others, will have their "men" who worm their way into the trade unions, and have been known to achieve prominent positions in the movement, which they were able to employ with deadly effect. I have met men who have been spies and have not had a bone about it—any more than they did about the gun in their pocket.

An American writer in this magazine, Mr. Heber Blankhorn, described by the labor spy system as "being" by unrestricted capital out of industrial labor organization." He concluded:

The tendency of American unions (not without parallel abroad) toward being craft cliques bore its part in begetting espionage. Not only did this leave outside the unions masses of workers to be the battering ground of disorganizing sales, but, within the unions, practices, invited spying. When "getting" the official clique meant getting the union, employers were likely to avail themselves of the opportunity.

The Labor Monthly, August, 1922, vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 34-102.

Passaic--The Hell-Hole

By Mary Heaton Vorse

FOREWORD: This picture from the textile hell-hole of New Jersey, where now 12,000 underpaid textile workers are fighting because "they want to live"—fighting the textile barons for a bit of the cloth they make so that they may withstand the wintry weather, is the result of a few hours spent with a relief investigating committee. A story such as this could be duplicated a dozen times during the course of one day. Nothing can better emphasize the need for relief. We ask all who want to help win this strike to write for contributions lists and send remittances to General Relief Committee, Textile Strikers, 734 Main avenue, Passaic, N. J.

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The Negro workers have begun to form their own unions, but these are not tolerated north of the 'Dixie' line, as a Negro hotel porter, who had previously been a trade unionist, and wished heartily to be one again, told me. He told me, further, that he had once been out on strike with some hundreds of Negro fellow workers. All their places were taken by scabs and the strike broken. Those scabs were white workers.

Yet the Negro worker is one of the greatest potential sources of strength for American trade unionism. Since he is accustomed to a far lower standard of life he can hold out in a strike much longer, and on infinitely less than his white brother.

I have noticed too dark a picture. It represents the facts as one British working man saw them, set down without fear or favor. And that I am convinced, when I recall the magnificent meetings in a number of the principal American cities. There were the rank and file American trade unionists—eager to hear the message of international unity, full of real sympathy with their comrades in Britain, in Russia and throughout the world. The spirit, and the enthusiasm of those meetings make me confident that the cause of unity will finally triumph in America.

The New Saturday Magazine writes stories and articles written by the workers in this paper. Send your manuscripts to Robert Minor, Editor, The Daily Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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