

SEE U. S. MOVE TO BREAK STRIKE

When Coolidge "Economy" Reduces the Taxes



CATHOLIC MOB RIOTS AGAINST CHURCH DECREE

Christians in Mexico Stone Soldiers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, March 19.—A number of persons have been killed and wounded in rioting in San Luis Potosi, following an attempt by the governor to use federal troops to close all churches. Federal troops are patrolling the streets of the city today but the disorders are reported still in progress.

When the federal troops tried to close the churches they were attacked by mobs which stoned them. The troops retaliated with rifle fire. Citizens are sniping at the soldiers.

Bishop Appears.

Reports had been circulated that the Bishop of San Luis Potosi, who is a Mexican, was to be arrested. A crowd of 5,000 gathered in front of his residence and defied the soldiers. The bishop appeared upon the veranda of his home and urged the people to disperse, but this appeal only aroused the mob the more. Cowboys from surrounding ranches rushed into the town. Cavalry charged the crowds several times but without results and machine guns were then brought out.

Suddenly Turned Pious



—Kirby in the New York World.

COOLIDGE AND DAVIS ASSIST TEXTILE BARONS

Dept. of Labor Leads in War on Workers

By H. M. WICKS. (Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—The role of the government as a strikebreaker always ready, willing and anxious to do the bidding of the most vicious and unscrupulous exploiters of labor was never more clearly exposed than in the action of the department of labor in the present Passaic strike.

When the strikers' delegation sought admittance to the white house to see Calvin Coolidge, the strikebreaker president, they were told they could not see that worthy. Coolidge's secretary "suggested" that James P. Davis, secretary of the department of labor, was the proper person with whom to discuss the matter.

Already a number of mill owners and their agents had secured the official blessing of Davis thru his union, Hugh Kerwin, head of the conciliation department of the department of labor, which was a matter of public knowledge, so it was not possible for this cabinet member to deny the strikers a hearing.

After considerable waiting, first in one room then another in the labor department, Davis came into the room. Frank P. Walsh, counsel for the strikers, presented their side of the case in a masterly manner, depicting the miserable conditions under which they lived and worked and the general state of affairs in Passaic.

Davis Gets Sentimental.

Finally Davis, who tried to become sentimental over the fact that he once worked as a puddler in a steel mill and after displaying some nickel plated tools that he is alleged to have used at one time, revealed the bosses offer. He denied that the proposals were drawn up by the department of labor and stated that his office had to exert pressure to bear upon the mill owners to get them to agree to the proposal, the first clause of which decreed that the workers return to work under their old scale and that the employers make settlements with the workers in their own mills.

Hugh Kerwin, who was in the room, when asked what sort of agreement were meant said it might be by groups in the mills or thru individual agreements. Knowing full well that such a proposition meant the wrecking of the union, this bureaucrat made the proposal with a straight face, to which Davis nodded approval.

Tries to Bulldoze Strikers.

The spokesman for the mill owners, according to Davis, was one Colonel A. F. H. Johnson of the Botany Worsted Mill. According to Davis he had to practically bludgeon Johnson into agreeing to the proposal, which if put into effect would have meant the destruction of the union in Passaic. Among other proposals Johnson agreed to was one that Albert Weisbord and the United Front Committee be completely ignored and that only actual workers in the mills deal with the bosses. This was calculated to give the employers a chance to use

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PASSAIC POLICE ATTACK PICKETS AT GERA MILLS

Strikers Demand Senate Investigation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Mar. 19.—The picket lines before the Gera Worsted Mills were viciously attacked by the police. Nine men and five women pickets were arrested. Baby carriages and babies were thrown onto the street, five newspaper reporters were slugged by police thugs and two news reel motion picture men were beaten and had their cameras smashed. A number of newspaper photographers were clubbed and had their cameras smashed and all film confiscated and destroyed. Three autos belonging to news reporters were smashed by the police.

Protest To Senators.

A telegram was immediately sent by the strike committee to Senators Borah, LaFollette, Wheeler, Walter E. Edge, E. I. Edwards demanding an immediate investigation of the textile strike situation and pointing out the brutal assaults of the police on the striking textile workers:

The telegram follows:

"Passaic police cossacks have brutally assaulted orderly strikers this afternoon. Hundreds of peaceful men, women and children, including babies in carriages were beaten and tramped under by mounted men in front of Gera textile mills. Many newspaper reporters and photographers, badly clubbed and cameras smashed. Many strikers including women arrested.

Demand Immediate Investigation.

"The United Front Committee of textile workers representing 16,000 strikers fighting against wage cuts and for a living wage demand an immediate thorough investigation of the conditions existing in the textile mills of New Jersey and of the abolition of all constitutional rights guaranteed to the people.

"The tortured cry of the workers for bread shall not be throttled by the knout of maddened cossacks.

"Albert Weisbord, Organizer United Front Committee."

PASSAIC STRIKERS PRESENT THEIR DEMANDS TO THE UNION-SMASHING SECRETARY OF LABOR, JAMES DAVIS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—The Passaic textile workers' delegation, now in Washington demanding an investigation of the textile industry and the Passaic strike, in a statement sent to James J. Davis, union-smashing secretary of the Department of Labor, rejected the proposals of the bosses and sponsored by the secretary of labor to return to work on the old conditions and then negotiate with the bosses for better terms. The strikers' committee characterized this proposal as an attempt on the part of the department of labor to crush the textile workers' strike and to force them back to work at starvation wages.

In a statement submitted by Davis, the strikers are called upon to repudiate their present strike leadership and elect new committees to negotiate with the bosses. In answer to the demands of the bosses and the strike-breaking department of labor, the strikers' delegation has made a counter-proposal demanding that Colonel A. F. H. Johnson of the Botany Worsted Mills be excluded from the mill-owners' committee. The strikers point out that the pickets before the Botany mills have been clubbed, have had fire hose played upon them in freezing weather and poisonous gas bombs thrown at them at the orders of this mill owner.

THE LETTER TO DAVIS.

The following is the letter given by the committee of strikers to Davis:

"The Secretary of Labor, Washington, D. C.

"Sir:—The undersigned committee has submitted to you a plan for the

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POLICE TERROR BRINGS PROTEST FROM WORKERS

New York Labor Plans Big Demonstrations

NEW YORK, March 19.—Thousands of New York workers will meet in the big New York halls to protest against the brutal assault of the striking textile workers of Passaic by the police in front of the Gera mill.

Two meetings are to be held simultaneously. One at the Central Opera House, 205 East 67th street and the other at the New Star Casino, 107th street and Park avenue.

Among the organizations that are co-operating with the American Civil Liberties Union in arranging these mass protest meetings are the Workers (Communists) Party, the Furriers' Union joint board, International Ladies Garment Workers, the Amalgamated Food Workers, League for Industrial Democracy, International Labor Defense, Passaic Strike Relief Committee, Paper Box Makers Union, Emergency Relief Committee for Strikers, Italian Chamber of Labor and the International Workers Aid. Other organizations have also been invited to participate in the demonstrations.

Lawrence Demands Investigation.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 19.—The Lawrence United Front Committee has sent a communication to Senator Borah urging an immediate federal investigation of the textile industry of Massachusetts.

The organization drive for the

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70 Men's Shirt Shop Workers in N. Y. Strike

NEW YORK, March 19.—Strikes are now on in 70 men's shirt manufacturing shops where employers refused to sign with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union. The shirt manufacturers' association and some independents settled.

TESTIMONY AT CHIETI TRIAL INCRIMINATING

Gangster Scape-Goats Likely to Get Off Easy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CHIETI, Italy, March 19.—The five fascists on trial here for the murder of Deputy Matteotti become more and more agitated as witness follows witness in supplying incriminating details of the events preceding and following the assassination.

Poveromo, one of the defendants, leaped to his feet and shouted "Liar!" at a witness who said he learned of Matteotti's death from the former while both were in prison. Aldo Putato, the witness, was held for nine months in jail as a suspect in the same case.

Fascist Chief, Defense Attorney.

Under the guidance of Farinacci, secretary-general of the fascist party and one of the attorneys for the defense, Poveromo denied a previous statement he claims to have made under duress strongly implicating the chief defendant, Dumini.

A police sergeant testified that he had knowledge before the murder of Dumini having said one day, following Matteotti's challenging speech in the chamber, "If Matteotti does not stop it I will cut his head off."

A police inspector verified that Matteotti's blood-stained trousers and the blood-stained upholstery of Dumini's car were found in Dumini's luggage after the crime. As the evidence grows, the fascist thugs become more involved. The defense of Dumini that Matteotti died of hemorrhage in the process of a kidnapping is holding less water as the trial goes on.

Political Maneuver.

It is evident to political observers that the five gangsters on trial, all fanatical fascist worshippers of Mussolini, are being made scape-goats to cover the guilt of Mussolini and other higher-ups. This does not mean that Dumini and his comrades will be severely punished.

'EX-BOOTLEGGER' RUNS FOR LEGISLATURE ON UNIQUE VOTE SLOGAN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

JOLIET, Ill., March 19.—"An honest ex-bootlegger!" This is the chief plank in the platform of Richard J. Burrill, erstwhile partner of Lawrence J. (Butch) Crowley of gold doorknob fame, who is running for the legislature.

"I'm frank to admit I've violated the Volstead law as 90 per cent of the people have done in this county, and I think the voters will admire me for telling the truth," said Burrill.

GRAND RAPIDS AUTO WORKERS HOLDING FIRM

Company Unable to Recruit Scabs

By EUGENE BECHTOLD. (Special to The Daily Worker)

GRAND RAPIDS, March 19.—The dastardly injunction obtained by the Hayes Ionia Body company from their all-accommodating servant, Judge Leonard A. Verrier of the superior court, against local 3 of the Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers' Union of this city, for which a hearing was set for Saturday last, has been postponed.

Sybrant Wessellus, the attorney for the strikers declared that "the bill of complaints was not submitted to him until the very morning on which the case was to be argued."

Although the trimmers placed strike notices in the principal automobile manufacturing centers of this part of the state, the Hayes Ionia company managed to get scabs thru employment agencies of Detroit and other cities in the most criminal manner.

Get Scabs from Out of Town.

Ads were run in the Detroit reprint press asking for trimmers to work "out of town," to be hired by the company's representatives stopping at Detroit hotels. About 40 men

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WHOLE CABINET OF JAPAN IS READY TO QUIT

New Political Lineup Looms Near

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOKIO, March 19.—A rebuilding of the Japanese cabinet shortly after the diet adjourns at the end of March is inevitable, according to close observers of the political situation here.

Premier Reijiro Wakatsuki will resign the portfolio of home minister, which he holds in addition to the premiership, and appoint someone to that office.

Railway Minister to Quit.

Dr. Mitsugu Sengoku, minister of railways, is reported to be preparing to resign, due to the diet's defeat of one of his pet projects, the construction of a railway between Shiojiri and Shimosuwa. When this project was dropped from the budget, Dr. Sengoku retired to his country home and sent his resignation to the premier. He was prevailed upon, however, to postpone his retirement until a later date.

Shidehara, to Resign.

The most interesting rumor in connection with cabinet changes is that Baron K. Shidehara, foreign minister, intends to retire. Baron Shidehara is a non-party man and holds resolutely aloof from domestic politics.

There is also a report that Admiral Takarabe, minister of the navy, may tender his resignation as the result of the failure of the navy department to obtain appropriations for construction of new ships.

Newspaper Editor to Front.

Premier Wakatsuki's relinquishment of the post of home minister will be followed, it is expected, by the transfer of K. Adachi, minister of communications, to that portfolio. Chuji Machida, proprietor of a powerful newspaper, is said to be slated for appointment to the communications ministry.

Bakers Organize in Eureka.

EUREKA, Ore., March 19.—The Bakery and Confectionery Workers International union has organized a local in Eureka.

SOLDIERS KILL MANY STUDENTS IN CHINA RIOT

Peking Demonstration Broken Up

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, March 19.—Seventeen students were killed and many wounded today when a crowd of 5,000 students attempted to rush the offices of the chief executive during a demonstration against the government's acceptance of the ultimatum presented by the foreign powers.

Soldiers shot into the crowd and used their bayonets. Many were trampled to death in the mad rush to escape after the firing started.

The ultimatum, presented early this week by the representatives of foreign powers, gave the government until noon today to cease all hostilities at Tientsin and remove mines and other obstructions to navigation between Tientsin and Taku, a distance of thirty-eight miles. The communication of the foreign office submitting to the ultimatum agrees that the demands of the powers for freedom of navigation are fair, but points out that the threat of the powers for unfettered naval action was against the protocol.

The fact that the American missionaries are split in their attitude towards the nationalist movement is evident in the controversy which has arisen over the action of certain Christian institutions in presenting to John A. MacMurray, the American minister here, a protest against the United States participating in any naval action to enforce the reopening of the Pei-ho river to commerce, as provided for in the Boxer protocol. A delegation of ten called on MacMurray and protested strongly against the ultimatum to the Chinese government.

Rockefeller Foundation Protests.
The Rockefeller Foundation was among the institutions represented. Others were the Lenching University, an undenominational school, and the Methodist and Presbyterian missionary groups.

TIENTSIN, March 19.—The local Quominchun generals have notified the powers that provided the warships of Chang Tso Lin are forced to retire from their positions at Taku bar controlling the entrance to Pei-ho river and therefore access to this city, they will not remove the blockade. This declaration puts the imperialists in a dilemma. Chang Tso Lin is their tool. They desire to help him take the port. If his ships are compelled to leave, he will have no way of capturing Tientsin in the near future.

On the other hand, if they do not bring pressure to bear on Chang Tso Lin they have openly committed themselves to a war on the nationalists. In the latter event, all China will rise against them.

Japan Threatens.

TOKIO, March 19.—That the Japanese government intends to take a stern attitude towards the Chinese government in connection with the Taku incident, in which one Japanese naval officer was killed and several sailors wounded when Chinese troops fired from the banks of the Pei river on two Japanese destroyers steaming toward Tientsin, was indicated today when it was revealed that Konichi Yoshizawa, minister to China, had been instructed to take action.

Japan demands that China apologize for firing on the Japanese flag, punish the officer responsible for the incident and indemnify the sailors who were shot.

'PROLET-TRIBUNE', RUSS LIVING NEWSPAPER, OUT TODAY AT WORKERS' HOUSE

Number six of Prolet-Tribune, the Russian living newspaper published by the worker correspondents of the Navy Mir will be out this Saturday, March 20, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St.

Beginning at 8 p. m. Admission 25 cents. This living newspaper is appearing regularly now for the past six months. Many new worker correspondents joined the original group who started the venture.

The contents usually is as good, or even better than many a Russian paper or magazine published in the United States. Not only workers, but even intellectuals are attending each issue of the paper. Even its enemies admit that it is a power.

PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS WILL BE HELD TUESDAY

PHILADELPHIA Pa., March 19.—The movement in opposition to the bills against foreign-born workers is arousing the interest and indignation of the workers of Philadelphia.

Several organizations here have signed a call for a conference which will be held on Tuesday evening, March 23, at Boalover Hall, 7th and Pine streets. A large number of unions and fraternal organizations have already elected delegates to this conference.

GENERAL BRUSILOV DIES

Retired Red Officer Was Once Czarist General

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 19.—General Alexis A. Brusilov, once commander in chief of the southern forces of the former czar, died today from inflammation of the lungs. At one time he was one of Nicholas' favorite officers, but when the Kerensky revolution broke out he joined with it and helped them overthrow the czar. When the Bolshevik revolution broke out, Brusilov became a chief inspector of the Red army cavalry, and was retired a couple of years ago by the government, on a pension of \$150 a month.

Brusilov had one son in the white army and another in the Red army. Both were killed in the fighting.

PARIS COMMUNE CELEBRATED ALL OVER COUNTRY

Meetings Arranged from Coast to Coast

Thousands of American working men and women will gather in demonstrations all thru the country in commemoration of the fifty-fifth anniversary of the Paris Commune this week and next.

In every important city in the country meetings have been arranged at which pantomime drama, scenic features, moving pictures of class war prisoners, and speakers on the subject of the heroic Commune and the defense of class war prisoners will be the order.

The meetings, which are being held everywhere under the auspices of the International Labor Defense, are to be devoted not only to commemorating the great Commune but also to rallying American workers to the modern day fighters for the working class who have fallen victims to capitalist class justice. Labor defense and the story and lessons of the Commune will be bound together at these meetings.

In Ohio and Pittsburgh, the recently released class war prisoner, Walter Trumbull, will speak at Commune celebrations. In Chicago and nearby cities, Bishop William M. Brown, the famous heretic, will address gatherings to commemorate the first proletarian regime.

The following are some of the meetings:
New York, Friday night, March 19, at the Central Opera House, with Olga, Gittlow, Zack and Fox, and Weinstein as chairman. An excellent musical program has been arranged for. Admission is fifty cents.

Cleveland holds its meeting on Sunday, March 21, at Moose Hall, 1000 Walnut Sts., together with a bazaar and a dance. Walter Trumbull and Max Schachtman will speak together with I. Amter. The Cleveland Workers' Drama League will present a one-act pantomime under the direction of Sadie Amter.

Kansas City will celebrate at Musicians Hall, 1017 Washington St., on Sunday evening, March 21, at 7:30. There will be a speaker on the Commune and another will talk on "Labor's Fight for Justice."

The Music-Arts Hall, 233 S. Broadway, on Sunday afternoon, March 20, will house Los Angeles' meeting, where an excellent musical program and a spectacular drama of the Commune's last days will be shown.

The following meetings have been arranged in the Minnesota district:
Sunday, March 21, 1 p. m., Chisholm, Minn.
Sunday, March 21, 3 p. m., Hibbing, Minn.
Monday, March 22, 8 p. m., Duluth, Minn.
Tuesday, March 23, 8 p. m., Superior, Wis.

Thursday, March 25, 8 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 1425 Sixth avenue North, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Saturday, March 20, 8 p. m., Labor Lyceum, St. Paul.

At all these meetings T. R. Sullivan, well-known labor organizer, will speak.

Bishop Brown to Speak at I.L.D. Meet Sunday

Bishop Montgomery Brown will speak on Sunday evening at 8 p. m. at the Metropolitan Community Center, 3120 Giles avenue, under the auspices of the International Labor Defense.

GRAND RAPIDS AUTO WORKERS HOLDING FIRM

Company Unable to Recruit Scabs

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who were hired in this fashion, when informed of the trimmers' strike, quit their jobs and left the city. Two men who came here from Detroit demanded that they be reimbursed for their expenses at \$25 apiece. They made emphatic demands to the general manager, Mr. Ginsburg, who was forced to grant them.

Ed Finch (Pink), promoter of many schemes, owner of a poolroom, a store, and several rooming houses, a regular loudmouth during the first two weeks of the strike, offering one of his houses for the accommodation of up to 20 strikers free of charge, is now under suspicion of being a provocateur stoolpigeon. He has returned to work over a week ago, flunking on the trimmers, and adding the company generally to bluff the strikers into believing that production is going at full blast. This bluff, however, has already been exposed.

The striking trimmers, wondering where all the auto bodies loaded upon the trucks for shipment were coming from, pursued several trucks one night last week in their cars, merely to find to their great amusement that these trucks were taking trips thru and around the city in an attempt to bluff the strikers that production at the plant was "normal."

Production Crippled.
Actual production in the factory is very low. The company has lost several large orders already. The rats that have been hired to break the strike are entirely incompetent.

Last November, after a two weeks' layoff, the trimmers were hired back and a 9 per cent cut imposed on them. This cut was not sufficient for the greedy bosses, who then maneuvered another layoff in December. Operation of the plant was resumed in January, and after about seven weeks of work the trimmers received the dastardly cut of 10 per cent on Washington's birthday. After the announcement of this cut the trimmers walked out en masse.

The irony in the situation is that the wages of the scabs have again been cut 7 1/2 per cent below the rates offered the trimmers prior to their walkout.

All automobile bodies, upon arriving at the Overland plant in Toledo, are inspected before they are unloaded, with the result that six out of every nine bodies on the average are condemned.

This very fact explodes the myth on the part of the company that sufficient competent help is available, and that production has not been crippled thru the strike of the trimmers.

Fall to Get Local Scabs.
As no regular trimmers other than habitual flunks can beajoled into the factory, the bosses tried various schemes to obtain some help from the local furniture industry. "Yellow slips" were sent to the homes of upholsterers announcing that a good job was waiting for them at the plant to work as trimmers, and that a mere interview with the employment manager would place them into excellent positions. No scabs were gained thru this trickery, as a union of upholsterers was organized here but a few months ago. Individual rehiring among the trimmers did not fare better. One trimmer, who was offered special opportunities if he, together with his brother, resumed work there, told the superintendent to go to hell.

Both are now named as two of the nineteen defendants in the injunction. The wrath of the bosses was given vent the other day, when a striker was drenched by a bucket of paint poured upon him from the flunks in the paint stock room as he was walking by the shop. As it was self-evident that this attack was instigated by the bosses, this striker is now suing for damages.

When hundreds of automobile workers, together with the striking trimmers, reached St. Hyacinth Hall to attend the regular Wednesday night meeting of local 3, they were puzzled for a moment by the great number of cars parked near the hall, throwing immense spotlights on the men as they entered the hall.

It soon became known that these spotlights were operated by executives of the Hayes Ionia company, for the purpose of spying on those workers who were attending the union meetings and learning that only thru united and organized action can they hope to solve their many shop problems.

As the men did not seem in the least disturbed regarding the puny stunts of the bosses, these executives became aggravated and attempted to create a riot in front of the hall, expecting in this way to break up the union meeting.

They did not succeed as the city policemen in that district noticed the real import of the situation and drove the rioters away from the hall.

Effective Union Meeting.
The meeting itself, which was addressed, among others, by Lester L. Johnson, was very effective indeed.

COLISEUM TO BE SCENE OF THE CHICAGO MAY FIRST DEMONSTRATION

Winding up with a mass demonstration at the Coliseum Saturday evening, May first with William Z. Foster, James P. Cannon and Jay Lovestone as speakers, elaborate plans for a great Chicago celebration are being prepared. Special leaflets and a special issue of The DAILY WORKER will be distributed at shops, morning and noon hour.

The May Day committee in charge of arrangements will meet Monday night, March 22 at The DAILY WORKER Office, 1113 W. Washington Boulevard. All Party Nuclei are expected to send delegates to participate in arrangements.

Judging from the fact that up to now over 500 automobile workers have signed and completely paid up for membership in local 3, an intensive organization campaign in the various departments of the plant will make thorough unionization of Hayes Ionia company possible.

The city cops have since declared their sympathy for the strikers and are buying tickets for the strike benefit dance to be held at Shore's Dancing Academy on Thursday, this week. Policemen's wages in Grand Rapids are a little over \$4 a day.

At a special meeting of local 3 a live wire member who has served the general labor movement in various capacities for many years reported that all the Grand Rapids local unions, affiliated and unaffiliated to the Trades and Labor Council, have shown splendid response to his appeal for support in the strike benefit dance.

The brother received an ovation for his achievements in interesting other labor organizations of the city in the struggle of the automobile workers. It was also reported that the local Moose lodge did not allow any canvassing at its meeting.

Cheer DAILY WORKER.
A communication from the local Workers (Communist) Party, accompanied by check in payment for admission tickets, was received with great applause, and the strike publicly as given in The DAILY WORKER was sincerely acknowledged.

Several new members were obligated. Among them are painters, final assemblers and woodworkers.

LOWELL SCHOOL PARENTS TO CALL ON MAYOR DEVER

Will Go in a Body to City Hall

Over 100 parents of the Lowell School will go in a body to the City Hall to protest to Mayor Dever against the Chicago Board of Education transfer system. Among their demands will be the immediate withdrawal of the newly installed platoon system from the Lowell School and the replacement of the children who have been crowded out. The parents will offer to temporarily accept the double shift providing that immediate work is started on the building of a school annex.

This was the decision reached at a meeting of the Northwest Parents League at 1634 N. Kedzie Ave., called to consider the problems facing them at present.

Speakers addressed the meeting stressing the dangers of the platoon system which was shown to be nothing less than the speed-up methods of the factory brought into the school. Boss controlled, open shop advocating, and teachers' councils busting superintendent of schools, William McCandrew was quoted as describing the platoon system and the junior high as a means for training the children to become efficient wage slaves. His chief argument for the system is that it will be helpful to employers.

The need for a strong organization of the parents was also stressed and the parents were warned by a representative of the Rogers Park Parents League not to base any hopes on the board of education promises as "You can expect nothing but double-crossing from the Chicago board of education," he said.

Croatian Workers Protest Against Fingerprint Laws

KLEIN, Mont., March 19.—The Croatian Fraternal Union Local No. 65 at one of its meetings adopted a resolution protesting against the anti-foreign-born measures that are before congress now that would make the foreign-born workers the victims of a passport system worse than that which existed in monarchistic Germany or czarist Russia. In the resolution the fraternal society points out that this act is aimed at reducing the standards of living of the foreign-born workers and later the native-born and calls on all working-class organizations to protest against the measures that are proposed for enactment.

Hatred of Capitalism's Police System Revealed In Chicago Court Trial

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

HATRED for the police is given as one of the reasons for the "not guilty" verdict returned by a Chicago jury against the so-called "Genna gangsters," John Scalise and Albert Anselmi, charged with the killing of two policemen in a street battle.

This was the case that the local kept press and the "100 per cent" prosecutors sought to convert into propaganda, not only against Italian immigrants, but also into an attack on all foreign-born workers. The rebuff has come quick and sharp.

One need harbor not the slightest sympathy for the Genna "millionaire" bootlegging outfit in order to draw the lessons of this trial. Workers who permit themselves to become the henchmen of the wealthy distillers of foul moonshine are beyond commiseration when they get into trouble. But the reactions of a community, in a case of this kind, where the whole propaganda power of the ruling class has been converted into an hysterical effort to arouse prejudice against all foreign-born is worthy of serious attention; especially when the "open shop" Better Government Association had carried the entire matter to Washington and asked for an investigation by the United States senate that could have been easily framed to continue the anti-alien stream of malicious falsehoods.

Capitalists seldom go on juries. They haven't the time. Jury duty is beneath them. The Scalise-Anselmi jury was made up of a railway employe, machinist, bookkeeper, wagon driver, iron worker, chauffeur, book store secretary-treasurer, foreman, signal engineer, mechanic, shoe salesman and butter roller. The first ballot stood nine to three for the "not guilty" verdict that some of the jurymen are reported to have stated their views on Chicago's police system. Some of these are interesting. They are worth repeating:

"Raid! I'll tell you how the coppers are," said one. "I was in a certain house once, not doing a thing wrong, just having a little fun, and the coppers came in and raided the place and pinched us all. Just for nothing."

"Yes," cut in another, "and the police are always quick on the draw. I remember when I was a boy and us kids used to be in swimming in the drainage canal, the cops used to come up with drawn guns and chase us out."

"Yes," said another, "I was down to the LaSalle street station once, when the coppers picked up a bunch of fellows as suspicious characters—for nothing."

"They're always after you when you go out in your automobile," broke in the chauffeur. "One came up to me when I was going six miles an hour, and he told the judge I was going thirty-four, and the judge believed him."

There was more. None of the police officers with whom these jurors had come personally in contact was involved. They manifested a hatred that had been developed against the police system.

Not one of those jurors had evidently come in conflict with the police system as it is used by employers during strikes. Their hatred had therefore, not yet found a foothold on a class basis. But that will come in time.

"Passaic, New Jersey," in the minds of millions of workers, is now identified with the use by the police of tear gas against strikers. That is shocking large masses of soldier-workers, who were sent to the European war in 1917 and 1918, into doing some real thinking.

But the plans now before congress, to finger-print, photograph, and classify all foreign-born workers in the land, will inaugurate a police spy system that must inevitably reveal the capitalist state, to the whole working class population, as the ever-present power behind every act of persecution.

The Scalise-Anselmi case has brought to light a healthy hatred for the American police system among ordinary workers. American capitalism's efforts to entrench and solidify its power thru the adoption of the police methods of the deposed czarism will develop the hatred of labor as a class, not so much against the police system, but against the capitalist state that spawned it and keeps it alive.

DRUSE REBELS TAKE IMPORTANT CITY IN SYRIA FROM FRENCH

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BAGDAD, March 19.—Druze tribesmen, operating against the French, have captured Palmyra, Queen Zenobia's ancient capital city.

Palmyra is one of the important cities of Syria. Because of its magnificent ruins it has been a great center for students and tourists.

Dictator Seeks to Be Greek President

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATHENS, March 19.—Premier Pangalos, the Greek dictator, announced today that he would be a candidate for the presidency at the elections scheduled for May.

"You're Too Old, We Want Younger Men"; Worker Ends Life

BELLEVILLE, Ill.—(FP)—"You're too old; we want younger men." This reply met Samuel Keller, 75, of St. Louis, wherever he sought employment. The old man swallowed poison and died enroute to the hospital.



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Resolved: That the United States Should Not Recognize Soviet Russia
J. ROBERT O'BRIEN, National Security LeagueAffirmative
SCOTT NEARINGNegative
FRANK P. WALSH, Chairman
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE,
315 West 34th Street
Sunday Afternoon, March 28, at 2:30
Reserve seats: NEW MASSES
Audience: NEW MASSES
on sale now at: Manhattan Opera House, Box Office; Jimmie Higgins Book Store, 127 University Pl.; Freshell, 30 Union Sq. Mail Order: New MASSES, 39 W. 8th St. Telephone Reservations: Stuyvesant 2104.

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Nearing Will Speak in Capitol Building Tomorrow Morning

Scott Nearing lectures this Sunday morning eleven o'clock, in the Capitol Building (Drill Hall) 159 N. State Street, on "What I Saw in Russia." Nearing has just returned from a five month tour of Europe. The Playhouse was engaged for Nearing's lecture, but the management refuses to allow him to speak there.

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BOSSES QUOTE BIBLE AGAINST 40-HOUR WEEK

Painters Insist on Union Demands

(Special to The Daily Worker) CLEVELAND, March 19 — The painter bosses are not satisfied to bombastically state that they do not intend to grant the painters an increase in wages and the 40-hour week, and that they are supported by the banks, but they are now resorting to religious bunk and quote scripture to support their demands for lowered conditions for the workers.

Quotes Bible Against Strikers. Thus under the date of January 26, a rector of Cleveland sent the following letter to O. P. Hoehringer, secretary of the Painters' District Council:

"Dear Sir: "As a loyal supporter of unionism for many years, I am indeed disappointed in learning that your council has determined upon such a radical change in working conditions.

"Public sentiment is against the forty-hour working week and the action is going to prove of vast value to the open shop proponents.

"We meet with many, many people during the course of each business day and we find that public sentiment is likewise opposed to further increases of wages in the building trades because of the fact that most of the employes can no longer claim only seasonal employment.

"Personally we cannot understand why the council would risk the chances of another period of dull years in which employment might be scarce, because while the public refuses to buy there is no need of employes.

God and the Bosses. "The open shop division need only quote what we have heard so many claim lately that the lord, in creating the world, determined six days for labor and the seventh for rest, and that the forty-hour week would be made the cause of unrest and dissatisfaction amongst those other workers in industries where better pay and not less hours is the mooted question of the day.

"For the sake of unionism let well enough alone. People are just commencing to look at home-owning with a degree of confidence and we fear for the future.

"Loyally yours, "Joseph A. Spitzig."

To this wonderful epistle, interpreting the "will of god," the secretary of the Painters' District Council No. 6 of Cleveland sent a proper reply. After explaining that the painters suffer a higher mortality than all other trades, and that the Painters' Union takes precautions to protect its members from disease, he declares that despite it all, the painters believe that they are entitled to a five-day week in order in the two days to throw off the effects of lead poisoning.

Refuse Industrial Suicide. "We who are face to face with this problem every day in the year do not believe that it is a radical step to ask the painting public of Cleveland to allow some of our members to live a little longer, to be a bit more free from sickness and ill health. Neither do we think that the creator, to whom you refer, could condemn any man or body of men for declining to commit industrial suicide if it were in their power to prevent it.

"You quote, 'For the sake of unionism let well enough alone.' Mr. Spitzig, for the sake of unionism we will never let well enough alone until the conditions of our members cannot be improved. We have had to fight for every concession we have ever gained and if this matter means a fight we are ready. The vote of our membership was twenty to one in favor of our two major propositions and when our membership speaks in a voice such as that, it cannot be denied.

"The right to bargain collectively, the eight-hour day, the half holiday Saturday, and a great many other improved conditions were never given voluntarily to the worker, and after their adoption we found that the industry was not wrecked, but in fact bettered."

Painters Fight For Demands. The Cleveland painters are not bothering much about god and the reports about his opinions in the bible. They intend to get the forty-hour week and \$1.50 an hour. When they get it, the employers will be allowed to select another chapter of the lord's sayings to soothe their feelings and their pocketbooks.

COMMUNIST CHILDREN'S COLUMN

Children Aid Striking Parents



This photo shows the children of the Passaic strikers carrying placards demanding more food and more clothes. These children are known as "outside" agitators and are aiding their mothers and fathers to the best of their ability in the present textile strike to win better conditions.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG WORKERS IN FOREFRONT OF PASSAIC STRIKE

WORKERS all over the world are being oppressed by the master class. This reached a white heat point in Passaic. In Passaic the textile industry employs about 16,000 workers. The conditions under which they work are the most miserable that can possibly exist even in a capitalist society. The workers receive from \$8 to \$24 a week. Such a measly amount can't buy food, clothing and shelter.

The workers, realizing their miserable conditions, realizing there was no way in which to buy their children clothing, tried to find a solution. In addition to this the bosses, not satisfied with their profits from the sweat of the workers, affected a 10% decrease of wages. This was the straw that broke the camel's back. The workers, headed by the United Front Committee, by the children and women, went on strike. 12,000 men and women walked out.

Their demands are: Recognition of the union, 10% increase, time and a half for overtime, sanitary conditions, no discrimination against union men, and the 44-hour week. These are the just demands of the Passaic textile strikers.

The strikers are without money, but they will never submit to the continuation of the wrongs heaped upon them by the master class. In New York City there is a campaign going on to help raise money for the strikers. The Pioneers, children up to 14 years of age, walk along the streets, subways, elevated lines, private homes, with tin boxes asking for help for the strikers.

These little children realize the conditions of the strikers, and already are willing to help the strikers' cause. In Passaic this also is true. The Pioneers is an organization of children of the working class. They are organized in every large city in the world, because every city meets with the same problems that the workers in Passaic meet with.

The Pioneers are taught why their fathers go on strike, are taught what the child of a worker should know. This is why all children should join the Pioneers. The Pioneers' slogan is "ALWAYS READY!" And they are ready to help the Passaic strikers. The Pioneers greet and congratulate the Passaic strikers.

SCABBY SHOPMAN MUST HANG, IS COURT VERDICT

Strikebreaker Loses in Fight to Dodge Noose

WASHINGTON, March 19—By upholding the double conviction on murder charges of Joseph Valetta, a shopman who scabbed during the 1922 walkout in the Pittsburgh railway shops, the supreme court has determined that Valetta must hang.

Valetta, when called a "scab" by strikers, shot Thomas Hopkins, one of the pickets. Hopkins fell dead. Valetta was pursued by Police Officer Couch, whom he mortally wounded. He was indicted for murder in both cases, was tried on both charges at the same time, and was convicted of first degree murder in the case of the policeman and of second degree murder in that of the picket.

He appealed in vain to the higher state courts, but secured a writ of habeas corpus in the federal district court. His appeal was based on the claim that he could not be tried concurrently for two crimes.

Justice Holmes, rendering the opinion of the supreme court, vigorously upheld the right of the trial court to punish murder, and brushed aside the technicality under which the convicted man hoped to cheat both verdicts.

CUBAN WORKERS PLAN TO FIGHT COMPANY UNIONS

Railroad Magnates Take Steps to Crush Labor

WASHINGTON, March 19 — In a letter to President Green of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, the Railroad Brotherhood of Cuban Workers has reported the decision of Milton S. Hershey, general manager and co-owner of important rail lines, to introduce the "company union" system.

Hershey's railroads carry much of the sugar crop of Cuba. Rail strikes in recent years have interrupted the sugar industry. Hershey has proclaimed the "open shop" and "company union," copied from the Pennsylvania Railroad's plan. The organized workers have replied with a promise of general strike if the companies break off relations.

In view of the American ownership of most of the Cuban railways and sugar plantations, the Cuban rail brotherhood appeals to Green to use his influence in behalf of mediation and conciliation thru the Cuban and American governments. This is a hint that Ambassador Crowder can settle the dispute if he cares to do so. Green has promised to co-operate in a peace move.

Character of Fascist Dictatorship to Be Discussed in Senate

WASHINGTON, March 19 — Sen. Reed of Missouri promises to make the character of the Mussolini dictatorship in Italy one of the main issues in his fight against ratification of the Italian debt settlement. He takes the position that to ratify this vast cancellation of Italian debt is to stamp with American approval the acts of the fascist in crushing Italian liberty.

U. S. AGENTS IN EUROPE DEPICT GLOOMY FUTURE

Declare Nations Refuse to Disarm

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, March 19 — A picture of European conditions so gloomy as to appear almost startling has been presented to President Coolidge, by his chief advisors on foreign affairs. It was learned today. With it has gone the well-nigh complete evaporation of any and all plans for promoting a new disarmament conference, either thru the agency of the league of nations, or thru independent action by the United States.

Ambassador Alanson B. Houghton and Minister Hugh S. Gibson, summoned home from Europe for consultation with the administration concerning foreign policy, are both understood to have informed President Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg that it is utterly futile to expect any real constructive step toward disarmament in Europe at this time, or in the near future.

An Empty Gesture. The league council, it is understood, will this week go thru the motions of postponing the already much postponed meeting of the preliminary commission on disarmament until next September, when Germany supposedly will become a member of the league.

However, the president has been advised that even should this preparatory commission get together in September, which is by no means assured, there is little prospect of any real accomplishment because the viewpoints of the leaders, particularly France and Great Britain, are so far apart as to make agreement well-nigh impossible.

Disagree Upon Basis. As a result of recent developments abroad, including Mussolini's first branding toward Germany, the revelations of intrigues at Locarno, and the break-up of the league council at Geneva, it is now considered a hopeless task to get the various European powers together on any basis of disarmament. The principal difficulty, is a fundamental difference of opinion between Britain and France as to what should constitute the basis of disarmament.

British Viewpoint. It is the British viewpoint that any further disarmament on land or sea should be in accord with the formula: followed by the Washington conference, i. e., existing strength and visible weapons of warfare.

French Attitude. Still smarting under what she considers was unfair treatment at Washington, French statesmen positively reject this theory, and insist, instead, that any further disarmament be made on a basis of the ultimate potential war strength of any power. This would include population, wealth, industrial development, in fact anything that adds strength to a nation in war time. Under such an arrangement, of course, Britain and the United States would do most of the disarming because they are the wealthiest powers and also the most thoroughly organized industrially. The poorer Latin countries, like France and Italy, would do very little disarming.

Fear Another Smashup. These two attitudes will inevitably clash when the league's preparatory commission meets to lay the plans for a new conference next September, if it actually meets at all. The only possible result, as viewed by the Washington government, will be an acrimonious wrangle, charges and counter-charges, mutual recrimination—and nothing accomplished.

League Splitting Apart. Administration officials view with gravest concern the present trend of events in Europe, which has just culminated in the smashup at Geneva. As viewed here, the league is slowly splitting up into factions, a process which can only result eventually in Europe's return to the old balance of power idea. It was pointed out that the clearest division thus far seen was presented at Geneva, with the Latin countries ranged on one side and Germany, the Scandinavian countries and to some extent Great Britain ranged on the other.

May Withdraw U. S. Acceptance. The question is being seriously discussed in the conferences which have been going on since the arrival of Houghton and Gibson as to whether America's acceptance of the league disarmament invitation is to be considered so elastic that it will cover the many postponements. President Coolidge is exceedingly anxious, according to reports, to promote American participation in any disarmament conference that gives promise of accomplishing something, but he is represented as being staunchly opposed to participating in any bickering, quarrelling and gouging under the guise of discussing disarmament. If future developments strengthen the now crystallizing opinion that the league can and will accomplish nothing, it is within the range of possibility that American participation in the league disarmament conference may be withdrawn.

ARCHEOLOGISTS DIG UP AN ANCIENT CITY IN MOSCOW SUBURBS

(Special to The Daily Worker) MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 19. —Archeologists of the Soviet government have discovered on the outskirts of this city the remains of an ancient town, which it is believed, existed about the fifth century before Christ. Metal implements were then just beginning to replace stone.

A large number of iron arrows and knives, glass bracelets, bone combs and jewelry of gold and silver have been unearthed. Some primitive pottery, adorned with textile designs, has also been dug up. Traces of an ancient Kremlin have been found.

The investigators state that the chief occupation of the inhabitants, judging from these remains, must have been the raising of cattle. Hunting, the stage of development indicates, had already been relegated to a minor pursuit.

GOVERNMENT IS READY TO DROP MORSE TRIALS

N. Y. Financier Pleads Continued Illness

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, March 19 — It is reported that the government will quash the indictment against Charles W. Morse and some 20 more defendants charged in 1922 with having used the mails to defraud investors in the stock of the United States Steamship company, of which he was head.

The case has a most mysterious background in the evident unwillingness of the government to press it to trial. It is evident that pressure from very high financial circles has been exerted all along to keep the matter from coming to an issue.

Unseen Hands Hold Back. A special assistant to the attorney general worked on the case for months and then suddenly disappeared. Then United States Attorney Buckner assigned his chief assistant, Robert E. Manley, to handle the matter. About a year ago two special assistants to the attorney general, Harvey H. Hinman and Roger P. Clark, who had been assigned to serve as trial counsel, resigned because they could get no action.

Claimed Seriously Ill. The excuse given in all cases has been that Morse was too seriously ill or that this was generally disbelieved in view of the flagrant circumstances under which Morse was pardoned for a prior conviction of misapplying funds and making false entries in the books of a national bank.

Faked Sickness. President Taft granted him the pardon in January, 1912, while Morse was in Atlanta penitentiary serving a fifteen-year sentence. The grounds for the president's act was Morse's illness, which his physicians claimed, endangered his life. Later developments showed that the whole affair had no basis of fact and that the pardon came because of tremendously powerful influences brot to bear in the convicted man's behalf.

Pittsburgh Workers to Hear Bimba on April 1

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 19—Anthony Bimba, editor of the Lithuanian Communist Daily Laisne, who was tried for "blasphemy" and convicted of sedition in Brockton will speak on "The Role of the Church in the Class Struggle" Thursday evening, April 1, at 8 o'clock at the Walton Hall, 220 Stanwix St.

U. S. Orders Planes for Next Slaughter

NEW YORK, March 19—The United States government has ordered 35 pursuit planes and pontoons from the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor corporation of Garden City, Long Island. The amount involved is about \$600,000. The company is now working on government orders.

Make your slogan—"A sub week. This is a good issue to give to your fellow worker."

'THE JAIL' TO BE REPEATED AT THE WORKERS' HOUSE TOMORROW NIGHT

"The Jail," a Russian drama in 4 acts by Svirsky, will be repeated at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., this Sunday, March 21. The play was presented a few weeks ago and drew such a crowd that many could not get in. At the request of these disappointed friends and also of many of those who have been present and who want to see it again, the play will be repeated. It is staged under the leadership of the well known Russian actor Anatoly Pokotilov. Admission 50 cents. Beginning at

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Exchange of Experiences of Shop Nuclei and Concentration Groups

Concentration Group "D" of Section No. 5 of the Y. W. L., District No. 2. Report of the organizer: He was present at the last meeting of the section executive. The executive decided to send a special letter to the group and also to call a meeting of all group and nucleus organizers of the section as suggested by the group. They also assigned to each group a member of the executive to be present at one group meeting. Comrade R. was assigned to our group, but he did not show up.

Young Worker: Every comrade had to account with the Young Workers he received at the last meeting.

K. has no permanent place of work, being a painter, distributes his Young Workers wherever he happens to work.

R. distributed in 37th street. Subs not sold yet.

S. distributed Young Workers in 37th street before her shop. Gave away 2 subs.

G. distributed Young Workers in 37th street before her shop (same shop where S. is). Sold one and gave away 2 subs.

B. distributed Young Workers in 37th street once, second time he was out of work already. Gave away 2 subs, still has one left.

18 Young Workers sold at this meeting and 10 Lenin, Liebknecht, Luxemburg pamphlets.

Dues: Motion to pay 50 cents a month out of which 10 cents shall remain in the group's treasury. Motion accepted.

Attendance: Comrade R. had a very important T. U. E. L. meeting last Wednesday and that's the reason of her absence last week. We don't know anything yet about Comrade S.

School Boy Writes on Passaic Strike

To Whom It May Concern: I have read about this Passaic textile strike and think the workers and organizers are right. If the bosses cut the wages how can we live? They do not realize that rent, food and clothing is getting higher. The bosses only care for the profits they are getting out of the wage cuts.

Now listen. In order to settle this strike we ought to throw Mayor McGuire out of office so he cannot help the bosses by sacking the police onto the strikers and have them throw bombs and have the fire department squirt water on them. He does not care whether we have \$18 or \$10 a week. He only cares that his salary is paid.

Also, we ought to have more officers arrested. If I had any power with the government I would have all those arrested who have been beating the strikers and cracking their heads. And I would give them some sentence, too.

If the people who sing while picketing are arrested in the daytime, then why do they not arrest the drivers of the patrol wagons who go out singing in the night when they are on a drunk?

This is the ninth week of the strike and it ought to be settled quickly. It would be, but the bosses are afraid to have a union in the mills. But the strikers are not dumb. They do want and will have a union.

I am 11 years old but know this much.

Mike Timoshko, School 12, Grade 7B, Passaic.

IRVING GOLDSTEIN

Irving Goldstein, 18-year-old Communist, after being an invalid for five years with severe heart attacks, has passed away. The he was not a member of the party he did his best to keep informed on Communist movement and read whatever literature he could.

This silent comrade, who was unable to participate in the active life of the party that he so much desired to join, in his last wish asked that whatever savings he may have had be turned over to the DAILY WORKER, which was his close companion.

Young Workers of Other Lands

The Y. C. L. in the Manchuria of Chang Tso-Lin

The leadership of the Chinese counter-revolutionary movement in Manchuria organized holdups of the Russian citizens, children and young Communists on the Chinese Eastern railroad. Some Russian counter-revolutionaries are in the army of Chang Tso-Lin. The Young Communist League in this country, under the dictatorship of the arch reactionary Chang never was legal. The league has 2,000 members, but conferences, congress, etc., are forced to be held illegally.

The Chinese police arrest every young Communist caught at meetings in the unions and in other workers' gatherings. On the first of May last year the demonstration of the Young

YOUNG WORKER LETTER TO TEXTILE ORGANIZER.

Passaic, N. J., March 9. Mr. H. Weisbord:

We all are about ready to walk out. We are treated like slaves and forced to work nine and a half hours and then if we refuse to work at night we will be told to get out. Is it right to make us slave all day and then force us to work until 10 o'clock for the same pay? The employment man was run out of Pennsylvania for being so mean. I have to work to support my family and you see how much I make at 40 cents an hour. The state of New Jersey should be ashamed to allow the big corporations to work people like slaves.—Signed (name withheld).

LOS ANGELES NOTES.

Please announce the following in your columns: March 27, fourth anniversary celebration of the Young Worker; program will include a living newspaper, Saturday night, March 27, Co-operative Center, March 29, Monday night, Co-operative Center. On the night of the Jewish holiday Passover, an anti-religious meeting will be held. Chairman, Comrade Dave Reppstrop; Jewish speaker, Comrade Wm. Baum; English speaker, Comrade William Schneiderman.

Sunday night, March 28, Music-Arts Hall: The Young Workers League will present the "Last Days of the Commune," at a Paris Commune celebration, May 2: The fifth annual outing and hay-ride, given by the Young Workers League. The first big out-door affair of the year, for the benefit of the D. E. C. and the youth press.

Students Win Strike for Self-Government

ANNANDALE-ON-HUDSON, N. Y. (FP)—March 19—Striking Episcopal divinity students at St. Stephens College won their demand for student government after a three day walk out. Students resented faculty control strictly limiting their activities.

Miners' Jobs Disappear

BELLEVILLE, Ill.—(FP)—About 4000 of the 9000 coal miners in the Belleville district are idle, due to the closing down of mines. Many of the employed miners are working but two days a week. There are 99 mines in this district, and only 67 in operation.

Communist League was terrorized by police. In the same ranks with the police go the Christian League of Youth, the Boy Scouts, etc. The counter-revolutionary newspapers which are in Chabrine try to write all kinds of lies about the Young Communists and Young Pioneers. But all these things can't help the capitalist class to destroy the Y. C. L. The league is growing in membership. Some members of the Y. C. L. are now sitting in jail. Some have been murdered by the white terror. We have now in the trade unions branches of the youth. The Young Communist League on the Chinese Eastern railroad have a big influence among the workers.

AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST YOUTH JOIN YOUNG COMMUNIST INT.

VIENNA, Austria.—In January the national congresses of the Young Communist League and of the Independent Socialist Working Class Youth, were held simultaneously in Vienna. The league congress of the I. S. W. C. Y. adopted on the very first day a unanimous decision to affiliate to the Young Communist International and its Austrian section. This decision was enthusiastically greeted by the delegates of the congress of the Y. C. L. The resolution adopted at the I. S.

W. C. Y. congress on the question of fusion contains the following statement: "Our entry into the Y. C. L. is nothing more than our duty to the revolutionary working class youth. It has nothing in common with the mandate hunt which characterizes the social-democratic party and the social-democratic youth league of Austria. On the contrary, we consider it our task to work among the masses and therefore as a protest and proof that the assertion of the committee of the social-democratic league is a libel our decision is to decline all mandates at the unity congress." ("Rote Fahne," Vienna, Jan. 17, 1926.)

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Dissipating Its Energies

The Universal Negro Improvement Association, now holding its convention at Detroit, shows no indication of extricating itself from the visionary and impractical program of Garveyism. Instead the convention is embarked upon a path which will inevitably lead to the disruption of this really great mass organization of American Negroes. In the dispute over leadership persons predominate over principles. Even in the matter of the release of Marcus Garvey, who was incarcerated because of his interference with the designs of American imperialism to hand over the Liberian Republic to the tender mercies of Mr. Harvey Firestone's rubber interests, the U. N. I. A. convention made a weak and entirely inadequate protest. It is the intention of the republican administration to deport Garvey, and the U. N. I. A. convention is engaged in a controversy as to which set of individuals will inherit the crown.

The Universal Negro Improvement Association seeks to solve the problems of the Negro of America by a utopian Zionism and colonization schemes. They raise the slogan of "Africa for the Africans" and by implication concede to the Ku Klux Klan their concept that "America is a white man's country."

America is not a white man's country any more than any other spot of this earth is exclusively white man's territory. America must belong to those who built and made America—to those who felled its forests, tilled its soil, delved in its mines, manned its transport, sweated in its steel mills and slaved on its plantations. In the work of building this nation the 12,000,000 Negro workers and farmers have, in common with their white brother workers, performed their share and more than their share of the work.

The Negro worker is beginning to realize, together with his white brothers, that their common problem can be solved only thru militant struggle and by economic and political organization, under the guidance and inspiration of the Communist International. The workers and farmers of the Soviet Union have found the practical, immediate and permanent solution of the so-called race problems that plagued the Russia of the czars, by laying the axe to the root of all race problems—by destroying the soil in which race prejudice grows—by overthrowing the capitalist economy and building in its place the socialist economy under the direction of the rule of the workers and farmers.

It would be well if the Universal Negro Improvement Association would study the method and program of Soviet Union in dealing with the race questions and national minorities and decide to affiliate with the International Association of Oppressed Peoples which has issued an invitation to the U. N. I. A. to participate in its world congress at Canton, China.

Self-Perpetuating Government

Certain American financial and industrial magnates never tire of extolling the virtues of the fascist despot, Mussolini of Italy. Their ideal government is one after the pattern of the fascist government, where labor is pinioned to the industrial slave pens by the bayonets of the state and where every form of peaceful protest is obliterated. The "laws" of the fascist dictatorship are such that no political criticism dare challenge the Mussolini brigand crew.

The secretary of the fascist party, Farinacci, announced recently that the present chamber of deputies has carried out its work so well that no new elections will be held until 1929. In reality no elections will be held on that date or at any other time according to the unique procedure adopted by the Italian government in conducting the affair. Says Farinacci:

"Then (in 1929) the elections will be held much differently than they have been in the past. The government and the party will SELECT THE CANDIDATES from among the most deserving of the present deputies and from those party members who, while eminently fitted for the task, never have been interested in becoming deputies."

Thus there is no possibility of opposition. Only fascist deputies shall be permitted to run for election and the government and party shall choose these. No opposition to fascism is permitted. The voters may endorse any fascist who happens to be selected for them.

Recent exposures in the Matteotti murder, which was instigated by Mussolini to prevent his exposure as a plain thief before the whole world, have made it rather difficult for the fascist apologists to make much headway with their propaganda. It is all right for the black-shirts to butcher workmen in the streets, but when it becomes necessary to dispatch a deputy by the approved methods of fascism it sometimes evokes scorn from the rest of the world. Hence in the future adequate precautions will be taken to avoid the disagreeable task of assassinating opposition members by the simple device of changing the rules of the election game so that there can be no opposition in the chamber. If the yare too disagreeable they will be butchered as private citizens, but not as public servants.

However, the fascist government will soon learn what all ruling classes have learned and that is the simple lesson of history that whenever despotism stifles opposition it has no means of measuring the forces of its enemies and eventually goes down amidst the thunder and lightning of revolution. But as for Mussolini, one thing is certain and that is he knows that even within the fraudulent forms of parliamentary democracy fascism would be so overwhelmingly rebuked that the masses, perceiving the immense numbers opposed to it would rise and crush the tyrannical government by the power of the proletarian revolution.

The local agents of John L. Lewis at Castle Shannon, Pa., write to the United Mine Workers' Journal, taking a wallop at THE DAILY WORKER for a story in which we said that the company is trying to blame the miners for an explosion in which 20 miners were killed. "Credit where credit is due," write the fakers, boosting the coal company. If we erred, it was in the direction of the working class. The errors of the Lewis outfit are always in the direction of the enemy of the workers. They never miss an opportunity to do the boss a good turn. Therein lies the difference.

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

PASSAIC STRIKERS PRESENT THEIR DEMANDS TO THE UNION-SMASHING SECRETARY OF LABOR, JAMES DAVIS

(Continued from Page 1)
settlement of differences existing between the mill owners and the employees now on strike in the New Jersey textile industry. Inasmuch as you have wisely and partially declared of many occasions that a mere living wage is not in harmony with American traditions and ideals, but that every worker should be guaranteed a saving wage to provide for old age, misfortune, and education of offspring, we are assuming that you will use your good offices to have our proposals for a settlement of the strike promptly accepted by the mill owners.

We desire to make the following additional suggestions and requests:

Bar Colonel Johnson.
That A. F. H. Johnson, representing the Botany Consolidated Mills, the largest mills affected, should not be permitted to represent the employers in case of the acceptance of our proposal for conciliation and adjustment, for the following reasons:

1.—The company represented by Mr. Johnson, as you are doubtless aware, is owned and controlled largely, if not exclusively, by foreign financiers and mill owners. This company has thirty affiliated textile mills in Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Czechoslovakia and Holland.

2.—The company represented by the said Johnson was, with three others of those textile mills, seized by the United States government, and during the period of the war and for a long time thereafter was in charge of the alien property custodian of the United States.

3.—We have appointed a sub-committee charged with the duty of demanding an investigation from the United States government authorities into the circumstances under which the present owners of the Botany Consolidated Mills secured the return of the property from the alien property custodian.

4.—The said Johnson represents the Prussianized system of factory operation and control which is repugnant to American industrial standards and cannot be tolerated by respectable American citizens.

5.—The said Johnson has repeatedly denied the right of his workers to a living wage and the right of collective bargaining, and has personally influenced and fostered attacks made on the constitution rights of free speech, free press and peaceful assembly, as evidenced by the following:

a. He arbitrarily discharged the entire representative committee that waited upon him with respectful requests for redress of intolerable grievances.

Assaults Strike Pickets.
b. The employees of the Botany mills were attacked with poisonous bombs, and men, women and children deluged with plug streams of water on a bitter cold day, causing intense suffering, resulting in illness and imperiled lives. Many victims of the assaults are still confined to their beds on account of their brutal treatment, some of them suffering from gas poisoning caused by the bombing.

c. It was for the benefit of the mill controlled by the said Johnson, and directly in front thereof, that peaceful citizens, including strikers, newspapermen, and local merchants, were clubbed and beaten in order to suppress protests against the conditions in said Botany mills.

Raps Protective Tariff.
We also respectfully call your attention to the fact that this industry is one of the most highly favored beneficiaries of the protective tariff system, enjoying an average rate of 73 per cent on its products. The proponents and defenders of this tariff tell us that it was passed to protect the wages and working conditions of the American workers. The earnings of an overwhelming majority of the workers in these mills are from \$12 to \$20 per week, and stoppage and irregularity of employment reduce their incomes even far below these figures.

In consequence, we are unable to pay our rent. We have produced the pass books of our grocers to show that many of us are unable to pay for necessary food, and practically all of us are deeply indebted to the local merchants. Almost all of the adult workers have families, and on our present wage we cannot sufficiently clothe and feed our children to keep them in school. In fact, hundreds of mothers with families are compelled to work all night to add enough to their husbands' wages to support their families, thus causing enforced neglect of helpless children and strongly tending to destroy the family unit.

The infant mortality rate in our community is frightful in comparison with other localities, and the percentage of illiteracy among the impoverished workers is appalling.

In comparison with the situation of the unfortunate workers and the exceedingly high tariff granted to this industry, we call your attention to the fact that, according to high financial authority, the net earnings of some of the mill companies involved, as represented by cash dividends and the issuance of preferred and common stock dividends, exceed 93 per cent a year.

National Strike Looms.
We also call your attention to the fact that one of the reasons given by the mill owners for paying starvation wages in New Jersey is their alleged inability to compete with the New England textile mills, where rents and other living costs are lower than in Passaic. Obviously, if conditions are not relieved in New Jersey, this strike must and will extend to the other textile industries of the country, thereby bringing widespread maladjustment, as well as hunger and suffering to countless thousands of honest and industrious workers.

We are taking the liberty of making these suggestions to the end that a just and peaceful settlement of the strike may be brought about and the present reign of terror in the New Jersey textile industry ended.

For Prompt Settlement.

We recognize that the fundamental basis of right to collective bargaining is the free selection of representatives by both employers and employees. Nevertheless, we feel our duty on behalf of those whom we represent to present these facts for your consideration so that you may use your conciliatory influence to prevent the selection of the said Johnson as a representative of the textile employers and endeavor to bring about a prompt settlement of the strike and relief to the thousands of suffering workers.

Very respectfully,
Employees' Strike Committee.

Coolidge and Davis Passaic, New Jersey, Textile Profiteers

(Continued from page 1).

their spies and stool pigeons to get delegations satisfactory to them so that the vast majority of the workers could be betrayed into accepting any imposition of the bosses.

Strikebreaker Proposal Rejected

This impudent demand was flatly rejected by the committee which declared that they would not permit others to pass on what they shall eat or wear. Frank Walsh plainly said that for the government to take responsibility for such a proposal was to place it in the role of strikebreaker.

After more than two hours the conference finally adjourned with the promise that a statement would be submitted by Walsh for the committee in a short time. After a day the statement was drawn up and reiterated the full demands of the strikers, and launched a counter blast against the demands of the mill owners that Weisbord get out of the strike by assailing the representatives of the owners, particularly Colonel Johnson, who speaks for the Botany Mill before which all the violence in the strike has occurred.

Police Terror at Passaic Brings Protest from Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

United Front Committee and the relief work for the Passaic strikers is meeting with an enthusiastic response here.

J. O. Bentall and "Mother" Bloor are to speak tomorrow at two street meetings and Sunday they will speak to a hall meeting in Andover in the afternoon and in Lawrence in the evening. The noon shop meetings are very successful. The meetings are under constant police surveillance and as yet the police have not tried to interfere with the meetings. It is planned to extend the campaign to Lowell the early part of next week.

Los Angeles Demonstrates.

LOS ANGELES, March 19.—Los Angeles local of the International Labor Defense will hold its Paris Commune celebration at the Music-Arts Hall, 233 South Broadway, Sunday afternoon, March 28. There will be speakers, an excellent musical program and a spectacular drama of the last days of the Paris Commune. A diamond ring will be given away at the meeting to the one holding a lucky number.

Workers (Communist) Party

CHICAGO LABOR WILL PROTEST ANTI-ALIEN PACT

Mass Meeting March 24 at Schoenhofen Hall

There are before congress four bills directed against foreign-born workers in the United States. If any of these becomes a law the status of every foreign-born worker in the country will be that of a suspect liable to criminal prosecution. The significance and especially the class nature of these laws will be discussed in full at a meeting to be held on Wednesday, March 24 at 8 p. m. in Schoenhofen Hall at Ashland and Division streets. The speakers will be Robert Minor, editor of the NEW DAILY WORKER Magazine and Arne Swabeck, district organizer of Workers (Communist) Party District Eight.

The most dangerous of these proposals, the Aswell bill, asks that every alien worker in the country be forced to submit periodically to the indignities of the rogues' gallery. Photographs, fingerprints, complete family history and biography, regular registration—in word, provisions that go the worst European passport laws one better, constitute the Aswell bill. The penalty for failure to register is \$5,000 fine, two years imprisonment and deportation. Full powers are vested in the United States department of labor for the execution of the law.

The other bills, the McClintic bill, the Hayden and Taylor bills and the Sosnowski bill are either variations or supplements to the common object of all the proposed laws affecting aliens—the intimidation of the foreign-born worker and a blow at organized labor as a whole.

The class nature of these measures is obvious. They constitute an attempt to initiate a great national black-list system in the operation of which the government will directly cooperate with all the big employers of labor. The primary object is to destroy all organization among foreign-born workers and to make impossible in the future such brave struggles as the steel strike of 1919, the great textile strikes and the gigantic mine conflicts, the backbone of which have been the foreign-born workers. Every foreign-born worker has a direct interest in these pernicious measures now before congress and will do well to acquaint himself with all the details of them by attending the meeting in Schoenhofen Hall on Wednesday, March 24.

Workers' School Opens in Boston District

BOSTON, Mass., March 19.—The Workers' School in District No. 1, began last Sunday with a class in English at Mainis Hall, South Quincy, where members from the local nuclei took their first lesson in reading THE DAILY WORKER. Classes will be held regularly every Sunday at three o'clock and comrades who live in Quincy are urged to attend the sessions. The teacher assigned to the class is Ida Glatt McCarthy.

The class in English at Chelsea opens next Thursday night at eight o'clock at the Labor Lyceum, 453 Broadway, and will meet hereafter regularly every Thursday at the same place. Comrades and non-party members desiring to take the course should register at once. Clara Halpern is the instructor.

Registration for all other classes is proceeding, and while not all units have reported, it is planned to start other classes shortly. Great interest is being manifested in the school and a successful season is predicted.

List of subjects for which registration is going on is as follows: English, Fundamentals of Communism, Methods of Work in Nuclei, Workers Correspondence, Leninism, Imperialism. The fee for each course is \$1 and units are urged to select representatives to take the courses.

RAILROAD WORKERS TO DISCUSS WATSON-PARKER BILL SUNDAY AFTERNOON

All railroad workers are invited to attend a meeting at the Walters Hall, 5212 South Halsted St., tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, and hear the discussion on the Watson-Parker bill.

Oratorio "Die Tzvai Brier"

(Words by J. L. Peretz—Music by J. Schaffer)
with the
Freiheit Singing Society and the New York Symphony Orchestra
Conducted by Lazar Weiner.

Fourth Jubilee Celebration of the 'Freiheit'

at the Mecca Auditorium
55th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City
Saturday Evening, April 3rd, 1926
Tickets \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00
at Freiheit Office, 30 Union Square, New York City.

TRADE UNION CLASS WILL MEET MONDAY AT NATIONAL OFFICE

The Trade Union Tactics and Organization Class now meets on Monday nights instead of Thursday nights. The class will hold its meeting Monday night at the national office of the Workers (Communist) Party, 1113 West Washington Blvd. Instead of at the Workers' School, 19 South Lincoln St. Every member of this class must be present at the meeting Monday night. Below are given the questions for review and also for Monday night.

Arne Swabeck, Instructor.
REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. What is the reason for the rapid growth of the trade unions throughout the world immediately upon the end of the war?
2. What are the main ideological divisions of world's trade unions producing definite types, and what are the main types?
3. What are the four main characteristics of relations of the various world trade union types toward the existing proletarian parties?
4. What are the particular features of the anarcho-syndicalist types of unions?

ADVANCE QUESTIONS.
SUBJECT: The Role of the Trade Unions.

1. What is the function of trade unions in America during present rise of imperialism, and to what extent do they function as class organs?
2. Do the trade unions have political functions and to what extent?
3. What is the function of shop committees?
4. What will be the relation of trade unions toward shop committees?
5. Draw a comparison between the role of the trade unions during the first stage of the Russian Revolution and those of Germany during revolutionary upheavals, 1918 to 1919.
6. What is the role of the trade unions after the seizure of power by the proletariat.

REFERENCES.

- LOZOVSKY, "The Role of the Labor unions in the Russian Revolution."
- LOZOVSKY, "Lenin and the Trade Union Movement."
- FOSTER, "Revolutionary Crises: Germany, England, Italy and France."
- "THIS IS ON TRADE UNIONS, Third Congress Comintern."
- "Resolutions and Decisions First Congress Red Labor Union International." (Resolution on the Role of the Labor Unions.)

Next Lesson For Class in Capital
Last Monday, the class in Capital had a lively discussion on the lesson assigned to it previously by Comrade Wicks. The lesson for the next class, Monday, the 22nd, will be chapter fourteen, pages 368 and 404. All members of the class should study this lesson and attend the class on Monday. The school committee is taking up the matter of appointing a comrade to take charge of the class in view of Comrade Wicks having left the city.

Philadelphia Nuclei Functionaries Attend Section Conferences

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—The Polcom has decided to call in section conferences in each section of the city. All major campaigns of the party will be considered and plans worked out to put them into effect. The campaign to get our members into the trade unions will be given special attention.

All organizers and secretaries will be considered regular delegates. Other nuclei functionaries are invited to attend. All organizers and secretaries should put aside all other work and attend these conferences.

All conferences will be held at the district office, 521 York Ave., on the following dates:

- March 23—Section 4.
 - March 24—Section 2.
 - March 25—Section 3.
 - March 26—Section 1.
- The attendance of all delegates is necessary to make these section conferences successful.

Floyd Dell Speaks at Workers' School Sunday Night Forum

NEW YORK, March 19.—Floyd Dell, formerly editor of the Liberator and the Masses, now on the staff of the New Masses, author of the series of articles called: "Literature in the Machine Age," and various novels and works of literary criticism, has been secured by the Workers' School Forum for this Sunday night at 8 o'clock at 108 E. 14th St. His topic is "Literature and Revolution." He will attempt to trace the effects of social currents in modern history upon modern literature, thus applying historic materialism to the understanding of literature.

On the Sunday night following, Louis Lozowick, artist, also on the staff of the New Masses, will lecture on "Art and Revolution."

HONOR ROLL OF WORKERS AIDING PRESS

J. Bauman, Milwaukee, Wis.....	\$ 50
Elmer, a Builder and Friend, Detroit, Mich.....	110
Nucleus 25, Chicago, Ill.....	130
I. Sonkin, Chicago, Ill.....	500
I. S. P. C., Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1200
John Makitalo, Wethersfield, Conn.....	13.5
Lithuanian Section, Branch 1 Williamsburgh, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	15.00
Rescue Party, Worcester, Mass.....	21.75
Finnish Educational League, Warren, Ohio.....	50.00
Freiheit Branch 272, New York City, N. Y.....	50.00
M. Sternberg, Bronx, N. Y.....	30.00
Mark Kapsha, State Branch, Cresson, Pa.....	1.00

Kansas City Celebrates.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 19.—Kansas City local of the International Labor Defense is holding a meeting to celebrate the Paris Commune or Sunday evening, March 21, at 7:30 o'clock at the Musicians' Hall, 1017 Washington street.
One speaker will lecture on the Paris Commune and another will talk on "Labor's Fight For Justice."



MARCH is LABOR DEFENDER MONTH

Forty thousand workers were killed in 1871 in the Paris Commune.

Fifty-five years later hundreds of thousands of workers have been killed or imprisoned under the White Terror.

A sub to THE LABOR DEFENDER is a blow against the persecution of workers—added strength to International Labor Defense—help to class war prisoners.

Do you know what American prisoners think about the I. L. D. and THE LABOR DEFENDER; such as Debs, Billings, Chaplin, etc.? You can read what they say in the March issue (Paris Commune Anniversary Number.)

The April number, better than ever, has over thirty illustrations (with articles) about such cases as Binba, Corbishley, Trumbull, Combs, Passaic, etc.

Start YOUR subscription NOW! Get others to subscribe! Get 3 yearly subs at only \$1.00 each and receive FREE Ralph Chaplin's famous prison poems "Bars and Shadows."

You Must Be a Subscriber to THE LABOR DEFENDER—if You Want to Help—and Be Equipped for the Fight!

THE LABOR DEFENDER, 23 So. Lincoln Street, Chicago, Ill.
Please send THE LABOR DEFENDER for months, for which remittance is enclosed, to
Name
Address
City State.....



A Labor Turncoat

(About Havelock Wilson's Autobiography)

In the portrait gallery of prominent men in the contemporary trade union movement in England by no means the last place belongs to Mr. Havelock Wilson. It certainly takes a man of personality to create a mighty branch in one of the most important branches of the economic life of Great Britain, in the sea transport, to overcome all the tremendous obstacles, and to retain a firm hand in the affairs of this union in the course of nearly forty years.

Havelock Wilson has managed to do it. And even today, almost a septuagenarian, he has shown superb strategic ability by joining the International Transport Workers' Federation at the time of a strike of British seamen which is essentially directed not so much against the ship-owners as against himself as the head of the union.

There has recently been an increase of attention and interest in regard to Wilson's personality in connection with the September strike of British seamen, on the one hand, and the appearance of his autobiography upon the literary market on the other hand. The question of the strike is already familiar to the readers of "The Revolutionary Transport Worker," and here we propose to deal with Havelock Wilson's autobiography. The book, "My Stormy Voyage Through Life," has many interesting features and to the student of the history of the trade union movement it is particularly interesting as the living personification of the history of the struggle and organization of the seamen of Great Britain.

Perhaps nothing like this biography reveals more clearly the process which leads to the degeneration of the foremost leaders of the organized masses of the European workers, turning them from the champions of the workers' interests, hated and persecuted by the capitalists, into the tools of capitalism, pampered and honored by people in high places and despised by the very masses whom they had served during the earlier, better part of their life.

On reading Havelock Wilson's story about his own life and activity, one cannot help drawing the obvious comparison between his past and his present.

Havelock Wilson of the Past.
At 6 years of age Mr. Wilson began to lead an industrious life, selling newspapers in the streets of a certain seaport town. Being a smart lad, he quickly disposed of his rivals among the newsboys. A little later he secured a job in an iron-monger's shop

leader. The council, with commendable wisdom, decided to close the long years of tragedy and begin a new era. It was not only wise, but providential, for a great human upheaval sweeping the nation had a contented, patriotic mercantile marine led by a great leader, without which we could not have survived."

Thus it happened that Havelock Wilson was recognized and confirmed as the leader of the British seamen by the very same shipping federation which had been created for the specific purpose of fighting his union, and which has done so in the course of 26 years.

Ever since his "recognition," we find Wilson a changed man. First and foremost he advances the interests of national shipping, which he stoutly defends in times of war and peace. He solidly identifies himself and his organization with the shipowners, by whom he is treated as a sincere friend. Together with the shipowners, he orders the arbitrary reduction of the seamen's wages without consulting the latter, entirely forgetful of his vigorous resistance to such things in the past, and oblivious to the fact that such things will not be liked by the masses of the seamen today. Resting on the laurels tendered to him by the capitalist ship-owners, Havelock Wilson grows wise and confesses that in his past activity he had been frequently unfair towards the shipowners, committing numerous mistakes, which he now sees in a different light. To his old comrade in arms, Tom Mann, now a Communist, who has fought side by side with him in the famous dockers' strike of 1899, he now reads lectures on sweet reasonableness, which he does also to other leaders of the trade union movement who have fallen into the sin of leftism.

He is now completing his career as an out-and-out traitor to the interests of the masses of the seamen, who employ blacking methods in combatting the strike of his own British seamen, thus completing the process of his own conversion from a labor leader into a tool of the oppressors of the seamen of Great Britain.

Wilson's autobiography, an extremely valuable and interesting contribution to the "history of the sea and the seaman," clearly and eloquently reveals the process of a transformation of a leader from a fighter into a traitor, which is so characteristic for a number of past trade union leaders who are now disappearing from the stage.

"Two years before the world war the Newcastle shipowners wisely took the definite step of recommending the federation council to recognize the seamen's union, and Mr. Wilson as its

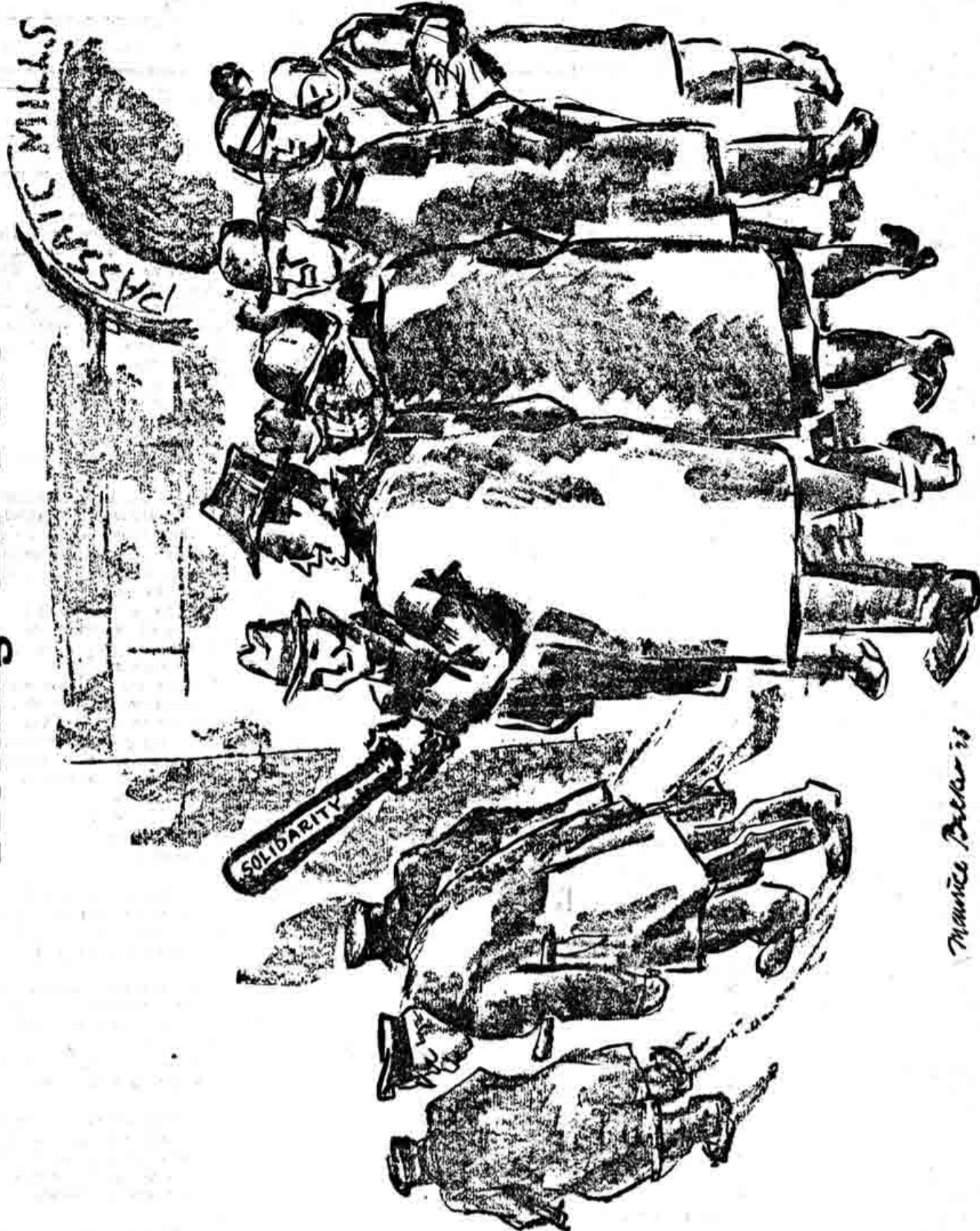
The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1926

Holding the Fort



Maurice Becker, Celebrated Cartoonist of The DAILY WORKER, Pictures the Picket Line of Passaic as Standing Solid Against the Clubs and Tear Gas Bombs of the Bosses' Police.

Passaic Breaks a New Trail

By Joseph Zack,

Secretary Needle Trades National Committee T. U. E. L.

HARDWORKING, emaciated people, earning \$12 to \$18 a week in the average, working 48 to 54 hours per week, mostly women and children—youngsters of foreign-born workers, working for modern feudal barons, under the most miserable conditions—health wrecking and unsanitary—if such misery and brutal exploitation—if such modern hell on earth in the United States can be put into a few words—this is it.

Plenty of pep, full of fight, husky youngsters, peasant women, not yet deteriorated under misery and exploitation, raw energy and courage demanding outlet, restrained from spending itself foolishly, by organized intelligence and direction. Powerful, industrial barons, organized nationally and internationally, powerfully entrenched in government, coming in conflict with the petty bourgeoisie of the textile mill towns, in favor of the workers getting more wages in order to do more business.

Hesitating city governments, influenced by the petty bourgeoisie, trying to unload the trouble on the state government (militia), bidding for a big price (grat), from the mill owners as a price for sacrificing their cowardly political careers. Of a million workers in the industry only 50,000 are organized with about half in unions outside of the A. F. of L. The United Textile Workers, the A. F. of L. textile union, is dominated by a treacherous bureaucracy, pitting the skilled against the unskilled. Many strikes here and there, mere flashes in the pan, show desperate rebellions of driven slaves.

The same story repeats itself again and again. The O. B. (Continued on next page—page 2)



The Labor Skate's Lament
A Doleful Cartoon by the Famous Artist, Leff Wing.

that learned their lesson of organization, value of discipline, acting as captains, guards and organizers of their own struggle. THE old days of haphazard, helter-skelter, anybody-that-happened-to-be-around leadership is gone, the mass of workers have an idea thru their experience of what they want.

The Russian revolution had its effect, and contributed in a crude way to their education. Communist inspired leadership which knows where to go and how to get there, hooked up with the left wing in the American labor movement injects itself as a new powerful factor into the situation.

There is system and method to the struggle, action, relief, and politics based upon the proper estimation of class relationships, and utilization of all valuable points. True, the new leadership is not utopian to say that soon there is the prospect of having one powerful union of all textile workers.



A magnificent drawing in memory of the Paris Commune by Fred Ellis, cartoonist of THE DAILY WORKER. During this month of March, fifty-five years ago, the workers of Paris, France, were in the midst of their heroic struggle to hold that city for the first revolutionary Dictatorship of the Proletariat. Today the Dictatorship of the Workers and Peasants of the Soviet Union, following the example of the Paris Commune but avoiding its mistakes, holds one-sixth of the world in its victorious grasp.

The Intimate Papers of Colonel Mouse

By Col. A. Little Mouse.

Annotated by JOHN BERNARD.

"Y'ess," said Col. Mouse, "I am very close to the great Sockefeller (Indiana). His church activities? Here is a letter to his preacher. This will give you some idea of his perfect control:

"Rev. Percy Whiteilver, Imperial Baptist Church, New York City, N. Y.

"Dear Whiteilver: I am inclosing herewith sermons and prayers for next Sunday's services. Hope they reach you in time for proper rehearsal.

"Last week we inadvertently inclosed wrong prayers in your envelope; the ones we sent you were intended for one of our Methodist preachers. I was gratified to note that you revised them to conform with proper Baptist standards.

"I do not wish to be too critical, but I noticed that last Sunday's sermons lacked that usual pep and vim that we are accustomed to. Of course, we cannot permit the enthusiasm to wane. I suggest that you put some extra wallop in the sacramental wine and also employ three or four additional 'amen's.

"I also noticed that Bro. Placid had his hat in his hand as he went into the ante-room to count the morning offering. Kindly caution him not to let this happen again. We must not put too much strain on the already

overwrought nerves of the good deacon.

"Well, I'll see you Sunday, cordially.

"P. S.—For the love of Mike don't wear that wazel look when you preach Sunday, J. D. S. (Indiana)."

"Politics? Read what he says to his friend the senator:

"Hon. Andrew Sharp, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.

"Dear Andy: It seems mighty good to hear from you again. We are immensely pleased with the profit-sharing plan. It is not so many years ago since you first suggested the plan to us. You remember you said you got the idea by watching a jackass following a carrot. The carrot was suspended from the end of a pole. The pole was fastened to the pack on the donkey's back and extended about a foot past his head. This held the carrot always temptingly in front of the nose of the jackass. You will probably recollect that I said at the time, 'if the plan fails it will not be because of a shortage of jackasses.' Well, it put you in the senate didn't it?

"It is truly wonderful how it works. We can reduce wages and actually make the pigs like it. They believe it is for their good. Andy, you once said to me: 'Keep the books busy with the puzzle of making two ends meet that were never intended to

meet. Talk future reward and your labor problem is solved.' Surely no truer words were ever spoken.

"I note with pleasure that you are to be in New York next Sunday. I insist that you go to church with me on that day.

"God bless you, Andy; I would trust you to the limit.

"Affectionately, John D. Sockefeller (Indiana)."

"Caution? Read his epistle to Jimmie, Jimmie, Custodian, Imperial Baptist Church, New York City, N. Y.

"Dear Jimmie: Carefully examine all the solid gold name plates and see that they are all securely riveted to the pews before next Sunday's services. Also see that none of the chains which hold the delux bibles to the back of the seats are defective.

"Perhaps you better station an extra guard in the vestibule to watch that our imported rugs are not disturbed. This is for next Sunday only.

"Respectfully, John D. Sockefeller (Indiana)."

"Friendly with labor? Glance over his letter to the Great Labor leader, William Altvater:

"Labor Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

"Dear William: Your letter came in today's mail. Was sorry to learn you are having those frightful dreams and night-

mares again. You say you took my advice and tried to read the bible and it opened up at the story of Judas. That was rather a strange coincidence, but one thing is sure, it does not apply to you as far as tossing away coins is concerned. Of course, if you hang yourself you will likely pop open in about the same place that Judas did.

"Now don't worry about my not destroying all cancelled checks. You know efficiency is our watchword.

"Now, William, snap out of it. If we stave off the revolution you won't read it if you want, and if we don't, I am having Whiteilver pray for you.

"Very truly, John D. Sockefeller (Indiana)."

"The last letter I have here is an order for his spring flower seeds. This probably will not interest you; read it if you want, concluded Col. Mouse:

"World Seed House, Europe.

"In sending the flower seeds for my gardens this spring you may repeat my last order for white ones, double yellow. Send no reds.

"Truly, John D. Sockefeller (Indiana)."

"Up, S.—The pink you sent last year nearly all turned yellow before the season ended; however, this really made them more beautiful.

"J. D. S. (Indiana)."

Lenin: Impressions of a First Meeting

By S. Hopper (Natsasha).

IN September, 1910, after a considerable number of "failures" in Odessa and in Ekaterinoslav, and after innumerable and fruitless attempts to remain despite these failures in an illegal position and to continue party work, I managed to obtain a foreign passport by dodging the police—and I found myself in Paris.

Those were hard times in Russia, and hard times also in exile. In Paris every day arrived new groups of emigrants who had completed their imprisonment, or who had escaped the threat of penal sentences hanging over them.

Brilliant, rich and interesting Paris was a torture for those who did not know the French language, for those who knew no trade or who in general could not adapt themselves.

The feeling of elation of the first hours, when still full of joy at escaping the police chicanes in the "dear fatherland," is succeeded by a feeling of perplexity and painful terror at this gigantic town, full of temptations, living day and night without a break, and at the noisy streets along which everyone and everything are hurrying and whirling somewhere or other.

Who wants emigrants here? Who asked them to come? Who will give them any work, even of the most difficult kind, if only to keep them from dying of hunger?

I HAD a number of comrades in Paris with whom I had corresponded.

Having rested after the journey, I went out for the first time to wander along unknown streets, and very soon I ran into Comrade Valerian (Y. Brandenburgsky). Valerian took me along with him to show me the main parts of the Quarter Latin, lively and impressive, he showered upon me questions about Russia, interlarding between the questions news about Paris.

"Of course you will go to see Ilyitch tomorrow," I suddenly heard him say. "Why of course," I asked. "I did not intend doing so."

Indeed I had not so intended. In Russia I had heard a great deal about Ilyitch, and about his negative features. What was particularly ingrained in my mind was the consciousness that the bad side of emigration (thru having nothing to do), the endless, fruitless discussion and conversations and the impossibility for even the most "organized" matters to avoid dislocation thru the idle visits and talk of comrades who did not know how to pass away the day. And I, who had come among the emigrants for the first time, wanted somehow or other to avoid this as much as possible; I did not want to go to anyone except for a definite purpose.

Particularly not to Lenin.

I had not met Lenin personally; only once in 1907 I had heard a report on the London congress by Vladimir Ilyitch (in a small Finnish town) and there also seen Nadezhda Konstantinovna (Kriukovskaya, Lenin's wife) in the street.

It already seemed to me to be quite improper to go to Lenin, and to pretend myself etc., without some definite aim, and I had heard it said that he was always very busy. It did not enter my head that it would be interesting for him to talk to a newcomer coming from Russia, a rank-and-file worker, and what is more, with one not from the capital, but from Ekaterinoslav and Odessa.

Valerian, however, viewed the matter in a different light. He was absolutely indignant at my replying that I did not wish to go to Lenin, and refused to understand it. "Why can you not understand, Natsasha (my illegitimate pseudonym), that Ilyitch and Nadezhda Konstantinovna possess on any new arrival from Russia just like hungry animals!" he said to me.

Nevertheless, I did not go, as I did not know how far Valerian was correct.

The same evening I learned from Valerian that in a week's time on a certain day our Bolshevik "Paris section" would meet, and I also learned where I could register as a member of same.

At the appointed day and hour I arrived at the meeting of the "Paris section" of the Bolsheviks. The meeting took place in a room on the second floor of a cafe-restaurant in Rue Orleans No. 11. I immediately recognized Lenin among those who had gathered; he was bending over a game of chess.

I do not remember the agenda of the meeting, but at any rate I believe there were no particularly notable questions. Lenin spoke on one of these questions for about ten minutes. I think, but why was it that after his rather commonplace speech my feelings were so radically changed? It is very difficult to describe them. I changed from the condition of grave depression in which I had been for over a year as the result of an illegal existence under the difficult conditions of 1909-10—I changed from this feeling of simultaneous physical and moral brokenness, a condition which had become chronic and almost habitual—not even the fresh Paris impressions could disperse it—I changed to quite a new and opposite state, one of courage and freshness. It was exactly as if I had repented after a grave illness. . . . This wave of life, this current of vigor and belief poured forth from the words, voice, gestures and glance of this man who appeared to be so quiet and ordinary, and who had said such platitudeous things in unpretentious and simple language.

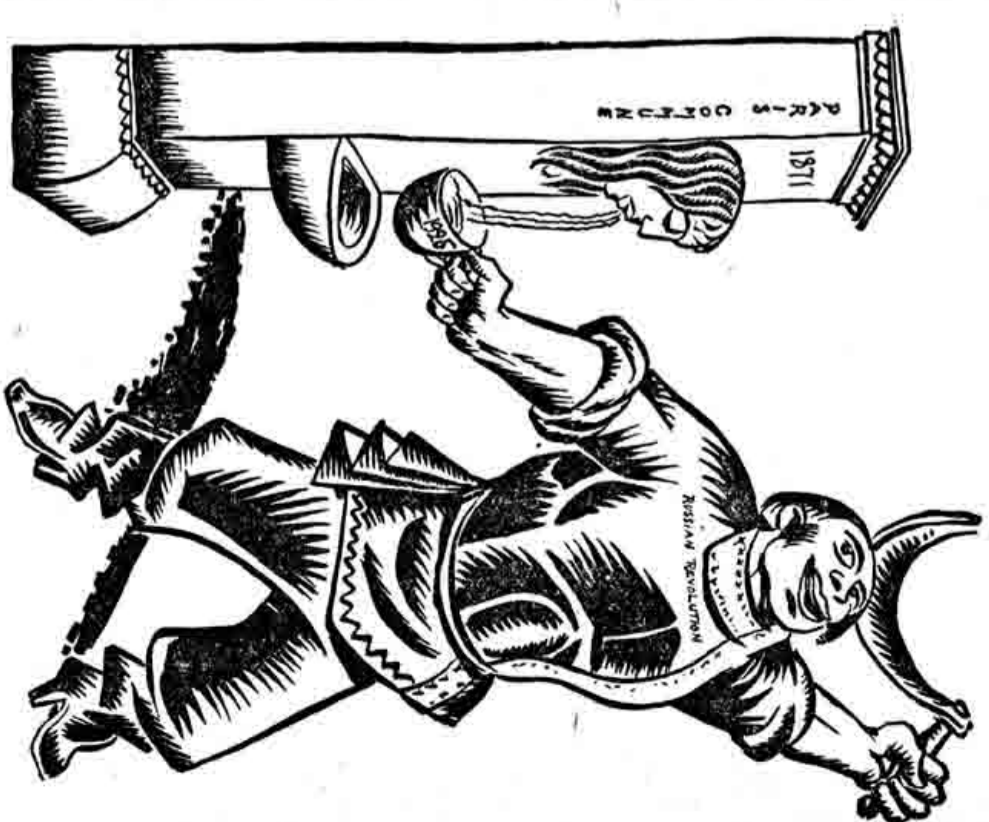
MANY years have passed since then, much water and much blood have flowed and my impression of this first meeting with Lenin, which caused such a sharp change in the whole of my feelings, can never be erased. Afterwards I had occasion to hear that many comrades had experienced the same thing in the same or similar circumstances.

At the end of the meeting Valerian came up to me with Nadezhda Konstantinovna, who said: "So it is you, Natsasha, who refused to come to us? Well, Ilyitch has commissioned me to drag you along without fail. Come to us tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock." She said all this so firmly and at the same time in such a friendly way that I at once ceased to resist.

At the appointed time I came to him at Rue Marie-Hose No. 4, second floor. Afterwards I began to come frequently to this apartment and I remember it perfectly well. There were two rooms, one of which was larger with alcoves for bed and kitchen. In the middle of the big room there was a plain wooden table (later they went away). I got the use of it and it surely still stands there in the apartment which I left in Paris; along one of the walls was a long row of wooden shelves filled with books, and there were also a few chairs. This was the room Ilyitch worked in. In the small room Nadezhda Konstantinovna worked.

The kitchen, as customary among all our emigrants, also served as a dining room. It was there that we sat around the table and drinking tea. They made me relate all the news. At first I did not know what to start with, still thinking that the sooner the picture which I had left behind me in Russia was already known to everyone, and was of no particular interest. But this did not last for more than a minute, and afterwards I saw everything in a new light. I myself felt an interest in what I was relating and I soon became quite enthusiastic. The reason for this change lay in my listeners, and above all in Lenin. He was full of eagerness and attention. My account of the position of the work in Odessa and Ekaterinoslav, the attempt to publish the "Odessa Trade Union Herald" which had met with failure after many years on different steps of the social ladder; one was quite roused and disabused, whilst the other was very well dressed.

"How truly that is pictured! How I love that artist!" said Lenin with a voice full of feeling, and once again I was astonished at the force of his



William Gropper, our cartoonist, shows that the Workers' Revolution of today draws inspiration from the history of the Paris Commune.

nuried me, all the time encouraging emotions and at the same time at the same time to relate things in greater detail, feelings. I was so surprised because Lenin, this iron man, "as hard as stone," "severe," "fantastic," as he showed upon me like from the horn of plenty. We talked in this manner for about two hours. Finally the conversation in general came to an end and Lenin suddenly, as if he had just remembered something, quickly excused himself and ran into the other room, taking a glass of tea with him.

This meeting left irradicable traces on me. In this eager attention of Lenin's to my account, which was far from consistent, which had not been thought out, and in which the important things were interwoven with the trifles, one felt that in Lenin there was something more than a demand to be an courier with affairs one felt to be an courier to take part in the terrible longing to take part in life's affairs there in Russia, where everythings is so true was gloomy, but in spite of all difficulties, the illegal workers are living, doing some thing, and struggling.

My impression was soon confirmed. I was deputed to speak to a well-known French surgeon (Dubouché) with whom I had been well acquainted in Russia, and to ask his assistance in transferring a well-known comrade of ours, Kuznetsovsky, from one hospital to another. All comrades were very worried as to his fate, and it was decided somewhere and by someone that it was I who should go to Dubouché, as I was acquainted with him, and that comrade Lenin should also go "to add more weight."

AT the appointed hour, Com. Lenin arrived at any place on the sixth floor, not coming in, but flying in as was his wont. During the very first minutes he cast a rapid glance round my room, and noticed a postcard on the wall—a reproduction of a picture by a Russian artist Polovny, if I remember rightly, it was a picture of Russian life, called "Comrades." It depicted a meeting of our cause, people in a tea-room, after many years separation, who evidently were now on different steps of the social ladder; one was quite roused and disabused, whilst the other was very well dressed.

THERE were many among our Bolsheviks who were devoted revolutionaries, ready without thinking into their lives for the smallest bit either of the revolution, for the faintest piece of success for our cause. But there were many who during their own life hoped still to see the revolution and its victory? There were very few. . . . And among these very few was Com. Lenin, who lived and worked in such a way that by looking at him one might think that he knew for certain that the revolution will come, if not today, then tomorrow.

Lozowick: Revolutionary Artist

By Joseph Freeman.

THE prophetic eyes of Marx foretold that art could not long escape the effects of machinery and the factory system. He posed the problem, and answered it, fifty years before the painters and poets of Europe became aware that the revolution in production demanded a revolution in the content and form of their art. In the "Critique of Political Economy" Marx asked:

"Is the view of nature and of social relations which shaped Greek imagination and Greek art possible in the age of automatic machinery, and railways, and locomotives, and electric telegraphs? . . . All mythology masters and dominates and shapes the forces of nature in and through the imagination; hence it disappears as soon as man gains mastery over the forces of nature. What becomes of the Goddess Fame side by side with Printing House Square (or Times Square)? . . . Looking at it from another side: is Achilles possible side by side with powder and lead? Or is the liliad at all comparable with the printing press and steam press?"

Long after Marx's general viewpoint became a dynamic factor in the political and economic life of the world, painters continued to evade the mechanical world about them. Their revolt against the ugliness of factory towns manifested itself in landscape paintings: it is a noteworthy fact that not until the rise of the dirty factory town did western European painters discover the profuse beauties of the country. They sought relief from smokestacks in trees, from trains in birds, from stumps in fields. "Orthodoxy" (i. e., well-meaning) of 19th century painters was derived from Rousseau and the classical political economists. Its keystone is laissez faire; its aesthetic maintains that the artist is a divine, unique creature, above social classes and unconnected with the contemporary world. His chief subjects are nature and the individual man.

By the first decade of the 20th century machinery had so transformed the western world that the symphonic temperaments among bourgeois artists could no longer fail to register the earthquake that had been shaking the world for over a century. Futurism, cubism and other movements attempted to break away from the traditions of representation and agriculture in painting, and to achieve abstraction in form and modernity in content.

These early revolutions in art were one-sided; they were general strikes whose forces were concentrated on this or that isolated factor of the old aesthetic. They succeeded in weakening the old traditions. They were also rich experiments, containing the germs of principles which had yet to be grasped and synthesized. They were, so to say, the "1900's of modern painting, a preparation for the more significant '1917'."

THE first American synthesis of modern tendencies in painting has been made by Louis Lozowick, whose canvases and drawings have just been exhibited in New York. Without attributing any mystical significance to "innate racial tendencies," it is nevertheless interesting to observe that Lozowick is a Jew of Russian birth and American education. The importance of this personal organization of backgrounds is reflected among other qualities—in the powerful and original work of the artist. His subject matter is American; his well-meaning is permeated with revolutionary ideas which historically have been most vital in Russia.

To understand the importance of Lozowick in American art it is necessary to realize that here we have a painter who is conscious and deliberate in his work. He combines intellect with craftsmanship; he thinks not with his hands alone, but is capable of advancing the theories of his art, and to grasp the true relation of

A Revolutionary Scrubbing



Hoping Pneumonia and Flu will follow the bath, with fatal results.

in the past, he represents an art that is impersonal, collective, precise, and objective; in this he is as truly representative of the scientific spirit of this age as the medieval painters of the metaphysical spirit of their age.

Having realized the basic fact that a living art must seek its content and form in the living world, Lozowick has gone for the content of his paintings to the American city which represents the highest advance so far of machine civilization. His themes are the skyscrapers of New York, the steel mills of Pittsburgh, the grain elevators of Minneapolis, the copper mines of Butte, the lumber yards of Seattle. These canvases of cities—no two of them alike—are thoroughly saturated by the terrific energy of modern America, its gigantic engineering feats and colossal mechanical constructions. In his critical writings Lozowick has stated his position clearly enough. He declares:

"Every epoch conditions the artist's attitude and the manner of his expression very subtly and in diverse ways. He observes and absorbs environmental facts, social currents, philosophical speculations and then chooses the elements for his work in such fashion and focuses attention on such aspects of the environment as will reveal his own aesthetic vision, as well as the essential character of the environment which conditioned it."

"The dominant trend in America today, beneath all the apparent chaos and confusion, is towards order and organization which find their outward sign and symbol in the rigid geometry of the American city, in the verticals

of its smokestacks, the parallels of its car tracks, the squares of its streets, the cubes of its factories, the arcs of its bridges, the cylinders of its gas tanks."

The clarity of Lozowick's critical perceptions is matched by the superb craftsmanship which he brings to his painting. With a mathematical precision as a basis, he builds up paintings that at once contain the appearance of American cities and capture their dynamic rhythm. The paintings are architectural, giving the effect of plans for vast building projects. They are also representative, having associative elements which make it easy to recognize New York or Pittsburgh or Cleveland. At the same time they have purely formal, plastic qualities: the arrangement of masses, lines, planes and colors make them self-contained works of art.

Many artists who are bourgeois in their ideology are breaking under the strain of the contradictions between the old art and the new machine civilization. Lozowick stands in the first rank of those who have solved this conflict by evolving an art based on machinery. He has thus been able to solve the subsidiary conflict between "pure" art and "commercial" (i. e., practical) art. Far from despising practical art, he has carried his theories to one of their logical conclusions by creating designs for posters, theatres, advertisements, magazines, etc., which are based on various elements of the machine. In the field of applied design of a purely modern character he has been a pioneer; in his whole outlook, his themes, his form, he is a revolutionary in the truest sense.

Art and Marian Talley, a Product of Capitalism

talent of Europe has for years been imported by this country, but now the valuable art possessions of European nations are being purchased by our master class in ever-increasing numbers.

This grasping, acquiring success of the Americans has been met with alarm by the Europeans, for they find that their art galleries are being stripped of their valuables. The Americans can afford to pay any price for the desired art objects and collections. Nations of the continent facing financial post-war difficulties succumb to the wealth of America in art as well as in the political field.

The ego of the United States capitalist soon tires of this. Tires of buying the art of the conquered and the subjected. New powers demand new art or at least that which they can call their own. They must have their own art and we have launched a campaign to fulfill these desires. This does not mean the discard of what has been acquired. The capitalists of the United States do, however, desire to stamp their personality upon the future art of the world.

Opera is an excellent field for such purposes, as it enables the imbeciles of the "better class" to mask their ignorance and at the same time indulge this class' thirst for fine arts.

Of all the branches of art none so much as opera can rouse the art consciousness of the national bourgeoisie, and at the same time draw upon the working class for its support. For example, take the graphic arts (art of drawing, painting, etc.). The results that can be accomplished naturally with Marion Talley as a singer in grand opera could not be accomplished with the art of drawing. In this case the shouting seems to have been done too soon.

However, we can say the hitch is not in the "super-organization," as the Evening Standard thinks. We must remember that Marion Talley is but an individual and the forces that move this "super-organization" are those that brush aside opposition, not even caring for such persons as Marion Talley if the unexpected happens and others must be pushed forward.

Such criticism as London gives us is detrimental to the aspirations of the American capitalists who intend to spread their influence in the field of art. A parasitic class with the gold of the art of Communist society.

And the art that is budding in the Soviet Union will at that period flower into its own and will be the beginning of the art of Communist society.

Relatively speaking, the economic change resulting in a shift in the art field is doomed to a short life. The art of the future cannot correctly be termed the art of the proletariat. With the disappearance of classes, when the state withers away, the bourgeoisie and the proletariat will be no more.

Art and Marian Talley, a Product of Capitalism

that America has can, with time, do what reason should. No doubt they will to a great extent pacify the present and see that "fanatic" critics do not stand in their way of the period of art and luxury that every master class must look forward to.

Marion Talley is but a flash across the space in this drama of art development in this stage of imperialism. It is a rehearsal for the fast changing between bourgeois nations in the shift of economic power.

Ambitions and fulfillments are two different things. America's ambition in art is increasing with the success that imperialism is having in economic and political fields. They still have much to overcome economically, but they have greater obstacles in art. For the transfer of economic control, the redistribution of the earth within a social system has less difficulties than the fulfillment of the art ambitions. And although the desired may not be accomplished, largely due to the growing and threatening power of the proletariat, nevertheless the activity along this line will effect and alter much that is dear to our European bourgeois cousins.

The bourgeois art in America has been roused from its infant slumber by the Marion Talley debut.

In art, as in economics, the bourgeois struggle for the dominating position. On the other hand, an art struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, who at present manifest their expression in semi-proletariat form, is going on.

The art of the proletariat like that of the bourgeois in this stage, is doomed to a relative short life, for the art of the future cannot correctly be termed the art of the proletariat.

And the art that is budding in the Soviet Union will at that period flower into its own and will be the beginning of the art of Communist society.

Once women worked ten hours a day, now they are only working nine. Men being better fighters gained their stripes in some industries an eight-hour day but for the sake of "equality" they called back these laws and the men and women must go back to a ten-hour day.

The important thing is that such a situation is very favorable for the capitalist who is looking for women's work and who was always against any kind of preventive laws for women workers. Now he does not need to fight, he can leave this work to the ladies of the Women's Party. They will directly or indirectly, while contending for equal rights for women, fight for the capitalists enabling them to exploit the working women.

The Right of (Other) Women to be Slaves

By Rachel Haiman.

This bureau had also to formulate ways and means of improving the condition of the working women and to give her better conditions and higher wages.

It is true that a great deal of weight cannot be given to this conference. The most that it can achieve is to exchange information, express opinions and make recommendations. The solution of this problem cannot be expected in such a conference, in spite of all the strenuous work that the government puts in to solve the problem between labor and capital.

For centuries woman has had to suffer at her work more than man. The first time after the industrial revolution, about 200 years ago, when the woman started to take a place in the industry and any possibility of learning a trade her life was still more miserable than at present. For generations she labored twelve and fourteen hours a day. But her work was taken very little into consideration by the boss and even by her husband himself. She was always considered an apprentice but not as long as it helped spend all the profits that has to do with women in industry.

Altho the bureau in Washington thinks that it does a lot for working women, nevertheless, in the national conference there were very few working women represented. There were also at the conference all kinds of representatives of industries, doctors, industrial engineers, etc., but working women, whose fate was to be decided at the conferences, were missing.

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Working women ask no favors of the "Women's Party." They can stop the "fighting."

"HANDS!"

A Story in Two Parts.
PART ONE.

By Milford Flood

"GET down there and clip those wires, you damned cowards."

"Go to hell! Get a rod and a pinch bar if you want dem wires cut!"

"Rusten, what do you mean by this? Are you foreman of this gang, or am I? Damn you, if we wasn't out here a hundred miles from nowhere, I'd fire you this minute. Get down that hole, there, and cut those wires!"

"Two or three men edged a few inches toward the cave-in beside the concrete forms. Then, observing no movement on the part of their companions, they turned instinctively to Rusten, German and Jewish, Russian, and what-not, the group of workmen awaiting the word of a Swede."

But, you ask, what kind of a Swede? Not one of that gigantic breed which off-centered the windmills before the era of turbines and oil; nor one of that Norse physique which scatters monstrous logs among the forests of the west and playfully pushes them down the rivers to the speech of the saws. No. Quite the contrary was Rusten—the undertaker.

He was thin in form and feature. His shoulders sloped like a girl's; and he walked as if his head were pulling up his legs—a slight, shuffling gait—bending his body at a sharp angle at the waist because of an extreme injury to his back. Pale blue eyes looked unblinkingly thru thick shell-tinted glasses, and a peculiar smile—half derisive, half plaintive—seemed stamped upon his countenance.

The undertaker business was not a late phase of the life of Ted Rusten. He had never been a very different sort of canine. As the unwashed, ragged brother of nineteenth century children, he had been underpinned. The tale of why Ted Rusten developed into an undertaker and remained such should not be compressed within the limits of a short story. It should be told as are the photo-dramas, with frequent close-ups and many throw-backs. To condense twenty-four years of a man's existence—into some five or six thousand words requires a verbal economy almost amounting to muteness.

At eleven Ted had decided that home was crowded, and ran away to sea. He enjoyed the salt breeze, and the absence of his father and mother. But if you had looked close you would have seen occasionally a double wrinkle between Ted's eyes—a wrinkle that had no business there in adolescence. After an extraordinary round of abuse from some older seaman, a heavy feeling would smother him, a nameless ache would clutch at his breast until his eyes had been washed clear by a night of weeping. People in headhunting may have no word corresponding to "love"; Ted had no way of experiencing the emotion represented by it.

At twenty he had sailed all over the world. Fed upon scrupulous food, dunked in smelly, vermin-infested hammocks, abused by his equals, flogged by his superiors, he had had his sensibilities in a fog of reckless cynicism. "Well, what the hell now?" was his attitude. Only at frequent intervals, in the quiet darkness of the night, would a ray of light pierce that mental mist, and trace on his weathered face the rudiments of a plaintive smile. Then, as full consciousness returned, he would reflect that in nine years no message had ever come from his people; and the damp fog again would envelop him.

To feed coal to a steamer furnace a man must eat; and so, two days later we find Ted dining (in his customary style) on board the "Fire Fly," New York to Australia.

Have you ever taken a long winter cruise? Want it delightful? How unusual, then, that for this young man there was only one interesting sight among the many presented, and that was the furnace. The trails of Margaret had been seen a dozen times; Honolulu, the same. At Manila he took an extra shift for a sick man; at Shanghai, he fainted with the heat. Singapore, Bombay, Alexandria followed ad nauseam. Not until he was fifty-four hours out of Alexandria on the way to Australia was Ted's interest removed from his torrid inferno.

Sometimes, in the long, long ago, a steamship company would insist on sailing a vessel which had been condemned. Ted, with his experience, had observed passively that the "Fire Fly" was another of the traps upon which he occasionally found himself. It was nothing unusual and soon he had felt as much at home as an Italian beside Vesuvius. But, this morning, the engines went wrong, with a high sea running and the ship carrying water.

"Hm-m-m. What's next on the program?" thought Ted.

Strippled to his waist and bearing on his hip the short revolver which most stokers affected, he squatted on his heels and watched the engineers at their labors. Ship routine had taught him that was now happening in all quarters of the vessel. Sailors were putting up canvas; portly gentlemen and hysterical women were imploring the officers; for the ship was undoubtedly drifting; and men deeper within the vessel were vaguely wondering how they would act if—

Need we picture the events of the next few seconds? They were not especially unusual to Ted Rusten—danger was an old acquaintance. The crash pitched him through the door, lightning feet took him to the third deck, and a ninety-foot wave swept him into the sea. At this juncture in our story you might regard it necessary to delineate the phantasmagoria which fitted thru Ted's mind—the scenes of his childhood, faces of the past, dreams unrealized and goals postponed. But there is small value in anything but the truth, so why depict the untrue? We could imagine that he clutched a broken spar or a floating trunk. He did neither. Neither did he swim, although he had learned at the age of four when his brothers threw him into a pond. We who are not seamen can only say that Ted allowed his native element—the ocean—to handle him as it wished; and such are the vagaries of fate that this young man who did not especially care whether or not he existed soon found himself riding the top of the wave, with his limbs full of water and his arms full of limp, flaxen-haired mermaid.

You are surprised? Well, so was Ted Rusten. Since our tale has long been devoid of quotation marks, that criterion of the short-story, we should like to translate into words some of Ted's initial sensations—sensations, because, you understand, he was too full of water to express himself in words and too busy with water to concern himself with thought. We are told that a sensation is something which we have never before experienced. Certainly Ted had never before had such experiences, so his impressions may safely be called sensations. Let us enumerate some of them in chronological order. Sensation number one: holding a young woman in his arms. Sensation number two: being completely responsible for her life. Sensation number three: noticing at close range the entrancing beauty which that young woman possessed.

Now, most sensations result in emotions. That is why a wave of tenderness swept over Ted Rusten, followed by an overwhelming urge to live. Live! Live!

"I know it will work," he replied with a strange dignity. "I always carry these with me, and have used them before."

A faint curl of smoke rose from the tinder. A moment later a fire was crackling, while Ted drew apart the two watch-crytals, spilling the water between them into the sea.

Week followed week; new moons came and went. For the only time in his life Ted's skill at little things seemed to be of use. He built a nest in a tree-top for Hilda. He gathered bananas and plantain fruit—for Hilda. Skins torn from animals by his bare hands, were transformed into sack and shirts for her comfort and protection. And, late one afternoon, his last two shells went untruly into the brain of a lion to save her life, and his jaws munched snake-root to soothe her painful scratches.

That night Ted reached his zenith of happiness. When he was bathing a jagged wound on her palm, blue eyes looked up at him, and an arm crept across his narrow, powerful shoulders.

"Oh, my dear, my dear. I—I love you—so much."

So, an hour later, Ted lifted his hands toward the friendly stars, breathed deep of the fresh sea breeze, and smiled. Remember—the hand which formed one side of the bay, and which heaped branches upon the crackling flames, and scanned the darkness for a light upon the ocean a double wrinkle would appear between his eyes, growing more pronounced on each succeeding night. Only after the final armload of fagots was placed on the fire, and the darkness surveyed for the last time, with no ship's light seen—only then would Ted's brows relax; and over his face would steal a pleased expression, like that which he always wore in Hilda's presence.

On this night, the wrinkle became a furrow. Even his muscles seemed to rebel. "Stop! Oh, please!" whispered his right hand as he broke a dry limb from a tree. "Don't! Oh, don't!" measured both his arms as he rolled a large log into the flames. "Wait! For God's sake! Don't look! Go on back!" implored a voice behind his eyes, as he strained them over the water. "Civilization—it gave you nothing; it will take what you have, your life, which is Hilda. Turn away!" And, although the darkness was not riddled by any sign of a ship, an irresistible lassitude swept over him, so that his knees trembled, and his body shivered in the fragrant night air. And as he made his way among the rack and trees back to Hilda, his brows remained knit.

So Ted was not surprised, the next morning, when, with his sack of newly-gathered mushrooms in his hand, he confronted three men on the low, sandy beach at the head of the bay. "Qu'est-ce que vous êtes?" queried the tallest. "Who are you?" asked the man on the right. "Ted shook his head. "Qu'en es-tu?" Again Ted signified that he did not understand. "You are you?" asked the man on the right, before the first speaker could shift to another language. There was a pronounced difference between the appearance of the young yachtmen, on the one hand, and of Ted Rusten, on the other. Tall, square-shouldered, almost military in posture and dress, the new arrivals seemed to embody the best in modern physical and mental culture; while Ted in his beard and loin-cloth, bronzed and lissome, harked back to that dim past when human beings thought less and lived longer.

"And you were together five months. What class is he from, dear? You surely know everything about him."

"He said something about having been employed on our vessel. He seemed to be widely traveled." Hilda's blue eyes were fastened on a beautiful copy of "The Dance of the Nymphs."

"You know, Hilda, Stockholm will go wild when we get word that you are alive. Why, dear, your father will be congratulated by a score of diplomats; and the streets around your house will be lined with the carriages of all our set. And when we get back—oh, won't we celebrate!"

In the owner's room Ted was trying to adjust his feet so as to secure the least discomfort possible. His trousers, shirt, and coat tormented him with their heat; so that he could only prevent them from plucking at the most annoying places of his costume by keeping his hands deep in his pockets. That is, until his companion handed him a cigar (which had cost two hours' stokers' wages) and settled back in an easy chair with the attitude of one about to hear the remainder of an interesting story.

"Well, I believe you said, 'Nice companion, you had, very. Did you know Miss Nordquist before?'"

Ted's double wrinkle deepened. "No," slowly, "is that her name?" "Yes, my dear, she did, I had forgotten it." "If you had known who her father is, you would not have forgotten."

Here was the news Ted had feared so long. So long, in fact, that it did not surprise him, only made him more tired and the mist nearer. Slingerland regarded closely this guest who did not seem anxious to know about the greatness of Hilda's father.

"What part of Sweden do you come from, Mr. Rusten?" "Sweden? Oh, yes. Why, I—I have not made my home in Sweden since I was a child." "Oh, well, that accounts, perhaps, for your not knowing who Mr. Nordquist is. He is reputed to be the wealthiest and most influential man in the country."

"Some of those down below, I understand. First thing we know we'll be down there firing the boilers."

Morning came. Ted dressed, hesitated a moment before opening his stateroom door, in order to still the wild beating of his heart; and stroiled into the salon.

"Good morning, Mr. Rusten!" This from Slingerland. "Your hardships have not made you a late sleeper, have they?" "Good morning, Ted," nodded Hilda, with a smile, as she playfully tried to release her arms from the clasp of Miss Slingerland and another companion.

Ted immediately felt more at ease. They entered the dining room and seated themselves, Hilda facing her father's favorite, Ted facing Miss Slingerland. His nervousness returned. Unaccustomed as he was to the labyrinthian gauntlet of table etiquette, his heart sank when he realized that he was not to be under Hilda's understanding eyes, but under those of a woman alien to his experiences.

"Well, Mr. Rusten," said Falk, on Ted's left, as he unfolded his napkin, "Ted, following his example, began unfolding his own. 'I imagine you find it very agreeable in civilized quarters, after your long privation.'"

"Yes. It is a change." "I don't suppose you had much silverware; and, so far as I remember, you had other uses for any cloth which might answer the purpose of a napkin." Falk smiled, as he handed Ted the sugar bowl.

"But, Mr. Rusten," beamed Miss Slingerland, "what did you do for china-ware? I can't imagine how you managed to eat without it."

Ted imitated Falk in the art of securing the proper spoon, and daintily placed it in his porridge dish. Then he looked up.

"We used leaves." At the sound of Miss Slingerland's exclamation, Ted thought that Hilda's blue eyes were turned upon him; but when he looked at her, he found her gazing over his head, possibly at some painting hanging on the wall. He returned to his eating, placed a spoonful of porridge in his mouth, and swallowed it. It was tasteless; his appetite was gone.

"Miss Nordquist will find herself a national celebrity, when she returns to Stockholm. Eh, folks?" demanded Slingerland.

"She most assuredly will," agreed Falk. "And the man who saved her also will be in the public eye." He glanced at Ted, who was fingering the handle of his useless spoon.

"Well, for that matter," returned Slingerland modestly, "we all three met Mr. Rusten at one and the same time. By the way, Mr. Rusten, you said you had not lived in Sweden since childhood; and so probably you have in mind some other place to which you wish to return. If you will let me know where you desire to go, I can let my plans accordingly. You will also wish to send a message or two from Allen."

Ted felt the eyes of the company upon him, some questioning, some suspicious, some haughty. To be gazed at intently by men was not a new experience to him; he had always

been able to face them with that cynical scorn which warned. But Ted had never encountered minute critical inspection by feminine eyes; his ability as a dissembler did not extend to that division of humanity which strikes, not at the intellectual, but at the emotional nature of man. The primitive male (and Ted, uncultured and unlearned, was essentially that) finds his customary defenses of no avail before refined and beautiful women. So, when Ted found four such beings scanning his features, all with queries in their gaze, and one with a touch of sympathy, his own glance fell to his plate and a slow flush spread upward over his neck and face.

Miss Slingerland was the first to recover the power of speech.

"My, won't you people be delighted to hear from you! Where do they live, Mr. Rusten?" "I have no people." "What! No one at all?" "No one so close to me that I should wish to notify him I was alive."

"But, surely," broke in Slingerland, "your business friends are worried about your disappearance. You should notify them, I believe, merely as a matter of courtesy."

The man's overbearing tone touched Ted's memory of all the years of his life—years when he had chinged before his superiors; repressed his native Viking spirit of equality and independence; suffered indignity upon abuse within an opportunity of reaching as a normal man should. The months spent in the wilderness when he had been under no man's will and had acquired a respect for his own individuality, had prepared him for a different role than that of the undertaker. Something within him snapped under the strain of years of repression, and the smouldering coals of rebellion burst into an angry blaze.

"Business friends!" he demanded, his hard hands gripping the edge of the table. "Business friends!" he repeated, louder, in a steady, metallic, tone. His lean, muscular face had turned so that it faced Slingerland squarely, much to that gentleman's consternation.

"My dear sir!" Ted's voice crackled, like powder in the silence of the room. "MY BUSINESS FRIENDS ARE AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA, ALONG WITH THE COAL THEY HANDED!"

His chair scraped back, and he stood up, his scowling face commanding the room.

"These," he said tensely, holding out both his wry arms, "these arms are my capital—and I invest them in the STOKER INDUSTRY." Now what have you to say, Mr. Slingerland?

The yacht-owner sat in silence, looking straight across the room to the wall. Ted's steel-blue eyes swept across the blank faces and the half-opened mouths of the other men, across the equally dumfounded countenances of the women, and finally to Hilda—Hilda, his life and existence.

"Hilda! Hilda! My darling—my beautiful one—my life!" was his unuttered exclamation. But she sat looking away into the corner, in her consternation holding her right hand over her mouth.

The hand was still bandaged.

"The Derelict"

By E. Hyman.

"What kind of work did you used to do, when you worked steady?" "Building work. Used to be a father to a family of five." "Yes, I mended harness for close to forty years. I worked on hundreds of old buildings right here in this city."

"How do you happen to be floating around like this. Where's your family?" "The kids are all over—I had seven of 'em. Some of 'em pretty well off, too."

"Well, don't they want to be with you?" "I started to ask him, but he forestalled any question with the answer: 'No, ma'am; they make it too hot for me to stay with 'em. They don't even want to know me. (The beauty of family relations under capitalism, I thought.) I didn't question him any further."