The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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DECISION IN BIMBA CASE TOMORROW

GARFIELD MAYOR HURLS THREATS AT STRIKERS

Judge Baker Flies Into Rage at Textile Pickets

(Special to The Daily Worker)

By J. O. BENTALL.

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 28—When the Garfield councilmen voted to endorse the Passaic strikers and concur in their demands, the mayor and the judge left the chamber mad as wild cats and swore that they would do something or other that would please themselves first and let the rest of the world go to hell.

It was the most dramatic event that has occurred among the "law and order" element of the three towns.

Council Endorses Strike.

The mayor and city council of Garfield had met to consider a letter from Organizer Weisbord and the united front committee of Textile Workers relative to the strike. The letter recited that members of the council had at another meeting expressed themselves as entirely endorsing the demands made by the strikers, and said openly that the demands were entirely fair and just.

When Organizer Weisbord appeared before this body, he was not lonesome, for the hall was packed tight with workers who wanted to know what would be done.

It proved to be more interesting than had been anticipated, for the members of the council voted unanimously to stand by the strikers and endorsed most of their demands pledging support to the strikers and calling the police to order for their brutality and their interference.

This looked good till the mayor bobbed up and declared that the mayor had no sympathy with the strikers and that he expected to keep on doing just as he had done and would let the police club the strikers whenever they went out to picket.

With the mayor stood the judge or recorder as he is called, before whom the strikers have had to appear and be insulted. Judge Baker went into a rage like a will bull, hurled some vicious glances in the direction of Weisbord, and blurted out, "The sooner you get out of town the better I'll like it."

When the strikers met in their strike meeting they were asked if they wanted him to leave. A storm of hos indicated that there was no desire to have anybody drive him out.

"Who would you like to see as far away as the pepper grows?" asked Bentall as he addressed the strikers. "Judge Baker," shouted the crowd. That is the sentiment in these towns.

RENTER DRESS CONCERN FAILS TO BREAK STRIKE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK Feb. 28 — Altho the Renter Dress company is spending between ten to fifteen thousands dollars a week for gangsters and private detectives in an attempt to crush the strike of the workers belonging to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union the 400 workers are showing splendid courage and determination to fight until complete victory is achieved.

Picketing continues with great enthusiasm, in spite of the injunction that the boss has secured from Judge Bijur.

Rumor Chamberlain Will Be Forced Out in Cabinet Crisis

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 28—Rumors are current in political circles that ministerial differences over the question of increasing the number of seats in the council of the league of nations may lead to the resignation of Sir Austen Chamberlain, minister of foreign affairs.

Altho these rumors are discredited in official circles it was apparent that the government, with the exception of Chamberlain, is opposed to admitting any nation to the council but Germany. The cabinet will reach a decision on the subject very soon.

MINE STRIKE EXPECTED IN BRITAIN SOON

Workers' Alliance Is Ready for Battle

LONDON, Feb. 28—The publication of the coal commission report is being eagerly awaited here. The commission appointed by the government to investigate the industry and the claims of the operators for a wage slash has been in ssion for several months.

The commission was part of the government scheme along with a subsidy to the owners to prevent a wage cut last July which would have precipitated a general strike of miners, transport workers and railroaders.

In the sessions of the commission the representatives of the coal owners have insisted on the necessity of lower wages. The leaders of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain produced evidence showing the enormous profits of the operators, and have declared that they will not accept a wage cut under any circumstances.

Workers' Alliance Formed.

The partial victory of the miners last July in preventing a wage cut has been followed up by the formation of a Workers' Alliance which includes the unions of the transport workers, miners and railroad men all pledged to strike if one is attacked by the bosses. The leaders of the Miners' Federation have toured the country warning the miners and other workers of the possibility of a general strike if the owners attempt to put a wage cut into effect. A. J. Cook, secretary of the union, has been particularly active in this work and has been denounced by the capitalist press as a consequence.

The British capitalists view the Workers' Alliance with apprehension, and fear that a general strike will paralyze industry. The conservative Baldwin government is preparing the government machinery for the coming struggle with the intention of smashing all working class opposition to the bosses' campaign to lower the standard of living of the working class.

Soviet Union Exchanges Prisoners with Poland

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 28.—The Polish priest Usas, an official of the Polish repatriations commission who was sentenced by a Soviet court to six years' imprisonment for rape and pervision, and Laschevits, the secretary of the Polish consulate general, who was sentenced to death for espionage, and two spies were exchanged by the Soviet authorities for the four comrades Braun, Majevsky, Brun and Javoysky.

Threatening Passaic Strike Pickets

Police threatening the leaders of the Passaic strike picket line. In spite of this intimidation the strikers' ranks have remained solid with every prospect of forcing the textile barons to grant the demands of the workers. (Other pictures on page 3.)

SEC'Y KELLOGG UNCERTAIN AS TO PUBLISHING NOTES TO MEXICAN GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON —(FP)— Feb. 28. Secretary Kellogg is still uncertain as to when, if ever, he will make public the notes he has exchanged with the government of Mexico concerning the new oil land laws of that republic. He is now studying the latest note from Mexico, which completes the third or fourth round in the series.

Meanwhile the senate republican-democratic coalition has held up action on Sen. Norris' resolution, which asks Kellogg who is to blame for suppression of this correspondence.

MOSCOW GREETS LABOR MISSION FROM AUSTRIA

International Unity Makes Headway

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 28.—"The proletariat of no other country is educated in such a spirit of internationalism as the Russian," declarde F. Farkasch, the chairman of the Austrian labor delegation to the Soviet Union on the ocassion of the delegates' reception by the Moscow trade unions.

The Austrian mission, composed of thirteen prominent trade unionists from the basic industries of that country arrived here after a short stay in White Russia. The visitors were met by numerous delegations from Moscow shops and factories and were warmly greeted by the delegates to the trade union congress now in session.

N. Laris, old leader of the Austrian metal workers thanked the assembled workers for their warm and fraternal reception and declared: "The idea of international trade union unity is making ever greater headway among the Austrian working masses, and the presence in Russia of an Austrian workers' delegation is the best proof of this."

The delegation will spend five days in Moscow then it will go to Leningrad, the Urals and to the other industrial centers of the Union.

Amalgamated Convention May 10.

MONTREAL— (FP)— The 7th biennial convention, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of American, the independent union that functions over most of the American men's clothing industry, will open in Montreal May 10. Internal problems, relations with the American Federation of Labor and international labor relations will be among the subjects for convention discussion. Delegates will also consider changes in policy due to changes in the industry, which now ranks 11th in the United States.

GRAND RAPIDS AUTO WORKERS OUT ON STRIKE

Resist 10 Percent Wage Cut

BULLETIN.

TURNER HALL STRIKE HEADQUARTERS, GRAND RAPIDS, Feb. 28.—Enthusiastic mass meeting, jammed by auto workers and their wives, was held here, and a strike epidemic is beginning that may even embrace the furniture works, the principal industry of the city. The chairman of Local No. 3 announced the rapid growth of the organization. The meeting was addressed by Edward Kosten, secretary of the Central Labor Council, Mrs. Kosten, who spoke on the role of women in the labor movement, and Eugene Bechtold, correspondent for The DAILY WORKER, who urged solidarity of Grand Rapids labor in the struggle. Lester Johnson, organizer of the Auto Workers' Union, urged the workers to continue to fight until victory is won.

* * *

By EUGENE BECHTOLD.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 28—The owners of Hayes Ionia company, large auto body works of this city, when celebrating George Washington's birthday recently, gave vent to their "pay-triotic" feelings for the occasion in form of a general wage reduction in the principal departments thruout the plant.

Hydum Men Cut 30 Per Cent.

A group of hdyumen, whose rates had been cut considerably during the last few months, when approached with the birthday tidings of the latest brazen cut of fully 30 per cent, decided that working under these circumstances had reached the breaking point and promptly walked out in a body leaving no one behind them.

Hundreds of Workers Follow.

When reaching the gates, these men enjoyed the encouraging spectacle of nearly 200 trimmers leaving the plant in perfect 100 per cent strike formation in reply to the announcements of a 10 per cent cut in their wages. The problem of co-ordinating and organizing this strike activity, became ever more apparent to these workers and resulted in the election of a strike committee which since then has conducted the strike, together with Local 3 of the United Automobile Aircraft and Vehicle Workers of America. The Turner Hall has been engaged by this union, perpetuated by thirty-five loyal struggling members since the strike at the same point a few years ago.

Following a series of very favorable reports from the general strike committee, special committees, men from the picket line, etc., Lester L. Johnson of Detroit, organizer of the Auto Aircraft and Vehicle Workers, who was summoned here, when addressing a well attended mass meeting of striking employes of the Hayes Ionia auto

(Continued on page 2.)

DAWESATION BRINGS STARVATION TO THE WORKERS OF GERMANY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Feb. 28 — The registered unemployed in Germany at the end of January numbered 2,030,000. This is the highest number ever recorded in this country. The Dawes plan payments must be met whether the people exist or not, tho some of the more farsighted bourgeois leaders are beginning privately to admit the scheme is bound to show its absolute failure soon.

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

BOSTON STRIKE SECURES MANY NEW RECRUITS

Unorganized Workers Join Garment War

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Feb. 28—Many workers in hitherto unorganized shops have joined the garment workers strike. All shops are being picketed. Despite the pouring rain strikers were on the job everywhere.

At the strike meeting today Hochman, Morbits, and others addressed the men, women, and children who are out. Telegrams of greeting were received from Morris Siegman, Bert Miller, secretary of the Worker's (Communist) Party for this district, the Capmakers union, and others.

A great mass picket demonstration has been arranged for Saturday. Enthusiasm and determination characterize the strikers.

Roumanian Politicians Send Royal Parasite to Urge Carol's Return

VIENNA, Feb. 28.—The queen of Roumania will depart immediately for Paris in an effort to persuade Prince Carol to withdraw his renunciation of the throne. Carol is said to be withholding his decision pending a conference with leaders of the Roumanian opposition party who have gone to Paris to discuss the political situation of their country with the prince.

The opposition, it is understood, will be called upon shortly to form a government to succeed that of Premier Bratiano who resigned, following his defeat in the recent elections.

School Tax Action Delayed.

The city council committee on schools again deferred action on the $1 school tax boost proposed on the ballot at the April primary thru lack of a quorum at their last meeting. Another meeting of the committee was called for next Wednesday.

PROSECUTION CLOSES CASE BY STRESSING SEDITION CHARGE IN ORDER TO RAILROAD EDITOR

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BROCKTON, Mass., Feb. 28.—Judge C. Carrol King will deliver two decisions here on Tuesday in the trial of Anthony Bimba, Communist editor of the Lithuanian daily, Laisve, on the joint charges of blaspheming god and seditious utterances against the state of Massachusetts.

Blasphemy—under Chapter 272, Section 36, Massachusetts laws, maximum penalty of one year in jail or fine of $300, with the additional right to impose bond to keep the peace.

Sedition—Chapter 264, Section 11, Massachusetts laws, maximum fine of $1,000 or three years in prison, or both.

Denied Existence of God.

"The evidence in the blasphemy case is not much in dispute," declared Attorney Harry Hoffman, in his closing argument for Bimba. "The existence of god was denied by Bimba."

Hoffman then challenged the court to find Bimba guilty on blasphemy charges stating, "I should be perfectly satisfied to take this case to a higher court. I am frank to say that I do not care what you do with the blasphemy charges. Bimba had a perfect right to stand up and deny god.

"I am more interested in the sedition charge," declared Hoffman, turning attention to this charge, which he claimed was a frame-up, engineered by the government's star witness, Anthony E. Eudaco.

Hoffman showed that all the witnesses were members of the Patriotic Lithuanian Citizens' Club. Their testimony constituted the backbone of the government's case.

Rank Perjury.

"The bias of these witnesses has led them so far that they have committed rank perjury in this case," said Hoffman.

Hoffman pointed out that only one

(Continued on page 2.)

ORDER SENATE INQUIRY INTO KAROLYI CASE

Charge Forged Papers Used to Bar Countess

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—Congress the diplomatic corps and officials of the state department were aroused today over the prospects of a senatorial investigation into the recent exclusion of Countess Karolyi, wife of the former Hungarian premier. The inquiry was demanded by Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, who charged that the countess was excluded on forced documents presented to the state department by Count Laszio Szechenyi, the Hungarian minister here, who is also the husband of Gladys Vanderbilt.

The investigation at least would give the American people an inkling of the secret activities of modern diplomacy. In fact, if Wheeler's charges are subsstantiated, it would reveal a tale, stranger than fiction, of conspiracy, forged documents, of a couple being hounded by detectives and lastly of the state department being used as a catspaw between two factions of Hungarian political enemies.

Referred to Foreign Relations Committee.

Action on Wheeler's resolution will be delayed several days because of the absence on a middle west speaking campaign of Wm. E. Borah, its chairman. It was referred to the senate relations committee, which also would be authorized to conduct the inquiry. Senator Borah is known to favor such an inquiry because of his sharp opposition to the exclusion of the countess.

"Undesirable Organizations."

In his resolution, Wheeler charges that the "exclusion of Countess Karolyi resulted from the forging of certain documents which tended to connect her with certain undesirable political organizations with whom the United States is not on friendly terms." He also charged the Hungarian minister employed an American firm of detectives, at a cost of $20,000, to trail the countess and her husband on a previous visit to the United States. In the end, Wheeler charges, the detectives presented certain documents to the Hungarian minister. Later, he said, certain "forced documents" were shown the state department by Count Szchenyi. As a result the countess was excluded on her next trip to the United States.

To Deport 20,000

NEW ORLEAN—(FP)— According to W. W. Tuttle, deputy immigration commissioner in New Orleans there are 2,000 aliens, mostly deserting seamen subject to deportation. Ten additional inspectors will be employed. Labor men believe this is a contemplated blow by the vessel agents who are determined to make this an open port.

JIM-CROW NEGRO MAIL CARRIERS AND FIREMEN

Civil Service Laws Scrap of Paper

How racial discrimination is practiced even in northern cities like Chicago has been shown in the instance of the post office workers and the firemen.

On Washington's birthday, Negro workers in the government employ were not asked to be present at a "patriotic celebration and ball" at Guyon's Paradise to show evidence of their patriotism. Invitations were quietly given to only white employes in all stations by the foremen and superintendents. All invitations were numbered and checked and marked "not transferable."

In the Chicago fire department, as in the post office, no laws bar Negroes from holding positions. Yet discrimination is prevalent not only socially but on the job as well. Negroes succeeding in securing positions are Jim-Crowed in a single branch in the Taylor street station.

Laws Scrap of Paper.

A local Negro paper describes the process in these words: "A man of our race who applies for a berth on the fire fighting force of this city is examined, certified and then placed on a waiting list. And he waits, and waits, and waits, unless a member of the Taylor street company happens to die or is retired. Applicants of our race need not expect to be appointed to any other branch of the department—there is only one place possible for him."

BOSTON LABOR IN CONFERENCE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN-BORN; LAYS PLANS TO CREATE MASS ORGANIZATION

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—Boston labor, in conference called to devise means of combatting anti-alien legislation as a preliminary to a drive against the whole working class, organized last night into a council for the protection of the foreign-born.

Forty delegates from various labor organizations adopted rousing resolutions of protest against the campaign against the foreign-born, being conducted by the Mellon-Coolidge administration at Washington.

The council will circulate petitions to obtain signatures protesting against this contemplated legislation and plans to send a delegation to Washington to participate in the concentration of forces from all parts of the United States to fight against the passage of the proposed legislation against the foreign-born.

Arrangements are to be made for a big mass meeting to launch an intensive campaign in Boston.

BLUE HOUR CABARET WORKERS WIN ALL THEIR DEMANDS IN A TWENTY-FOUR HOUR STRIKE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORYK, Feb. 28.—The general drive of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union to organize the unorganized in New York City started last night with the famous cabaret Blue Hour at 49th St. and Broadway, which was called out on strike. Due to the militant fight put up by workers of the Blue Hour cabaret, the strike did not last more than twenty-four hours. All demands of strikers were granted. The demand of a 100 per cent closed shop is now in force. All workers are back at work.

'BATH-TUB GIRL' MISSING SINCE CARROLL ORGY

Unable to Locate Joyce Hawley

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—If any official action is contemplated by either the federal or local authorities against Earl Carroll, theatrical magnate, for the wild orgy that he staged in his playhouse during which a naked lingerie model lay in a bath-tub filled with costly wines and champagne and dished out the wine to the 300 guests that were present, it was delayed today by the reported disappearance of Joyce Hawley, who played the role of the "girl in the bath-tub."

Miss Hawley has not been seen by any of her friends since the day of the orgy and all efforts that have been made to locate her have proven fruitless. Mildred E. Gethine, a former Follies chorus girl, the first of the guests to tell about the party, declared that the party was "not so sensational."

It was also stated that Harry K. Thaw and the Countess Vera Cathcart danced the Charleston and that after their dance made speeches to the assembled "smart set." Another girl that was present and that also danced the Charleston found her clothes too cumbersome and divested herself of all her cumbersome garments.

* * *

Bathtub Principal Wins Immunity by Squealing, Is Report

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Earl Carroll, Broadway theatrical producer, by testifying before a federal grand jury in connection with the "bathtub party" staged at his theater a few night ago, has escaped possible prosecution by federal authorities. Carroll is reported to have given the grand jury the names of his principal guests at the now famous party. Authorities declined to comment on reports that subpoenas had been issued for many of those present.

Promised a Private Tub.

Morton Abrahams, attorney for Miss Joyce Hawley, the young woman who is said to have starred in the bathtub scene, declared today his client had instructed him to sue Carroll for $100,000, alleging breach of contract and defamation of character. She alleges that Carroll engaged her to appear at a private party and instead used her in connection with a "publicity stunt."

Worker Killed on Job.

Michael Cavers, 45 years old, died at the West Side Hospital from injuries he suffered when he fell from the first floor to the cellar while at work at the building under construction at 180 East Delaware place.

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

TEXANS CALL STATE CONVENTION TO SELECT LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES AND NATIONAL CONFERENCE DELEGATES

TEXARKANA, Texas.—In accordance with the instructions given at the state conference of organized farmers and wage workers held here in December, the state executive committee of the labor party then formed has issued the following call for a state convention to be held in Fort Worth Wednesday, March 10, at 10 a. m.

Texarkana, Texas.

To the People of Texas:

Complying with instructions of the state conference of organized farmers and wage workers held at Texarkana on Dec. 9, 1924, at which time the labor party of Texas was formed and we were elected a state executive committee, we hereby issue a call for a state convention of said labor party of Texas, to be held in Railway Clerks' Hall, 1502½ Main St., Fort Worth, Texas, on Wednesday, March 10, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The objects of this state convention of the labor party shall be:

1. To select candidates for state political offices and for United States senate and congress, subject to ratification or additions at meetings on legal convention dates next summer.

2. To adopt a state platform and to adopt resolutions in line with the purposes of the labor party.

3. To elect delegates to the national convention soon to be called by various state and divisional farmer-labor political organizations, the purpose of such national convention being to form a national labor (or farmer-labor) party.

4. To adopt plans for furthering the organization of the labor party, including a plan of organization.

Basis of Representation.

Delegates representing the following bodies will be seated as follows:

Labor party clubs, one delegate each. If the county is organized for the labor party, delegates from such county will have one vote for each labor party club in the county.

Labor union or farm organization locals, one delegate each.

Central labor councils, one delegate each.

State-wide organizations of wage earners or farmers, two delegates-at-large each.

State-wide liberal political organizations, whose aim are similar to those of the labor party, two delegates-at-large each.

Delegates will present credentials signed by chairman and secretaries of bodies they represent, giving name and number and address of such bodies. Secretaries will immediately forward names and addresses of all delegates elected by their bodies to E. R. Meitzen, state chairman labor party, 10 Hazel St., Texarkana, Tex.-Ark.

Under resolutions adopted at the Texarkana conference, candidates will be "drafted," that is to say, no person who asks for the labor party nomination will be considered by the Fort Worth convention.

At the Texarkana conference it was further decided that the state executive committee shall seek out likely candidates for state and national offices and present their names to the Fort Worth convention, tho the delegates shall have the right to make further nominations.

Nominations are to be made without speeches, tho at the close of nominations all delegates shall have the right to freely discuss the fitness or lack of fitness of all candidates presented to the convention on March 10, the name of each candidate being taken up in turn for discussion.

Let Everybody Get Busy.

Attached hereto you will find complete instructions on how to organize labor party clubs in your voting precinct. Let every man and woman who believes that the time has come for the laboring and producing millions to take charge of state and national governments, act on these instructions and see that their voting precincts and counties are organized and are represented at the Fort Worth convention on March 10.

Let us make it the greatest gathering of the plain people ever held in the south.

Remember that what we do in Texas will have a tremendous effect all over the nation.

Remember that the people are sick and tired of office-seeking, professional politicians who side with the moneyed few against the exploited masses, but are ready and anxious to vote for honest and able farmers and wage-earners or their true-and-tried friends who are not seeking office but will have to be urged to accept for the good of the country and the plain people.

Yours for Victory in Our Day.

E. R. Meitzen, Chairman.
A. C. Howerton
U. P. Boswell
A. W. Lusk
L. L. Rhodes

State Executive Committee, Labor Party of Texas, 310 Hazel St., Texarkana, Tex.-Ark.

GRAND RAPIDS AUTO WORKERS OUT ON STRIKE

(Continued from page 1).

body works declared: "You have for years put up with the intolerable conditions prevailing in your open shop plant, you have finally resisted the most recent wage cut; and now that you are out, stick it out until we win this strike thru combined effort. What has been done in other cities, can be done here. Look at New York City, a few years ago men worked up to 60 hours a week for straight time; the latest information is that they now have a 44-hour week plus a considerable increase in wages."

After due warning to the strikers, regarding the multifarious ways of the employing class to win back the strikers individually from intimidation all the way to lying promises, Brother Johnson introduced Edward A. Kosten, secretary of the local Trades and Labor Council.

Kosten Endorses Strike.

"Let there be no mistake regarding my personal attitude toward your strike," declared Brother Kosten, "whether you are an A. F. of L. union or not, aside from my 28 years' service in the labor movement, the fact that I am a member of the working class, makes your fight my fight, the only battle in which your are actually fighting in the interests of your own class. I sincerely hope that you will display the same enthusiasm all the way down the line in this struggle, and that we will be able to cause the thousands of furniture workers of Grand Rapids to become afflicted with your spirit, so that they too will develop enuf courage to resist wage cuts."

Four Hundred Signed Up.

The organization campaign in and outside the plant is bringing splendid results in lining up the workers of other departments such as painters, metal workers, dingmen, final assemblers, etc., with all indications that the total number of men signed up with the union will go well over the 400 mark.

Others to Come Out.

All the employes of the balance of departments still working, will soon be affected by the strike of the men already out, as they cannot work independently of the divisions that have been struck. Very favorable reports have been received on the efforts to have these workers join the strikers as soon as whatever little work they have left, will be finished. The series of successive wage cuts served upon the employes at Hayes Ionia company, has made it impossible for them to bear it any longer; it being common knowledge in this city that only by working at topmost speed, can a worker earn a living there. The strikers are confident of further crippling the plant, feeling certain that the scabs and green help generally will not be able to produce at the customary speed, nor will they be able to stand up under the terrific strain imposed upon the slaves of this, most notorious open shop institution of this city, which, according to present indications, at least, will not resume its operations on the "American plan."

Union Worker Is Inventor.

ST. LOUIS—(FP)—Grade crossing accidents may be greatly reduced by a warning signal for motorists, invented by Ralph G. Watkins, a union telegraph operator of St. Louis. The signal is placed on the highway at the railroad tracks and is operated by an electric track line circuit. When the track is clear a slow sign in green is displayed. As a train nears the crossing a red stop sign flashes automatically.

Tenements Condemned as "Menace" 40 Years Ago Still Furnish Rent

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

NEW YORK CITY confesses to the world that of the 23 tenement houses that were declared a public menace in 1885, 14 of them are still in its midst occupied, wholly or partially, and paying profits in rent to some landlord who is not bothered by the authorities.

Up here in Massachusetts I find that one of the favorite methods of the authorities in forcing hall owners to close their buildings against Communist meetings is to threaten an inspection, that will result in declaring the structure unsafe and "a public menace." The condemned New York tenements continue and thrive. No threat is effective. Yet in Massachusetts, the threats are effective and few halls are open to Communists. There must be a reason.

* * *

There is no secret about the location of the menacing New York tenements. The full list is published in the New York Times, issue of Tuesday, Feb. 23. Fearing that the authorities might have overlooked their own hometown paper, the list is republished here as follows: 164 Fourth avenue, 135 Seventh avenue, 72 and 82 Greenwich street, 87 Washington street, 71 Pearl street, 29 Coenties Slip, 543 Sixth street, 260½ Water street, 15 Jones Slip, 428 Water street, 16 Dover street, 12 Main street and 738 Eleventh avenue.

None of these addresses is to be found in the sections of the city inhabited by the exclusive rich. They are all in the worst slum districts peopled by the poor.

* * *

These buildings are not torn down and new ones erected in their places because fabulous profits can still be taken from them.

The reason for this is to be found in the annual housing report submitted to the regular gathering of the New York state legislature. These housing reports are made just as regularly as the legislature assembles and just as regularly the announcement is made that "conditions are growing progressively worse."

* * *

Only three per cent of the total new construction in New York City has been provided within the means of 70 per cent of the population. The whole wage-earning population in New York City falls below the annual income of $2,500. The 97 per cent of new construction, which families with an income of more than $2,500 can afford, is thus available to only 30 per cent of the population.

Two things happen when a working class family is faced with this dilemma. It either moves into a smaller apartment, increasing the population per room, or it moves into cheaper apartments, into the cheapest tenements. It is, therefore, easy to see why there is always a demand for the cheapest slum dwellings.

Capitalism's "boasted enterprise" receives the annual jolt in the ribs from Governor Smith's housing and regional planning commission, which says:

"At all times and in all places private enterprise has been unable to supply adequate housing to meet the needs of the underlying population.

"The average family must be content with the left-overs and there are never enuf of these to permit adequate housing for more than half the population."

Yet it is Governor Smith's lackey in the New York City hall, Mayor Walker, who refuses to discuss these intolerable housing conditions with representative women of the working class, who are those in the population most interested in remedying conditions.

And all the time capitalist "enterprise" builds homes only for those who can afford to pay the highest rents that bring in the biggest profits.

* * *

When the filthy, unkempt, tottering abodes of the poor breed epidemics of disease; when tuberculosis and other plagues stalk abroad among the workers, finding victims everywhere, nothing is said. Governor Smith's commission confesses:

"If we may accept the average rate of demolition for the years 1909 to 1925 inclusive, as representative of the continued life span of old law tenements in New York City, it will be 138 years before these sub-standard dwellings are abolished."

Not even the usual promise of better conditions.

* * *

But in Massachusetts the voice of the law speaks. Halls will be closed and condemned as a "menace" if Communists, voicing the protests of the workers, are allowed to speak in them. So the Communists are kept out. It was rather fortunate that the Labor Lyceum, in which the Bimba meeting was held on the night before the opening of the Brockton trial, is a new structure. Perhaps it was symbolical of the Communist ideas which New England reaction fears, but which will in time solve the housing problem that grows "progressively worse" in New York and everywhere else.

COOLIDGE SIGNS BILL TO REDUCE TAXES OF RICH

Bipartisan Support Jams Bill Thru

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 — The tax bill is now a law, the president's signature having been affixed this morning. The necessary forms required for the new returns have already been supplied to some districts. The treasury department is running off hurriedly hundreds of thousands of blanks for the March 15 filings.

Passage of the measure was accomplished in a shorter period than required for similiar action on any tax bill in the history of congress. Only 81 days have elapsed from the time the congressional committees began consideration of the subject until the signature by the president of the completed measure.

The Gold Dust Twins.

Another unique feature of the bill is the fact that it is the only measure of its kind, with the exception of laws passed under the stress of a war crisis, which had the almost unanimous support of both republicans and democrats. Both the old parties as organizations, voted for the bill. The only opposition came from a scattered group of so-called "progressives" from each party and the "independents." Thus has been again demonstrated the truth that the republican and democratic parties have no vital differences, that they remain distinct organizations only for two reasons: first, because this helps distract the workers' attention from the pressing task of organizing their own class party; and secondly, because of the huge number of officeholders who fatten on the political jobs at the disposal of each.

* * *

Grant Wealthy an Extension.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 — American taxpayers earning more than $5,000 a year today were granted a two-months' extension for filing returns under the new tax bill, signed this morning by President Coolidge. Instead of March 15, the returns will not be due until May 15, the treasury announced. Returns on incomes less than $5,000, however, must be filed by March 15.

Vote on Compensation Law.

ST. LOUIS—(FP)—The workmen's compensation act passed by the Missouri legislature will be ratified by the people when the vote is cast next November, in the opinion of Pres. Wood of the state federation of labor. Damage suit lawyers and others invoked the referendum when they failed to kill the bill in the legislature.

EDUCATED IGNORAMUS BARS ALL COMMUNISTS FROM GRIST FACTORY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OXFORD, England, Feb. 28—Vice-Chancellor Joseph Wells of Oxford University has issued a regulation forbidding Communist propaganda on the university campus and announcing that all students who are Communists will be expelled.

MILLINERY GIRLS FORM UNION IN CHICAGO SHOPS

Manufacturers Resist Unionization

By CARL HAESSLER
(Federated Press.)

The Cloth Hat Cap & Millinery Workers' International Union is making energetic use of its new jurisdiction over millinery workers by organizing the women in the Chicago district into a local. The organization meeting, called after careful preliminary work, will gather both operators and trimmers into the field.

There are about 10,000 men and women employed in the allied millinery industries in Chicago and the capital invested amounts to about $75,000,000. The manufacturers scoff at union organization, saying that wages and conditions are so good that no union is necessary. Emphatic replies to this soothing syrup will be made when the local is chartered.

* * *

Condemn Insanitary Houses.

Two-thirds of Chicago's families have an annual income of less than $2,500, the municipal department of public welfare reports to Mayor Dever. Rent is now twice as high for most of these families as it was in 1914 and the accommodations are often very bad, some houses being without any toilet facilities and without any running water. The faucets and toilets of neighboring houses have to be used, the commissioner states, asking for condemnation and destruction of at least 1 per cent of the households visited by the department.

* * *

Bakers Win Strike.

Bakery Workers' Local No. 237, Chicago, reports a successful strike to oust a non-union worker employed by the Morris Bornstein shop, contrary to the agreement with the union.

Telegraphers Line up 443 in Month.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—The order of Railroad Telegraphers enrolled 443 new members in January.

WORKER TOLD IT IS UNAMERICAN TO EXPECT DECENT CONDITIONS

By ROSE CHESTER.
(Worker Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 28. — As an American, I always thot that conditions of labor in America were at least tolerable and a worker had some degree of freedom of speech but I learned that I was misinformed. I got a job in a clothing factory where the workers slaved all day in a work room that had no windows. Of course, they worked by artificial light. The hours of labor were fifty a week, and the employes were outrageously underpaid. One day I was paid off and told I was not to return to work any more. When I asked for the reason of my dismissal my employer told me I was heard telling the workers to demand better working conditions which was "un-American talk."

PROSECUTION CLOSES CASE BY STRESSING SEDITION CHARGE IN ORDER TO RAILROAD EDITOR

(Continued from page 1.)

church member was to be found among all the government's witnesses.

Hoffman then turned to an attack of the sedition charge, pointing out that it was a relic of the war days.

"The war is now over," he said, addressing the court, "these sedition cases were tried in an atmosphere created by war conditions. That time is now past."

Hoffman then told of going to the library to get a copy of Chaffee's book on "Free Speech." Chaffee is a Harvard law professor who joined in the resistence to the red-baiting wave that swept the country in 1919 and the years immediately following.

"I found that this book on free speech has only been drawn from the library three times during the years it has been on its shelves," said Hoffman. "The librarian told me that their patrons would rather read fiction. If the people of Brockton would read more books of this kind of Chaffee and less fiction, then there would be fewer Bimba cases in New England."

At another point Hoffman declared, "If this case has served no other purpose than to show to the masses that there are some people determined to stand up and fight for their rights, then it has justified itself."

Stress Sedition Charge.

The purpose of the government's prosecution was easily discernable in the closing argument of prosecutor I. Manuel Rubin, who pushed aside the blasphemy charge with a few words and then devoted his whole attention to the sedition charge.

"The defense is in a serious position," claimed Rubin. "Bimba is facing the complaint charging sedition. The second part of Bimba's speech was dedicated to but one purpose: To the spreading of the seeds of sedition. His way is the way of revolution. His was not a philosophical discussion. He urged his listeners to throw themselves into his cause. The government's case cannot fail. The defendant must be convicted of making these statements.

During the trial the prosecution made no effort to establish the existence of the Workers (Communist) Party or to have its program or principles presented to the court. The prosecutor explained this in his closing argument by declaring that, "Communist principles, the principles of the Communist Party and the Third (Communist) International are so well established, they are a matter of such common knowledge, that they do not need to be established here, and the court cannot shut its mind to them."

Rubin then reiterated his belief that the respect of the people for god was the foundation on which our form of government is based, declaring that Bimba had attacked this respect, reverance and faith in god, as a preliminary to the overthrow of the government. "If he did say these things, and he did," said the prosecutor, "then he cannot go on."

When the arguments were in the court asked a few questions. The prosecutor had cited the cases of Wm. Bross Lloyd, in Illinois and Benjamin Gitlow, in New York, as successful sedition prosecutions. But the court reminded Rubin that the complaint charged sedition in Massachusetts. Hoffman offered to waive any technicalities on behalf of Bimba.

Rubin stressed that every question asked must have been raised by something that Bimba had said in his speech. The judge first questioned this and Hoffman showed that hardly any of the questions asked had had any basis in what Bimba had said in his speech. Even according to the prosecution's own testimony.

Parasites' Who's Who.

CLEVELAND—(FP)—Only 996,500 Clevelanders are outside the pale of society. Within are 3,000, as registered in the Blue Book. DeKay Townsend, an elderly spinster, is the social Who's Who arbiter. Parasitism is the prime qualification for membership.

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Strike Meeting of Passaic Textile Workers

Meetings of the thousands of striking textile workers are being held each morning where reports of the strike are given. In this way every development of the strike is communicated to the strikers.

The Passaic Strikers Are Fighting For Every Textile Worker

By BERT MILLER.

SEVERAL weeks ago 5,000 textile workers of Passaic threw down a challenge to the textile bosses. After months of careful organization under the very noses of the company spies in the Botany Worsted mills, they determined to call a halt to the campaign of wage cutting initiated by the mill owners. The strike begun by the Botany workers has since spread to almost every large mill in the vicinity of Passaic and by this time the ranks of the strikers has reached nearly 10,000. At first the workers contented themselves with the moderate demands for (1)—abolition of the wage cut; (2)—time and a half for overtime; (3)—no discrimination against the representatives of the workers. But as they perceived the determination of the bosses to resist these demands, to force the workers instead into a period of suffering and privation, rather than submit, the textile workers therefore resolved to make the bosses pay for their stubbornness. New demands were formulated including the addition to the old demands of (1)—a 10 per cent increase over the old scale paid before the cut; (2)—back pay; (3)—sanitary working conditions; (4)—recognition of the union; (5)—44-hour week.

Fight for Whole Industry.

THE textile workers thruout the United States will follow the Passaic strike with the deepest interest and concern. Every textile worker knows that in Passaic is being fought the battle which will decide whether or not the wage cuts will continue until the living conditions of the workers in the entire industry are to be reduced to a starvation level. Should the Passaic strikers succeed it will set a standard for the entire industry and lay the basis for the establishment of decent working conditions in the textile industry—an industry which has been most brutal and inhuman in its treatment of the workers. Should the Passaic workers fail it will be a signal for a general onslaught on wages and hours in every textile center in the country, which will bring untold misedy to thousands of textile workers and their families.

There is no doubt that the bosses of every textile center are following this struggle with great attention. There is no doubt that thru the banks and financial institutions which control the textile industry of the nation, the Passaic mill owners are receiving every possible means of support. The bosses understand fully the significance of this strike to their future profits.

Significant for Lawrence.

NOWHERE does the Passaic strike assume greater significance than it does in Lawrence, where the heart of the New England textile industry is located. The Pacific Mills for instance, which is issuing $17,500,000 worth of gold notes to attract capital, is vitally interested in reducing the cost of production. It hopes to accomplish this in two ways: (1)—by extending its operations to Lyman, South Carolina; (2)—by reducing wages in its northern plants. The fact that the Pacific Mills averaged $4,580,157 net earnings for the ten years ended Dec. 31, 1925 does not satisfy the owners, who live in luxury and idleness on the backs of the textile workers. No! No! This fabulous sum is not enuf. They must have more, even tho every dollar be wrung from the sweat and blood of their employes.

The textile workers of Lawrence have a history to boast of—a history which places them in the forefront of the struggle against the forces of American capitalism. The textile workers of Lawrence were never faced with a graver situation than that which confronts them now. They must take up this problem immediately and tackl eit with the same energy and spirit of solidarity which has made Lawrence famous. The Passaic strike must be given every possible means of support. Relief funds must be raised with the greatest possible speed. But contributions alone will not be enuf. The textile workers of Lawrence must be ready to take their places in the struggle against the textile bosses, shoulder to shoulder with the men and women of Passaic. They must at once proceed to organize their forces, build up their ranks, on a firm, centralized basis for the coming struggle.

Workers of Lawrence! Stand by the Passaic strikers. Their fight is your fight. Their victory will be your victory. Their defeat will be your defeat. Join your forces with the Passaic strikers for the unity and solidarity of the textile workers against the bosses.

Buying of Bolivian Land by Britain Is O. K. with Kellogg

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Feb. 28.—If a British syndicate leases or buys a large part of the territory of Bolivia, that fact does not in any way constitute a violation of the Monroe Doctrine, in the opinion of the state department. This opinion was expressed after Rep. Tinkham of Massachusetts had reported to Secy. Kellogg that a British concern had acquired huge areas of mineral lands in Bolivia. Tinkham wanted to know whether this was not a British invasion of the western hemisphere, contrary to the Monroe Doctrine.

Secy. Kellogg holds that anyone may buy land in any country without violating the Doctrine, which deals with political government only.

$5,000 to Aid Miners.

CLEVELAND—(FP)— Over $5,000 in cash and supplies was sent from Cleveland to members of the miners union the past few months. Funds raised for the anthracite strikers will be diverted to West Virginia and Ohio bituminous strikers.

Work for the Release of Paul Crouch!

By VICTOR HAILEY.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 23, (By Mail)—Walter Trumbull, arrested with Paul Crouch, is now free, having served one year in man-made hell of Alcatraz. But Paul Crouch, who was sentenced to 40 years at hard labor and thanks to the efforts of the International Labor Defense, his sentence was reduced to three years, is still confined in the military prison at Alcatraz Island.

It is for him that we must now fight. From the day of their arrival at Alcatraz, both Crouch and Trumbull have been persecuted. When they arrived from Hawaii they were in possession of valuable technical and reference libraries. Crouch, in particular, had a very valuable collection of books, many of them scientific treatises. In addition to his books he also had a collection of papers, letters, etc., of varied importance to him. Many of his books were destroyed outright. Others were torn across and otherwise defaced. His papers were reduced to mere tatters. And to climax their conformance to inquisition tactics those in command denied him what remained of the collection when their systematic despoilation was completed.

Cannot Get Papers.

Many volumes of literature—not rubbish—were sent him, but never to reach him. They were destroyed, returned to the sender or placed on deposit until such time as Crouch will be released from confinement. In the meantime, he may read Zane Grey or the bible, as he chooses.

He cannot receive any paper or periodical that even suggests Communism. Even the Nation is denied him.

His mail is strictly censored; it is almost impossible for him to compose a letter that will pass. A clause in the prison regulations provides that no frivolous correspondence will be tolerated. The interpretation of the word "frivolous" as applicable to Crouch means that any matter not pertaining to family, business or his case will not be passed. His attorney being resident in San Francisco and paying him regular visits eliminates the necessity for the latter. And, having no commercial interests, he cannot make use of the second provision. Thus he finds that his circle of correspondents is reduced to father, mother and a cousin resident in California. But even to these three he cannot write as he chooses. His correspondence must be confined to matters of family and personal welfare, and may not involve any discourse whatever of conditions and treatment in the prison.

Visitors Barred.

A section of the revised statutes of the United States specifically provides that military prisoners may receive visitors one day each week. The word is not qualified. When Crouch and Trumbull arrived at Alcatraz the interpretation was changed to imply that by visitors it was meant that only relatives could visit. They accepted the revision and Crouch immediately got in touch with his cousin and had her furnished with a pass to visit him in prison. For three or four Sundays all was well. The interpretation has again been changed. Only wife, mother or father may visit.

The denying of constitutional rights was not considered sufficient punishment for this disciple of Marx and Lenin. He is abused most vilely on every possible occasion. On one occasion the executive officer of the prison made the remark that they—Crouch and Trumbull—were poor half-witted damned fools. On another he expressed a great desire to tar and feather them both and run them out of the country.

Crouch Bulldozed.

When Crouch is obliged to appear before this "cultured" officer and "gentleman" of the American army, he is baited as I have seen bulls baited before slaughter. This is done in an attempt to anger him so that they may extend his prison sentence. If he can be made to lose his temper and flare up there is solitary confinement on bread and water. Again there is second and third class, a designation whereby they can revoke what few privileges he now has and call it legitimate.

A few nights ago representatives of this class of "cultured gentlemen"—officers of the U. S. navy—staged en-entertainment on the U. S. S. Mississippi. On this occasion 20 officers participated. As hostesses they had twenty women, from whence no one seems to know. Volstead was temporarily relegated to mythology. As the night wore on numerous couples succumbed about the floor. Others retired to the officers' staterooms. The dancing was such as to cause the Negro trap drummer to hide himself behind the piano. Morning found the place a shambles.

Crouch, whose only crime is agitating for the downtrodden of the world is lying behind prison walls, with such men as these, his keepers. **Will you let him stay there, comrades?**

Form Labor Party.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—(FP)— The merging of 5 labor political organizations in the Vancouver district is almost complete. The new organization will be affiliated with the Canadian Labor party. The units in the merger are the labor parties of South Vancouver and New Westminister and branches of the Federated Labor Party of South Vancouver, Burnaby and Vancouver City.

POLICE TRY TO BREAK PASSAIC PICKET LINES

Chief Calls Pickets a Parade

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 28—The efforts of the Passaic police to stop mass picketing in the past was always a failure. We all recall the acts of terrorism, the beating up of women and children and many other provocations. The purpose of the provocations was to find some basis for the calling in of the militia. Due to the firm attitude of the strikers, this much cherished idea of calling in the state troops was to be dropped temporarily.

Our most ingenious friend, chief of police, Zober is not the man to get discouraged soon. For five weeks he was trying to discover something of violence in the picketing. Not being successful, he finds out now, that the picketing is not a picketing but a parade.

Thursday morning the pickets at Bethany, Gera and New Jersey Worsted mills met with a big police force, about 30 to 40. They broke up the picket line and told the strikers that they are not against the picketing, but here this is a real parade, for which they must have a permit from Chief Zober. Their purpose was clear. By asking for a permit the strikers would have given a good precedent to be used against them in the future. Of course the strikers, thanks to their former education, saw their tricks and refused to disband. The unpartial police answered with a real attack, and by swinging their clubs succeeded in dispersing the pickets this time, after having clubbed several strikers. They didn't even allow the newspaper photographers to take pictures.

This new wave of terrorism, this new attempt to break the picket line is also doomed to a failure. The answer from the workers will be still firmer and still larger picket line. The strikers in Passaic are firm like steel—and this firmness is increased with every new attack of the police. "The picket line of the day will be stronger than it ever was"—so they say. The always increasing army of strikers, the real solidarity displayed by workers in other cities, the well functioning relief committee will but strengthen them until the big struggle will end in a victory.

Increase Production; Lose Jobs.

MONTREAL—(FP)—Thanks to improved machinery and speeding up, production in Canadian manufacturing industries in 1923 was about 40 per cent greater per employe than in 1917, although real wages, that is wages based on purchasing power, only increased about 4 per cent. This was the gist of a speech made in the Canadian parliament by A. A. Heaps, labor member from Winnipeg.

Heaps quoted government statistics to show that the number of wage earners employed in Canadian manufacturing had declined from 531,466 in 1917, to 446,994 in 1923, or 17 per cent. But allowing for price differences, the volume of production in 1923 was 18 per cent greater than in 1917.

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

Gera and Botany Mills Control 33 European Shops

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—German woolen workers of Griez and Gera mills are seeking 10 per cent wage increases, New York textile trade papers report. The employers are demanding a return to the 10-hour day, altho the 1918 national law made the 8-hour day only legal. Gera mills, Passaic, N. J., workers are striking against a 10 per cent cut. Gera and Botany mills are in a group controlling 33 central European mills.

EXPERT SPILLMAN 'SPILLS' ADVICE TO THE FARMERS

Advises Sabotage of Production Acreage

By A. C. MILLER.

WILLISTON, N. D., Feb. 28.—Dr. Spillman, an agricultural expert, threw a monkey wrench into the optimism of many farmers of this section who have grown enthusiastic over the last two good crops of wheat. At a meeting here he warned against increased acreage in wheat, predicting a still lower price for the grain next fall when the country, he asserted, would have 200,000,000 bushels to export.

Regarding flax, he declared that a moderate increase in its planting would be safe as domestic production the past year was only about half the consumption. He forgot to mention that the price of flax is now 40 per cent under the cost of production. Spillman stated that despite the complaints from the corn belt statistics showed the best conditions there since 1920.

Railroad President Just "Talks."

President Budd of the Great Northern railroad opened up the meeting by warning that as freight rates depended on the costs involved, the farmers must be careful not to "send legislators to Bismarck (the state capital)—who would make any more full-crew laws, thus increasing the cost."

Rex. E. Willard, who is employed by the Agricultural College of North Dakota, in his address contended that the price of industrial products ranged at a higher level than those of agricultural products because the producers of the former were better organized for the curtailment of their production. He ignored altogether the fact, for instance, that last year the short crop of barley in this country should have boosted prices. Instead the American brewers shipped barley in from Canada, paying a 22 per cent duty and a price of 50 cents a bushel. At the same time they refused to pay the farmers in America more than 28 cents a bushel.

Farmers Waking Up.

It is such situations as this which is causing the more intelligent farmer to realize that the so-called incentive under capitalism is fast vanishing and that it can come into play only under a socialist system.

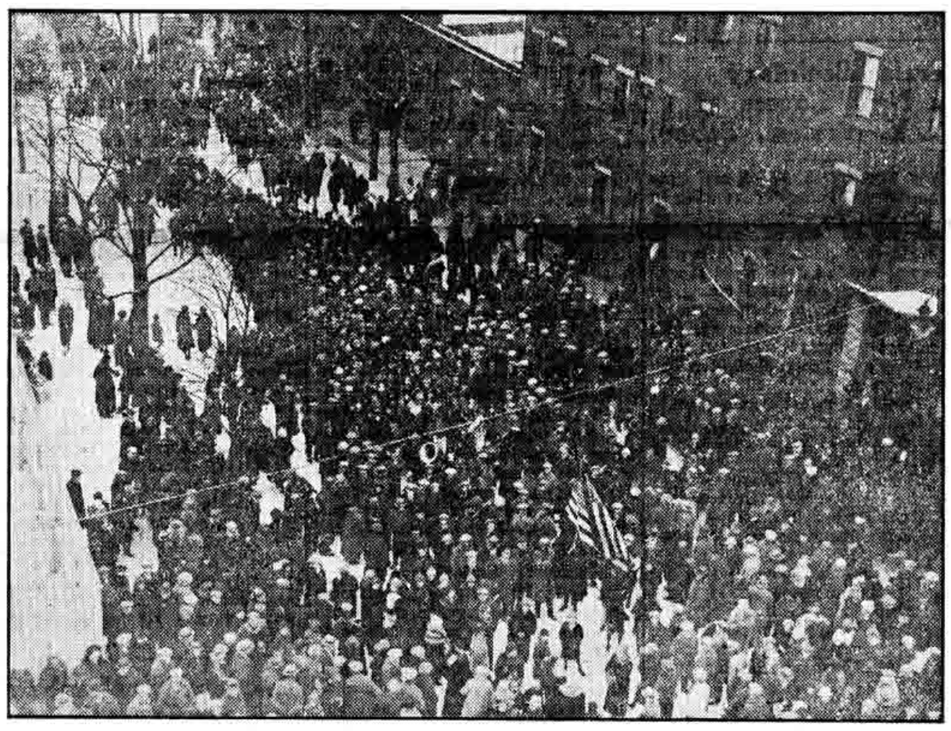
Butte Miners Get Low Wages.

BUTTE— (FP) — Metal miners in Butte are getting $4.75 a day. Mine laborers get $4.25 and some skilled craftsmen about the mine get $5.50 a day. Butte Miners Union No. 1, Intl. Union of Mine Mill & Smelter workers, is slowly increasing its membership and working to increase wages. In the Coeur d'Alene district of Idaho **wages are $1.25 to $2.25 a day higher.**

Plumbers Renew Contracts.

ST. LOUIS—(FP)—Union plumbers of St. Louis have renewed their contracts at $1.50 an hour. The contractors rejected a proposed increase of 25c an hour. Strike action failed to receive a two-thirds vote of the union. St. Louis bricklayers and plasterers receive $1.75 an hour. The agreement runs for one year.

Mass Demonstration of Passaic Strikers



By means of such mass demonstrations the Passaic strikers are showing their determination to hold out until their demands are granted despite the violence of the police against them.

PASSAIC POLICE BRUTALLY BEAT STOREKEEPERS

"Law 'n Order" Slugs Strike Sympathizers

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 28 — Victor Nawrot and his wife were beaten by Passaic police after Mrs. Nawrot indirectly expressed sympathy with the striking textile workers.

Mrs. Nawrot, who is not a striker, but who keeps a store near the Gera mill and is known to be sympathetic to the strike, went into a store where liquor is said to be sold, just after the morning picket line at Gera and been broken up and one boy Theodore Timochko of 123 2nd Ave., struck by a policeman.

According to bystanders and her own story, she said to the storekeeper in Polish "Now they drink and then they come outside and beat the workers."

Two policemen who were in the store understood her and chased her to her own store, where they locked the door on the inside and beat and choked her and beat her husband who tried to aid her.

Dr. Daniel Tellman, of 223 President Avenue was called to attend the two and made the following statement:

"I found evidences of contusions and abrasions and nails marks around Mrs. Nawrot's throat as if she had been choked. She is in a hysterical condition. Mr. Nawrot has a wound over his right eye as if he has been struck by a heavy blow."

Garment Shop Workers Donate to Passaic Funds

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 28 —By donating $21.85 to the relief committee of the Passaic textile strikers, the 20 workers of the dress shop of Sweet & Sand, West 17 St., members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, showed their solidarity with their fellow workers on the other side of the Hudson River.

Calles Lays Down Hard Ruling for Americans

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 28—Mexico welcomes all foreigners so long as they are willing to work with the country and not exploit it, President Calles declared in a speech here today. This type of foreigner, however, has not yet appeared in Mexico, the president said.

The speech was interpreted as a defense of the new Mexican alien land laws.

To Give Police More Power.

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 28—The Tampa Anti-Saloon league at the next session of the legislature will demand that a law permitting police to search any automobile on the highway without a search warrant be passed.

Radio Operators Form Union.

CLEVELAND—(FP) — A radio broadcasters and wireless operators union has been formed by the Cleveland Electrical Workers union.

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

Police Gathering for Attack on Strikers' Meeting

In the Passaic textile strike the police as usual have been a valuable ally of the mill owners in attempts to smash the strike. But arrests of pickets and organizers have failed to smash the solidarity of the strikers' rank

Workers (Communist) Party

Shop Nuclei in New York Conduct Mass Activity

By JACK STACHEL.

There has been a marked increase in the main activity of the shop nuclei in the last few weeks. With the sub-section executives being directly responsible for the function of all the nuclei in their sub-section, it is now clear that wherever the sub-section executive is on the job and checks up closely on the activity of the nuclei and individual members, and reports are sent in regularly to the organization department of the district, the nuclei have shown an increase in activity. The following reports from some of the nuclei are an indication of the progress made.

In a luggage factory employing over 300 workers, there the nucleus has succeeded in winning influence over the workers. They collected money for the I. L. D., for the Miners' Relief and also secured seven subs to The DAILY WORKER from non-party workers.

In a dress factory employing 250 workers, the nucleus consisting of 15 members controls the shop committee, and has influence over the entire shop. The workers in this shop support all the campaigns undertaken by the nucleus. The nucleus had a booth at the I. L. D. bazaar, and succeeded in collecting 300 for the I. L. D. There is also a Y. W. L. nucleus in this shop of five members.

Sell Literature.

Another nucleus reports that they have already sold seven special Worker Library Packages each package containing 12 pamphlets. They have ordered 15 more packages. They have secured a number of subscriptions to The DAILY WORKER.

In a well known typewriter factory the nucleus has succeeded in selling 26 Lenin Memorial tickets. Almost every two nuclei out of three have been successful in selling Lenin memorial tickets and in bringing sympathetic workers to the meeting. One nucleus, in a shoe factory of over 1,500 workers has elected the shop chairman. In this nucleus one of the most active comrades was fired because of his activity in the union. The union (American Shoe Workers) was once a bosses' union but has now become a real union of the workers. This comrade is on the executive board of the union and one of the most active members in the union. Immediately after he was fired a meeting of all the workers of his floor was called and the meeting unanimously decided that they will strike if the comrade is not placed back on the job. This brot no results. Then a meeting of all the lasters was called. Here too, the workers threatened to strike unless the fired workers were placed back on the job. The result was that there was no strike, because the bosses backed down and the comrade is still working in the shop and more active than ever.

Wall Paper in Restaurant.

In one of the largest restaurants in the city employing 150 waiters, cooks and others, the nucleus controls the shop, and has elected a Communist, the former organizer of the nucleus being the organizer of the union. The nucleus has many subscribers to The DAILY WORKER, as well as to the Greek party organ the Empross. They publish a wall paper. The nucleus is active in all party campaigns.

Another nucleus in an iron factory reports that they are carrying on the party work in the shop, that the workers respond to all the campaigns. This nucleus reports that they have held a shop meeting to discuss world trade union unity. All the members of the nucleus are active in the union.

Another nucleus in a metal bed factory reports that they are carrying on good agitation among the workers. The workers are dissastisfied, and are anxious to organize. Our comrades are taking the initiative in organizing a union. There is no union in this industry. A nucleus in a big machine shop of the Interboro Rapid Transit, reports that they have succeeded in distributing The DAILY WORKER after one of the members had contributed to the Worker Correspondent's column. The nucleus carries on good agitation.

Another nucleus in a large automobile factory in New Jersey reports that the dissatisfaction among the workers is very great and the workers are willing to listen to the Communists. This nucleus was only organized about two weeks ago thru sending three workers into the shop. The nucleus gained two new members, but one was fired. The nucleus has already secured five 6-month subscriptions to The DAILY WORKER from non-party workers.

Apply for Membership.

The following incident shows the growth of influence of the party in New York and the direct influence of the reorganization on the mass of the workers. A letter was received by us from four workers in the R. Hoe company, the largest manufacturers of printing machinery in the world, wherein the four workers tell us that they are reading The DAILY WORKER and that they have organized a "nucleus" in the shop and want to affiliate it to the Workers (Communist) Party. We have taken the necessary steps to organize the workers into a shop nucleus of the party. This shop employs thousands of workers. The shop is unorganized, a strike lasting for about a year having been lost there recently. The workers are awaiting the opportunity to again gather their forces and unionize the shop. The next time the workers go out on strike they will find a Communist shop nucleus that will be ready to lead them and make their chances of success so much greater, for in the Communist Party the workers have the devoted, courageous, intelligent, and uncompromising leader.

New York Organizing Drive for Fractions in All Trade Unions

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The district executive committee announces that beginning in March, a campaign for the organization of trade union fractions and for getting comrades to attend more systematically their local union meetings, as well as to join unions, will be undertaken.

The D. E. C. announces that the formation of fractions is part of the regular party machinery and attendance at fractions and local unions and joining of unions is the regular duty of party comrades.

All sub-section executives are to arrange special meetings at which the report from the district will be made on this work.

All comrades are to get ready for this campaign.

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

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 3½ cents a copy.

Order a Bundle!

CLEVELAND CELEBRATES SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF COMINTERN, MARCH 7

CLEVELAND, Feb. 28. — Many films have been shown in this country, but none is to be compared with the Lenin funeral film which will be shown at the meeting arranged in Cleveland to celebrate the Seventh Anniversary of the Communist International.

Full arrangements have been made to show this film and another one showing Russia in the midst of reconstruction. There will be a musical program and speeches telling the origin and development of the Communist International, which today stands as the bulwark of the working class and the masses in the colonies fighting against world imperialism.

The Seventh Anniversary comes at a time when Locarno and the so-called disarmament conference are the order of the day. Soviet Russia and the Communist International are charged with disturbing the world peace, while France slaughters the masses in Syria, Morocco, and England trains her machine guns on the revolutionary workers and peasants of China.

All workers of Cleveland must be present and bring their shopmates to the Moose Auditorium, 1000 Walnut St., on Sunday, March 7, at 2 p. m.

Bronx Forum Gives March Speaker's List

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—The Bronx Workers' Forum, 1347 Boston Road, March program is as follows:

March 7—"Whither America," Bertrand Wolfe.

March 14—"Soviet Russia and the World Conflict," Juliet Stuart Poyntz.

March 21—"The Textile Strike," Albert Weisbord.

March 28—"Culture and the American Working Class," Moissaye Olgin.

FREE LITERATURE SUPPLIED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Free copies of the YOUNG WORKER, Tribuna Robotnicza, Pravda, and Honor and Truth, can be secured from Frank Milder, 821 Clylesurn St., Milwaukee.

Marxian Sociology Is New Course at N. Y. Workers' School

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A new class in "Marxian Sociology" (Evolution of Society) will start at the Workers' School, 108 E. 14th St., next Tuesday night at 9 p. m. The instructor is George Siskind, who is just completing a very successful course in the Fundamentals of Communism.

The outline of the course includes the following topics:

1. Forces of Social Evolution and Primitive man.
2. Primitive Tribal Communism.
3. Development of Ideology.
4. Origin of Private Property and the State.
5. Slave System in Greece.
6. Class Struggles in Greece.
7. Slave System in Rome.
8. Class Struggles in Ancient Rome.
9. Collapse of Slavery—Fall of Rome. (Economic causes).
10. Feudalism.
11. Class Struggles in Feudal period.
12. Rise of Bourgeoisie and Proletariat.

The fee for the course is $2.50 for three months.

* * *

The above course, together with the course in Advanced Marxian Economics, Jacob Mindel, instructor; the course in Advanced Fundementals of Communism, Jack Stachel, instructor, and the course in the History of the American Working Class, Solon De Leon, instructor, are recommended to those who would like to take the party training course next year and wish the necessary previous preparation. Successful work in these courses will be counted in favor of applicants presenting themselves for the party training course next year.

Negro Work Will Be Subject of Meeting

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A meeting of all comrades interested in Negro work will be held at the headquarters at 108 East 14th street on Sunday, Feb. 28, at 2 p. m. All comrades who have contact with groups of Negro workers and individual Negro workers must attend this meeting.

Every sub-section executive committee is to elect a comrade and every shop nucleus or street nucleus in which there are Negroes in the shops or in the neighborhood are to send delegates to this conference.

Emancipation of Negro Worker, N. Y. Lecture

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Lovett-Fort Whiteman will speak at the Public Library, 135th street and Lenox Ave., Monday night, March 1, at 8 p. m., on the subject: "The Emancipation of the Negro Worker." The meeting will be under the auspices of the American Negro Labor Congress.

The Movement for World Trade Union UNITY

By TOM BELL.

Facts—figures—all the most exhaustive material compiled briefly on a most important subject.

15 Cents THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO. 1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK PLANS INTENSE WOMEN'S WEEK CAMPAIGN

Every Party Unit Must Participate

Margaret Undjus, Secretary Women's Dept. District 2, W. P.

"Every woman party member a mass worker." This is the slogan raised by the party to arouse the Communist sense of duty, to awaken the initiative in those party women members who have not as yet taken active part in mass work.

The work among proletarian women is not the special task conferred upon women party members alone. Work among proletarian women does not mean work among housewives only. The more important work is that among the women in the factories whom we must approach upon the basis of issues which arise out of the conditions under which these women work and live. The work here must result in getting the women into the trade unions, the left wing of the trade unions and into the shop nuclei. All of this is the work of the entire party, both men and women.

Another wrong opinion prevalent among some party members is that all other work must be neglected at the expense of work among proletarian women. To bring success in any sphere of party work, members must be encouraged to take part in general party activities and especially organizers in charge of any special work of the party must feel not only the inner pulse of party life but also that of its general activities.

Mass Meeting March 6.

Therefore, the party in District 2 calls upon every member, both men and women, to actively take part in women's week campaign. The campaign will be opened with a big mass meeting to celebrate International Women's Day on Saturday, March 6, at Central Opera House. All comrades must have tickets to sell to workers both men and women in the shops, and elsewhere. Tickets can be had at the district office, 108 E. 14th St.

Mobilization of Party for Work.

All party units in District 2, shop nuclei, factory district nuclei, street nuclei and subsection executive committee must immediately elect a comrade who will be responsible to the respective unit for work among women. Not all the units have elected such an organizer as yet. Name and address of this organizer must immediately be forwarded to the party district office.

Party membership meetings of women members were held in Bronx (lower) and Harlem. Meetings are to be called by letter in upper Bronx, Yorkville, Williamsburg, Brownsville and Boro Park sections. The comrades are to come to these meetings when they receive the letter as they are very important.

Meetings of Subsection Organizers.

A meeting of subsection organizers for work among women was held where the program for this work was discussed in part. These organizers are to call meetings of similar organizers from the lower units in their subsections to acquaint them with the work and to start this work.

Women's Week Campaign.

Beginning March 6 to 15, all party members must engage in the following work. You may not be able to do it all, but at least do some of it:

Distribute the "Women's special edition" of The DAILY WORKER to the women in the factories and elsewhere. Carry on an agitation among housewives to register for the afternoon classes being prepared in the Workers' School.

Carry on agitation among housewives to join the housewives' groups. Approach all sympathizing women in the factories and also the housewives to join the party.

Each unit of the party to have a discussion on the importance and nature of work among proletarian women.

Make a survey of the conditions under which women work in the shop for the purpose of starting work among the women in the factories.

Relief of Passaic Strikers.

Comrades who are members of women's organizations must see that a delegate is elected to a conference being called of all women's organizations in New York for the purpose of relief to Passaic strikers. Date will be announced soon.

Women comrades must seek to get representatives elected from their organizations to the Protection of Foreign-born Committee in New York.

Organization work among proletarian housewives has been started in Passaic.

In Greater New York about 80 proletarian housewives were organized into circles as a result of active participation of party women members in a victorious struggle carried on by these proletarian women.

Preparation is being made to acquaint the women comrades with the way of establishing the "Living Newspaper" among women.

Tax Bill Before Cal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—The now tax reduction bill, signed by Vice-President Dawes and speaker Longworth, was placed on President Coolidge's desk this afternoon for signature. It becomes a law immediately upon the president attaching his name.

WILL DISCUSS CLASS COLLABORATION SCHEMES AT TRADE UNION CLASS

Imperialism and its effect on the trade union bureaucracy and the aristocracy of labor was the subject of the discussion at the trade union tactics and organization class at the Workers' School, 19 So. Lincoln St. that is being conducted by C. A. Hathaway.

Next Thursday the class will discuss the various class collaboration schemes that are now in effect and the attempts of the labor bureaucracy to put over these schemes in all industries and how the left wing must combat these schemes. Every member of the class must be present at this lesson as it is one of the most important in the course. All members of the class are excused from participation in the "Trumbull welcome" party.

Review Questions.

1—Is class collaboration a new phenomenon in the American working class movement?

2—What causes the policy of class collaboration to be particularly vicious during the present period?

3—Why is the trade union bureaucracy systematizing this policy into such schemes as the B. & O. plan?

4—What effect does the exploitation of colonial peoples by American imperialists have on the workers in American industries?

5—What methods are used by the imperialists to gain the support of the bureaucracy and the more skilled workers?

6—What factors make it possible for American imperialists to carry out their policy of influencing trade union leaders and the "aristocracy of labor?"

7—What three lessons must the workers learn from their study of imperialism and its effect on the working class movement?

Next Thursday, March 4th:

1—What will be the effect of the continued application of class collaboration policies on the trade unions?

2—What must be the outcome of the struggle against this policy?

3—What is the B. & O. plan? How was it put over?

4—How can it be successfully fought?

5—Is the "Nash Agreement" the same in its effects as the Chicago agreement of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers with the clothing manufacturers?

6—What is the effect of insurance schemes, labor banking, etc., on the trade unions?

7—What causes the development of a left wing within the trade union movement?

8—Will this left-wing be uniform thruout all the various unions?

9—On what issues can this left wing be crystallized?

* * *

The Workers' Book Store, 19 S. Lincoln St., now has in stock Mary Beards' "Short History of the American Labor Movement," as well as the "World Trade Union Movement," by Losovsky; "Imperialism" by Lenin; "Class Struggle vs Class Collaboration," by Browder; "Trade Unions in America," by Foster, Browder, and Cannon; and "World Trade Union Unity" by Bell. These as well as copies of the Workers Monthly for July 1925 and January and March 1926 should be secured and carefully studied by all students.

Co-operative Members to Form Fractions

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The D. E. C. has begun the formation of fractions of party members in co-operatives, for the building up of the co-operative movement in America. All comrades that belong to co-operatives are to send their information to the sub-section executive committee, so that the district may know how many co-operatives party members belong to. Further information will be given regarding calling meetings of co-operatives.

N. Y. Defense Week Will Take Place in March

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The International Labor Defense has declared March 18 to 25 as special defense week. A meeting of representatives of sub-section executive committees to support the campaign for this week will be held on Sunday, March 7, at 2 p. m. All sub-section executive committees must elect delegates to this meeting.

No Raise for Rail Workers.

SAN FRANCISCO— (FP) — Employes of the San Francisco municipal railway who have been asking for several months for a 30c daily raise from their present 67½c hourly wage, have been informed that the city cannot stand the wage increase and that it would result in a deficit, owing to the methods of accounting.

"Until restoration of reserve funds to normal level, it is impossible to assume any important increases in expenses," says the supervisors committee. The platform men work 8 hours a day, which means a weekly wage of $28.40. San Francisco is one of the few cities still having a 5-cent fare.

Send in that sub!

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Mrs. Guggenheim Entertains Newsboys

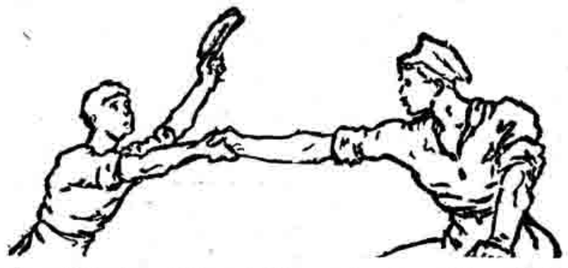
TWELVE hundred boys were huddled together in the Brace Memorial Newsboys' Home of New York City. Mrs. Guggenheim (that nice lady) was giving a dinner in honor of the memory of Randolph Guggenheim and incidently in honor of George Washington.

The main part of the program (according to Governor Al Smith himself) was not the "feed" dished out to the boys, but "to give you inspiration and encouragement to follow the example of Washington" (in other words Al's speech).

Washington was not different from the ordinary run of bourgeoisie revolutionaries of the days of 1776. What we object to is the way in which the present imperialist lackeys peddle his "spirit." To tell a modern proletarian youngster to follow the example of Washington is sheer nonsense.

Washington was a shareholder in the Ohio Lands company (famous for its swindling deals). He bought and sold both white and black slaves. Washington once signed a contract which negotiated with a trader for the sale of white indentured servants in which he refused to be held responsible for those who would die on the way over. This record is neither worse nor better than that of some of the other revolutionary "fathers" of "our" country.

Richard H. Waldo, another speaker, declared that it would be easier to pull down the Washington monument than to tear down the reputation of Washington. No doubt he also considers that Coolidge is carrying on the work of Washington. All we can say to him is: The memory of Washington is being peddled today in a most reactionary manner. The Washington monument is a pretty solid piece of stone. History may find it inadvisable to tear it down, but it may change the name. For example: A short time ago, Leningrad was called Petrograd.



Another Workers' Sport Organization Heard From

By CHARLES ERICKSON.

AMONG other workers' sport organizations located here in Chicago is the Vilkas (Wide Awake), which consists of Finnish workers with its local headquarters at 2409 No. Halsted St. This organization with branches and clubs in most of the large cities of the country has a large membership, most of them working in the basic industries.

Its sport activities, besides wrestling, is on the track and field which include, pole vaulting, high jump, shotput, 100 yard dash, 120 yard high hurdles, sprint medley relay and the mile relay. It has to its credit many cups and trophies, some of them won at the National Tournament held last summer at Warren, Ohio, where the Chicago club received the highest number of points.

For comrades and friends interested in workers' sports, the club has at its disposal a gym at the Lane technical high school, Sedgwick and West Division St. This gym which is located on the fourth floor is open to its membership and friends every Monday and Wednesday night between the hours of six and eight p. m.

For our young workers between the ages of 14 and 18 we have a large hall equipped for gym practice and other rooms where study classes are conducted every Tuesday evening from the hours of 6 and 8 p. m., at our headquarters, 2409 No. Halsted St., 2nd floor. All classes are conducted in the English language.

We appeal to all workers interested in clean sports to come in and become a member of a sport organization controlled by workers.

Papcun to Speak at I. L. D. Dance in Glassport, March 6

GLASSPORT, Pa., Feb. 28 — The Glassport International Labor Defense and the Young Workers League will hold a dance Saturday, March 6, at 7 p. m. on Vernon Ave. between 9th and 10th St.

The Croatian orchestra Tamburica cun who is out on bail will speak. He will speak on the "Persecution of the workers in the United States."

Trumbull Will Speak in Kansas City in March

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 28 — Walter Trumbull, class war prisoner who was released from Alcatraz military discipline barracks, will speak at the Musicians' Hall, 1017 Washington St., Tuesday evening, March 2 at 8 p. m.

Workers are urged to come and meet and hear this fighter tell his story. The meeting is held under the auspices of the Local International Labor Defense.

TO ALL MEMBERS OF PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT. FORWARD WITH OUR YOUNG WORKER SUB DRIVE CAMPAIGN:

By DOMENICK FLAIANI.

COMRADES I am not going to criticise any one of you in this here appeal. I will only ask each and every one of you to get on the JOB. The Young Worker sub drive campaign, which our district is conducting for months has shown poor results.

Today the main work for us is to get an army of readers for the Young Worker. With the Young Worker reaching a number of people in our district, it will lay the foundation also for a growth of our local organization. Our paper is the best propaganda means for reaching the working youth of this country.

The circulation of our press, is one of the most important activities. The more readers we will find for our Young Worker the more young workers will get our revolutionary message; the more young workers will rally to our organization.

The concentration groups and shop nuclei must immediately concentrate their efforts to put this sub drive campaign over the top.

Here we are going to give an opportunity to every member of our district. The campaign committee in its last meeting has made the following decisions:

First: A Silk Red Banner will be given to the concentration group or shop nucleus that will secure more subs for the Young Worker.

Second: To the single comrades that will secure more subs for the Y. W. will be given two prizes. The first prize is a book written by Comrade Leon Trotsky, "Whither England," a brilliant expose of the struggle for world mastery between England and the U. S. The second prize is "Russia Today." All of you heard about this excellent book.

Comrades, get on the JOB. Help to put the Young Worker on a firm and solid foundation. There are very easy ways of getting subs providing you are willing to get them.

Your name must not be missing from the roll of honor when all the names are listed.

Make the Young Worker campaign the first order of business on the agenda of your branch or shop nucleus meetings.

Let us build the Young Worker.

Forward with our sub drive campaign.

FIRST SPRING BALL OF THE NEW YORK REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH.

The Young Workers League will celebrate the 4th anniversary of the "Young Worker" at the first spring ball which will be held on Saturday, March 20, at the Harlem Casino, 116th Street and Lenox Ave. Admission 50 cents.

RATES
$6.00 a year $3.30—6 months $2.00 3 months
IN CHICAGO—$8.00 a year $4.50 6 months $2.50 3 months

Send this PROPAGANDA SUB to a worker to "Make Another Communist"

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Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

DETROIT WORKER FINDS OUT ABOUT AMERICANIZATION

Open Shoppers Train New Citizens in Slavery

By a Worker Correspondent.

DETROIT, Feb. 28.—The board of commerce and the public school system do not wait for immigrants to learn English before subjecting them to Americanization propaganda in the interest of the employers, the last annual report of the Americanization committee of the board of commerce shows.

The committee hires men and women familiar with foreign languages to reach the workers in their native tongues. This happens as soon as they become cogs in the machine system of the big shops. Frank Cody, superintendent of schools here, is the active head of the Americanization committee, which last year served 10,299 immigrants with personal "advice," according to the report. This service is in addition to the general or mass propaganda conducted in free night schools and factory talks. So-called alien free information bureaus are being operated in the Russian, Italian, Polish, Greek, Armenian, Hungarian and other foreign language sections of Detroit.

An Insidious "Service."

"The committee considers the work of its alien free information bureaus as its most important contribution to Detroit's alien problem," the report says. "The foreign language speaking staff of the committee reaches the newly arrived immigrant and assists him to adjust himself to the new living and working conditions he finds here, long before he has the time to master English, as they can reach him thru a language he does understand,—his native tongue."

The insidiousness of this "service" is obvious. Its advantage to the employing class is just as plain. To the limit of its possibilities it is a guaranty that the incoming workers and their wives and daughters are going to be nice, meek, hard working Toms and Charlies and Marys and Hannahs and Mikes, who will get up to operate the machines or mops six days a week and get up to go to church on the seventh morning.

Paid Out of Community Fund.

Workers who read the following portions of the report will be able to see how the factories and public schools are opened to these propaganda specialists. These specialists formerly were paid out of the board of commerce budget but are now paid out of Detroit's annual city-wide charity fund, known as the Community Fund, to which the better-paid workers as well as the employers contribute. Reading between the lines is necessary if the significance of this report and this work is to be understood. Such words as "service," "opportunities," "citizenship," and "assistance" are the bleating of this capitalist wolf pack masquerading as lambs.

"Americanization in Detroit is as much a problem of industrial expediency as of educational activity and of civic responsibility. The immigrant is a vital and necessary link in any scheme of industrial development and he has figured almost second to none in the development of Detroit's world renowned industries.

"Without English an employe cannot be taught to protect himself adequately against industrial accident within the plant or against exploitation of his ignorance on the outside. Lacking that knowledge, he cannot fully grasp either the industrial or the social opportunities of his adopted country. This attitude upon the part of Detroit's employers is one of the direct results of the work of the Committee."

Learn English, But Not Americanization.

The purpose of this story is not to discourage foreign-born workers from learning English. Knowledge of English will better enable them to advance the interests of their class in their unions and in the shops. The purpose is rather to show clearly the highly organized effort that the employing class is making toward "Americanization" in the interests of employers.

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

This Week's Prizes!

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

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

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

Send in your articles. This 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.

Andrica, the Barber

By M. PERLIN.
(Worker Correspondent)

Andrica is a barber. He always boasted of his good fortune to have found a good boss. When he was told that under capitalism there is no such thing, that a boss must exploit labor no matter how well meaning his intentions, he would laugh: "It is not like you say."

One cold dreary morning, the ground being covered with snow and ice and the traffic heavy, Andrica arrived one-half hour late. As soon as Andrica opened the door the boss instantly looked at the clock. This time the boss did not bid him good morning as usual. Andrica was cut as if by a knife. Thruout the whole day he could not forget the way the boss stared at him that morning.

In the evening it became very busy and Andrica had to work until nine o'clock, which Andrica always cheerfully did and never asked for overtime. The boss now gave Andrica a lovely smile. Andrica understood, "A boss and a worker cannot be friends."

FEATURE ARTICLES FOR NEWSPAPERS IS SUBJECT FOR TONIGHT

Tonight the Chicago class in Worker Correspondents meets at 8 p. m. in the office of The DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd. The class will discuss the writing of feature and semi-feature newspaper articles and what constitutes material for workers' correspondence. The class will begin promptly at eight in order to complete the work by ten. Students will please be on time, bring along their manuscripts and be prepared to answer questions on the preceding lesson.

* * *

The class in workers' correspondence in New York meets every Monday evening at 8 p. m. at 108 East 14th street.

The more you'll write the better you'll like it.

AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS SEND DELEGATES TO FOREIGN-BORN COUNCIL; DONATE $100 TO PASSAIC STRIKERS

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—At the last meeting of the Amalgamated Food Workers, Local No. 164, Brothers Rosenberg and Menhard were elected as delegates to attend the conference of the Council for the Protection of Foreign-born Workers.

It was unanimously voted to send $100 to the striking textile workers of Passaic.

The committee which attended the conference between Local No. 169 of the International and No. 164 of the Amalgamated Food Workers to straighten out a number of controversial matters, recommended to the members of No. 164 to accept the policy worked out at the conference.

This policy consisted of the organization of all the unorganized in the food industry, co-operation in the fight against the bread trust and amalgamation of the whole food industry into one union to more effectively carry on the fight.

This policy was unanimously accepted by the membership.

N. Y. "Liberal" School Has Czarist Teacher

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.— The Eron Preparatory School is situated on East Broadway. Its students are composed of young workers who pay their hard-earned dollars to get an education and fit themselves for something better. The school itself is supposed to be a "liberal" institution. The principal terms himself a "liberal." How "liberal" it is and what "liberalism" in the educational field denotes can be illustrated by considering its teaching of history.

The man in charge of this subject, a fellow named Weinberg, slanders Soviet Russia consistently. He declares that "a reign of terror is now going on in Russia." He explains that "The Bolsheviks, in order to collect taxes from the peasants, send an army of soldiers who shoot down 10 or 20, burn a couple of houses, and in the end get the taxes." He asserts that "There is chaos under the Soviets. Industry is dead, commerce demoralized, and starvation staring the people in the face."

When a student tries to disprove his ridiculous assertions this brute of a teacher actually roars out: "Shut up! I'll throw you out." Or he threatens: "I'll punch you in the jaw and wring your head off. I have treated the likes of you dogs and I'll treat you worse than a dog, if you don't shut up!"

Coal Operators Boost Prices of Anthracite

By Worker Correspondent.

PLYMOUTH, Pa., Feb. 28. — Tho the miners made no material gains during the anthracite strike, the operators are boosting the prices of coal and blaming it on the high wages of the coal diggers.

While the larger concerns such as the Lehigh Valley Coal company kept their pre-strike prices, the smaller independent operators boosted their prices considerably.

The most notable example is the Kingston Coal company. Previous to the strike pea coal sold at $6 a ton at the breaker, but now the price has been advanced to $8, an increase amounting to $2 a ton. The price on chestnut and buckwheat was increased proportionately.

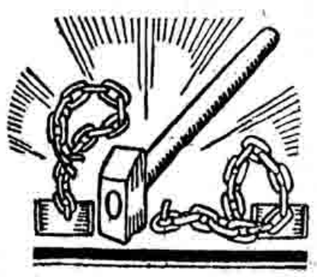
The Reddo Highland Coal company, the largest independent anthracite combine in the world, has announced an increase ranging from 25 cents to 35 cents on a ton.

This advance in prices by the independent operators is thot to be a feeler on the boosting of coal prices. If the gouge of the independent operators succeeds, the bigger corporations will follow in announcing increases.

DON'T LEAVE OUT YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS WHEN SENDING IN YOUR ARTICLE

Due to the volume of Worker correspondence that comes to our office every day and the necessity often to ask for more detailed information and send suggestions and instructions, we make the following request from our Worker Correspondents:

At the top of each page of your manuscript, in the right hand corner, write in plain hand, if you do not use typewriter, your name, address and date. At the end of your manuscript add a note stating whether you wish your name to be used and any other instructions regarding the signing of your article.



"Say it with your pen in the worker correspondent page of The DAILY WORKER."

STEEL WORKERS' WARREN RALLY HUGE SUCCESS

Need for Organization Is Stressed

By a Worker Correspondent

WARREN, Ohio, Feb. 28.—One of the best meetings the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Tin and Steel Workers has held in the Mahoning Valley for the past several years was held in the Hippodrome Hall in Warren, Ohio. Five hundred iron and steel workers crowded into the hall to take part in a booster meeting at which the question of building up the organization was discussed by workers from the mills. Speakers from as far away as Granite City, Ill. took part in the program.

Max Hayes of Cleveland was booked to make the principal speech, but at the last moment he sent a wire that owing to sickness, he could not appear. Jack McKeown, one of the hard workers in the campaign to build the iron and steel organization, was drafted from the body of workers and called upon to tell the purpose of the meeting. McKeown gave the workers a clear outline of the position the Amalgamated Association held in the field of organized labor and called upon the workers to wipe the stain of disorganization off the working class in the iron and steel mills. Jake McKinley was then called upon and showed that fight is the only way out.

Steel Worker Speaks.

The principal speech was made by A. M. Jennings of Granite City, Ill., who came to the meeting to express the alarm of the workers from that city on the fast dissipating forces of the iron and steel workers. He discussed this question in a clear and logical manner which left no doubt in the minds of his hearers. Jennings took up the tasks before the meeting and showed that no one but the workers could solve the problem now confronting the iron and steel workers and made his hearers understand that it is up to them to put in new methods of organization if they wished to succeed in building up a virile and militant force to cope with the thoroly organized and solidified fighting force of the capitalists who were reducing wages at will because of the unorganized condition of the workers.

Jennings then introduced from his lodge a new plan of organization, which will divide the country up into four districts with a vice president for each district, instead of the ten districts now in existance with two vice-presidents to take care of them. In speaking for the adoption of the resolution he drove home to his hearers the unorganized condition of the workers in the mills but failed to show his hearers that the present movement in the lodges was not the work of the vice-presidents or of the officials but of the rank and file.

The hopeful sign of the present movement is that it is a spontaneous demand by the workers of the mills for organization to offset the organization of the masters of the mills.

A feature which added to the enjoyment of those at the meeting was the Steel Workers' Band led by a steel worker. The playing of "The International" by this band made up of steel workers met with cheers.

A Workers' Meeting.

From the opening of the meeting by Frank Marshall, chairman of the organization committee, to the banquet prepared and served under the direction of F. R. Price, it was a workers' meeting and entertainment. They did not depend upon the usual non-workers, who on almost all occasions get up and tell the workers how to solve their problems. Lawyers, doctors, and ministers were conspicuous by their absence.

The meeting is in Niles on March 13.

Trumbull Coming Next Week; Chicago Workers Prepare Big Reception

I. L. D. Press Service.

Chicago workers will celebrate a victory against the forces of American imperialism when they join next Friday night, March 5, at the North Side Turner Hall, 20 North Clark St., in a mass rally to welcome Walter Trumbull just released from Alcatraz Military Prison. Tho sentenced by court martial to 26 years' imprisonment at hard labor, this young soldier's sentence was cut to one year because of the world wide storm of protest.

What his "crime" against imperialism was will be told by Trumbull who will also bring a message from Paul Crouch, left in prison to finish the rest of his three-year sentence, reduced from forty years.

Other speakers will be Ralph Chaplin, ex-prisoner and poet of the International Labor Defense; Prof. Robt. M. Lovett, of the Civil Liberties Union and Max Shachtman of the Young Workers League. The meeting will be under the auspices of the International Labor Defense, Chicago local, supported by the All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

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

Coolidge Offspring Emulate Father in Tooting Saxophone

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 28. — The mournful wail of a saxophone floated from an Amhurst college dormitory out across the famous old campus.

The saxophone player was a boyish looking sophomore, his left optic underscored by a "handsome shiner."

It was John Coolidge, son of the president, learning to play the instrument of jazz, and the "shiner" was the outcome of a three round fistic combat with "Matty" Silverman of Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOSTON WORKERS HEAR WHITEMAN ON NEGRO LABOR

Many Join A. N. L. C. at Mass Meeting

By N. K.

BOSTON, Feb. 28. — Lovett Fort-Whiteman, Negro labor organizer and head of the American Negro Labor Congress, addressed white and colored workers at the well-known Butlers' Hall, 1095 Tremont St., Boston.

The meeting was opened by chairman Jackson who pointed out the intentions of the provisional A. N. L. C. committee under whose auspices this meeting was held. He said "Since the civil war many things took place but so far the Negro worker is not an equal, not free."

"All the existing organizations," he continued "have not succeeded to bring together the Negro and white workers because they are NOT workers' movements. The American Negro Labor Congress has already proven that it sincerely does bring the white and Negro workers together." He pointed to the white workers in the audience, "This is the proof."

The first number on the program was a piano solo. After this the chairman introduced one of the speakers, a white worker, who was given a good reception. This is the first time in the history of Boston that the white and Negro workers met in a joint meeting. The speaker expressed his appreciation of being able to address his fellow-workers of the race which is usually looked upon as not "worth while." He as a radical worker sincerely extends his fraternity to the rest of the workers. "Our cause is common, our enemy one, the capitalist class, the class which rules at present, and whose interest is to keep us workers divided in groups, creeds, and in nationalities."

"Let us join hands and shoulder to shoulder fight for our rights, under the banner of the American Negro Labor Congress," he concluded.

"I am very much moved by the reception which you have given me," began Whiteman. "Boston is supposed to be the cradle of liberty, and yet I understand that this is a town where the Negro population is not even given a representative in the legislature who would some time present the grievances of the people."

He proceeded to analyze the conditions of the Negro worker in the United States. He outlined the different remedies and movements among Negroes which have failed to emancipate the Negro worker as they were catering to, and were upholding segregation.

"The remedy is not separation, segregation and division," went on Whiteman. "No, it is just the opposite. Unity, mingling, and international enterprise among the workers of all races that will bring about the emancipation of the Negro for it is in the realization of their class adherence that they may succeed in defeating those who are deliberately separating, crushing, by means of law, prison, schools, churches and newspapers the efforts of the working people to unite regardless of sex, color, or nationality."

He proceeded in artistic language to picture the new Russia where he spent eighteen months. He showed that there was no more room for division, segregation, or inequality for the working man and woman in the Soviet Republics, because the workers united and did away with the ruling class.

Many questions were asked, to which Whiteman answered so plainly that tho they were meant to hurt his mission, especially those put by clergymen, and Negro politicians of this town who are determined to disrupt the new movement among Negro workers of which they cannot be the leaders, they had to agree and confirm the correctness of the policy pursued by the American Negro Labor Congress. More than sixty applications for membership were signed.

WORKERS OF POLAND STARVE; CALL FOR AID

To Aid Toilers Thru Their Organization

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A committee of three consisting of Sazor, Migdel and Elias Marks, representing the provisional workers' committee for the relief of the suffering masses of Poland came to the conference called by The Federation of Polish Jews in America, with the proposal to form a relief committee that will help the suffering toiling masses of Poland and not the imperialist reactionary government and its supporters.

The hunger and suffering of the toiling masses of Poland every day grows worse and worse. The imperialist reactionary policies of the Polish government has brot Poland to such a critical stage, that the large masses suffer from hunger and live under the worst possible conditions.

Form Provisional Committee.

On the initiative of a group of workers that emigrated from Poland, a provisional relief committee was organized to carry on an extensive campaign to help the suffering toiling masses of Poland.

The various relief campaigns that are being now conducted for the suffering masses of Poland, under the cover of alleged nonpartisanship are in reality campaigns to help the Polish bourgeoisie and not the workers. The provisional committee aims to help workers of all tendencies thru their organizations.

The provisional workers' relief committee is interested in having as many workers' organizations represented in it as possible. It therefore, calls upon all the workers organizations to join the provisional workers' relief committee and not to aid the various bourgeois relief committees.

The Federation of Polish Jews in America and other bourgeois and orthodox organizations called a relief conference at which Elias Marks was given the floor to speak for the provisional workers' relief committee. He began with reading the following letter addressed to the delegates of the conference.

Calls For United Front.

"To the delegates of the relief conference for the Jews in Poland.

"The provisional workers' relief committee, that was organized a few days ago, is sending to you the following letter.

"The acute unemployment that has engulfed all Poland, has caused great need and distress among the large working masses, that are waiting for relief from their brother workers in America.

"In the present crisis those that suffer most are Jewish workers, that are oppressed with special hatred by the Polish reactionary government. The Polish workers and the toiling masses of the other nationalities that live at present in Poland suffer immensely.

Capitalist Government Oppressor.

"It is very clear to the working masses of Poland and also to us, who are the guilty ones in the present crisis. We know that the unemployment is not an accident. It is a result of the entire policy of the Polish land owning capitalist government, that has brot Poland to the present stage of ruin.

"We are convinced that every attempt to help the Polish government means to prolong the death strangles of the present Polish imperialistic government that is draining the blood of the working masses.

"The provisional workers' committee calls your attention to the fact that in the past all the relief committees have strengthened the hands of the Polish reaction. The present relief campaigns must avoid this. The relief must be carried on so that it shall not be turned into an aid for those that are suppressing the workers and the national minorities.

"To our sorrow we must acknowledge the fact, that the relief campaigns, that are now being initiated by the Federation of Polish Jews in America are of the above mentioned kind. Under the cover of alleged nonpartisanship, the collected relief funds will be placed under the control of those, who, while supporting the present reactionary Polish government and entering into special agreements with it, they became supporters of its deeds and in such a manner they are also guilty in the present crisis. Under the cover of 'for all Jews' the relief funds will mainly go to the bourgeois elements and not to those that suffer more than anyone else.

Appeal to Workers.

"We appeal to the delegates of the Workmen's Circle branches and other workers' organizations to see to it, that the above mentioned proposals be adopted. It is their duty not to support any relief campaign that will transform itself into an aid for the Polish reaction. The progressive workers' organizations can and must participate in such a relief campaign that will strengthen the hand of the toiling masses in Poland, alleviate their hunger and maintain their organizations.

Signed: "Provisional Workers' Relief Committee for the working masses of Poland:

"Z. Boruchowitz, manager Local 2, I. L. G. W. U.; M. Rubin, executive board member Local 2, I. L. G. W. U.; H. Flesther, International Bakery Union; H. Zhukowsky, Millinery W. U.; Saxer, organizer Capmakers' Union; Zeidel, Shoe Workers' Union; Migdal, Lodzer branch 324 W. C.; D. Kliger, Zamastcher branch 375 W. C.; Garvit, member Bialistok branch 501 W. C.; R. Zaltzman, branch 286 W. C.; D. Abrams, branch 300 W. C.; I. Adler, branch 277 W. C.; Meilach Epstein and E. Watenberg, Jewish section W. P.; Radzwansky, Kowalsky and Gebert, Polish section W. P.; D. Muransky, Ukrainian W. Club; M. Nastasiewsky, H. Dimitricth, Ukrainian section W. P.; M. Rubin, Provisional Secretary."

After reading over the letter, Elias Marks appealed to the workers represented at the conference to support the stand of the Provisional Workers' Relief Committee. When he finished he was applauded by many of the workers' delegates that were present.

The need for the provisional workers' relief committee can be shown by one incident that took place at the conference. When one of the delegates asked where the money will be sent to, one of the initiators of the conference replied: "The money will be sent over to responsible rich people, that can be trusted with it." This statement is enough to prove the correctness of the workers' provisional relief committee.

"Forwards" Agent Shows Bankruptcy.

Another very interesting thing was the stand taken by B. Wladek, manager of the Socialist Forward, and his colleagues, on the question of relief.

He spoke in a way that obliterated the class struggle among the Jews and went so far as stating that if the Jewish institutions such as synagogues, will be in danger of disappearing due to a lack of funds, he would urge that support be sent to them.

Northwestern 'U' Is 'Home of Inmorality,' Says College Editor

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 28. — Northwestern University was branded "a home of inmorality" today by an editorial in the Daily Northwestern,, a student publication, and campus circles are in an uproar as a result.

The editorial, inspired by a letter in defense of a student expelled for cheating in examinations, further declares that in the code of the students "the only apparent standard is to get away with murder; the only crime, the only sin, being to get caught." The attitude of students who defend the use of "cram" notes and other means of passing examinations is "abetted by the faculty," it is asserted.

Charleston Kicks Are Too High and Too Fast for Leningrad Police

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R., Feb. 28. —Two terpsichorean pioneers, just back from Paris, introduced the Charleston to Leningrad, stopped traffic and landed in jail.

The Charlestoners decided to show Leningrad the step which has fascinated America, and they started stepping in the middle of Nevsky Prospect. Street cars came to a halt, sleigh drivers pulled up their horses, and motors were parked. In five minutes traffic on Nevsky Prospect was completely blocked.

The police spent fifteen minutes forcing their way thru the crowds and arrested the doughty dancers.

Attempts to Escape.

Gilbert Brecheisen, a federal prisoner charged with robbery of the mails, made a desperate atempt to escape on the street when he flung acid into the face of U. S. Deputy Marshall Glasser who was taking him to a hospital for examination of injuries to the spine he claimed to have sustained.

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The Morgan Coalition

The defeat in the senate, by a vote of 36 to 33, of the proposed investigation of the Mellon aluminum trust is an event of far-reaching political significance. It signifies an unmistakable trend toward a lasting coalition of democrats and republicans sworn to carry out every policy of the House of Morgan and the great trusts of this country.

Certain democrats thot they could launch a series of investigations that would give them campaign issues for the Fall congressional elections. They had chosen the aluminum trust as the easiest target. Mellon, the Pittsburgh billionaire, and the secretary of the treasury (holding office in violation of law) is the real boss of the republican administration. Coolidge is a mere messenger boy for Mellon. One of the most powerful financial and industrial magnates in the nation, Mellon's policy is to utilize the government openly and brazenly in the interest of the great trusts and make no apologies for it.

On the question of the world court the democratic senators—with two exceptions—supported the Coolidge-Mellon program. The 14 insurgent republicans around Borah, one lone farmer-laborite and two democrats made up the opposition on that issue. Walsh, of Montana, one of the world court advocates, proposed the aluminum trust investigation as a matter of political expediency, but the more stable Morgan senators in the democratic camp, like Underwood of Alabama, Bruce of Maryland and Glass of Virginia, refused to unite with the insurgent republicans and the other democrats, with the result that the attack on Mellon failed.

The Morgan coalition, now clearly in evidence at Washington, heralds the endorsement of the Italian debt cancellation; it probably means victory for Coolidge in securing approval of his appointment of Thomas F. Woodlock of New York on the interstate commerce commission, because Woodlock is notoriously an agent of the trusts and will aid in utilizing the commerce commission in the interests of the Morgan railroads.

As we predicted on numerous occasions the trend of politics today in the United States is toward a permanent hide-bound reactionary bloc—a democratic-republican coalition that will defend the political interests of Wall Street. It does not mean the immediate destruction of the two-party system, but it does mean that for all practical purposes there will be no conflict between the leading strata of the republicans and the democrats, because they both represent the same economic group. Against this coalition will be a smaller coalition of the irreconcilable republicans led by Borah, Johnson, LaFollette and Brookhart and the democrat, Jim Reed, of Missouri, who will have some following in certain of the campaigns. Such feeble opposition, based upon the economic interests of the petty bourgeoisie, can have no vitality. Time and again this class has proved that it is incapable of leading an independent political existence. And Borah and Reed, notoriously anti-labor, cannot repeat he performance of LaFollette in 1924 who secured the support of large groups of organized workers, for the reason that most of these leaders have deserted their Plumb plans and ideas of independent political action and are now back of the administration's proposals for railroad legislation buttressing class collaboration schemes.

This situation clears the atmosphere for the development of a class party of labor, that will be able to appeal to and rally large masses of sympathizers and supporters who now have no means of resisting the unbridled despotism of the great combinations of capital that rule thru the Morgan coalition at Washington.

Defend Right to Picket!

Long experience in mill town strikes has proved the efficacy of mass picketing. So long as the picket lines hold firmly the strike extends. The spectacle, day after day, of thousands of workers picketing the mills inevitably has its effect upon the minority that remains at work during such strikes. In the Passaic strike this tactic has again proved its effectiveness so thoroly that the police, at the behest of the labor-hating chamber of commerce, are striving to prohibit picketing.

One Abram Presikei, police commissioner of that city, following conferences with the chamber of commerce announced the absurd excuse that picketing came under the heading of parades and because a city ordinance requires permits for parades, he has prohibited picketing.

After a few weeks' struggle this period of suppression is always reached in every strike of a similar nature. In the Paterson silk mill strike of 1924 a similar threat on the part of the police occurred in a similar situation. Defiantly the Paterson workers violated the police orders and precipitated a decisive struggle over the right to picket and to hold meetings. Their determination soon forced the police to capitulate.

In Passaic the strikers should do likewise. The police are the agents of the mill owners and the chambers of commerce. Not for a moment should the strikers consider obeying the order of a police satrap, but should openly defy such an order as the one against picketing. The only reply to such an order is intensification of picketing.

If the strikers are attacked with police clubs then entire families of the ten thousand strikers—men, women and children—should be called upon to swarm the streets. The police thugs would hesitate to attack women and children and if they did so it would arouse the workers and the whole population to the political significance of strikes and pave the way for effective class political action against the administration responsible for terrorizing the strikers who are fighting for merely the elementary needs, the creature comforts, that every human being ought to enjoy.

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

The Filipinos Demand Independence From the U. S.

"Immediate, Absolute and Complete Independence," Is Slogan

By HARRY GANNES.

THOSE who benefit most from American imperialism have not the brain texture necessary to conceive the idea that anybody could want to be free from the domination of the world's richest country. One of the standby arguments against Filipino independence is that the mass of the people in the Philippines do not want to relinquish the blessings that flow from United States control.

It is a study in the preverting and manufacturing of issues to look into the distortion of the real desires of the Filipinos with respect to United States "benevolence."

There is constantly a loud rumbling in the United States press, as well as in congress, whenever Filipino independence is mentioned. This disturbance is interpreted as the indignation of the Filipinos against any attempt to relieve them of American political domination. But in reality what causes this anti-independence smoke in the Philippines?

Chamber of Commerce Opposes Independence.

In the Philippines the only group against independence from United States imperialism is American investors, their employes, and army officers. All the active and propagandistic opposition to the relinquishing of this American colony in the Pacific is engineered by the Manila American chamber of commerce.

There is a stream of cabling to influential sources in Washington by this American unofficial political bureau against independence that has more weight than the combined will of the nationalist and democratic party, the labor organizations and the peasantry (all of whom stand for cutting the political bond that binds them to the United States).

Special paid writers are employed by American capitalists in the Philippines to agitate against Philippine independence. Their "stuff" gets prominent space in the entire capitalist press in the United States. Junius Wood, now a correspondent for the Chicago Daily News in Moscow, according to sworn testimony in congressional hearings, sent cablegrams from Manila that were published in 23 American newspapers stating that the Philippine Independence Commission (in 1924) was buying support for Philippine independence. This was later proved to be a lie out of the whole cloth.

Poison Propaganda.

The sole purpose of this propaganda was to poison American opinion against independence of the Philippines.

Junius Wood was later employed in Washington by anti-independence interests. It does not require a long stretch of the imagination to realize that the material published as "news" from the Philippines was concocted (and still is) by men who are in the employ of the Manila American Chamber of Commerce.

What are the views of the Filipinos on continued American domination? All political parties in the Philippines are unanimous on this point.

The democratic party declares in its program, "As Filipinos we consider it our imperative and unavoidable duty to work and exert all our efforts for the attainment of the supreme ideal of emancipation of our country from all foreign rule . . "

The Nacionalista Party is more insistent: "Immediate, absolute, and complete independence." And the Nacionalista Colectivista Party, a split-off of the Nacionalist Party repeats its appeal for immediate independence.

Organize for Independence.

On January 6th, 1926, the two major parties in the Philippines formed a coalition with an advisory board of 25 members for the purpose of consolidating the native political force for independence. Besides merely agitating for self-determination the new political fusion intends to stave off any backward steps on the part of American imperialism that would threaten the meager autonomy now enjoyed by the Philippine legislature. The Filipinos recognize the imperialist designs of American capitalism.

Speaking of the coalition the Philippine Herald said: "There should be some sort of understanding or coalition not only for the purpose of our campaign for independence but also to insure concerted efforts here in preventing encroachments on our autonomy. Every ruling nation naturally rejoices to see division in the colony."

And all division on the question of independence is artifically inspired, concocted and injected into the Philippines by American imperialism.

Passion for Independence.

The desire for independence on the part of the Filipino people amounts to a passion. It is the foremost political question in the mind of every Filipino. It reverberates all thru the islands and the reply to the question "Do the Philippines want independence?" is emphatic.

Every bourgeois professor who has studied the Philippine question recognizes this mass demand for independence. James A. Robertson, ph. B., L. H. D., chief of the near eastern division, department of commerce, co-editor of "The Philippine Islands," 1493-1898 (55 Vols.) and a host of other works, in his article in the Encyclopedia Britanica says regarding independence:

"The desire of the Filipinos for independence was and is real, and has grown with each succeeding year. . . ."

And at the same time the desire to tighten its grip on this profitable colony and source of raw material has grown with each succeeding year on the itching hands of American capitalism.

The struggle for independence in the Philippines is directed to electing members to the Philippine legislature who are in favor of this step. So far there has been unanimity on the part of the Filipino legislatures. Then an independence commission is sent to congress to petition for independence.

Must Fight Imperialism.

The speaker of the Philippine legislature, Manuel Quezon, holds his position and is considered the leader of the Filipino people by virtue of his continued tho somewhat too suppliant insistence on independence from the United States.

He has found it desirable to recognize the importance of revolutionary working class co-operation, as evidenced by his letter to the Workers (Communist) Party of America expressing thanks for the party's Philippine policy and activities. Obviously, however, the Filipino politicians place too much reliance on disgruntled American politcians who do not have the real desires of the Filipino people at heart but who seek campaign material against Coolidge.

The fight for Filipino independence, once it swerves from a conscious struggle against American imperialism, will be lost in a maze of petty politics. Senator Osmena, head of the independence commission now in the United States was not long ago accused in the Filipino press of showing too many flirtatious smiles to American rubber interests and promising things that would enslave the Filipino people to the rubber magnates.

The Negro Workers and "Equal Rights and Justice" Under Capitalism

By I. AMTER.

IN a recent issue of the Cleveland Call, a colored paper, there was an editorial entitled "The Colored Citizen and Communism." In this editorial the writer contends that when "other groups like the Socialists demonstrate that they are our most outspoken champions for our rights, the colored man feels that there is something good in their principles and at once becomes susceptible to propaganda."

Furthermore you state that "if those who believe in the present form of government desire to retain the colored citizen's loyalty to this form, they must demonstrate that this form insures him equal rights and justice."

There are fundamental errors in this logic. The latter statement first, that "they must demonstrate that this form insures him equal rights and justice." What position do the Negroes occupy in this country? Of the more than 10,000,000 Negroes, 990 per cent are workers and tenant farmers. Do the workers—black or white—and do the farmers—black or white—get "equal rights and justice" in this country? This question must be answered with an emphatic negative.

Other Discrimination.

LET us examine some problems of the foreign-born white workers. If he becomes a citizen, he knows that if he fights for the betterment of the condition of the members of his class, he is subject to arrest, indictment as a "bolshevik" and then deportation. What is his economic position? He is the cheap, unskilled labor employed in the basic industries. It is becoming harder and harder for him to enter the skilled occupations. Colored college students cannot obtain positions after graduation and must accept any kind of unskilled labor. Why this discrimination against the foreign-born and Negro worker? Because the employing class requires a reserve army that may be used to lower the condition of the American workers as a whole. In addition, there is work in the heavy industries—railways, steel, in the packing houses, etc., where cheap labor is required. Who is to do this work? The American will not accept it, hence there must be a large quantity of foreign-born and Negro labor to fill the job.

Up to a year ago, there was a strong current of immigration into this country. Since the farmers have gone thru a crisis, and two millions have migrated to the cities to find work; and since the Negro was found to be potential material for industry, the stream of foreign-born workers into this country has stopped.

The Negro workers now do the "dirty" work in industry, and they will continue to do this work. Can the Negro think that the capitalist will put the Negro on a par with the white workers? Yes, only is one instance, when he needs strikebreakers. The reactionary trade union officials, guarding more the interests of the employers than of the working class, keep the Negroes out of the unions, thus guaranteeing a reserve army for the service of the capitalists.

In an emergency, Negroes can do the work of white workers, since industry has become so mechanical. This emergency is the strike. But should the Negroes, thru pressure get into the trade unions, or thru their own initiative form their own unions, will the situation change under the present system? Not at all. The capitalists will keep up the warfare between the two races in order to keep them apart, just as they breed hatred between the various nationalities. They know very well that if the working class gets together on a common basis, to fight as workers against the capitalists, the capitalist system will be in serious danger.

What is the position of the native worker? Can one talk of "Equal rights and justice"? Sufficient has been said by our jurists, among them Chief Justice Taft, about the failure of the law toward the "poor man," that is the worker. He cannot carry on in the court as can the capitalist; if he commits a petty offense, he goes to prison, while the rich man escapes. If he commits a major offense, murder, he hangs, while the rich man is declared insane, till a certain time when the whole thing has blown over and he is freed and becomes anew "a respectable member of society." This is inherent in the present system—the laws being made by the capitalist class thru their representatives, for the benefit of the capitalists who are the dominant power in society, owing to their control of the economic and therefore of the political life of the country.

The most powerful dramatization of this fact is a strike. The capitalists use every means possible to break a strike even if it is on fair grounds. The movies, speakers, press, church, and finally the courts, police and militia, all are used by the capitalists "in protection of their rights and their property," while the workers cannot get the protection of the law at all. When, as in West Virginia the miners and their wives prayed before a prison they were sent to jail. When the anthracite miners demanded that the books of the coal operators be opened for public inspection, it was considered unreasonable. When the workers, demand the right to organize, it is considered against the "constitutional right of every individual to freedom and to work." When the capitalists, the banks, railroads, food manufacturers, oil companies, etc, etc., combine to monopolize the trade, it is declared a natural development.

No Equal Rights.

HOW can one, in face of these basic facts of the present system of society, the capitalist system, talk of "equal rights and justice"? There is no justice either for the black or the white worker.

That is the reason that both the white and the black worker is turning toward the Communist movement. It is not because the Communists make any pretences. They show up the sham of the present system of "equal rights and justice." They show the workers, both white and black, that under the present system, they must submit the control of their lives to the capitalist. There can be no "justice" under capitalism—and the Negro worker who suffers most of all, under the present system, in spite of the fact that a civil war was ostensibly fought to "give him equal rights," in spite of the fact that he was promised "equal rights" to enlist in the world war, knows this best of all.

Hence he naturally and logically turns to the revolutionary movement. All attempts to wean him away will only have temporary success. The capitalist system depends on reserve labor, the mechanicalization of industry will reserve the skilled work to the favored few, the aristocrats of labor. The vast majority of the workers will be condemned to perform the mechanical, unskilled work. This process will become ever more extensive with no hope for the broad working masses.

Hence "equal rights and justice" fundamentally incorrect and illusory, no longer deceives large numbers of workers—the blacks above all. These workers lack organization, which will be furnished them by the only ones who see thru the hollowness of the system, and provide a sane state organizational form for the working class.

The capitalists know this, and instead of bestowing "equal rights and justice" upon the Negro workers and the tenant farmers of the South, they do everything in their power to prevent them from seeking to improve their position by organization. This may intimidate for a time, but soon the conditions will force the Negro, the foreign-born and the oppressed section of the American working class, to organization and united action, economically and politically, as a class to get "equal rights and justice" for their class by getting power.

RED AID CALLS FOR INTERNATIONAL PROTEST AGAINST JUGOSLAV TERROR

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 28.—In connection with the terror and the recent events in Jugo-Slavia, the executive committee of the International Red Aid has addressed the following appeal to the workers of all countries:

"The white terror in the Balkans rages with all its old force. The military dictator of Greece, General Pangalos, has followed in the footsteps of the Bulgarian hangman Zankov and his successor Liaptschev Bratianu.

Pangalos Jails Workers.

"General Pangalos has flung the best representatives of the working class into jail and is preparing death sentences and years of hard labor for them.

"In the last few days the terror has again flamed up in Jugo-Slavia with renewed strength. The Pashitch and Raditch government has flung itself with unexampled cruelty upon the working class.

"In the prisons of Belgrade hundreds of workers are subjected to torture. One of these unfortunate workers has already died as a result of the terrible mistreatment which he received. The examination of these workers has been placed completely in the hands of the military camarilla.

"The government intends to destroy the best leaders of the working class by means of bloody terror. The government stops at nothing— beatings which end in death, tortures to extract 'confessions' which can then be used to make giant processes and to support sentences of death and life terms of hard labor.

Stifle Jugo-Slavia Workers.

"Paschicht hopes in this way to stifle the working class movement in Jugo-Slavia which recently has again begun to grow.

"Comrades, protest against these new murders and tortures of the Jugo-Slavian working class.

"Demand the release of the prisoners.

"The workers of the world must reply to the united front of the hangmen in the Balkans with the united front of all the toilers, the workers and peasants of all countries under the banner of the International Red Association."

AUSTRIAN WORKERS' DELEGATION STUDIES CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 28—The first Austrian workers' delegation to the Soviet Union in a declaration to the press, points out that tho they were in the Soviet Union but a short time, they were very much impressed by the way the workers' and peasants' government was carrying on the economy of the Union and that they would do all they could to learn as much about the Soviet Union as they could so that they could describe to the workers of Austria the real conditions in the Union:

"The first Austrian workers' delegation consists of nine members of the social-democratic party and four members of the Communist Party of Austria. Altho the delegates are thus from two different parties, they have a common understanding of the great task which lies before them. It is their task to bring about a fraternization between the proletariat of Austria and that of the Soviet Union and to strengthen the fraternization of the proletariat of the whole world with the proletariat of the Soviet Union.

Look With Expectation.

"Hundreds of thousands of proletarians in Austria look with expectation and hope to the activity of the delegation. They wish to learn the real truth about Russia from the lips of their own representatives. It is not sufficient to criticise with theoretical prejudices as this was previously done in Austria. We must see with our own eyes, make an actual study of the situation and then describe the situation as it actually is.

"The first impressions of the delegation have been favorable. We were filled with a feeling of solidarity when the masses at the stations on the way to Moscow greeted us. The delegation has come prepared to be just in all respects to the Russian proletariat and its state and this it will do thru a thoro study of the existing conditions.

"In the solemn moment of our reception we did not forget the miserable situation of tens of thousands of unemployed workers in Austria. The delegation approached the central council of the Russian trade unions with the request that it should make possible the immigration of Austrian workers who seek work. The delegation found complete understanding for its situation and received the promise from the central council of the Russian trade unions that it would make representations to the government of the Soviet Union requesting it to take our suggestion into consideration.

Will Study Conditions.

"The delegation will proceed confidently to a study of the conditions in the Soviet Union and hopes that by its work it may render the proletariat of the Soviet Union a service, that proletariat which has held out thru years of terrible misery and suffering and maintained the first workers' and peasants' power in unexampled struggles. In working for the consolidation of the brotherly connections between the proletariat of the outside world and the proletariat of the Soviet Union, the delegation hopes also to assist in the building up of the united trade union front for the unity of the fighting proletariat.

"Signed on behalf of the delegation:
"Farkas, Chairman,
"Sommer, Secretary."

RAILROADS MAKE $150,000,000 MORE PROFIT IN 1925 THAN IN 1924

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

Railroad profits of $1,136,984,243 in 1925 are a gain of more than $150,000,000 over 1924. This huge increase has enabled 19 of the 42 principal carriers tabulated by Dow, Jones & Co., publishers of The Wall Street Journal, to present their stockholders with a return of 10% or more on their investment. In fact 12 of them report more than 15% on their common stock.

The $150,000,000 gain in profits is due almost entirely to the increased efficiency of the railroad employes who handled $198,946,341 more business in 1925 than in 1924 with an increase of but $23,482,065 in operating expenses. Expenses in 1925 absorbed only 74% of the transportation dollar compared with 76% in 1924 and 78% in 1923.

The expenses most directly connected with the production of transportation did not increase at all. The transportation men and shopmen actually reduced costs in their departments. In spite of the heavier volume of traffic, transportation expenses fell about $15,000,000 compared with 1924 and the cost of maintaining equipment about $2,000,000.

The profits of 22 of the larger roads in 1925 and 1924 were:

Railroad	Profits 1925	1924
Atlantic Coast L.	$20,184,546	$15,179,185
B. & O.	43,034,087	38,084,324
Burlington	28,131,917	28,742,324
Big Four	18,516,709	14,364,267
Northwestern	21,108,750	16,784,051
Erie	17,530,620	17,072,177
Frisco	22,317,742	21,072,891
Great Northern	28,276,182	24,201,287
I. C.	30,032,230	28,189,854
Mich. Cent.	23,763,981	18,985,283
Mo. Pacific	18,013,063	15,817,584
N. Y. Central	67,909,316	64,635,074
North'n Pacific	22,227,319	19,861,077
Pennsylvania	100,108,007	78,799,913
Reading	20,354,629	18,967,742
Rock Island	17,926,185	17,713,593
St. Paul	16,873,635	18,972,102
Santa Fe	53,666,692	47,283,278
Southern	35,086,021	30,442,719
South'n Pacific	50,313,759	50,475,486
Union Pacific	40,038,545	37,913,161

Among the big gains over 1924 are the Atlantic Coast Line with 33%, Big Four 29%, Northwestern 26%, Michigan Central 25%, Pennsylvania 25%, Great Northern 17%, Southern 15%, Missouri Pacific 14%, and the Balimore & Ohio and the Santa Fe 13%.

Michigan Central leads the procession in return on capital stock with an even 100 % which compares with 73% last year. Most of this swells the wealth of New York Central stockholders, for the larger road holds about 95% of Michigan Central stock. Atlantic Coast Line comes second with a return of 26½ on its common stock. Big Four follows with 24½% and Chesapeake & Ohio with 21½%. Other big returns for common stockholders include Reading 19.6%, Norfolk & Western 18.7%, Santa Fe 18.1%, New Orleans, Texas & Mexico 16.8%, Southern 16.3%, Louisville & Nashville 16%, Nickel Plate 15.8%, Frisco 15% and the Union Pacific 15%.

The Baltimore & Ohio and New York Central systems each produced a 12% profit for their stockholders. The Lehigh Valley made 12.8% and the Pennsylvania 11.8%.

Such profits should make it difficult for these railroads to deny their employes a share in the increased prosperity made possible by their efficiency