

NEW YORK LABOR ACCLAIMS BIG STRIKE

THE BOSSES SEE BOLSHEVISM IN CHINA



But They Can't See Slugging of Labor at Home.

C. I. CALLS FOR UNITED FRONT TO AID CHINA

Protest British Blockade of Canton

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 25.—The executive committee of the Communist International has issued the following protest upon motion of the English delegation against the British Imperialist attacks on the revolutionary Canton government. The statement calls upon the workers of all countries to adopt means for blocking these intrigues.

Aid Canton Government!
"The English government has blockaded Canton and addressed a note to the Chinese foreign minister thru its mission in Peking demanding an end of the seamen's strike in Canton and containing threats to the Canton government. The strike has lasted for eight months. The tenacity of the strikers is due to their revolutionary will and to the fact that they have the support and the deepest sympathy of the democratic population of the whole of China. The Canton which is based upon the Kuomintang and upon the masses of the people in the province of Kwangtung and upon the revolutionary movement in the whole of China, can naturally not suppress the workers' movement at the request of the English imperialists.

Conservatives Hesitated.
Already in the summer at the beginning of the strike the English governor in Hongkong demanded military intervention against Canton in order to crush the strike, but not even the English conservative government could decide upon such a step, for it knew that the strike in Canton was a part of the national revolutionary movement and that any armed intervention would arouse an unparalleled indignation amongst the masses of the people of China. Now however, the English government believes that the proper moment has come to strangle the revolutionary government of South China. The reactionary movement of Tchang Tso Lin in Manchuria supported by the Japanese, and the new actions of the reactionary general Wu Pei Fu give them this belief.

British Government Lies.
In order to deceive public opinion in its own country and the working classes in other countries, the English government declares that the cause of the blockade is the seizure of English goods by the strikers and the breaking of agreements by the Canton government made between the English and the Chinese.

The lies of the English imperialists should mislead no one. It is not possible today to overcome the revolutionary Canton government with the agreement which a defeated China was compelled to make with the imperialists after the shameful opium war and after the bloody deeds of the imperialists against the Chinese people in 1901. With such methods the Canton government cannot be forced to suppress the working class movement.

Workers Must Protest.
The revolutionary workers of the world, in particular the workers of (Continued on page 2)

Who Is Behind the Passaic Strike?

By JAY LOVESTONE.
UNFORTUNATELY for the American working class in particular, and the international working class in general, the Communist movement in the United States is still weak. Communism is still unpopular among the great mass of American proletarians. Worse than that. Our class is still on the whole so backward politically that the employing class, the exploiting clique, is able to paint, in the eyes of millions of workers, Communism, the most constructive force in the whole American labor movement today, as a sort of bugaboo, as a sort of a devastating plague. This is a very painful situation for the working class of this country.

Particularly when great numbers of workers are involved in a struggle against the capitalists do the bourgeoisie and their well-paid agents try to raise all sorts of smoke screens and red scares to hide the real issues of the raging class conflicts.

Communism and the Strike.
Senator Edge of New Jersey, who is serving the same interests as Colonel Johnson, hired outright by the textile barons, is yelling Communism in order to give the impression that the Passaic strikers count among the demands for which they are fighting, the setting up of a proletarian dictatorship of Soviets in Passaic. The fact of the matter is that these workers are fighting for the most elementary, the most basic social and economic rights necessary for them to live in a manner approaching even half decency, let alone their achievement of the much-vaunted American

standard of living.
WHAT do we find? We find that Rabbi Wise, who on more than one occasion during the last national convention of the democratic party invoked the help of his own mighty Lord to bring light to the groping delegates, is condemning the attitude of the textile barons in this strike. We find that Frank P. Walsh, one of the best known democrats of this county, chairman of the war labor board, and the most outstanding figure in the movement to make Al Smith president of the United States, has declared and shown his readiness to present the demands of the textile strikers and defend their interests before congress. We find that Senator LaFollette, who has shown increasing signs of making peace with the standpat republican machine dominated by Mellon, is the one to introduce a resolution in the United States senate for an investigation of the textile strike. Senator Borah, who is a member in good standing of the party of Coolidge and Kellogg, is lending a sympathetic ear to the demands of the sixteen thousand striking textile workers for the establishment of decent conditions of life and employment. Why, even the Honorable Victor Berger—the gentleman from Wisconsin—has introduced a resolution for an investigation of the textile strike situation. Than Victor Berger there is no more "audacious" and embittered enemy of the Communist movement here, there, and everywhere!

No one will believe that the American capitalists are color-blind. One might as well be asked to believe (Continued on page 2)

10,000 WORKERS RAP PASSAIC POLICE TERROR

N. Y. Workers Cheer Textile Strikers

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, March 25 — Ten thousand New York workers showed their enthusiastic solidarity with the Passaic strikers last night at two jammed meetings at the New Star Casino and the Central Opera House. The textile strikers and Albert Weisbord and the Workers (Communist) Party were cheered to the echo at both of these meetings. The collection which was taken at both halls to add the striking Passaic textile workers amounted to \$1,875. This will be forwarded to the Passaic strikers general relief committee.

These meetings were called by the American Civil Liberties Union in cooperation with the Workers (Communist) Party and a number of other organizations.

Strikers Enter Hall Amid Cheers.
In the middle of both meetings a large delegation of the men and women textile strikers wearing gas masks and steel helmets entered the halls amid wild cheering. They mounted the stage and sang various strike songs. The capitalist press cameramen who were beaten up in the Passaic strike by the police were present and took a number of scenes of the strikers on the stage.

Need Trade Union Unity.
Before the opening of Weisbord's speech the audience sang the International. Weisbord in his speech described the strike situation and called on the trade union movement for support pointing out the necessity of trade union unity.

He declared that he had received a cable from Lebedeff, secretary of the Russian Textile Workers Union of Moscow, expressing indignation at the brutality of the Passaic police in this strike.

William Weinstein, secretary New York district of the Workers (Communist) Party, while speaking at the New Star Casino called for working class political action thru a labor party amid wild applause. Other speakers at the New Star Casino meeting were Abraham Shipiloff, Robert W. Dunn, Jack Stachel and Morris Novick of the young people's socialist league.

United Front Meeting.
Elizabeth Curley Flynn appealed at both meetings for funds. The speakers at the Central Opera House were Benjamin Gitlow of the Workers (Communist) Party, Forrest Bailey of the American Civil Liberties Union, Norman Thomas of the League for Industrial Democracy, Albert Weisbord, the leader of the Passaic textile workers' strike and Carl Brodsky.

In addition to the enthusiastic crowd of both of these meetings, these meetings are important because of the united front between the liberals, Communists and some of the socialistists.

The Furriers Union donated \$1,000 in addition to the collection taken at the two hall meetings.

Left Wing Appeal to A. C. W. A.

PROPOSE FIGHT TO WIN UNION FROM REACTION

Hillman Bureaucracy Is Flayed by Militants

The seventh annual convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which opens in Montreal on May 10, will mark the culmination of a period of struggle in that union between the left wing and the reactionary Hillman administration which has posed as progressive at times when it was necessary to delude the membership into support of the machine. The statement of the national committee of the needle trades section of the Trade Union Educational League which follows is a declaration of the facts of the situation which exists and a proposal of the program which the left wing and progressive unionists offer for the consideration and action of the membership.

A Convention Message to All Members of the Hillman-Ruled A. C. W. of A.

THE seventh convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America will open on May 10, in Montreal, Canada. The election of delegates is now going on in all the locals. The bad economic conditions prevailing in the industry and the deplorable situation in the union demands the election of fearless delegates who in the face of the unscrupulous high handed methods of the Hillman bureaucracy are prepared to put up a fight for a program that is progressive in character and offers a solution to the many difficulties now confronting the organization.

The Hillman bureaucracy will utilize the convention to put the stamp of approval by the convention, upon their policies for the future. It is therefore necessary for the members of the Amalgamated to know what were the outstanding achievements of the Amalgamated in the past two years and to clearly understand the nature of the policies pursued by the administration. In the face of an unprecedented prosperity in the clothing industry, at a time when more clothing was produced than ever before, the economic conditions of the workers instead of being improved have been steadily becoming worse (Continued on page 2)

WORKERS OF BELGIUM FORM DEFENSE CORPS TO WAR ON FASCISTI

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BRUSSELS, March 25.—The Belgian labor party is meeting the fascist threat by organizing a defense corps of its own. This will consist at the beginning of 25,000 workers and 9,000 auxiliaries. The leaders of this force will be workers who received their training in the world war.

Postpone Meeting of Boston Agents of Daily Worker

BOSTON, Mass., March 25.—Owing to the fact that Comrade Katterfeld, New York representative of The DAILY WORKER, has not yet completed the full plans for the big DAILY WORKER outing, the meeting arranged for Sunday, March 28, at 36 Causeway St., Boston has been temporarily postponed. Announcement will be made at an early date when Katterfeld will come to Boston with full plans and material for the big event which is being planned.

Poor Farmers and Agricultural Workers of Blythe Hear Owens

BLYTHE, Cal., March 25.—A mass meeting of poor farmers and agricultural laborers will be held in Blythe, Calif., on Sunday afternoon, April 4, at 2 o'clock. John H. Owens, an agricultural worker of Ripley, Calif., will address this meeting.

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR ANSWERS THE ANTI-SOVIET LIES OF EX-ATTACHE

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 25.—(Tass)—Basilio Vadillo, Mexican ambassador to the Soviet Union, in a declaration addressed to the commissariat of foreign affairs, has emphatically repudiated the remarks recently attributed to Eulalio Martinez, former labor attache of the Mexican embassy here, in which the latter alleged he had been hindered in the fulfillment of his official duties. Ambassador Vadillo states that the Mexican mission to the Soviet Union enjoys all the usual privileges and immunity accorded to the representatives of friendly countries. Signor Vadillo has forwarded similar assurances to the Mexican government.

In an address at the recent convention of the Mexican Confederation of Labor in Mexico City, Martinez was reported as having declared that his activities in Moscow had been obstructed by the Soviet government. As the result of incidents growing out of these remarks, the Mexican secretary for foreign affairs, Saenz, called upon the ambassador of the Soviet Union, Pestkovsky, and assured him that nothing had occurred to affect the friendly relations between Mexico and the U. S. S. R.

SENATE OPENS DISCUSSION OF ITALIAN DEBT

Democrats Aid Insurgent Opposition

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Mar. 25.—With the whole field of America's foreign relations facing "pitiless publicity," the senate today began formal consideration of the \$2,000,000,000 Italian war debt settlement.

Administration leaders predicted an early and favorable decision. The measure's foes replied that the settlement and the administration's whole international program would be "thoroughly aired" before a final vote is taken.

Democrats Opposed.
The debt debate, which Senator Smoot, republican of Utah, opened this afternoon, probably will be as virulent and protracted as the world court fight. Whereas in that test of President Coolidge's international program, he was supported by the democratic party in the senate, the administration will receive no such help in the debt fight. On the contrary a majority of the democrats may line themselves up with the belligerent irreconcilable group to oppose ratification of the pact.

The democrats at least will father an attempt to recommit the settlement to the senate finance committee with instructions to "gather more information" about Italy's capacity to (Continued on page 2)

The revolutionary workers of the world, in particular the workers of (Continued on page 2)

LAUNDRY STRIKE CONTINUES WITH PICKETING WORK

Officials of the International Laundry Workers' Union of Chicago, the organization which is conducting a strike against three of the big labor-hating laundries of the city, announced today that they would continue the fight and maintain their picket lines despite the arrests made a little while ago of 27 of the strikers who were out on the line.

Although they were released in court they were warned that if they were caught picketing again they would be arrested once more and not be released so easily.

The strike was called ten days ago against the Great Western, the King's Model, and the Quick Service laundries, all of which had been discriminating against union members who (Continued on page 2)

Arrest of 27 Fails to Scare Workers

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1,700 Miners Walk Out in W. Va. Strike Call

By GEORGE PAPCUN.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 25.—A strike call affecting 1,700 miners employed at the three mines of the Elm Grove Coal company here was issued early tonight by John Cinque, vice-president of the Eastern Ohio sub-district of the United Mine Workers of America, which embraces the northern West Virginia panhandle territory.

The strike affects three mines at Triadelphia and Elm Grove. The strike call was issued after the miners refused to accept monthly pay and after the company broke the Jacksonville agreement. At a mass meeting on Sunday the miners went on record for a strike.

NESBIT RUNS FOR STATE OFFICE TO SHIELD LEN SMALL

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BELLEVILLE, Ill., March 25.—An insight into the "reward your friends and punish your enemies" policy of the Illinois labor movement can be had with the candidacy of Walter Nesbit, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois district of the United Mine Workers of America, for the state senatorship here.

Frank Farrington, president of the district miners' union, and Angus Kerr, chief counsel, are coming here to speak Sunday for the candidacy of Nesbit and of Al Towers, business agent of the Belleville Trades and Labor Assembly, for state assembly. Against Nesbit is running State Senator Duval, the incumbent, who has voted for all of the so-called "labor bills" which were endorsed by the State Federation of Labor. With such a record, despite the fact that he is a member of one of the capitalist parties, it would seem that he would be endorsed by the official labor movement. Instead of that Nesbit is being run against him.

It is said here that the reason for this piece of "friend-rewarding and enemy-punishing" is that Duval is against the peacocking governor, Len Small, and will probably vote for his impeachment. Small was endorsed by the bureaucracy's machine and his impeachment is the last thing they want, since it will help to expose the rottenness of the A. F. of L. political policy.

In order to prevent Duval from voting against Small, Nesbit is being run.

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

Farrington to Speak for Faker in Belleville

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NEW HERESY TRIAL ON Checker Playing Is a New Instrument of Satan

PALMYRA, Ind., March 25.—The trial of W. Clyde Martin by three judges of the Church of Christ for "recreational heresy," postponed a month ago because of the publicity given it and the influx of reporters and photographers into this little wayside village will begin here Friday. Charges against Martin by the local theological morons are based on his operation of a community hall where he permits such Satanic joys as roller skating, checker playing and the staging of playlets. It is not known if he also permitted all-day suckers.

Hold Sunday School Teacher Upon Charge of Assaulting Girl

PETERSBURG, Ill., March 25.—Russell F. Judman, science teacher and athletic coach at the high school here, has been bound over for action of the grand jury on a charge of criminal assault preferred by Mildred Arnold, 16-year old high school girl. Judman, married and superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school, is free on \$3,000 bond. His resignation has been asked by the school board.

WOMEN SCIENTISTS AT LENINGRAD DISCOVER SHORT ELECTRIC WAVES

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LENINGRAD, March 25.—Professor Boris Weinberg of Leningrad University has announced the discovery of electro-magnetic waves only 1,000th of a millimeter (less than a fiftieth of an inch) long by two women scientists attached to the institution. It is believed the discovery will revolutionize radio telephony, telegraphy and photography.

The investigators were Maria Levitskaya and Glagoljeva Arcadieva.

OVER 12,500,000 GERMANS DEMAND THAT THE REICHSTAG CONFISCATE VAST ESTATES OF THE ROYALTY

BERLIN, March 25.—Over 12,500,000 signed the petitions in Germany demanding that the Reichstag confiscate the vast estates and holdings of the Kaiser, princes and other members of royalty and use the proceeds realized from the sale of these estates towards the support of the widows and orphans of victims of the imperialist world war. This figure is given as the official estimate of the vote conducted in Germany.

There are 8,500,000 more names affixed to the petitions than are necessary to force the Reichstag to act on the confiscation of the vast holdings of the former rulers of Germany.

STRUGGLE FOR PEKING WAITS ON CONFERENCE

Peace or War Depends Upon Decision

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, March 25.—Whether the threatened battle for possession of the capital will take place is not yet certain. Chang Tso Lin and Wu Pei Fu are conferring to decide whether to attempt to take the city by assault or to conclude peace as victors.

Leaders of the Kuomintang have announced their intention to defend Peking and hold it until what they consider satisfactory terms are obtained. The sudden resignation of Chang Chih Kiang, commander-in-chief, has complicated the situation. His resignation has not been accepted.

The diplomatic corps has formally demanded protection for foreign citizens, who until now have not been threatened.

Reactionary Chinese Fear.

The reactionary wealthy Chinese are taking refuge with the foreign legations, expecting in the event of a battle for possession of the city that the enraged masses will seek to kill them for their treason and suspected complicity with the imperialists. President Tuan Chi Jui's residence is fortified by high barricades of sand bags.

The students have termed him a national traitor and a hireling of the imperialists.

Rumor Canton Overthrow.

LONDON, March 25.—Dispatches from China allege that a coup d'etat has occurred in Canton by which the nationalist government has been overthrown. It is reported that a number of the most radical Chinese and their foreign sympathizers were killed and many others imprisoned. The report has not been confirmed from any official sources and should not be accepted until confirmed.

Nation-wide Student Strike.

SHANGHAI, March 25.—Chinese students in a dozen of the largest schools and colleges of the city have gone on strike in protest against the massacre of their comrades at Peking by the president's bodyguard. They have elected a committee to organize a nation-wide strike. Telegrams have been dispatched to every educational center urging a suspension of studies. Leaflets are being distributed all over the city. Tuan Chi Jui, the provisional president and a tool of Japan, and England and Japan are particularly condemned.

French and Japs Hide Soldiers.

TIENSIN, March 25.—Further details of the taking of this city by the allied Wu Pei Fu and Chang Tso Lin forces reveal the complicity of the French and the Japanese in the civil war which has been raging through the country.

Just as the last of the Kuomintang army was evacuating the city, hundreds of armed men wearing a band around their arms to show they were adherents of General Li Ching-Ling, the former civil governor of Chihli province, and associated with the anti-nationalist forces, rushed from the Japanese and French settlements and into the native city on automobiles. They killed a number of inoffensive Chinese by recklessly firing at everyone in sight.

Ousted Last December.

Li Ching-Ling was ousted from Tiensin last December by Marshal Feng, nationalist commander. Together with the governor of Shantung province, General Chang Tsung-chang, he made extensive preparations to win back control. Chang Tso-Lin furnished him with large amounts of munitions, the nationalists being unable to block the traffic because of the lack of a navy.

I. W. A. POSTERS TO BE EXHIBITED HERE SUNDAY

An exhibition of literature and posters published in many different countries by the branches of the International Workers' Aid, will be held Sunday, March 28, at 2:30 p. m., at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division street.

The exhibition will be one of the features of the Paris Commune celebration.

There will be speakers in English, Russian and Polish, and a good concert program with Russian revolutionary and prison songs will be given. A spectacle, "The Last Day of the Commune," will be presented in the Polish language.

The commemoration is arranged by the Russian and Polish branches of the International Labor Defense.

Tickets in advance 35 cents, at the door 50 cents. Tickets are for sale at the Workers' House, the Russian Co-operative restaurants and The DAILY WORKER office.

Who Is Behind the Passaic Strike?

(Continued from Page 1)

that Wall Street is dollar blind. Our exploiters and their intellectual defenders know very well that the Wieses and Walshes, the LaFollettes and the Borahs, some of the gentlemen of the New York press and others of the same political stripe are anything and everything but Reds, Communists, Bolsheviks. They are plain conservatives who realize the dangers that a situation like the one which has developed in Passaic breeds for the sanctity and security of the present system and the foundations of the institutions of private property.

What Do the Communists Want?

WHAT interests have the Communists in the Passaic strike? We have no other interests than those of the workers. But we must confess that the behavior of such gentlemen as Mgr. Kernan, Senator Edge, the multi-millionaire secretary of labor, Mr. Davis, Colonel Johnson, the rulers of the barony of Passaic and its environs, is such as to afford six-cylinder proof of the correctness of the underlying Communist contention that the government is a strikebreaker. We have long ago said that the capitalist state—inclusive of the church, as an institution, the press, as an institution (of course, to the extent that there are exceptions here and there, these exceptions only prove the truth of the general contention), the police, the government officials, are all part and parcel of a gigantic strikebreaking machine.

Are the Communists active in this strike?

Yes! It is our business to be active in all struggles of the workers because we have no interests other than those of the workers. It is our duty, as the advanced section of the working class in America, not only to be active but also to inspire and lead workers to struggle against wage slavery, in all its deplorable, degrading and degrading manifestations.

Why There is a Strike.

THE Passaic strike is not a strike for Communism. The Passaic strike is a strike for the most elementary rights which were supposed to have been won decades ago by the American workers. Passaic is simply the scene of capitalist Americanism run amuck. The American workers are not yet ready, are not sufficiently developed politically to strike for direct, broad, class demands. The Communists are realists. The Communists are Leninists. The Communists are revolutionists to the core. As such the Communists know that every time the workers strike for the smallest every-day demands that every time the proletariat fights against its exploiter for even the pettiest advantage and most insignificant rights, these workers are getting a value lesson in the class struggle. We know that the problem is to set the American workers into mo-

tion, to develop a fighting class spirit amongst them. Every step forward in this direction, objectively develops a next step forward to a broadening, towards a deepening of the demands and the struggles of our workers. The strike is a university for the proletariat. The strike is a dress rehearsal for the bigger fights, for the sharper combats that the American workers will yet have to fight in order to achieve proletarian democracy in the United States.

Colonel Johnson, Senator Edge, His Unholiness Mgr. Kernan, are much more responsible for the textile workers' strike than the Communists are. Unfortunately, the American Communists do not yet have enough influence to call out and have scores of thousands of workers strike at their request. Nor are the Communists abstractionists, hair-splitting visionaries, who talk strike or act strike when there is no objective, no real basis and demand and response to it among the broad masses.

We Communists have not created the strike. But we have likewise not been asleep and have pointed out the lessons of this strike to the thousands of workers. We have done more than that. Communists don't believe in sitting on a sort of proletarian Mount Olympus and handing down a sacred wisdom and unfiled advice to the great masses of the workers. Communists are an integral part of the working class. We don't believe merely in pointing out. We believe in carrying on and carrying out. We propose to do all in our power to help the workers win their demands. Having no interests other than the interests of the workers, the Passaic strike is the affair of the Communists as well as every other worker who believes in fighting against the textile barons and their agents infesting the White House, the senate, the house of representatives, the gubernatorial office of the state of New Jersey, the state legislature, the municipality of Passaic and the St. Nicholas Roman catholic church of Passaic (this is Mgr. Kernan's own little House of the Lord).

THE Passaic strike is a revolt against American capitalism which crushes and degrades millions of the proletariat engaged in the unorganized basic industries of the United States. The Passaic strike comes at a time when American imperialists are waxing fabulously rich thru their domination of the world capital and commodity market. It is the task of the Communists, as of all workers who have the interests of the working class at heart, to leave no blow unstruck, to leave no stone unturned, to leave no duty unfulfilled in order to turn the Passaic strike into a great victory for the thousands of workers who are struggling for the very right to exist, who are fighting against vicious persecution and ruthless exploitation.

Left Wing Appeals to A. C. W. of A.

(Continued from page 1)

and worse. Even in the markets that are supposed to be well organized, wage reductions have taken place. The union in all markets has supported a policy of making individual readjustments with the manufacturers at the expense of the workers. In all markets the union has agreed to speeding up, piece work, standards of production, etc., with the result that the manufacturers with less workers now produce more garments than they did heretofore. It is no wonder that in such large and important markets as New York and Chicago, reductions in working forces continually take place.

No Organizational Successes.

The union has failed in the last two years to conduct a successful organization campaign. An outstanding example of the incapability of the administration in this respect is the failure of the Philadelphia campaign. The administration is not concerned with organizing the industry.

In organized centers the union has failed to maintain the organizational strength. This is especially true of New York. Here thousands of workers have been lost to the organization. Scab shops and sweat shops abound everywhere. The union is unconcerned about their existence, as it is unconcerned about the thousands of union men, who, as a result, are unemployed.

In the organization proper an expensive bureaucratic machine is maintained. This machine is maintained in many places against the expressed wishes of the rank and file. In order to maintain this bureaucratic machine high dues are enforced upon the membership, and exorbitant assessments levied. This bureaucratic machine is made up of elements that are corrupt, incapable, and reactionary. Any opposition that is expressed against the bureaucratic machine is crushed with brutality and the democratic provisions of the organization's constitution completely ignored.

A Reign of Terror.

In many places elections are fraudulently conducted and the will of the members violated. Locals are reorganized and the rightfully elected officers either suspended or expelled. Local meetings are not held and when held they are placed under the tutelage of gangsters who terrorize and prevent the membership from expressing themselves. Every progressive mili-

tant worker is hounded and terrorized. Workers are thrown out of their jobs because they disagree with the policies of the administration. Old standing loyal members of the organization have been expelled and driven out of the union because they advocate the adoption of progressive measures and oppose the policies and practices of the Hillman bureaucracy. This has resulted in demoralizing the union, creating acute dissatisfaction among the membership and threatens the very existence of the organization.

THE failures of the administration in the past two years are the result of the conscious policy of class collaboration pursued by the Hillman administration. Not a single general strike affecting a single market has taken place. In Chicago where the Amalgamated is strongest, wage cuts have been agreed to without a struggle on the part of the union. The policy of class collaboration has only resulted in worse economic conditions for the workers, and chaos, demoralization and anarchy in the organization. The infamous Nash agreement is the logical outcome of this policy. What is the Nash agreement? It is the B. & O. plan for the needle trades. It is an agreement for 3 years duration. During the 3 years it provides for arbitration. An arbitrator is appointed with absolute power to settle every dispute. It does not provide for a union shop because it gives the manufacturer the right to hire either union or non-union labor. It does not guarantee against discharge. The manufacturer has the absolute right to discharge. It has not provided for a living wage scale, but agreed upon the starvation wages prevailing in the Nash establishments. This agreement has been hailed by the Hillman administration as an outstanding achievement. It is the most vicious class collaboration agreement in the needle industry. It is a menace to every worker in the clothing industry. Unless the Nash agreement is repudiated it will become a pattern for agreements in all other markets and will be the instrument for undermining the standards of the workers elsewhere, where at least a semblance of union conditions are still being maintained. If the Amalgamated is to be saved from the same fate as the United Garment Workers Union, then the Nash agreement, together with the

EUROPE MUST PAY IN FULL, DECLARES U. S.

British Criticisms Not to Change Policy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25 — Criticisms of the American debt policy by Winston Churchill, British chancellor of the exchequer, will not alter this government's program of collecting from its foreign debtors on the basis of their capacity to pay, treasury officials declared today.

British Want Pension.

LONDON, March 25 — Reopening of the discussion of the British debt question with the United States was seen in well informed quarters today as a probable outgrowth of chancellor of exchequer Winston Churchill's speech on the inter-allied debts before the house of commons yesterday.

Churchill said that during the next three generations Britain would pay the United States a half million dollars a day, constituting the "most stupendous financial transaction known." The picture was darkened by mention of the unwillingness of France and other debtors of Great Britain to meet their obligations with alacrity.

Germany Paying Their Debts.

The chancellor declared that already thru the debt settlements so far negotiated the United States was obtaining from its European debtors as much as the reparations Germany was paying under the Dawes plan. In the future when the German payments will be vastly increased, he stated the United States would still be obtaining 60 per cent of the total.

Attack Deliberately Planned.

Winston Churchill's attack upon the American policy of debt collection was deliberately planned for the purpose of calling to the attention of the American public the harm resulting to Europe from the American debt policy, it was explained here officially today.

The chancellor of the exchequer has no hopes that the attitude of the American government towards debts will be changed, it was stated, but he is anxious that the American people shall know his views regarding the effects of the American refusal to cancel debts.

Delay Impeachment Trial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—Presentation to the House of the articles of impeachment against Federal Judge George W. English, of East St. Louis, Ill., was postponed this afternoon until tomorrow. Typographical errors found in the report made it necessary to send the articles back to the printer.

policy that makes such an agreement possible will have to be repudiated. The New York Problem.

It is certain that one of the big problems before the convention will be the New York problem. It concerns the whole Amalgamated and the entire needle trades. In order to fight the membership to increase dues, establish piece work, to maintain an inefficient corrupt officialdom against whom the membership was revolting, the Hillman administration forcibly with the use of gangsters and police foisted upon the New York organization a dictator, a Mussolini, in the form of A. Beckerman. A reign of violence and terrorism against the membership unprecedented in the annals of the labor movement has been initiated by Beckerman. Instead of improving the conditions in the industry, members were driven out of their jobs, fined heavily and expelled from the organization. Dues have been increased in spite of the fact that the overwhelming majority of the locals have voted down an increase.

Now when Beckerman should be concerned about problems concerning the New York organization, he is using that organization in an effort to break the general strike of the Furriers Union.

This act of the administration in foisting Beckerman upon the New York organization typifies the whole character of the Hillman bureaucracy. The progressive workers must do everything in their power to develop a strong movement for the removal of Beckerman for his disruptive tactics, against the Amalgamated membership and the furriers' general strike.

These are some of the main issues facing the delegates who will attend the seventh convention. The seventh convention will mark a fight between the progressive militant forces and the Hillman administration, that has been forced to discard its mask of fake progressivism.

Hillman Will Fight Progress.

THE Hillman administration will, at the seventh convention, defend its record, it will do everything to get the approval for its policy of class collaboration and particularly for the infamous golden rule Nash agreement. The Hillman administration with its Beckerman and bureaucratic staff will openly fight every progressive measure that is introduced.

The Hillman administration will demand support for a continued drive to expel and exterminate the progressive

Antics of Yellow Press In Murder Mystery Help Reveal Its Vile Nature

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

EVERY edition of a capitalist newspaper reveals the blatancy, the malicious misrepresentation, the deliberate falsification indulged in in handling news of the day's events. The transcontinental trip of District Attorney Asa Keyes, of Los Angeles, Calif., to New York and back again, ostensibly in search of new facts to solve the mystery of the murder of William Desmond Taylor, Hollywood film director, several years ago, offered the saffron press an excellent opportunity to display its questionable wares to good advantage.

This instance is cited because the daily press can have no motive for brazen publication of a veritable ink flood of admittedly baseless rumors and counter-rumors, except the craving for the sensational; the desire to decorate some new edition with a startling headline.

Days and days of rumors finally reached their culmination in the publication of the startling story that someone had stolen all the papers in the case from the room of the prosecuting attorney in the LaSalle Hotel in Chicago. Keyes' assistant, Harold L. Davis, was interviewed at great length as to the extent of this disaster. But the next morning the same Davis is quoted as calmly declaring that no evidence had disappeared, and in the words of the Chicago Tribune, that "he had not been inconvenienced in any way by thieves." Here is the explanation:

"The report was based on a hint that agents of a newspaper had taken the brief case, made photographic copies of the contents, and then returned it, thus quieting the hue and cry."

Again in the words of the Tribune, "All this, however, Mr. Davis also denied." One newspaper reporter hints to another that he is going to steal "the papers" in real dime novel style, and inside an hour every daily is rushing extras on the streets, "Murder Mystery Records Stolen!" or something to that effect.

But that isn't all. Almost on the same day the three women in the case, including Mary Miles Minter, her mother Mrs. Shelby, and Mabel Normand, another "movie star," have been in both Los Angeles and New York City and all the way in between. The prosecutor is reported as rushing to New York to interview Mabel Normand, only to find upon his arrival that she is rushing back to Los Angeles to elude him. It is all very thrilling. Then there flashes on the scene a special extra heralding the news that "Mabel Normand Collapses!" Then comes the prosecutor's own statement that: "In all fairness to her (Mabel Normand), I must say that she has long since been exonerated of any connection with the matter (the murder of Taylor)."

In the next act, however, the reporters are carefully pursuing Prosecutor Keyes, trekking his way to the "north side" to visit State's Attorney Crowe at the criminal court building. Detailed stories are published of an alleged extended interview between Crowe and Keyes, carefully planning numerous arrests. It is stated that the actual murderers of Taylor would be soon under lock and key. Then later this is all spoiled by the statement of the prosecutor that the murder mystery had never been discussed at all with Crowe, that it was merely a personal visit and friendly conversation, mostly about Chicago swag and California oranges.

There was no end of this kind of stuff. At this writing it continues in full blast. It is typical of the kind of endless tommy-rot that is poured daily into the columns of the subsidized press under the mask of "news."

If lies are concocted wholesale in this manner, without any real incentive, except merely to win circulation thru jazzing up a blaze reading public, then there are no lengths to which this same capitalist press will not go when the vital interests of the class for which it speaks are threatened.

If the Tribune can fill its columns with fakes concerning the Taylor mystery, merely to maintain itself in the circulation war with the Hearst press, then it can easily be seen that this same Tribune will stop at nothing to vilify the Russian Bolshevik revolution that undermined capitalism's whole structure and hastens its downfall the world over.

It was last August and September that The Tribune, for instance, spread its announcement that The Union of Soviet Republics was being swept by a new famine. The fall and winter have passed, and spring is again here, but the famine never materialized. The Tribune's story was just another fake. The Tribune is now spreading stories that the value of Soviet money is facing deflation. This is just one more cheap canard that will be exposed by the actual facts.

Not even The Tribune's lies can save off by one second the execution of labor's death warrant against the social system of which the whole kept press is but a foul offspring.

and militant workers form the organization.

Follow workers, members of the Amalgamated, now is the time to rally to the left wing. Now is the time to elect delegates who will oppose the Hillman administration and its policies and will introduce and support progressive constructive measures.

Elect militants and progressives who are pledged to fight class collaboration and the Nash agreement. Who will fight wage cuts. Who will fight expulsions and demand the reinstatement of all the expelled.

Who are for the organization of the unorganized. Who want no Mussolinis and disruptors like Beckerman in the organization.

Who are opposed to the use of gangsterism and terrorism against the membership.

Who are for a labor party. Who are for recognition and defense of Soviet Russia.

Who are for International Trade Union Unity and the sending of a labor delegation to Soviet Russia.

National Committee Needle Trades Section Trade Union Educational League

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

'BIG TIM' MURPHY RELEASED

Chicago Labor Misleader Ends Prison Term

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 25.—"Big Tim" Murphy, Chicago labor leader, who is serving a four-year term in the penitentiary here for the Dearborn station mall robbery which netted \$320,000 in 1921, will be released tomorrow morning after having received time off for good behavior.

Murphy was the head of the gas workers' union at a fancy salary, and when he was sent to the penitentiary the union control was handed over to his wife and brother, a sort of family affair, where Murphy generously milks the membership to maintain his own luxury.

Murphy is the type of "labor leader" of the Robert Brindell caliber, who are unfortunately too often found in the American labor movement. Connection with the underworld and with the bosses are far closer in the unions they control than connections with the live struggle of the working class.

Call Is Issued for World United Front in Aid of Chinese Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

England must raise their voices against this attempt to attack the revolutionary people's movement in China. Canton must not be destroyed by the English colonisers. The Chinese movement for national freedom must receive the support of all honest workers, of all honest supporters of the equality of nations. The enlarged executive of the executive committee of the Communist International points to the danger which is threatening the base of the Chinese revolutionary movement and demands that the workers of all countries protest the new and bloody plot of the English imperialists.

Hands off China! Hands off Canton! Long live the Chinese people's movement for national freedom! Long live the solidarity of the proletariat with this movement!

U. S. Senate Opens Discussion of the Italian Debt Question

(Continued from Page 1)

pay. This plan was proposed by Sen. Robinson, of Arkansas, minority floor leader, and met with endorsement from the irreconcilables.

Debt Discussion Involved.

The debt fight will involve a half dozen other issues including Italy's imperialistic aims, her war plans, and Mussolini's dictatorship. The old world court battle undoubtedly will be revived in debate while the recent developments at Geneva and the league of nations' proposed disarmament conference will be drawn into the tangle.

Simons to Speak on Anti-Alien Laws at South Bend Saturday

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 25.—William Simons, secretary of the Chicago Workers' School, will speak at the Hungarian Workers' Home, 1216 West Colfax Ave., on Saturday night, March 27 on the protection of foreign-born workers.

Laundry Strike Is Featured by Picketing

(Continued from page 1)

had been gained in the successful organization drive begun some three months ago. Union members being fired from the job brought about the walkout.

Martin Murphy, president of the Chicago union, announces that the organization has already opened two laundries on a union-owned, co-operative basis, and is already employing almost one hundred out of the 600 who are striking. The laundries are located at 3712 Langley avenue, and 1936 W. Madison street, and are the only co-operative laundries in town. All union men and workers in general are urged to patronize these laundries not only to help the strike to keep going but in order to boost the principle of co-operation, officials declare.

More laundries will be opened in other sections of the city by the union, it is said, since Seattle has already given the example of how strong a union co-operative laundry can be built. The Chicago laundries are based on the Seattle experience.

Chamberlain Contends League Still Survives

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, March 25.—"The league of nations is not a superstate and anyone who tries to make it a superstate, will destroy it," declared Sir Austen Chamberlain, when he received the freedom of the city of London today, in honor of his efforts at Locarno.

Sir Austen defended his course at the recent Geneva conference, and expressed regret that the Locarno treaties had not been consummated. He declared, however, that the league was not weakened by the breakdown and would survive, as would the Locarno treaties.

HISTORICAL MATERIALISM COURSE WILL HOLD TWO MORE CLASSES THIS TERM

William Simons, Instructor
The class in Historical Materialism meets this Friday at 8:15 p. m. at 19 So. Lincoln St.

There will be only more session after this and students should make every effort to attend both.

Friday's Lesson.
Read Bukharin's Historical Materialism, pp. 93-120. Be able to answer the following questions, in the short time available.

1. What was Rousseau's idea of the origin of society? What was its effect during the French revolution?
 2. What is the role of the individual in history?
 3. To what extent is society dependent on nature?
 4. Is man like other animals in his adaptation to nature?
 5. What importance for a given society has the technology of that period?
 6. If you were to study society, with what would you begin?
- The last class on Friday, April 2, will take up Bukharin's Chapter 15, on the classes and class struggle.

PERU'S DICTATOR PANNED BY COSTA RICAN STUDENTS

Brand Regime As Tool of America

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, March 25.—Emphatically protesting against the deportation of the outstanding leaders of the Peruvian students' federation carried out by order of Dictator Leguía of Peru, the students of this brother Latin-American republic have issued a statement proclaiming Leguía a tool of American imperialism.

Deport Students. Among the Peruvian students deported from their country thus far are Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, M. Seoane and Luis F. Bautamante, former presidents of the Peruvian students' federation; Oscar Herrera, Enrique Cornejo, Eudósio Rabines, Nicolas Terreros, Jose Tebes, Alberto Delgado, Julio Lecaros, Jacobs Hurwitz and Luis Velasco. All of them have actively opposed the maneuvers of American imperialism in Peru.

Form League. The Costa Rican protest is signed by the Association of University Students of Costa Rica, the president of which is Manuel Maria Zuniga P. members of the organization are known to be co-operating in the move to establish a Costa Rican section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

Ljapchev "Amnesty" Was Publicity Stunt

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SOFIA, Bulgaria, March 25.—After a great publicity campaign for Ljapchev, the amnesty has ended. In order to create an appearance of an unlimited amnesty, the Bulgarian authority released Comrade Kabakchieff, but 575 workers remain in prison and 508 processes are still going on. This was stated by the minister of justice, Kulev, himself. According to the regulations of the amnesty law, more than two thousand emigrants cannot return to their homes.

The amnesty does not prevent the court martial in Bulgaria to continue their work. In the trial against the Communist organization in Shumen (750 accused) the following sentences were passed: 6 accused sentenced to death of being hanged on a public square, and 5 heavy fines (German, Tschernoff, Peschoff, Pentacheff, Schetacheff, and Stolleff), eight accused sentenced to imprisonment for life, six accused sentenced to 15 years prison each, 94 to eight, six, five, three and one year of prison respectively and various fines.

A trial began in Silven against 120. A trial against 70 is being carried on in Stara-Zagora. In Sofia Nenoff and the young worker, Pukoff, were sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment each.

The trial against the so-called front committee of the United Front has taken place, 118 Communists and peasants were accused.

Object to Fare Increase. Representatives of the Western Electric and other shops affected by the fare increase on the West Chicago and West Towns Railway company lines that will be put into operation by the Chicago Surface Lines on April 27, have voiced strenuous objections to the increase before the Illinois Commerce Commission.

UNION MEN! INSIST ON THE USE OF UNION LABOR ONLY AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION

The following letter was sent by the Workers (Communist) Party to the director in chief of the arrangements committee of the Philadelphia Sesque Centennial International Exposition demanding that provisions immediately be made for a palace of the workers where every workers' organization that wants to participate may do so and also that only union labor be used in the exposition:

"Mr. Asher C. Baker, Director in Chief, Sesque Centennial International Exposition, Philadelphia, Pa. Dear Sir:—We have followed with interest your plans for organizing the Sesque Centennial International Exposition celebrating One Hundred and Fifty years of American Independence.

Bosses to Have Exhibit. "Upon a thoro examination of your proposals we find that you make provisions for participation by various governments—such as the governments of Hungary, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Spain and Great Britain. We also find that you propose to have a Palace of Manufactures and Exhibition Buildings for live stock and dairy products.

"In your prospectus of the exposition you very correctly state: "The exposition should properly be, and will be, a visualization of the spiritual, scientific, economic, artistic and industrial progress that has been made in America and in the world during the fifty years that have elapsed since the time in 1876 when the nations of the world were summoned here to celebrate the centennial of our country's independence.

"The visualization of a half century's progress can be made effective in some measure by buildings and the exhibits which they house, but mere steel and stucco will not tell the story. They may be made eloquent, but a deeper note must be added to their voice. On such an occasion as this, material expression must be overlaid with spiritual expression.

Workers Must Have Exhibit. "It is on this basis that we propose that you should immediately also make provision for a palace of workers. In this section of the exposition there should be represented all the various organizations of the entire American labor movement. Such representation we consider absolutely essential to an adequate portrayal of the spiritual, scientific, economic, artistic and industrial progress that has been made

in America since the signing of the declaration of independence.

"Besides, since the successful revolution, the American industrial and agricultural workers have been the decisive forces making for the great development of the United States of America in every avenue of human progress. Finally, to the extent that the declaration of independence is still a living document today, it is due predominantly to the organized efforts of the industrial and agricultural workers.

"We therefore, believe that provisions should immediately be made to have the industrial and agricultural workers present at the Sesque Centennial Exposition their role in the development of America. A special section should certainly be set aside at the Sesque Centennial Exposition for a palace of the workers, to house all workers' organizations desirous of participating in the celebration.

Use Union Labor Exclusively. "We firmly believe that as a fitting tribute to the magnificent and decisive role played by the city and rural workers in the revolutionary war against British enslavement, in the Civil War against chattel slavery and in the spiritual, scientific, economic, and industrial progress of the United States of America, all work of construction incurred and all supplies used in the Sesque Centennial Exposition should be made and provided for only by union labor. Open shop labor of any kind has no place whatsoever in an exhibition organized to commemorate the One Hundred and Fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the declaration of independence and the first successful American revolution.

"We are sending a copy of this letter to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

"Hoping to receive an early and favorable reply to our request, we are sincerely yours, "C. E. Ruthenberg, "General Secretary."

America Participates in World Combination for Steel Rail Control

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, March 25 — Revival of a pre-war international steel rail combine began operation today when representatives from England, America, France, Belgium and Luxemburg met to consider the distribution of the world's steel rail market.

The feature of the new combine is the addition of America. America's foreign commerce before the war in steel rails was negligible. Now however, America is participating in the combine on the basis of an allotment of 20 per cent of the world's steel rail business.

Under the terms of the agreement between the countries the world markets will be "scientifically" allotted to the members. The cause of the combination is a thirty per cent over-production of steel rails.

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

IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE ENGLISH IS BEFORE HOUSE

Congress Will Discuss Removal of Labor-Hater

WASHINGTON, March 25. — The house judiciary committee today concluded its review of the charges against Federal Judge George W. English, of Illinois who was appointed by President Woodrow Wilson at the request of Samuel Gompers, a former president of the American Federation of Labor and who later established a block injunction record. It was announced that late this afternoon the committee will present the house with five articles of impeachment.

The five charges each carry a number of misdemeanors against English so that practically the full list of 28 articles drawn up by a sub-committee will be laid before the house.

Seven managers of the fight on the floor to impeach English will be immediately appointed, it was announced.

Roumania Allows Carol to Return

BUCHAREST, March 25. — The Roumanian government has authorized Prince Carol, who renounced his succession to the throne for the woman he loved, to return home. The prince is now residing in Paris as plain Carol Caraiman, a name which he formally adopted this week with the sanction of the Roumanian government.

TWO SPEECHES BY KARL MARX

Address to the Communist League, 1850 and The Inaugural Address of the Workingmen's Ass'n, 1864.

These historical speeches, taken with the 'Communist Manifesto,' formulated only a few brief years before, constitute a key to Marx's outlook on fundamental questions of working class policy. By all means, add this pamphlet to your library.

5 Cents. Communist Manifesto...10 Cents

GOVERNOR HOLDS CONVICTS SHOULD LABOR IN MINES

Brandon Defends Brutal Prison System

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 25. — Governor W. W. Brandon of Alabama still believes in the state's system of prison administration under which almost unbelievable cruelties have been perpetrated upon the unfortunate and helpless convicts. Despite the revelations of his own attorney general in the case of James Knox the governor has the colossal gall to declare that "I know of no present existing evils attending prisoners in Alabama."

Brandon also defended the practice of having convicts whipped for failure or refusal to conform to orders.

Pledge Removal. Three of the four candidates in the coming primary for governor have publicly committed themselves to the removal of all convicts from the mines.

Alabama Prisoners Horribly Mistreated. By ESTHER LOWELL, (Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, (FP)—The 1350 convict miners in Alabama's three state run mines produce a million and a half tons of coal per year. Each convict miner is forced to get out twice as much coal as the free miner. Attention to Alabama's convict coal mines and the many abuses making conditions like slavery has been roused by the state attorney general's finding that convict James Knox was killed by brutal treatment instead of having committed suicide as officially registered. The Federated Press has obtained authentic information from a private investigator of prison labor conditions in Alabama.

Mines All Dangerous. The mines worked by white and colored Alabama convicts are all gaseous, dangerous and free labor could not be obtained to do the work demanded of convicts. Convicts work as far as four miles in from the mine mouth. They have a task of 10 to 14 tons per man per day and are required to complete it under pressure of physical punishment amounting sometimes to torture. Convict miners are forced to mine one to four tons over the task on the pretext that there is that much rock in the coal. Convicts start to work early in the morning thru the rough wet dripping slope and seldom see daylight, except on Sundays. They work 10 to 11 hours, six days a week.

State Violates Own Law. The state of Alabama leases and operates three mines, actually evading the 1923 state law passed to end convict-leasing in the mines. Convicts are driven to the task by trusty straw bosses instead of company foreman. Coal is sold back to the mine companies, f. o. b. the mine. Pratt Consolidated Co. benefits at Banner mine; Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. at Flat Top (where Knox and Taylor were killed); and Montevallo Mining Co. at Montevallo.

Prisoners Leased Out. In addition to state convict miners, prisoners of 47 counties are leased in the old way to Alabama By-Products Co., a Birmingham coal corporation with numerous mines. Convicts of 59 Alabama counties are leased to mines, lumber camps and farmers. (Leasing county prisoners is still legal in Delaware, Kentucky, Louisiana, North and South Carolina.)

Beaten to Death. James Knox, the convict whose death brought the state attorney general's investigation, was short and fat, physically unable to do the heavy mining required. Testimony showed that he was beaten for days with trolley wire, shovels, hickory sticks, etc., and finally thrown into a wash vat and the steam turned on. He died of heart failure from fright. Bichloride of mercury was pumped into his stomach to make it appear he had poisoned himself.

Confirmed Warden's Report. The state board of prison administration did not refer the later investigation of convict Hoot Taylor's death to the attorney general but inquired itself, giving a verdict supporting local prison officials. Wiley Pugh, convict hospital attendant whose note to the attorney general started the Knox investigation, testified in the later Taylor case that the convict had complained of being beaten but that bruises on his ankles were made "by boots" (shackles, others said). Pugh said that Taylor "appeared to be dying of natural causes" during the three days he lay in bed.

Prison Made Shirts. The Reliance Mfg. Co. works Alabama state convicts at the so-called model Kilby prison. It does not lease convicts but contracts for the work of 400 making shirts. Reliance pays the state 75 cents per dozen shirts. Reliance contracts for chambray shirt cloth from the state prison cotton mill, employing about 225 convicts. Reliance gets two-thirds of the product.

Too Exhausted for Overtime. Alabama state convicts get 15 cents a week tobacco or spending money and extra compensation for work above the task. Reports show few working overtime voluntarily because of the exhausting demands made to achieve the task. Straw bosses in the mines get paid for each ton of coal put out and use many brutal means to force convict miners to work over the task if possible.

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY HENCHMEN FEAR THE REAL FACTS ABOUT THE SOVIET UNION; KNIFE SORMENTI

NEW YORK, March 25.—Comrade Aennius Sormenti was stabbed by one of the followers of Marco Slonim, a former member of the Russian czarist duma, and still a member of the decrepit Second International, when he dared to rise during a lecture by Slonim and try to show the assembled workers that Slonim was not telling the truth as to the arrest of "political" prisoners in the Soviet Union.

For weeks previous to the meeting of the yellow Italian press advertised that Slonim, a member of the second international, would speak on the "struggle for liberty in Russia" and would also speak on "behalf of the political prisoners" now in jail in the Soviet Union. Leaflets were also passed out and a number of Italian workers attended the meeting.

Stoolpigeon Chairman. A certain Valenti acted as chairman of the meeting. Valenti has been proven to be a spy during the war. He has also been found guilty of selling out the American Shoe Workers' Protective Union to the bosses. He was expelled from the union for his activities on behalf of the bosses.

Slonim in his speech told lie after lie as to the Russian revolution and as to the counter-revolutionary activities of the anarchist, syndicalist and socialist groups in the Soviet Union. The class conscious Italian workers protested against this attack on the Soviet Union pointing out that Slonim

was telling lies and trying to hide the nature of the "political" prisoners that are now lodged in Russian prisons for trying to knife the Russian workers' and peasants' revolution.

Knife Sormenti. As Sormenti rose again to protest a number of the followers of this mentally bankrupt Slonim encircled Sormenti and one of them stabbed Sormenti in the back. Sormenti called upon some of his comrades to help him as he was growing weak from the loss of blood. Comrade Benich then went to the aid of Sormenti. These spouters for liberty and free speech and welders of knives on the backs of working class fighters, then attacked Benich. Benich received a small knife wound.

Sormenti was taken to the hospital. His condition is serious due to the loss of blood and the nature of the wound. A number of the Slonim henchmen were arrested, but were released as there was no "proof" as to who had knifed Sormenti.

PLEBISCITE SO NEAR, YET SO FAR ON TAGNA-ARICA

Imperialist Tools Delay Action

ARICA, Chile, March 25.—So near and yet so far, is the date of the widely-noised Tagna-Arica plebiscite which American imperialism is pretending to conduct. Gen. Lassiter, the United States "impartial" chairman of the plebiscitary commission, indicated last night that there might be further delays. He informed the Chilean delegate, Senor Claro, that today he will convey to him Washington's decision regarding the latest impasse.

Registration of voters was supposed to have taken place several weeks ago. There have been so many postponements that even the most blatant apologies for American imperialism are now forced to admit that Wall Street is deliberately extending the period of its rule here by utilizing one pretext after another. Such an eventually was warned against by the All-America Anti-Imperialist League as early as five months ago, in its first manifesto to the Chilean and Peruvian people.

There is a strong feeling here that the plebiscite is doomed, that it was sabotaged from the first, that the United States government never had any intention of going thru with it. In support of this charge is cited the appointment of army officers (Fershing and Lassiter) to represent President Coolidge on the plebiscitary commission, the complete extension of United States authority over the disputed provinces, and the continual postponement of concrete arrangements for the plebiscite.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub

PEABODY COAL CO. TO IMPORT NON-UNION COAL

To Pour 3,000,000 Tons Into Ohio District

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

The Peabody Coal company plans to pour 3,000,000 tons of non-union coal a year into territory north of the Ohio river formerly served by the union miners of Illinois and Indiana. This announcement explains the recent closing of big Peabody mines around Kincaid, Ill., and in the southern part of the state. It means that the offensive of organized capital against the United Mine Workers, which began after the 1922 strike, is entering the final stage.

Peabody coal has always been considered a union concern. Now, according to its announcement, it has contracted for the exclusive distribution of seven big non-union mines in Muhlenberg and Webster counties, Kentucky, with a capacity of 10,700 tons a day. The coal will be distributed in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Kansas and Nebraska.

Low Wage Scales. The mines included in the deal were originally union mines, but broke from the union in 1924 and have since been operating on the 1917 wage scale. This means, according to a representative of the Peabody company, that the miners are paid 47c a ton instead of the \$1.08 rate paid in Illinois. The Chicago Journal of Commerce says:

"The entry of the company into the nonunion field has a significance in the labor situation in the highly organized fields of Illinois, where the majority of the Peabody properties are located. Half of the Illinois mines have been closed because production costs were too high under the Jacksonville wage agreement.

Mines Close Down. "According to the Illinois department of mines only 255 of the total of 402 shipping mines that operated at any time during the preceding four years worked at all during the year ended June 30, 1925. A recent survey shows that of these 255 mines approximately 150 are now in operation."

Black Diamond, the leading journal of the industry, asserts that "the recent deal made by the Peabody Coal company for the product of a number of western Kentucky mines is bearing out the expressed belief of several coal men that a good many mines in Indiana and Illinois will make no effort to run this summer on the Jacksonville wage scale and that large handlers will go to Kentucky for supplies."

How western Kentucky is underselling Illinois is shown in the following figures, which include mine price plus freight to Chicago:

Price of— W. Ky. S. Ill. Cent. Ill. Lump\$3.70-4.20 \$4.55-4.95 \$4.05-4.30 Egg..... 3.80-4.05 4.70 3.90 Nut..... 3.45-3.85 4.45 3.65-3.90 Mine run... 3.10-3.55 4.30-4.45 3.90 Screenings 3.00-3.20 3.60-3.95 3.05-3.15

Union Organization Needed. This situation emphasizes the fact that union miners are up against a stone wall so long as the big fields in Kentucky and West Virginia remain unorganized. According to Black Diamond, the union will have a hard time in western Kentucky. It points to the fact that "a considerable amount of Negro labor is employed which does not care about unions, but merely for payrolls coming steadily," and adds that "the 1924 strike in western Kentucky was lost and the strikers forced back to work as a result of lack of strike benefits."

FOR RENT: Furnished Room; all modern conveniences. 3244 Le Moyne St. Cohen.

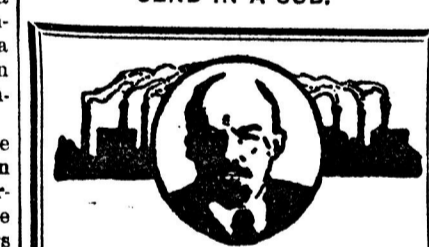
No Differences of Opinion Allowable, States Mussolini

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, March 25. — The fascist magazine, Gerarchia, published by Mussolini's personal organ, Il Popolo d'Italia, contains a short signed article by the dictator in which he states significantly that "1926 is going to be the Napoleonic year of fascism." After a review of the progress made during the last six years by this magazine, Mussolini concludes:

"Fascism must not admit heterodoxy. This is its peculiar character, the fundamental reason of its existence, as well as of all ideas newly formed which strive to dominate the world. Fascism has won because it has never tolerated any difference of opinion; its block is monolithic. Fascism wins and will win so long as it preserves this austere sense of unity, this religious obedience and this aesthetic discipline. Faith, then, is necessary; not relative but absolute faith; faith in fascism which is at work in strengthening the outward face of the Italians; faith in the fascist revolution which will have in 1926 its Napoleonic year, also because the new naval, commercial and maritime codes will come into force; faith in the Italian nation, who is just beginning to have a material and moral place in the world, which it is capable of enlarging in proportion to its growth and growing power."

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Bukharin Speaks at the Plenum

(International Press Correspondence.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 25 (By Mail).—The eighth session of the enlarged executive committee of the Communist International was opened today under the chairmanship of Comrade Smeral.

In the name of the Czech delegation Smeral read a declaration to the effect that it was in agreement with the standpoint of the theses that a struggle was necessary against both right and left. This agreement was expressed in the speech of Neurath, with which the Czech delegation is in agreement.

Comrade Konrad (Berlin) declared: "The sixth Berlin district is in agreement with Scholem and Rosenberg. In his remark yesterday Thaelmann did not sufficiently stress the necessity of the struggle against the right dangers, altho the right danger in France can have international results.

We accept the political line of the open letter, but we shall not and have not signed it because it described thousands of Communist workers as enemies of the party. I hope that the German commission will revise the words of Thaelmann upon the internal party policy. Thaelmann did not stress the correctness of the theses of Zinoviev sufficiently. The largest district of the Berlin organization is in complete agreement with these theses.

If the central committee makes no attempt to revise the decisions of the fifth congress we shall support it." COMRADE ERCOLI (Italy) stressed above all that there was no necessity to revise the decisions of the fifth congress. Here the impression is widespread that Bordiga is a party leader of some significance. We in Italy now know that this is not the case. If we had entrusted Bordiga with the leadership of the party in the last two years the party would have been today in ruins.

The standpoint of Bordiga is outside the policy of the Comintern, but one cannot build up a Communist Party in opposition to the Comintern. When Bordiga says here that he is in agreement with the theses of the third congress, then that is not true, for we have seen in practice that there are practically irreconcilable differences between him and those theses. There are contradictions in Bordiga's ideas about the peasant question and about the party.

Bordiga rejects the workers and peasants' government and talks about a new policy of the Italian party. Our tactic is not new; it is the old Leninist tactic applied to the present situation. It is not correct to divide the forces into fascism and Communism. We must make differentiations between the various sections of the bourgeoisie. If there are masses behind them then we must find a way to win these masses, and we must utilize the smallest contradiction amongst the bourgeoisie in order to do so.

The block of the petty-bourgeoisie stands between the proletariat and the large bourgeoisie. The Aventine action of the Italian party widened the influence of the party amongst the petty-bourgeoisie and was to this extent successful. Whether the chief internal danger comes from the right or the left depends upon the objective situation and upon the subjective effects of this situation upon the parties.

TODAY there is no danger from the right in Italy, but a danger can ensue if the formation of a left-bourgeois block against fascism makes progress. We are prepared to work with all comrades, but only those comrades who are in complete agreement with the party can be admitted to its leadership.

It is our task to create a leading force by an open and clear ideological struggle in the closest connection with the masses. For this reason the German open letter was correct. Bordiga makes fun of the word "bolshhevization." That is characteristic. One may be judged by the things that one finds absurd.

We are in agreement with Bordiga when he says that the revolution is not only an organizational question, but also a question of principle. We must find the connection with the masses, and this is only organizationally soluble thru the nuclei.

SCOTT NEARING will debate NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE opponent J. Robert O'Brien on Recognition of Soviet Russia FRANK P. WALSH, Chairman MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 315 West 34th Street NEW YORK CITY Sunday Afternoon, March 28, at 2:30 Reserved seats, \$1.65, \$1.10, 85c, 55c, on sale now at: Manhattan Opera House, Box Office, Jimmie Higgins Book Store, 127 University Place. Auspices: New Masses, 39 W. 8th Street Tel. Stuyvesant 2104

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Bordiga Has Learned Nothing.

THE feature of the eighth session of the plenum of the Communist International was the speech of Comrade Nicolai Bukharin. "Bordiga," said Bukharin, "remains the one thing stable in a world of change." Bordiga remains the ultra-leftist he always was. He was able to lead the movement when the waves of revolutionary sentiment among the Italian working class ran high and the ultra-left revolutionary phraseology did not so sharply show itself to be a menace to the party. But in period of preparation for the revolution, when it is necessary to conduct the most elementary daily work among the masses in the trade unions, to increase the influence of the party among the peasantry, to win as allies sections of the petty bourgeoisie, to carry on the work of the united front, to Bolshevize the party, Bordiga fails to adapt itself to a changed situation. In its desperate efforts to remain a pure sectarian group, it carries on its struggle against Bolshevization, fights the reorganization of the party, perverts the work of Lenin in an attempt to justify their "right to form fractions" in order to fight the Comintern and its leadership, the Russian Communist Party.

Bukharin correctly analyzes the position of Bordiga and leaves it without a shred of pretension to a Communist stand. We may add only that it is fortunate for our Italian brother party that Bordiga's influence is so reduced that only some 10 per cent in the party support him, and the Young Communist League, upon which he leaned strongly for support in the past, is now practically a unit against him and for the Comintern.

Thru the nuclei a strong middle leadership has been built up in the Communist Party of Italy, which is in the closest connection with the masses and which guarantees the proletarian nature of the party. Wherever the party was organized upon the basis of the nuclei we had an increase of membership to show. In those districts which were not reorganized we lost members. A fractional question is not a moral but a political question.

When Bordiga said that the history of fractions was identical with the history of Lenin he mixed up the second international with the Comintern. Lenin built fractions in the second international because the process of decay was gone so far that the only possibility of hope was thru a split. When Bordiga demands fractions inside the Communist parties he seems to have a similar perspective for the Comintern. Democratic centralism must be applied.

Naturally the application of this democracy must depend upon the political situation, the internal party situation and upon the training of the membership. Bordiga said that a certain difficult "crisis" existed in the Comintern. One must, however, not make the executive responsible for unavoidable phenomena. Upon the basis of the objective situation and the development of the subjective factors, it is possible that we may have these conflicts for years to come. The only way out is to be found in a still closer co-operative work with the Russian Communist Party.

COMRADE BUKHARIN (greeted with storms of cheers) stressed the necessity of analyzing the objective situation in which the Communist parties as subjective factors naturally work for the revolutionary perspective. In our tactics we must reckon with reality. Bordiga, however, eliminates reality and this leads to a vulgarization of tactics. Bordiga declares that we wish to carry over the experiences of the Russian revolution mechanically to western Europe. The absolute contrary is the truth. Leninism gives no recipes, it only gives us a method, and for this reason I stress the necessity of analyzing the specific situation in western Europe.

This specific situation is that in western Europe there are large social-democratic parties and large trade unions under social-democratic influence which make a coalition policy with the bourgeoisie upon the basis of imperialism and social-patriotism. Bordiga fails to notice these elephants. And as he does not observe the social-democracy and the trade unions he is opposed to the united front. The Russian movement never knew the united front tactic upon such a large scale. It is not we who fail to observe the characteristic of western Europe, but Bordiga. An analysis of the present situation shows a relative strengthening of the bourgeoisie, but even then we must underline the world relative.

Neurath is in error when he observes no process of stabilization in Czechoslovakia. If this process were non-existent, then there would be a revolutionary situation there. The relativity of the stabilization and the retreat of Europe before America is expressed in the radicalization of the masses in western Europe. The strengthening of America produced a swing towards the right in the American working class movement.

A THIRD factor is the development of the Soviet Union and its effects upon the working class.

The social-democracy is trying to hinder the process of radicalism;

"The party conference was of the same opinion." On the other hand we made good progress in the application of the united front tactic and in the trade union work in England. Since the letter of the E. C. C. I. we have had some success in Germany, some success in Italy since the policy of Bordiga has been overcome.

NOW the ultra-lefts declare that they have made mistakes and their general demand is for an amnesty. I am rather suspicious of these demands and this suspicion finds some basis in the speeches of the ultra-left delegates. Scholem said that the general and organization line of the E. C. C. I. letter is correct; it is only a few words that he doesn't like. No politician talks like this. Either the general line of the letter is correct—in this case one must support it and not refuse on account of one or two expressions—or it is incorrect and in this case one must fight it.

SCHOLEM sacrificed the correct policy for a few words and fought against the open letter. Probably because Scholem is not only opposed to a few words of the E. C. C. I. letter but to the whole policy. Ruth Fischer told us here that she had signed the E. C. C. I. letter and made its policy her own, but the affair did not work as easily as that. Long struggles were fought out, the E. C. C. I. sent telegram after telegram because Ruth Fischer did not want to come. The first German delegation after the party congress demanded that the representative of the E. C. C. I. should be disavowed. We managed to convince that delegation. We also convinced the second delegation and isolated Ruth Fischer in the German Communist party. And when she lost her army to the last man she signed in Berlin, she capitulated heroically. (Amusement.)

For this reason I am skeptical about the ultra-left declarations, for this reason we must fight the ultra-left ideologically to the end (general amusement). Domsky also recognized individual ultra-left errors. He will, however, not agree that the ultra-left policy was in error. (Interruption of Domsky: What was the policy? Bukharin: Was it a mistaken one? Domsky, after a pause: Yes!)

Domsky's hesitating answer makes me skeptical. Bordiga declared that the united front tactic degenerated. He, however, did not prove it. Bordiga declared that the bolshevization only meant an organizational transformation to the shop nuclei.

This is, however, only a figment of Bordiga's imagination, as without organization there can be no revolutionary victory, and without a good policy even a good organization cannot be victorious. To oppose organization or policy is un-Marxist. Bordiga stressed the unimportance of organization forms; nevertheless, two-thirds of his criticism directed itself against the organizational forms of the Comintern.

He forgets, however, that it was the Russian party which put forward the question of drawing other actions more deeply into the leadership of the Comintern. When Bordiga contends that the nuclei cannot be the basis for the party organization because the workers have no interests in politics, he betrays in this statement his lack of confidence in the working class. This is opportunism, a complete negation of the revolutionary perspectives. Bordiga spoke also against iron discipline. But this is also opportunistic, for the Communist parties must prepare themselves to act in a state of civil war where, without discipline, no victory is possible.

Bordiga wants freedom to form fractions and he appeals to Lenin, who also organized fractions. Lenin, however, organized a fraction in the social-democracy. As, however, we are neither in the Second International, nor in the league of nations, we are against the mechanical carrying over of the Russian experiences in the question of fractions.

Zinoviev said very correctly that our attitude in the German and French questions characterized our general policy. We must fight for a very long time still against the right and ultra-left dangers. If we carry out this correctly, the Comintern will become more steered and stronger from this plenum, despite the opposite expectations of our enemies. (Applause.)

At the end of the eighth session the enlarged E. C. C. I. unanimously adopted a resolution to send a telegram of greetings to the Georgian proletariat on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the existence of the Soviet Republic of Georgia.

Engdahl Speaks Against Anti-Alien Law at Akron Ohio, Sunday Afternoon

AKRON, Ohio, March 25.—A meeting protesting against the laws aimed at foreign-born workers will be held in the Music Hall, corner E. Exchange and South High streets Sunday afternoon, March 28, at 2:30 o'clock. J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, will be one of the speakers.

Isadore Schorr Take Notice. Comrade Isadore Schorr, former member of the Marshfield Junior Group and the Brownsville group in New York is asked to write to the National Pioneer Committee immediately. We have a message for you Isadore. Please respond.

LOZOWICK SPEAKS AT SUNDAY NIGHT WORKERS' FORUM

Resolution Endorses Strike Conduct

NEW YORK, March 25.—Louis Lozowick, artist of distinction and a representative of proletarian ideology in his work, is not only an instinctive artist, but a conscious one who understands thoroughly the theories on which he works and is able to interpret them not only on the canvas but in critical writings and talks.

He has been secured by the Workers' School Forum to speak this Sunday evening, March 28, at 8 p. m., at 108 East 14th street, on the topic, "Art and Revolution." His work deals with machinery, skyscrapers, cities. Unlike the bourgeois artist, who either flees from the machine age, seeking refuge in romanticism or paints the city and factory as expressions of confusion and chaos, Lozowick sees, underlying these, the essential order and organization inherent in machine civilization, and the possibility of their utilization.

He expresses his theories as follows: "Every epoch conditions the artist's attitude and the manner of his expression very subtly and in devious ways. He observes and absorbs environmental facts, social currents, philosophic speculation 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 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 smoke stacks, 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."

Louis Lozowick is one of the editorial staff of the New Masses. Another member of the editorial staff of the same magazine, Floyd Dell, will deliver, on the following Sunday night April 4, his postponed lecture on "Literature and Revolution," which had to be put off on account of his illness. And on April 11, Jack Stachel will speak on "Class Collaboration."

Denver, Colo., Workers Party Branch Aids Passaic Strikers

DENVER, Col., March 25.—As soon as the telegram was received from the International Workers' Aid stating that money and clothes were urgently needed for the Passaic strikers the secretary of the International Branch, Workers (Communist) Party called a meeting of the executive board and appointed a committee of four to collect funds. The committee reported at the regular meeting that in two days' time it collected about \$40 and a collection was taken up at the meeting which made the total about \$50 which was immediately forwarded to Passaic strikers.

The Denver branch is not strong numerically, but this action shows that it is alive to any emergency that the workers may be engaged in on the industrial field.

Denver Celebrates the Paris Commune

DENVER, Col., March 25.—Altho a blinding rain and snow storm raged all day and part of the evening, over 100 families attended the Paris Commune anniversary celebration held at the Labor Lyceum, under the auspices of the International Labor Defense. The chairman of the evening, James A. Ayres gave a short history of the revolutions of the past two centuries and compared them to the Paris Commune and the Russian revolution of 1917.

A number of piano solos were rendered by members of the Young Workers (Communist) League. The Young Pioneer group sang a number of revolutionary songs and gave recitations. One of the surprises of the evening was the dancing, singing, recitations and sketches put on by the Moore and Rosenfeld children, Mrs. Rosenfeld at the piano. William Dietrich made the main speech of the evening dealing directly on the work of the Commune to which he did justice.

F. Krassick, secretary of the International Labor Defense, spoke of the work it is carrying on and appealed for membership as well as subs for the Labor Defender.

All above expenses of the meeting will be donated 50-50 between the Zeigler miners and the Passaic strikers.

Section 9A Brooklyn Holds Entertainment

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 25.—An entertainment and dance will be given by Section 9A, Saturday night, March 27, at Laisve Hall, 46 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn, N. Y. All comrades and sympathizers are invited.



IMPERIALISM MEANS WAR!

(The following article was written by Comrade Bucha, 12 years old, of the Hammond Pioneers Group, after attendance at five sessions of the class in Elements of Communism held in Gary, Ind.)

FIRST of all, what is imperialism? Bukharin says, "The policy of conquest pursued by finance capital in the struggle for markets and areas or for the investments of capital is called imperialism.

Imperialism springs from finance capital. Finance capital could and can pursue no other policy than that of conquest, violence, and war. Every country ruled by finance capital wishes to get resources and make it a world kingdom in which a handful of capitalists belonging to the victorious nation will rule.

In early days England dreamt of a British empire all over the world. Now they boast that "the sun never sets on British colonies." England now owns many of her most important colonies in Asia and Africa. England has been able to unite its colonial empire from Cape to Egypt, Arabia to India, and the most important entrances to the world seas are now in her possession.

The capitalists of England send their machinery, railroads and other steel goods to the colonies to make profits, not for the purpose of helping that colony. The capitalists of England are interested to have the colonies of Asia and Africa under their possession because they won't have to pay the workers such high wages as in the mother country; in this way making more profits. When a war breaks out England will also have many workers from the colonies to fight for them.

Native capitalism has developed in the East. When it developed a young labor movement also developed there. The native capitalists of the East would like to be free from the imperialists of England, so they could make more profits. As a tool against the imperialists the native capitalists use the labor movement. In spite of this the labor movement in the backward countries is developing.

If a revolution between the native capitalists and the imperialists should break out the workers of the colonies and of the home country should help it out, because if the mother country is defeated the workers of the colonies would be stronger against the native capitalists.

Besides the English imperialism spreading, American imperialism is also spreading. One of the most important weapons that America is using in her struggle for resources is the "Monroe doctrine," which says that no European powers can make any possession in America. This leaves the United States to get all the resources in both of the Americas. America has already got a foothold in Latin-America by owning the Canal Zone. In South America resources are also being grabbed by the American imperialists. In Chile they are slowly but surely grasping the nitrate beds. In Peru they are getting the meat and wheat, and in Brazil the coffee and rubber plantations.

GETTING all of this from South America, our imperialists go to Europe and Asia, where in China they get hold of the railway system. In Mesopotamia they are driving for the oil.

In Europe they are trying to turn Austria into a coolie colony. Leaving Europe, our capitalists go even into

the thickest jungles of Africa. Here they get many Negroes to work for them in the rubber plantations for almost no pay at all, and also the imperialists get the gold, ivory, diamonds and other natural resources of Africa.

America controls other colonies that I have not named, some of them who are trying to get their independence from America are: the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Columbia, Bolivia, Peru, Argentina, Chile, Honduras and Salvador would also be bringing up a fight against America if they were under her control. America controls these countries by trickery; that is, by taking away certain rights which the natives of that country think are nothing, but which develop into large profits for America, or else bring the country under American possession in order to keep and maintain the control of her colonies. And to help the investors abroad America is developing into a huge naval and military system. In a decade America has more than doubled its cost of national defense. It has spent many millions of dollars to keep up the army and navy every year. Bill Green and his lieutenants are beneficiaries of the imperialist system. When a representative of some oppressed colony asks them to help the colony get their independence, all they give him is a promise, which turns out to be nothing at all.

There is still another imperialist country whose name I have not mentioned, and that is France. France has increased her power above all the other victorious nations. France has actually become the strongest military power of Europe. France controls practically all of Europe. But France depends upon Germany, England and the United States for a great many things. Here is an important one: France has much iron ore. To make this ore worth something it has to have coal. France has no coal, but Germany and the United States have. If France could get the coal Germany has under her possession France would be sending out more manufactured iron goods such as stoves, machinery, etc. France has been trying to get Germany under her possession so she can do it. France at the present time is having a hard fight to keep some of her colonies. In Asia, Syria is rebelling against the French rule. France, like many other imperialist countries, has taken great interest in Africa. Here she has even taken over the great, hot Sahara Desert. She has also taken over the island and resources of Madagascar.

JAPAN is also another important imperialist country. It is the youngest of the three that I have already talked about. Japan has some idea of having an empire over a lot of Asia. As the other imperialist countries have taken great interest in Africa, Japan has taken interest in China and has made laws for the Chinese which almost put China under the possession of Japan. Japan is now building ships and war vessels, and while she is doing that she is dreaming of becoming a greater imperialist country than she is now.

These struggles for resources and money, no doubt, are the things that will bring about the next "world war." In this war many lives of workers will be lost, because the capitalists of a dozen countries are fighting to make profits from the colonial workers.

PAUL A. BUCHA.

Working Youth of Porto Rico Suffer Imperialist Yoke

By J. NEVARES SAGER.

MAYAGUEZ, P. R.—The situation of the working youth in Porto Rico is rotten, to say the least. Three-fourths of the working class youth lack permanent employment and have no schools to go to. Those that work at sugar centrals, seasonally, slave 12 hours per day for 75 cents. They work 7 days a week.

Besides the miserable wages and hours they are exposed to being crushed by complicated machines, or scalded by boiling syrup. At the tobacco factories the average reward for young workers is tuberculosis. Young girls work their fingers off on embroidery in open shops—sweat shops for 35 cents per day. A large percentage are driven to prostitution, which gives Porto Rico the appearance of one large house of prostitution. Political oppression and a strong desire for independence is the main political feature here.

WRITE MORE ON HOW RESULTS ARE ACHIEVED

NEWARK, N. J.—Our league is very small and altho we have taken part in and organized various activities we have not been able to grow. You see we are not yet reorganized. Therefore it seems to us that we can learn from other leagues' experiences. Why not have the comrades when they tell of their methods of work tell their experiences, etc. It seems that such articles will do more good than merely telling results all the time.

OUR CAUSE WILL BE VICTORIOUS!

By PAUL CROUCH (from prison). ALCATRAZ, Calif.—I was delighted to hear of the plans which the league is undertaking for a united front against militarism, and the wonderful opportunities for service enjoyed by my friend and comrade, Walter Trumbull. While I am unable to be with Comrade Trumbull in person and fight by his side with the workers, nevertheless my hopes and best wishes are with him.

To those who are interested in my welfare you may say that I am in excellent health and good spirits. I look forward to the future with optimism and absolute confidence in the ultimate victory of the great principles of our cause.

PRO-BOSS SCHOOL HEADS REMOVE YOUNG COMMUNIST FROM HEAD OF STUDENTS

ASTORIA, Ore.—Fourteen-year-old Paul Siro, member of the Young Workers (Communist) League, was forced to tender his resignation as president of the student body of the Robert Gray junior high school because he wore a lapel button with Lenin's picture on it. When questioned by the school officials he clearly and unwaveringly stuck to his belief in Communist principles. This is but another demonstration of non-partisan education (always in the interests of Morgan) in the land of the "free."

(The First Prize Winner) RAILROAD UNION HEADS AID BOSS BLUFF WORKERS

"B. & O. Plan" Ideal of Peoria Officials

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

PEORIA, Ill., March 25—"The more you accomplish for your employer, the easier it is for them to give." This was the sentiment pervading the annual banquet of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen at the Odd Fellows Hall here.

Signs of the mass betrayal of the railroad workers into acceptance of the "B. & O." plan were greatly in evidence. The usual palaver about co-operation and brotherly sentiment was handed out in big doses. There was no protest to this slush, as most of the speakers were railroad functionaries and politicians.

Deludes Railroad Workers. Robert Scholes, speaker of the house of representatives was the main deluder. He is a possible candidate for governor and of course did not fail to throw a few bouquets at himself. He told the brothers that they must be more nimble than ever in licking the boots of their employers, because if things did not go well with the railroads, aeroplanes and trucks would take the place of railroads in transportation.

He said, "The time has come when some are visioning other means of transportation even more rapid, but it was the railroads that made this country what it is today. It remains for you to give your employers what is best in you and to select men who will work for your common interests in the making of laws."

Boss Seeks Co-Operation.

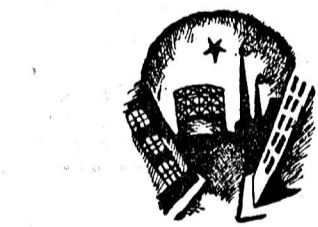
F. R. Eckard, superintendent of the T. P. & W. stressed the importance of co-operation among the employers and employees of a railroad and told of the T. P. & W.'s principle of having always "an open door to all employees." Probably an "open" door for any who may demand better conditions.

S. I. Dale, trainmaster of the P. & P. U. railroad, added fuel to the cloud of smoke by stating that he had always smelled an admirable spirit of co-operation among P. & P. U. employees.

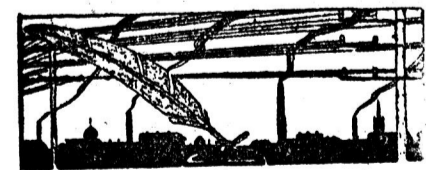
Union Head Aids Bosses.

It takes the misleaders of labor, however, to go the bosses one better in stupefying the minds of their followers with the babble of good will. H. L. Davidson, secretary of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen is the lackey who made the statement that by working harder for the employer, the employer will deal more kindly with his slaves. In speaking of the settlement of disputes, he advocated compromise.

"Trainmen can do more in one hour across a council table than they can in six months' of striking," he said. The purpose of the brotherhood, he said, was the firmer coalition of trainmen and their employers. Here the basic principles of unionism are forgotten. No wonder the labor aristocracy with their large salaries and sale of political prestige are no longer a part of the working class. What is more they are more treacherous to the working class than the most reactionary 100 per center because they can more easily pull the wool over the eyes of their fellow workers under the assumption of trying to "help" labor get its just reward.



WORKER



CORRESPONDENCE

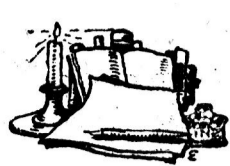
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MINNESOTA LAWS GOOD FOR BOSS; BAD FOR WORKER

Injured Worker Gets Little Compensation

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

STILLWATER, Minn., March 25.—In the Stillwater Daily Gazette, appeared the following small item:

Little Chance for Recovery.

"Joe Owen, workman who was injured in an accident at the Twin City forge late Friday afternoon, has little chance to recover from his injuries. Physicians declared today after taking an X-ray picture of his spine, which showed three vertebrae broken. He is completely paralyzed from his waistline down, and he also suffered a fractured ankle, a laceration of the scalp and his face was cracked thru the center."

Open Shop Foundry.

The Twin City Forge and Foundry company is an open shop foundry. A few weeks ago the men working there went on strike for a raise in wage. The boss told them if they would go back to work he would raise their wages and unionize his foundry next July. They fell for his bluff and returned.

This boss is notorious for his unredeemed promises. He promised the men a bonus, while they were working on shells during the "World War for Plutocracy." The bonus failed to show up at the appointed time. The alibi he used then was that the United States was short of payments to the firm some \$150,000.

But one fine day the United States government presented a bill to the company for \$300,000. The local paper stated that the boss and a leading local politician went to Washington on business. And that was the end of that promise.

We have a state compensation law in Minnesota but that won't help this man Joe Owen who was so butchered on the job. The bosses of this state take out a blanket insurance covering all men working for them. When a man gets injured he is allowed so much a week for a certain number of weeks, the worker cannot claim more.

Good for the boss, but how about the worker?

Why I am a Worker Correspondent

By SAM MIRON, Worker Correspondent.

Because I am a worker and realize the importance of the workers' press in the fight with the bosses.

Because the bosses use every means to destroy our ranks. Their greatest weapon, the enormous press (yellow, black white and pink) of this country is at their disposal, and the great mass of corrupted journalists write masses of lies to deceive and fool the not altogether class conscious workers.

Because we, the workers, have a comparatively small press—only one English daily, The DAILY WORKER—to fight back and expose all the enemies of the working class, including the labor fakery.

Because The DAILY WORKER cannot afford to hire reporters on every strike and to cover every labor struggle.

Because the workers themselves are the only ones who can understand and interpret all that happens inside their factories, and should therefore make all these facts known to all the other workers.

Because the interests of the workers everywhere are alike, altho their conditions may slightly vary in different factories and shops.

Because I realize the value of this powerful weapon—the workers' press—in the hands of the workers, aiming to destroy capitalism.

That's why I am a worker correspondent.

That's why I urge every fellow worker to become one too, and help keep The DAILY WORKER informed of the life of the workers inside and outside the factories.

Every worker a DAILY WORKER correspondent!

(The Third Prize Winner)

POLICE STATION IS LODGING OF BROKEN WORKERS

At 58 and 54 Already Dumped on Scrap Heap

By ANDY, Worker Correspondent.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 25.—Goblick and his wife are lodgers at the North Side Pittsburgh police station—they have no home. Every night when the lights begin to blink thru grayness hanging over the city they come in out of the cold to the police station asking for a place to sleep.

Goblick and his wife are old—he is 58 and she is 54. At one time they had a farm in Butler county and a large brood. The children grew up and went away. The farm had to be sold. Now they have nothing—they are nothing.

Every morning they can be seen at five or six wandering in the freezing weather looking for a job. But the bosses have made use of this couple when they were young and healthy. Now in their old age they are scrapped like worn-out machines and thrown on the junk pile where hundreds of thousands of other Goblicks are thrown.

Our lodgers do not get a job and in the evening we see them, half starved, half frozen, half dead, thru the cold and un hospitable narrow streets of smoky Pittsburgh, wending their way back to their lodging, the police station. Lodgers, wage slaves, fellow workers, "UNITE." You have nothing to lose and a world to gain.

WEST VIRGINIA NEGRO MINERS GROW RESTLESS

By a Worker Correspondent

CHARLESTOWN, West Va., March 25.—The Negro miners in the open shop mines of Mercer and McDowell counties are becoming more and more restless. Coal operators deny them every right that belongs to them.

The Negro miner is coming more and more to realize that his interests are closely tied up with that of the white worker and that in order to get more freedom and better working conditions it is necessary for the Negro miner to join the same union as the white worker and fight the operators.

Company-owned newspapers in the mining towns are doing all they can to make a deep chasm between the two races of workers. The papers are trying to stir the race prejudice of the Negro against the white and white against Negro so that any attempt to organize the nonunion workers into the union would be frustrated by race hatred and fear.

Office Worker Gets Results from Article Sent to Daily Worker

The following is a letter received from a New York office worker correspondent, whose name must be withheld for obvious reasons.—Ed. note.

By a Worker Correspondent

My Dear Editor: In the DAILY WORKER issue of March 10, 1926, you published my letter under the magnificent headline, "Office Workers' Campaign Met with Indifference by Three New York Labor Banks," and it created a sensation.

Recently during discussions when reference was made to the DAILY WORKER I have often heard the remark, "Well, who reads that paper anyhow; it amounts to nothing."

To judge by the furor it caused in certain circles, I have concluded that the DAILY WORKER, nevertheless, has a larger number of readers than I had hoped for or expected.

Even the officialdom of the B. S. & A. U. was astounded, tho, curiously enough, regretted the publicity.

I look for good results. Everybody is surprised that labor banks organized by union labor have the nerve to employ nonunion workers while soliciting union men and women to deposit union-made money in their non-union depository.

No doubt something will happen shortly about these nonunion banks, for the membership of the B. S. & A. U. has been aroused and the officers will no longer be able to soft pedal action against these nonunion banks.

A forerunner is that at the last meeting the members decided to introduce the checkoff system, forcing the employer to collect the dues from the workers monthly and thus paying the dues by check to the union.

I shall gladly keep you posted on the progress in this interesting situation.

Don't waste your breath, put it on paper.

Prizes TO WORKER CORRESPONDENTS

for the best stories sent in during the week, to appear in the issue of Friday, April 2.

A New Book

- 1—"The Stool Pigeon and the Open Shop Movement," by Jean Spielman. An exposure presenting invaluable facts on the labor spy.
2—A year's subscription to THE WORKERS MONTHLY. You'll enjoy this prize for a whole year.
3—"Flying Ossip"—Stories by the best of the new revolutionary writers of Russia.

Write a story now about your shop, trade union, how you live. Make it short, give facts—give your name and address.

GOOD STORIES WIN!

THIS week's prize of a six months' subscription to The DAILY WORKER goes to a worker correspondent of Peoria, Ill., for his report of a banquet where class collaboration was fed to the workers. A good story—brief, well written, giving facts.

Second prize goes to the writer of the story showing how cheap the life of a worker is held by the bosses. The correspondent wins the choice of two dollars worth of books—and he's welcome.

"Education in Soviet Russia," an interesting new book is awarded to "Andy" of Pittsburgh. His story is brief, well written, a bit of the pitiful life of the working class.

A Visit by a School Superintendent

By a Teacher Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The occasion is—preparation for an expected visit of a district superintendent of schools. The background is—feverish activity on the part of the principal and assistant principal; pictures are hung on the walls; orders are given for absolute quiet in the corridors; children must not wait for opening time in the inside yards as usual, but must go into the cold outside yards; the inside yards must be kept perfectly quiet. Everyone is put to work to make appearances generally presentable to the expected Gogolian "inspector general."

The curtain rises upon a scene. The assistant principal is addressing teachers drawn in semi-circle around her. The assistant principal is giving advice how to prepare for the "great and terrible" visit. The visit, of course, has three noble purposes: (1) inspecting the work of the teachers, (2) rating the teachers, (3) "helping and advising" the teachers. The assistant principal is nervous. The strain is "awful." She will be practical in her advice, she says. She understands that the superintendent is very particular about handwriting. Be sure to teach the children how to make nicely-formed letters. Be sure that your writing is neat (this to the teacher). He overlooks much if that is satisfactory. Neatness is his hobby. You must have no blots on any page in the many books or on your desk pad. The slightest smear or blot on any page in your daily or term plan books or your record books will count against you, no matter how well you do your teaching. See that your desk is neat, the drawers clean and neatly arranged, have the room look clean, see that the window sills and doors are dusted, that blackboard chalk troughs are clean. The superintendent once rated a teacher very low because he noticed some dust on the window sill. And by all means train your children to answer in complete sentences, never by "yes" or "no," and teach them how to stand straight and say their names and addresses, and their parents' names, for he often asks such questions.

The assistant principal is quite confident that if these matters are taken care of the superintendent's examination will pass off well. The teachers hurriedly take notes. They go to their rooms, put on clean

desk pads and blotters, clean up their desks and closets, add a few pictures and a flower pot or two, rewrite blotted pages in their books; drill their children on how to stand and answer their names, addresses, distinctly, and await the fatal hour.

The "inspector-general" arrives in the school building. In one moment the word passes. Teachers know, children know, the very walls and ceilings know. The teachers threaten the children that if anyone makes a sound or a move when "he" comes they will pay for it later. The children sit up comes in. He stays just a few minutes. He glances at her plan book, is either favorably or unfavorably impressed. He looks at the wall decorations. His eyes sweep over the children's test papers; he listens to the teacher teach for a few minutes. And he rates her.

When he leaves the teacher sinks into her chair, exhausted. The children relax and abandon themselves, for they know that it was all "show," and that the play is over. Normally again. The teacher has been rated. Capitalist education is this? This is how our children learn. This is how our teachers "slave."

"tall," stiff, straight. They look like wooden soldiers. The teacher is nervous, excited; she can hardly stand. The terrible moment has come. Her fate will soon be known. The door opens. Her heart sinks. But only a child messenger comes in. She all on edge. She wishes it had been he, and that it were all over.

And just when she gives up hope that he will come in that day she

Fisher Plant Men Fall Into Trap Set for Them By Bosses

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

DETROIT, Mich., March 25.—Here is a story of real appreciation on the part of the slave driving management of Fisher Plant No. 23, for the increased production.

Recently the general foreman of the tool and die room gave two identical jobs to two different gangs, telling the assistant foremen that he wanted to see which gang could beat the other.

Such rivalry was created that the foreman worked noon hours, overtime and on Sundays. The winning team won by 12 hours.

Mr. Wells, the general foreman, had the winning gang called together at ten minutes after 12 and gave them a speech praising their good work. He then called the leader of the winning team forward saying that he wanted to make him a present for his share in the work. He handed him a package nicely wrapped. Of course the whole gang wanted to see what was in it.

When the recipient of this special favor opened the package he revealed a gilded dish with his name on it.

For the men have driven themselves like galley slaves to set a pace which will ruin their health and be the curse of every worker's life in the future. This small investment in a glittering piece of nothing will keep the workers fooled and the bosses of the plant will be enabled to reap still greater profits out of the sweat of the workers' hard labor.

This is an example of the curse of an unorganized shop where men are led to work like hell to turn out twice as much for the same miserable wages.

Workers, organize and fight for your rights!

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

MANAGER OF THE FURRIERS' UNION GUEST OF BOSSES

Denounce Left Wingers at Employers' Banquet

By a Worker Correspondent

The race is on between the old Kaufmanites for provocateur honors and Chicago seems to have outdone New York. The Fur Workers Union of Chicago, Local 46 is at the present time managed by the black spirit of the old Kaufman clique thru its personification, J. Millstein, manager of the local. He has found a new way of getting rid of his opponents, a very simple and concise method which is as follows: After he and his bureaucratic machine had tried their utmost to expel the real, and honest union men who had sacrificed their all for the labor movement in general and the Furriers Union in particular and nevertheless failed, he finally hit upon a new method to oust them from the union. Millstein hopes, by publicly accusing progressive members of his union of being "Russian Communists" that he will get them deported as "reds."

Manufacturers' Guest.

Now for the facts: On Saturday, March 6, Millstein was at the Congress Hotel where a smoker was being given in honor of the secretary of the Fur Manufacturers Association.

In the presence of a reporter of one of the capitalist papers, the Evening American, he "exposed" his opponents in the union as Russian Communists from Moscow and consequently undesirable of this country.

Herewith is a reproduction of the story as it appeared in the March 8 issue of the Chicago Evening American:

"Warns Against Moscow Communists" J. Millstein, vice-president of the International Fur Workers' Union and the general manager of the Chicago Fur Workers' Union, warns against Russian Communists who are trying to stir up trouble in the ranks of the American labor movement. "They won't get far," Millstein said.

This, of itself, is sufficient to demonstrate the calibre of this so-called "union leader" to the fur workers of Chicago without further comment.

How a sum of money sent by the International Fur Workers Union to organize the fur dressers and dyers of Chicago was misused will be explained in a future article.

HERE'S A PIONEER WE'RE ALL PROUD OF; WHO ELSE IS READY?

By a Pioneer Worker Correspondent

Springtime is coming, the little birds begin to work, nature wakes up from its sleep, so I would like to be like the birds. If you comrades will send me a few sample copies of the DAILY WORKER I will "fly" from house to house and try to get weekly customers. I will bring the paper every day into the workers' homes. Workers should read working-class papers.

I'm only 11 years old, but I can see the struggle thru and thru. I'm sending you 25c worth of stamps, so please accept them and please let me know how much to charge by the week. Chicago Pioneer.

First Issue of the AMERICAN WORKER CORRESPONDENT



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World Courtiers Get a Jolt

Twenty-five republican and seven democratic senators are seeking re-election this year and every one of them are supporters of the world court and subservient to the House of Morgan. The two groups of senators constitute the very backbone of the two old parties in the cave of the winds at Washington.

On the republican side the whole machine stands or falls in the coming campaign. William M. Butler of Massachusetts is the national chairman of the republican party; George H. Moses of New Hampshire is president pro tempore of the senate; Charles Curtis of Kansas is the majority floor leader; Jim Watson of Indiana is the assistant floor leader; James W. Wadsworth of New York is the secretary of the republican caucus, while Wesley L. Jones of the state of Washington is the republican "whip."

Of the democrats Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, democratic bell-wether of the senate and Thaddeus H. Caraway of Arkansas, with five lesser lights must wage campaigns for re-election this year.

The democrats have little to worry about. They come from the south where the better and more useful citizens, the Negroes, are kept away from the polls by frightfulness, hence their re-election is assured by the simple expedient of prohibiting any uncertain elements from participating in the elections.

The republicans are not so fortunately situated, but are endeavoring to create conditions that will enable them to perpetuate themselves in power. At this time, however, they have a fight on their hands. All of them voted for the world court because Morgan wanted to seize that European political weapon for his own purposes, to use it against the rest of the imperialists of the world. The court and league seemed to be working to the distinct advantage of Wall Street's imperialist rival, England. Hence there was an incentive to endeavor to penetrate and eventually control the league thru the court.

Since the fiasco at Geneva it is questionable whether either the league or the world court can be secured from the wreckage and patched up. To make matters worse for the world court senators, Ambassador Houghton was called to Washington from London and made a confidential report which inadvertently came to light and revealed an attack upon the honesty of the statesmen of Great Britain and cast doubts upon France and other European powers.

Similar reports have unquestionably been made to the House of Morgan by the private observers—as distinguished from its public mercenaries—of that banking house.

Such reports are not supposed to be made public property as they sometimes spoil the secret diplomatic game. The question that now confronts the United States government, as the servant of Wall Street, is the advisability of endeavoring to aid Europe revive the league and the court or ignoring the invitations to armaments conferences extended by the league and issuing a call for a world armament conference at Washington. In other words American imperialism is confronted with the question of whether it is advisable to endeavor to capture the league of nations and use that as an instrument against other powers, or ignore the league and try to create a new constellation of nations with itself as the central star.

Regardless of the final decision, the report of Ambassador Houghton is a terrific jolt to the senators who must face the question of the world court. History is rough with them, and buffets them about in the most shameful manner. It is indeed unfortunate, for them, that the kaleidoscopic movement in Europe does not consider their political aspirations. The least the league and the court could do for its American friends is to hang together until after November 2 so they could go back to the senate for another six years.

A Strikebreaking Priest

Whenever any labor struggle lasts long enough the real character of the agents of capitalism is revealed. The Passaic strike is no exception. Early in the struggle the police force exposed its hand as the defender of the greedy bosses. Last week the government of the United States, thru the secretary of labor, sought to wreck the workers' organization by trying to deceive the strike leaders into accepting a fraudulent "settlement." Then, on Sunday, this piece of scabbery was supplemented by a certain Thomas J. Kernan, pastor of St. Nicholas Roman Catholic church, who advocated the acceptance of the proposal sponsored by Secretary of Labor Davis and who advised the strikers to desert the ranks and go back to the mills.

Never was the vile role of the priesthood more clearly revealed. Many of the strikers are Catholics, so at first the priests did not dare risk losing their support by appearing openly as agents of the employers. Some of the holy men proceeded to collect funds for strike relief and appeared to be in sympathy with the aims of the strikers. This was only a hypocritical trick to keep the confidence of the parishioners so they would be able more effectively to serve the exploiters of labor at a critical stage of the strike. Then, after eight weeks of struggle, when various subtle forms of deception are being practiced to force the workers back to the slave pens under the terms of the employers, the preachers of humility and subservency to the despotic mill owners stand forth and brazenly advocate the return of the strikers to the mills, which, if heeded, would result in the destruction of the organization and the complete disarming of the workers for further struggle.

To the credit of the strikers we are glad to record the fact that none of them are influenced by this priest and that instead of the ranks being depleted at the beginning of the ninth week, they were increased by new recruits.

As revolutionists we rejoice in such exhibitions and are glad that the priest did assail the strike because it exposes the role of the church to workers who otherwise could not be convinced that the holy apostles of superstition are their class enemies. The priests and preachers in Passaic, as elsewhere, supplement the brutality of the policemen and cossacks. While the thugs of the mill owners beat strikers over the heads the priests with their loathsome sermonizing try to comfort them by promising them balm for their pains after they are dead.

A. F. of L. Bureaucracy Tools of Imperialism

By JOSEPH FREEMAN.

COMMUNISTS have accused the American Federation of Labor of being part and parcel of capitalism. We have said that the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor is pursuing the same imperialistic policy as Wall Street, the same domestic policy as big business. In what concrete ways has the American Federation of Labor been doing this?

Examine the editorials of the current American Federationist, official organ of the American Federation of Labor, edited by William Green himself. What do these editorials support? Out of the eight editorials of the month seven specifically support capitalist policies.

Favor Class Collaboration.
One editorial favors class-collaboration in the form of the Otto S. Beyer plan.

Another praises the anthracite settlement, involving arbitration and curbing the right to strike.

A third editorial applauds the United States senate for its world court resolution. Green's words might as well have been published in the organs of finance capital, which favors the league of nations and the world court.

Praises Dawes Plan.
The next editorial praises the effects of the Dawes plan; it chatters about the wonders of financial stability, its long stable currencies—again a desire of Wall Street.

The next editorial masquerades under the hypocritical title: "The Renaissance of Mexican Culture." Culture is discussed for one page—then we come to the real point. The point of course, is oil! William Green tries to balance himself between two stools: he wants to please his capitalist masters in America, and at the same time to uphold the hand of his friend Morones—the Gompers of Mexico, who would like to be the Mussolini of Mexico. Just now the Morones-Calles government in Mexico and the Standard Oil-Kellogg state department in Washington are having a little argument.

The state department wants the Morones-Calles government to put the final touches to the castration of the petroleum laws which (on paper, at least) nationalize Mexican oil, and threaten the vast profits of the American oil investors in Mexico. The Morones-Calles government pretends to be resisting the demands of Washington. This is how William Green tries to please both:

"No one can gainsay," says William Green in his editorial, "the right of a nation to make whatever law it

deems best for those under its jurisdiction." (That is, Mexico has a right to pass its petroleum law.)

Wall Street imperialists.
"But no government can honorably violate its contracts." (That is, Mexico must not do anything to harm American oil investors.)

"On the other hand, many of these so-called contracts are legal fictions to disguise fraud." (That is, after all Mexico is fighting a bunch of crooks. What extraordinary acrobatics! Here's how Green finally regains his balance, like a well-trained tightrope walker:

"To the protests of foreign representatives that the so-called oil and land laws are retroactive and confiscatory, President Calles responds that the impression is based on an incomplete legal situation. What he means (This is William Green's explanation, not mine) of course is that legislation may be modified by executive regulators modifying the scope and proceedings of the enforcement of the laws."

What William Green means, of course, is: Do not worry, gentlemen oil investors, the petroleum law is a paper law; my friend Morones may appoint administrators who won't carry it out. You know how that is, my friends. Mexican laws are even more flexible than our American laws. Get the right politicians in office and you are safe.

The next editorial in the current Federationist deals with labor insurance, another form of class collaboration.

"Labor Investment Service."
The last editorial deals with "A Labor Investment Service!" "In this issue," says the editorial, "we publish a memorandum by Prof. William R. Ripley of Harvard University outlining a suggestion for a labor investment policy. . . . With the spread of ownership of securities and the development of what is called popular ownership there developed the problems of how to make intelligent use of (stock) voting power when it is provided."

These editorials bear out in striking detail what William Green told a conference of bosses and workers last December in Newark, Ohio. After expressing his profound joy at seeing labor and capital getting together in conference of that kind, Green said:

Will Not Fight Capitalism.
"The organizations of labor in America have never been committed to a policy of making war on capitalism. They have accepted the existing social order, recognizing the right of private ownership and the rights of private property."

IN MEMORIAM: The Committee of 48

FOR a long time we have not heard from that small but hardy band of warriors who set sail their little ship in the crusade for democracy, the Committee of 48. Like the "Forty-eighters" of old, these pioneers broke virgin ground. They were the first to have their national convention at St. Louis, which was to give birth to a mountain, drenched in a hotel by those mischievous boys of the American Legion. Their spirits undampened—but without even a mouse to point with pride, not to speak of a mountain—Messrs. J. A. H. Hopkins (all of him), Allen McCurdy, et al., packed up their socks, toothbrushes and bound volumes of the New Republic and repaired back to the home of their childhood, New York.

Since then no one has heard a peep out of them. Occasionally their prophet and publicity monger, J. A. H. Hopkins, would issue a manifesto concerning the indignation his Committee of 48 (all of them) felt over some new iniquity of the republicans and democrats. (They stop at nothing, you know).

But now the Committee, i. e., J. A. H. Hopkins, is getting out its paper, The Liberal, with the announcement of the platform of the so-called Progressive Party of New York, the post-hellum child of the brain of J. A. H. Hopkins. And in it we find a touching epistle which reads:

"Some of you may recollect me as the old man from Texas, that met with you at our St. Louis conference. That day has been to me a milestone in a long and eventful life. I recollect you all and remember how you looked while the 'powers of darkness' howled around us (they must have looked exceedingly like wet hens, we'll bet), thirsting for our blood, but we sat fast and I believe that the

Committee of 48 is yet sitting fast as it did on that eventful day."

Yes, old chap, they are sitting fast. They hold the fort for Liberalism and J. A. H. Hopkins (all of him) for president. But we may add something of the rest of the words of this old man, I. J. McCallum, of Teague, Texas, who does not yet know that Lincoln was assassinated.

"I am 86 years old, an invalid. My day is done. The sun is setting. A life time has been given for equal justice to all mankind—nothing more to give. Farewell—"

Oh, farewell, farewell, farewell! Blithe spirits of a by-gone day. May the ghost of that frightful abortion of 48 Liberals never assume tangible form again to haunt and torment an intelligent worker with their antics!

PULLMAN LABOR IS OPPOSED TO ANTI-ALIEN LAWS

Pullman workers will protest against the bills aimed at foreign-born workers at a mass meeting to be held Saturday night, March 27 at 7:30 o'clock at Strummill's Hall, 158 East 107th St., J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER and Alex Reid, secretary of Progressive Miners' Committee will be the speakers. A short program has also been arranged. A one-act play, "The Last Day of the Paris Commune," and a moving picture depicting the lives of class war prisoners in Europe and America will be shown. There will also be several musical numbers.

SCANDINAVIAN AND FINNISH LABOR JOIN FIGHT ON ANTI-ALIEN LAWS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

POCATELLO, Idaho, March 25.—The Scandinavian Workers' Club has sent a resolution protesting against the anti-foreign-born legislation that is now before congress to the Swedish minister and to Senator Borah.

Protest to Finnish Minister.

TACOMA, Wash., March 25.—The local Swedish-Finnish organization—"the Order of Runeberg"—has sent a resolution protesting against the bills that are aimed at the foreign-born workers to the Finnish in Washington.

"Vasa Order of America" Protests.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 25.—The Scandinavian Workers' Club is attempting to arrange a joint meeting with the "Vasa Order of America" to hold a protest meeting against the anti-foreign-born legislation.

TWO HEROES COMING FROM GENEVA



Chamberlain and Briand Somehow Damaged and Without Expected Flowers.

Two Soldiers of Freedom

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

THE soldier has no vote. The slogan, "Keep politics out of the army!" represents a time-honored and jealously guarded tradition. Every precaution is taken to cut the army off from the rest of society so that it will be an unreflecting agent of the ruling class. With the increasing centralization of state power this becomes more and more necessary, for frequent use of the military against the workers in strikes tends to revive any vestiges of class feeling lying dormant in the soldiers and carries with it the danger of fraternization with the "enemy."

The court martial that sentenced Paul Crouch and Walter Trumbull to prison terms of 40 and 26 years respectively for organizing a Communist group among the U. S. soldiers in the Hawaiian Islands, no doubt considered Communism in the army as akin to mutiny. It was not hatred of the abstract doctrines of Communism that dictated the original savage sentences (later reduced, under pressure, to 4 years for Crouch and 2 for Trumbull), but rather the knowledge that the Communist movement has become a world force. In the minds of the military judges was the hidden fear that the army cannot permanently be isolated from the influences sweeping over the social class to which most soldiers belong by origin. They were confronted by the fact that every important revolution of masses in history was participated in by the military. Precedents of the most disconcerting nature exist—as for instance the revolutionary activity of the national guard in Paris in the days of the 1871 Communards—or the action of the czar's cossacks who refused to fire upon the tumultuous workers of Petrograd and made common cause with them one historic day in 1917.

Possibly the judges would have been less severe with Crouch and Trumbull had they not committed their "crime" of Communism while stationed at an overseas colonial possession. Modern governments are extraordinarily sensitive about their colonies and semi-colonies. Morocco, Syria and China are constantly before their eyes. The Philippine Islands are close to their thousand miles away, but the several hundred miles are not the several hundred miles of the Far East. Wood, Lassiter, Russell—these names indicate the development. Such military rulers naturally became thoro autocrats among their own soldiers.

Considerable sections of the soldiers themselves degenerated to the level of colonial parasitism and brutality, treating the natives with unconcealed contempt. I had several long talks with Trumbull when he came to Chicago, shortly after completing his term at Alcatraz military prison, and he recounted numerous instances where the soldiers in the Hawaiian Islands went out of their way to visit indignities upon the natives. The phrase, "as good as a white man," represents the ultimate superlative in the lingo of the U. S. colonial armies.

At the same time, these very conditions tend to undermine the self-respect and morale of the soldiers—unless their isolation from the economic and political currents in the homeland can be rigidly maintained. The reactionary role of the army becomes manifest. The inner resistance to disintegrating influences is weaker. Thus when the army seems most identified with imperialism, when it would appear to be incapable of being stirred by an idea of any kind—precisely at this point is there the greatest danger of the balance being disturbed at the first contact with the facts and ideology of the class struggle.

III.
The World War supplied this contact. Professional soldiers were thrown together with freshly recruited masses and drafted men direct from the factories, mines and mills. The swollen

putting down a revolutionary disturbance.

The Mexican War was a war of aggression; nevertheless the character of the army was still quite different from at present. The Civil War was again revolutionary. The army was permeated with political life, despite the draft. It was not until after 1898 that a new type of army began to develop, with the characteristics of a permanent "army of occupation."

Meantime U. S. capitalism was already beginning to pass from free competition to monopoly. The United States was in process of becoming a land of trusts, with an unprecedented concentration of capitalist strength against the workers in the class struggle. In 1894 President Cleveland used federal troops against the workers in the big Pullman strike despite the protest to Governor Altgelt of Illinois, into whose state the troops were sent. From then on, use of state and federal forces to break strikes became more and more frequent.

The so-called "democratic" period of American capitalism gave place to the absolute domination of Wall Street's financial oligarchy. The United States became the American empire.

The army became an imperial army. "Join the army and see the world!" became the slogan of recruiting bureaus. American soldiers (or sailors, or marines) were stationed in the Hawaiian Islands, in the Philippines, at Porto Rico, Panama, Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Central America. The Americans appeared everywhere as aliens, clearly marked off from and entirely out of sympathy with the native population which they dominated. A new type of officer appeared in the U. S. military service, the typical colonial administrator—long a familiar figure in the British colonial possessions of the Far East. Wood, Lassiter, Russell—these names indicate the development. Such military rulers naturally became thoro autocrats among their own soldiers.

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war army required different slogans from the old "regulars." There was a general politicization of the troops; official propaganda, tendentious and poisonous tho it was, appealed to the political consciousness of the men. Special laws even provided for soldier participation in the elections at home!

Added to such factors was the experience of the war itself—and finally, the influence of the Russian revolution.

Mutiny appeared in the American army when troops were shipped into the arctic north to fight against the Soviet forces at Archangel. The French sailors of the Black Sea fleet also mutinied when sent against the workers' and peasants' republic.

And now, years after the war, we find an American army of occupation carrying the seeds of a national liberation movement to an American colony where no such movement had previously existed! One of the primary aims of the Hawaiian Communist League, Trumbull told me, was national independence for the Hawaiian Islands. Seventy-five soldiers had joined the league up to the time of its suppression.

Crouch and Trumbull noted the intense exploitation of the contract laborers from the Philippines, who toll away on the American-owned plantations for \$1.05 a day. They realized that there can be no emancipation for these workers without the overthrow of American imperialism rule. It is significant that, to accomplish their aim, they turned their eyes toward Soviet Russia, organized the Hawaiian Communist League and applied for affiliation to the Communist International. The Comintern is the rallying center of every kind of struggle against imperialist capitalism. It is the active ally of Chinese, Hindus, Moroccans, Koreans and Syrians. Why not of the Hawaiians?

Communism is the natural form in which the aid of Americans to the Hawaiian cause would express itself. The Workers (Communist) Party in this country is the ally of all American colonies and semi-colonies in their struggle for national liberation. The revolt of the colonies translates itself into support of the American working class.

There are not many Crouches and Trumbulls in the army. The forces of U. S. imperialism, at home and abroad, are the enemies of American workers as well as of the oppressed peoples of the colonies. But Crouch and Trumbull are symbols of the working class origin of the army, of its probable participation in the critical stages of the proletarian revolution. They are symbols of the Communist alliances between the revolutionary working class in the United States and the national liberation movement of the American colonies and semi-colonies.

All honor to Crouch and Trumbull, true soldiers of liberty!

The Passaic Textile Workers Mass Meeting In Garfield Saturday

GARFIELD, N. J., March 25.—A meeting for the Passaic strikers will be held Saturday night, March 27, at 7:30 o'clock at the Belmont Hall, River Road and Belmont avenue. Ben Gitlow, Charles Krumbeln and Jack Stachel will speak.