

CONFERENCE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN-BORN REPRESENTS MORE THAN 200,000 WORKERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 18.—Announcements of delegation
elections to the conference for the protection of foreign-born
workers, called for this Sunday, February 21, 2 p. m., at Central
Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave., continue to pour in.

The latest workers' organizations to elect delegates and
declare their solidarity with the fight for the protection of the
foreign-born worker, are: Trade Union League 201; Workmen's
Sick and Death Benefit Branch No. 4; Furrier Cutters' Local No.
1; Workmen's Circle Branches 366 and 150; Williamsburg Pro-
gressive Assn. Inc.; Dress Makers' Local 22; Hotel Workers'
Branch of the Amalgamated
Food Workers; Carpenters' Lo-
cal 376; International Ladies'
Garment Workers' Locals 38
and 45; Workers Party; Bakers'
Local 1; Amalgamated Food
Workers' Local 1.

Other organizations who had previously
signified their intention to at-
tend and elected delegates include
L. G. W. U., Locals 22 and 82; Knit-
good, Local 55; Cloak, Suit and Dress,
Local 35; Sample makers, Local 3;
Cloak and Suit Local; Bakers' Local
3; Furrier, Local 5; Waterproof Gar-
ment Workers; Shoe Workers' Protec-
tive Union, Locals 53 and 54; and
Workmen's Circle Locals 155, 86
and 412.

Great Masses Represented.

The conference is already assured
a representation of 200,000 workers.
This unparalleled mass rallying to the
defense of the foreign born worker
in the United States is due to the
vicious nature of the Aswell bill for
the finger printing, card-indexing and
registration of the foreign born work-
ers and for the deportation of any
militant worker who happens to have
been born in a foreign country and be
fighting for American living standards
in the United States. The bill is a
frightful menace to the foreign born
because deportation to such countries
as Italy, Hungary, Roumania, Bul-
garia or Poland, or some of the others
in which the white terror reigns, is
equivalent to death by torture in its
most terrible form. The bill is also a
menace to the American born work-
er since its real aim is to develop a
government scab-hunting apparatus
for the compulsory conscription of
foreign born labor in strikes and so
on under the threat of deportation if
any foreign born worker dares to join
a strike of the American born.

Fight For All Workers.

Only the solidarity of American and
foreign born workers' organizations
can prevent the passage of this bill
and the development of a system of
military industrial serfdom in the
United States. The workers of N. Y.
are showing a keener consciousness
than ever before of the significance
of this fight and the conference of
Feb. 21, will be the beginning of a
campaign not of mere defense of the
interests of the foreign born, but an
intensive campaign for the raising of
the living standards of the American
workers and the foreign born work-
ers as well.

Any organization that has not thus
far elected delegates should hasten to
do so. If there is no time for a
meeting of your union, fraternal or
organization or sub-section; see to it
that your executive board chooses two
delegates, makes out a credential
signed by the secretary, the organizer
or both and forwards it to Pascal Co-
grove, temporary secretary of the or-
ganization at 142 Livingston street,
Brooklyn.

Doctor Refuses to Operate on Mussolini

LOND N., Feb. 18.—The illness of
Premier Mussolini is causing an un-
easiness in fascist circles.

A famous foreign surgeon was ap-
proached with a view to operating on
the premier, but declined to go to
Italy. Mussolini, on the other hand,
fears to leave Italy.

"Trade unions are the reservoir of
the majority of the socially decisive
part of the proletariat."—C. I. Thesis.

PAINTERS THREATEN TO STRIKE IN CLEVELAND FIRST OF MONTH FOR BETTER WAGES AND HOURS

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 18.—The painters' unions of Cleveland threaten
to strike on March 1 unless they are granted a pay increase and the five-day
week. Building operations have slackened somewhat this month, but still
there is enough to warrant the painters going out to force the bosses to grant
better terms.

The men are earning \$10 a day and are working 5½ days a week. They
intend to force the employers to raise the pay to \$11 and to grant the five-day
week. There are many painters out of work, going round idle while the
others are forced to work at a job that is harmful to health. In 25 cities
the painters are getting higher wages than in Cleveland and in seven other
large cities the workers are offered higher wages than in Cleveland.

Up to the present the master painters have not answered the demands
of the men. The unions, therefore, are preparing to strike—and if they go
out, building operations will be hampered. The men are determined, and
unquestionably will win the strike if they stop work.

THE MORTGAGE ON THE FARM



A Capitalist Culture That Preys Upon the Poor Farmers.

NONPARTISAN MACHINE WILL BE CHALLENGED

Farmer - Laborites to Have Ticket

By JOHN GABRIEL SOLTIS.
(Special to The Daily Worker)
FARGO, N. D., Feb. 18.—The non-
partisan league convention held at
Bismarck last week, rejected the
farmer-labor party as the weapon of
the farmers and workers of this state.
It endorsed the lackeys of the republi-
can party for governor and for the
U. S. senate, Sorlie and Nye respec-
tively. It incorporated into its "plat-
form" some of the planks of the far-
mer-labor party, evidently as a bait to
the farmers.

This action on the part of that pow-
erful surprise nobody. It was ex-
pected and predicted by the farmer-
laborites right along. However, about
20 per cent of the delegates to the
convention, representing the strong-
est league territory in the western
section of the state, fought and voted
for the acceptance of the farmer-labor
party.

The outcome of the convention was
practically assured, since the dele-
gates were handpicked by the Sorlie-
Nye machine, most of whom are the
beneficiaries of the Sorlie administra-
tion. Naturally, they were on hand
to protect the interests of their pic-
ketmaster. The participation of the
farmer-labor group in the convention
was a matter of strategy.

Three factions took part in the con-
vention. The first was the Sorlie-
Nye group, which is opposed to the
farmer-labor party, because in prin-
ciple, it believes in the parties of
capitalism. Its propaganda is based
upon Scandinavian nationalism, to
which great numbers of Scandinavians
still cling both in this state and in
Minnesota. This faction controlled
the convention.

The second faction was the anti-
Sorlie group, led by Roy Frazier, also
hostile to the farmer-labor party. The
opposition of this faction was inspired
by the fact that while Frazier was
instrumental in throwing the nomination
for the governorship, two years
ago, to Sorlie, after his election, Sorlie
refused to pass any pie to Frazier.

Therefore, his resentment toward Sorlie
is purely personal and contains
no political significance. This kind
of an element being devoid of prin-
ciples and of honor, can always be
fixed by the highest bidder.

A Fighting Minority.
The third faction was the farmer-
labor one. It was led by Senator
Ralph Ingerson and Dad Walker, both
of whom are dirt farmers, and out-
standing leaders of the league in the
days that it meant something to the
farmers of this state. They had 18
delegates to the convention and it was
a ticket in the field.

THOUSANDS IDLE IN SOUTH BEND; COMPANY IMPORTS MANY FROM OTHER CITIES

By a Worker Correspondent
SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 18 —
The Studebaker Motor company is
importing workers here from differ-
ent distant cities while at the same
time thousands of workers, who
have large families and have lived
here many years, are walking the
streets looking for a chance to go
to work. The company laid off a
number of men and has imported
men to take their places.

When one worker asked a fore-
man for a chance to go to work, the
foreman answered: "I can not do a
thing for you. The company is ship-
ping in men from other cities that
are half-starved and are willing to
work for low wages. You fellows
want too much."

Beat Them Up for King and Country, Demands Australian Fascist

SYDNEY, Australia.—(By Mail)—
Captain J. O. Hatcher, Victorian com-
mander of the British fascists in this
country, has issued a public appeal,
urging that his fellow-ruffians "stand
fast, be fearless, and fight the good
fight for god, king and country." The
circular continues:

"Remember that the fascists is a
semi-military body. Before we can
have an army to take the field against
Communism and empire-breakers, we
must first fill the ranks with neces-
sary recruits. Since Bolshevik venom
was belched forth on the domain and
in the house of the legislative assem-
bly, and by certain members of both
parties during the race for position
of one of the professional member's
seats, there have been established 28
new branches in Melbourne and sub-
urbs alone; 20 branches in Victoria,
eight in Queensland, four in West
Australia, two in South Australia, and
two in Tasmania. New South Wales
has no definite report."

This faction that furnished all the fire
works. It was splendidly directed and
its maneuvers were flawless.

An attempt was made by the Sorlie
forces to buy out the leadership of
the farmer-laborites. The bribe
came in the form of offering Senator
Ralph Ingerson the nomination on
the republican ticket, the commission-
ership of agriculture. Ingerson im-
mediately turned down this bribe.

I can say on the best of authority
that a complete farmer-labor ticket
will be put in the field. Also a can-
didate for the U. S. senate will be
put in the running. The league con-
vention has sounded the death knell
of the remnants of that organization.
The fakers stand uncovered before
the masses of farmers today. The
farmer-labor forces were galvanized
by the convention. A farmer-labor
convention will be held shortly to put
a ticket in the field.

TRY TO FORCE MELLON TRUST INVESTIGATION

Fear Another Scandal Series Like 1924

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 — The old
anti-administration coalition of dem-
ocrats and insurgents resumed the war
path in the senate today in a drive
to force a senatorial investigation of
the Mellon-owned aluminum company
of America.

While apparently unable to block
the aluminum investigation, adminis-
tration leaders quietly laid plans to
prevent a recurrence of the investi-
gations of 1924, which ended only
after two republican cabinet officers
were forced into retirement. The regu-
lar republicans rallied around a new
"declaration of policy" under which
all resolutions proposing senatorial
inquiries, would have to be approved
first by a standing committee of the
senate. Standing committees usually
are dominated by administration
forces, and thus republican leaders
would be able to check any extended
series of investigations.

Cummins to Rescue.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18 —
Charging the proposed senatorial in-
vestigation of the aluminum company
of America would be a direct violation
of the constitution, Senator Cummins,
republican of Iowa, chairman of the
senate judiciary committee, today
filed a minority report declaring the
senate was without authority to re-
view acts of the department of justice.
Cummins announced that the de-
partment of justice had found the
Mellon concern not guilty of any viola-
tion of law. He warned the senate
that the authorization of the alu-
minum inquiry would be the first step
toward overthrowing the present sys-
tem of government.

Bulgarian Unions See Need for Unity

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 18.—The ten-
dency for unity in the Bulgarian trade
union movement is strongly seen in
the organ of the independent trade
unions, Edinstvo (Unity) which pub-
lishes a declaration of the independ-
ent trade unions expressing their
readiness to take up again the inter-
rupted discussions with the free trade
unions. The question of the trade
union unity is also discussed in the
social-democratic organ, Narod.

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

RICH MANUFACTURERS TAKE UP LEWIS SLOGANS IN FIGHT AGAINST 12,000 FUR WORKERS ON STRIKE

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

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 18.—John L. Lewis, president of the
United Mine Workers of America, raised the issue of Communism
on Tuesday, at Scranton, to put over his treasonable "Black Fri-
day" agreement with the mine owners.

Today the rich fur manufacturers of New York City are
screaming "Communism" thru every instrument at their dis-
posal, including the kept press, in an effort to cloud the issues
in the struggle that has called 12,000 fur workers into battle with
these avaricious employers.

Here in New York the militants are
in control of the Fur Workers' Union.
It was the militants who led the fight
against Lewis' traitorous five year
contract. It is therefore easy to see
why Lewis in the coal fields and the
Associated Fur Manufacturers' in the
nations' metropolis resort to the same
tactics in order to achieve their own
purposes.

Raise Fake Issue.
The fur barons charge, for in-
stance, that the pickets of the Fur
Workers' Union are not fur workers,
but members of the Workers (Comm-
unist) Party of all trades, also some
sluggers.

The union challenges the bosses to
make an investigation of the make up
of the "committee of 1,000" pickets.
It points out that the meetings of
these pickets have been thrown open
to the press.

It is brought to the attention of the
bosses that no pickets were used
during the first two days of the strike,
of the challenges hurled at the fur
yet all the workers responded. Some
barons are as follows.

Expose Propaganda.
First—if the union will not use
(Continued on page 3)

'OPENSHOP LONG' CALLS UNIONS BOMB-THROWERS

Scab Leaders' Frame-up Falls Flat

CLEVELAND, Feb. 18.—William F.
Long, secretary of the American plan
association, the open shop organiza-
tion of the employers, recently suf-
fered the "loss" of his home thru fire.
The loss was fully covered by insurance.
Long immediately rushed into
print to declare that "union labor had
caused his house to be burned." He
declares that about a week ago, a
business agent of the carpenters' union
approached the men on the job
and tried to get them to join the union.
The men refused to join. Last
Friday at 5 o'clock the men left their
job, and at 5:45 the house was seen
in flames.

What better inference than that union
men destroyed the house? That is
the smug and easy deduction of the
open shoppers. But they were properly
answered by the union. "The
house was covered by insurance. Is it
not a plausible inference that Mr.
Long was interested in getting his
insurance, and had the house set on
fire?"

Old Open Shopper Stunt.
This is the old trick of the open
shoppers and all enemies of labor.
They engage thugs and gunmen to
make "an attempt" on the life of some
employer, and then attribute it to or-
ganized labor. They have these same
thugs place sticks of dynamite at
convenient places, and put the blame
at the door of strikers or trade union-
ists.

The trick is old, and the American
plan association had better employ
some better brains if they wish to
(Continued on page 6)

Horthy Forgers Try to Cover Tracks by Murder

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, Feb. 18.—A plot to as-
sassinate Deputy Vaszonyi, member
of the parliamentary opposition, has
been frustrated in Budapest, accord-
ing to a central news dispatch. The
report states that the assassination
plot was an outgrowth of the recent
forgery scandals in Hungary.

SOVIET RUSSIA IS ADMITTED TO AGRICULTURAL UNION OF UNITED STATES, CANADA AND AUSTRALIA

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 18.—Soviet Russia was formally admitted today
to an agricultural union established by farm representatives of the United
States, Canada and Australia at the closing sessions of the international
wheat pool conference here.

"Agricultural recognition" of Russia by grain-growers will be a factor
in speeding the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the United
States and the Soviet government, D. P. Pavov, of Moscow, delegate of the
Soviet Union, declared.

I. L. D. FIGHTS PENNSYLVANIA COSSACK RULE

Protest Meetings Are Being Held

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 18.—The International Labor Defense, issued the following statement in which it announces that it is organizing a vigorous campaign against the arbitrary action of the state police in breaking up a peaceful meeting of miners held in Republic, Pa., January 24th. It will also begin a state wide campaign for the repeal of the so-called Flynn anti-sedition law of Pennsylvania.

The issue involved in this case the statement points out is the right of the workers to organize and the right of freedom of speech and assembly which is guaranteed by the constitution of the United States. It is a question whether the coal operators should be allowed to use the state police to prevent the miners from organizing into unions.

Fight Sedition Law.

The anti-sedition law itself is nothing but a strike breaking and union smashing instrument created during the war hysteria. Under this law any workers' organization may be declared outlawed and its members put in jail. This law must be repealed.

The state police at the preliminary hearing before Squire McComb of New Salem plainly stated that "they were after Papcun since the last strike in Thompson No. 1 and Thompson No. 2 in which he took a leading part." Such an outrage as happened in Republic could only have happened in the old days of czarist Russia.

There is a squire in Republic whose office is located nearby the hall where the arrest took place. Yet Papcun was taken over to New Salem where the squire is known to be more closely associated with the state police and the coal operators.

Governor Pinchot is investigating the arrest in Republic and the case will be fought to a finish.

Meetings Arranged.

The campaign will begin with a series of mass meetings, one meeting will be held at the Monongehela Hall, on High St., South Brownsville, Saturday, Feb. 20th, 8 p. m. Another meeting will be held in Uniontown at the Croation Hall, on Franklin St., on Sunday, Feb. 21st, 2 p. m. Still another meeting will be held in Republic at the Croation Hall, where the last meeting was broken up by the state police. This meeting will be held on Sunday, Feb. 21st, 7 p. m.

Among the speakers scheduled to address the meetings are: D. E. Early of Chicago, and Chas W. Fulp, president of Local Union 2012.

MEET ME AT THE Manhattan Lyceum CAFETERIA

68—68 E. 4th St., New York, N. Y.
A Labor's Eating Place That
Deserves Your Patronage.

Under the Ownership and Management
of the Ukrainian Labor Home,
Inc., a Co-operative Labor Organization.

Best Quality Food Served. Special
Dishes Every Day. Reasonable Prices.
American, Ukrainian and Russian
Kitchen.

Best Cup of Coffee on the East Side

Wife Asks Husband's Workers to Pay Alimony

(Special to The Daily Worker)
ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 18.—James E. Allen, manufacturer, was found guilty today on charges of adultery preferred by his wife, Mrs. Mildred Allen, of Chicago. Sentence will be passed later. Mrs. Allen has instituted divorce proceedings against Allen demanding \$50,000. As his income is derived from the exploitation of his workers, they are the ones who will pay for the alimony.

GREEK WORKERS PROTEST STEAL OF RELIEF FUNDS

National Herald Grab of \$33,557 Is Exposed

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—In spite of rain and sleet over 2,000 Greek workers gathered in the Terrace Garden here to protest the misappropriation of \$33,557 by the National Herald, a Greek newspaper, from the fund of \$250,000 that this paper collected for the relief of the widows and orphans of the Smyrna catastrophe during the Greek retreat from Asia Minor.

The National Herald fearing the exposure that would result at this meeting, published a secret letter from the Near East relief day before the meeting in which it declares that the \$33,557 were the "expenses of the campaign."

In spite of this effort of the National Herald to whitewash itself, Cleanthes Vassardakis of Ridgewood, N. J., who was associated for many years with the National Herald and was the former Greek consul in San Francisco, proved that the chief editor, Rev. D. Callimachos, used many of the funds for his private use and in order to prove his statement, he had photographs of documents flashed on the screen branding the National Herald with misappropriating \$33,557; Callimachos of taking \$4,200 from the relief fund at \$120 per week at the same time drawing wages from the National Herald. He also showed that money collected for the war veterans of Greece was never sent across and that \$5,000 from Bishop Rodostolan to be sent to Constantinople was kept by the National Herald. Juliet Stuart Poyntz, S. Soulomas George Arvanitsi spoke at the mass meeting exposing the nature of the steal and also of the military dictatorship of Pangalos.

The misappropriation of funds was first exposed in the Greek Communist paper, Empros. The meeting that was called in New York, was a united front affair in which many Greek organizations took part. The National Herald in its desperation is now screaming that this meeting was a Communist attack on the National Herald, but the Greek workers that took part in this demonstration know that the National Herald is trying to hide its guilt by shouting "Communist persecution" and they continue to demand that the National Herald publish a strict accounting as to how the funds were used.

To Lift Bar on Negro Barbers.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 18.—Following strong protests from many organizations and individuals, the city council has voted to reconsider the bill which it recently passed prohibiting Negro barbers from serving white customers.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

CLOSE DOWN TIA JUANA RESORTS IN VICE DRIVE

Rich American Exploiters Are Not Disturbed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TIA JUANA, Mexico, Feb. 18.—A general exodus of attendants and employees of this city's world-famous vice district was in progress all today. The suicides of two American girls, Clyde and Audrey Petet, who together with their parents snuffed out their lives in a gas-filled room ten days ago as the result of criminal attacks upon them in Tia Juana, precipitated this sensational cleanup. Every person here without visible means of support or who have been attached to the 50 and more saloons, cafes, and dens to be closed, will be out of the village by nightfall, according to the declarations of government officials. A hundred girls, demimondes who danced and drank for "percentage checks,"—weary looking women with the rouge scraped from their faces in last-minute efforts to approach respectability; orchestral players lugging their silenced jazz horns, bartenders, blackjack dealers, tray boys, swappers, dope fiends, broken soldiers of fortune, bums,—seldom has such a picture of the lowest levels on which our social system rests been presented to public gaze.

"Respectable" Exploiters of Vice Undisturbed.

Meanwhile the rich Americans who controlled this city and who have grown enormously wealthy are not even mentioned in connection with the suicides. Several years ago there was a struggle between two groups of Californians, one of them a well-known gambler and former race track promoter, for possession of the concessions here. In the conflict several persons were beaten up, and thousands of dollars spent in bribing Mexican officials.

The tremendous income from these resorts has blocked action on the numerous protests which at various times have been made by women's and civic organizations of southern California. It is known that large sums have been spent by the Tia Juana ring on the subsidy of politicians, both Mexican and American, to prevent interference with the open and flagrant traffic in vice. What has existed here is merely a frank expression of the alliance between the public authorities and their party tools that exists less openly in every city of any size.

Charges Police Chief Attacked Her.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 17.—At the hearing before Coroner Kelly upon the Petet suicides, Immigration Inspector H. B. Hanna recounted the frantic appeals of Petet that American officers help to rescue his daughter Clyde who was drugged and held prisoner for over 12 hours in Tia Juana. During this time she was assaulted by her abductor, fought off an attempt of another hanger-on to attack her, and then was assaulted by a third man after having been drugged. Audrey, her sister, who was 19 years old, told American officers that when she came to her senses after having been drugged and carried away, she was being assaulted by Zenadous Llanos. Llanos was the chief of police in Tia Juana. He has since been deposed and is being held for trial across the border. Llanos has admitted that he was with the two girls on their visit to Tia Juana. He claims in a public statement to be innocent of the attack.

Form Chinese Society of Sunyatsenism

CANTON, Feb. 18.—The Society of Sunyatsenism has been organized here to propagate the revolutionary ideas of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen. Over 10,000 people attended the opening session which was held in the open air on the drill ground of the National University here. Representatives of the nationalist government, M. Borodin, who is the Soviet advisor of the various armies, together with students and teachers from the National University and fifty other schools, participated in the ceremonies. The unions and the local merchants had delegates, as did the Whampoa Military Academy. Representatives of Chinese colonies in Japan and American also attended.

The "Three Peoples' Theory." The society will work to popularize the "Three Peoples' Theory" of national revolution. This slogan, laid down by Sun Yat Sen, ascribes to the revolutionary struggle three phases, distant and yet intimately connected. The political revolution aims at the establishment of a republican state in which the masses actively participate; the national revolution seeks to drive out the foreign powers and unify China; the economic revolution has as its object an equity in land rights with the recognition of labor unions and the legalization of their activities.

R. R. Workers Meet Death.

CATERLAND, N. Y., Feb. 18.—William Bell of Utica, engineer, and Richard Quinn of Ogdensburg, fireman were instantly killed early today and three mail clerks and several passengers were slightly injured when train No. 59, New York to Watertown, and a Utica-bound freight collided head-on near this station.

Lewis Had Clown As an Ally to Put Over Black Friday Surrender Pact

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

COURT jesters are not a thing of the past. They have only changed their clothes. In the days of kings and queens, the jester danced about, in his cap and bells and vari-colored uniform, cracking his jokes at the expense of those high and low.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, in his court just held at the Town Hall, in the anthracite coal town of Scranton, Pa., had his jester, provided for the occasion, one Con MacCole, who claims to have been a miner at one time. But that must have been a long time ago.

CON MacCole was presented to the convention shortly after the catholic priest, Father J. J. Curran, had finished with his more serious business of throwing the fear of god into the delegates if they did not accept the "Black Friday" surrender. God still rules as something to be more feared than the mine barons in the anthracite coal fields. But the jester, Con MacCole, also had his purpose.

He was presented with 15 minutes of the time of the convention by its temporary chairman, Chris J. Golden, president of District No. 9. So this is the way he started:

"Fifteen minutes isn't a very long time. And you say you are union men. Well, 15 minutes ought to make up a day's work anyway."

That brought a good hand all round. Even the anthracite miners, stung with the latest sell-out by President Lewis have dreams of a shorter workday.

THEN the clown of President Lewis' court took over the chairman's gavel and announced that he was going to run a convention of his own—a mock convention. Here was his opening:

"You know what we are here for. We are here for the Miners' Annual Convention to accept nothing."

"If there is any man in the hall satisfied with his wages, let him get out now while he can walk out," and then when the laughter had subsided, the comedian concluded, "If he doesn't we'll be walking slow behind him in four days."

HE then told the story of the miners who had come up to within 10 feet of the surface in a 900 foot shaft, when the car broke away and they were plunged back to the bottom again.

He asked: "How can you expect St. Peter to raise you 900 feet if you can't make the corporations raise you ten per cent."

This rally was greeted with a burst of applause, the coal diggers hardly realizing that they were laughing at themselves.

THEN there was an imitation of a radical making a speech in the

convention. He was pictured as demanding a ten per cent wage increase and being especially loud in his demands for the five-hour workday.

He then mimicked another delegate as declaring, in commenting on the radical's speech, "Well, he's a good union man." That brought forth an unexpected burst of applause that almost put a serious expression on the smiling face of the clown. It caused the officialdom to squirm. Yet that is the real purpose of a clever clown's sallies. Lewis' clown was doing his very best. There was much more of the same.

Then the funny man tried to turn serious and recite a poem that waved the flag in every line and denounced the Bolsheviks in every syllable. The catholic priest had put in his oar for god. The comedian proclaimed, "I'm boosting for Uncle Sam." That either one of them got a hearing indicates that the miners have some distance yet to go before they rid their gatherings of these stage trappings that are presented by their officials to get the minds of the delegates off the real problems confronting them.

CON MacCole did pretty well and Lewis will no doubt reward him for it. Out west the miners' officials make even better use of their comedians. Their latest pet is Oscar Ameringer, who performed for a long time in the socialist party, and has even been substituting for Victor L. Berger on the Milwaukee Leader, the official mouthpiece of the Wisconsin congressmen. Ameringer parades as "Adam Coadigiger," thru the columns of the "Illinois Miner," the official organ of the Farrington machine in the Illinois Mine Workers' Union. Ameringer's ambition, self-admitted, is to become jester to the great American working class. But he has not realized, and will never realize that an awakened working class will not laugh at his jokes when the workers learn that he is trying to get them off the main track in the theory of "get something now."

Ameringer has taken some job on his hands when he attempts to put a radical coating on Lewis' ally in Illinois, Frank Farrington, who wants to become president of the United Mine Workers of America when "John L." joins Coolidge's cabinet as secretary of labor.

BUT the workers will find the right time to laugh and the right time to be serious. They will learn that the best time to be serious, and act accordingly, is when their officials are trying to put something over on them. Seriousness is always required to fight "Black Friday" surrenders.

Soviet Explorers Find Tribes Cut Off from the World for Ages

LENINGRAD, Feb. 18.—An exploring expedition of the Russian Academy of Sciences has returned from a trip into the sandy wilderness of the Kara-Kum desert, in Turkmenistan, Soviet Central Asia. They report finding several tribes, the members of which had never heard of the Soviet government or the revolution, and were even ignorant of the existence of the cars. The scientists brot to these remote peoples the first news of the outside world they had received for several hundred years. The whole phenomenon of modern civilization was totally unknown to them.

The expedition was the first to penetrate the Kara-Kum desert, as far as Russian records go. The scientists, headed by Academician A. E. Persman, expected to traverse only unexplored sandy wastes. They were surprised to find, within fifty miles of the railroad station of Geok-Tepe, the first of several oases inhabited by primitive tribes akin to the Turkoman race. The desert dwellers lived in the simplicity of biblical times, tending their flocks of camels, sheep and goats. They were amazed at the appearance of the scientific caravan, but received the visitors hospitably. Well-worn trails, used for hundreds of years, connected the various oases.

Within the desert, about 175 miles from the railway, the scientists discovered rich sulphur deposits with an estimated reserve of 600,000 metric tons.

Child Labor Bill Action.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Twenty-two states have rejected or postponed action on the child labor amendment to the constitution, while only four—Arizona, Arkansas, California and Wisconsin—have approved it. Secretary Kellogg has informed the

Co-operative Groups Condemn Fascism

ANGORA, Minn., Feb. 18.—The Northern Farmers' Co-operative Society at its annual membership meeting adopted a resolution protesting against the fascist terror in Italy and calls upon the International Co-operative Alliance to call an international conference with delegates of the Red International of Labor Unions and the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions in attendance to draw up a program of action to combat fascism.

MCKINNEY, Ga., Feb. 18.—The Wayne Producers' Association adopted a resolution condemning fascism and calling on the International Co-operative Alliance to call an international conference to plan measures of combating fascism.

ROCK, Michigan, Feb. 17.—The Co-operative company of Rock at its annual membership meeting adopted a resolution condemning fascism and endorsing the call for an international conference.

IRONWOOD, Mich., Feb. 18.—The National Co-operative Co. of Ironwood in a resolution expressed its indignation against the violent occupation of the Lega Nazionale by the Italian fascist and endorses the universal demand of the international co-operative movement demanding that the Italian co-operative movement be given freedom of action.

U. S. Loan Bolsters Belgian Franc

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BRUSSELS, Feb. 18.—The local capitalist newspaper Independence Boile charges that a large part of the recent \$150,000,000 loan from America has been used up to purchase dollars on the open market in order to prevent a catastrophic decline of the national franc.

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

Purcell Says U. S. Labor is on Wrong Track for Victory

(Continued from page 1)

"You don't get the solidarity we do," he told The Federated Press. "Take the strike on the transport lines here in London. The streetcars stopped. People switched over to the buses. But the busmen refused to carry them so the buses stopped. Then the whole crowd took to the subways. The subway men then struck. You see we have developed over here a routine of solidarity."

"There is one thing that should be said," he concluded. "Pres. Green of the American Federation of Labor issued a circular letter under date of Dec. 24 which begins: 'To all organized labor etc: Information has reached me that central bodies and local unions have been asked to contribute to a fund to be used to send a committee of alleged labor representatives to Russia for the same purpose that a committee of communists from Great Britain visited Russia and sought to make the world believe that the soviet government was representative of the people.'"

Green All Wrong.

"Let me say that not one of the men who went with our delegation was a communist," Purcell insisted. "Take the list—Bramley, secretary of the British Trades Union congress; Finley, general secretary of the Patternmakers; Smith, president of the Miners; Bromley of the Amalgamated Locomotive Engineers & Firemen; Ben Tillett of the Transport Workers; John Turner of the Shop Assistants, and I as president of the Intl. Federation of Trade Unions. How could you get a more representative group of men? All are well known and all have been for years active in the leading British unions. As for our three experts, they were men all of whom had worked in the British public service and none of whom was or is a communist."

"It is folly to accuse the British delegation of being communist. We looked at Russia from the viewpoint of British labor and we saw many things there that impressed us mightily."

MANY WORKERS LOSE LIVES IN UTAH SNOWSLIDE

Death Toll May Reach Ninety-Five

BINGHAM, Utah, Feb. 18.—Ninety-five dead is the probable toll of the snowslide which rushed down a mountainside here yesterday, crashed tons of snow, trees, huge blocks and timbers over a dozen houses and buried 110 men, women and children under the wreckage in the Highland Boy mine district of Doty's Gulch.

Thirty-five bodies had been removed from the debris; 20 persons suffering more or less serious injury were being treated in the Bingham and several emergency hospitals, and more than 40 others were known to be missing. The property damage in the disaster will be about \$40,000.

It is probable that it will take many weeks before all of the bodies are recovered. Only the spring thaws will allow rescue workers to get at the heart of the tomb of ice and snow in which many of the dead are sleeping.

Miners of the Utah Delaware, the Apex and others of the largest copper mines in the world, worked thruout the night in almost vain efforts to reach the dead. For the first time in many years, only a skeleton crew was kept at the great mines, which never close, and every available man of Bingham, Salt Lake City and a half-dozen surrounding towns joined in the efforts to reach the victims of the disaster. Men from the Highland Boy were the first to attack the great snow mass. Digging frantically with pick and shovels that a few moments before they had been using in the mine, they made little progress. From the edges of the mass could be heard the cries of the injured and the shrieks of those who faced in a snow pile the flames of torture as the fires began and flames leaped toward them. More than a score, it is believed, died in their prisons pinned down by debris and helpless to move as the flames advanced on them.

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

I. W. A. OPENS UP FIRST MINERS' RELIEF DEPOT

Suffering Children Need Clothing Badly

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 18.—The first of a series of relief stations for the striking miners by the International Workers Aid has been opened up in the Liberty Market building of this city. Clothing and other help for the miners may be sent addressed to the "Miners International Workers' Aid, D. H. Edmunds, secretary," at the above address or will be forwarded from the Chicago office of the International Workers' Aid, at 1553 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Relief will be collected for some weeks at least, regardless of the union's decision on the Lewis agreement. There has been much misery among the helpless women and children who have unflinchingly stood by their menfolk in the struggle. This must be alleviated immediately.

The Miners' Relief Committee. The relief committee organized by the general grievance body consists of the following members: Treddis, local union 1138; Osbourne, 1689; Hurley, 1456; Garrahan, 1365; Merriell, 311; Selinski, 699; Schaufenberg, 1407; Delaney, 3638; Tanitus, 484; Lahr, 1192; Clune, 996; Brobleski, 1169; Sobers, 699; Isaacs, 1407; Lewis, 699; and Moran, 1456. James Hurley is chairman and D. H. Edmunds, secretary. These two, with F. G. Biedenkapp, national secretary of the International Workers Aid, constitute the publicity committee. A food and stores supervising committee and a relief executive committee were also elected. District committees have been assigned to handle the relief according to the various mining sections.

Italian Discovers New Way to Gold Extraction

ROME, Feb. 18.—An Italian engineer, according to reports here, has discovered a new gold ore which will greatly increase the world supply of gold. Dalfornite is the name given to the new mineral. It is found in rocky formations both in Europe and in the United States, Mexico and South America.

It comes under the head of a super-refractory ore, and gold can only be extracted by special processes. Unless the ore contains at least thirty to fifty grams of gold per ton, the process of refining is of no use, but the inventor claims that the deposits of dalfornite already discovered contain higher quantities than those just mentioned. As much as a kilogram of gold has been obtained from a ton of dalfornite after the refining process. The inventor, who has already obtained patents from several governments for his process of refinement, proposes to go shortly to the United States to start prospecting there.

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By Max Bedacht.

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U. S. TRIES TO WHITWASH THE COAL OPERATORS

Mine Director Wants to Hide Guilt

By LELAND OLDS.

The attempt of safety service director Read of the U. S. bureau of mines to whitewash the coal owners for their disregard of miners' lives is exposed by annual figures issued from his own bureau. These figures show that in the last decade there has been no progress in protecting the country's coal diggers against hazards. The industry has been more interested in undermining the United Mine Workers, which is the chief force fighting for safety measures. Read asserts:

Whitewash Operators.

"The coal mining industry deserves great credit for what it has done in accident prevention work." He is upset because editors have charged the coal mining industry with reckless disregard of the lives of mine workers. He issued his whitewash to the National Coal Association, the employer organization. What are the facts?

The fatality rate in 1924, was 1.59 miners per million hours of exposure in the industry. With the exception of 1922, we must go back to 1911 to find as high an accident death rate. The average fatality rate for the 3 years 1922-24 was 1.56 per million hours of exposure. This compares with an average of 1.47 for the 12 preceding years. The fatality rate in the last 3 years for which full records have been published exceeds by more than 6 per cent the average of the preceding 12 years.

The 5 years 1916-1920, in which the miner union was at the peak of its influence, were years in which the fatality rate fell far below the average. The average per million hours exposure in these 5 years was 1.34. The average of 1.56 in the years 1922-24 in which non-union mines were forging ahead was 1.56 or more than 16 per cent higher. If we picture the industry as manned by miners working steadily throughout the year this means 39 miners killed per 10,000 employed in the open shop period compared with 33 per 10,000 in the period of union dominance.

Fatalities Twice as High.

The fatality rate from explosions of coal dust and gas in the 3 years 1922-1924 when the industry was attempting to break away from union conditions averaged more than twice as high as in the 5 years 1916-1920 when union conditions predominated. The figures are 0.11 per million hours exposure in the union period and 0.23 in the open shop period. By actual count an average of 408 miners were killed in such disasters in 1922-24, compared with 203 per year in the earlier period.

This striking failure of the industry to protect the miner's life is reflected in the tardiness with which coal operators are adopting rockdusting in dusty or gaseous mines as well as in their refusal to make general use of the cooler, short-flame explosives designated as "permissible explosives" by the bureau of mines. Last year less than 25 per cent of the explosives used in bituminous mines were permissible.

Set Price on Labor.

NEW ORLEANS—(FP)—In a circular issued by New Orleans association of commerce to outside capital it is stated that "factory labor is not organized and the price for common labor ranges from \$1.50 to \$3 a day."

Austrian Prosecutor Declares Carniciu's Release Is Illegal

VIENNA, Austria, Feb. 18.—The fascist justice of Austria released some time ago Mencia Carniciu who had been sentenced to eight years for the murder of the revolutionist Todor Panitz, on the grounds that her health did not allow her to serve the sentence.

Now the general prosecutor of Austria has decided that the release of the murderer was illegal. In the meantime, Mencia Carniciu returned to Bulgaria where she is honored as a heroine and her weak health seems to be completely repaired. The decision of the Austrian prosecutor is rather late!

MORGAN CROWD FIGHTS TURK RECOGNITION

U. S. Committee Hands Out Atrocity Stuff

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—That the opposition to the ratification of the Lausanne treaty with Turkey is still hopeful of preventing its approval is shown by the statement of David Hunter Miller, chairman of the American committee opposed to the Lausanne treaty. The committee's campaign is based on the circulation of atrocity stories against the Turks, similar to those published during the world war against Germany.

Mr. Miller feels quite strongly on the subject. The recognition of the Turkish regime, he complains, would be "un-American." Even worse, it would be "un-Christian," he contends. The treaty, he explains, would automatically remove all the existing safeguards for the "unselfish" American activities of religious and charitable institutions in that country. The reader need only recall that American imperialism uses these institutions as centers for its economic penetration in order to realize the "unselfishness" of these establishments.

No Golden Rule For Him.

Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, a prominent minister of the city, has telegraphed each member of the senate his protest against Turkish recognition. In giving out this fact Miller added sanctimoniously that we must carry out our "commitment of honor to the unfortunate Armenian people." This commitment was a scheme of the Morgan gang to have the United States take over the mandate for Armenia, in order to prevent its becoming Soviet, and because of its proximity to the great oil fields of the Near East.

U. S. Financiers Extend Hold on Latin America

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—American trade with Latin American countries crossed the two billion dollar mark in 1925, breaking all previous records, it was announced today by the department of commerce. The 1925 figures were \$2,094,195,309, as compared with \$1,985,341,351 in 1924; and were divided into imports of \$1,133,801,864, and exports of \$960,393,445.

These statistics reveal how rapidly American finance imperialism is extending its influences in South America, Central America, and Mexico.

-0-

The New Juggernaut.

Last Year Autos Killed

21,000 People

in the
United States.

-0-

British Discover Way to Extract Oil from Coal and Sewerage

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The discovery of a process by which British coal resources may be much more economically utilized has been perfected here. The "L. & N." process, as the method has been named by its two originators, Bryan Laing and Harold Nielsen, will produce thru the low temperature distillation of coal a smokeless fuel for household purposes and general industrial use, and gas at a much lower figure for city consumers. As a matter of vital interest to Great Britain is that the discovery will make it possible by the complete and more efficient utilization of coal to produce electricity with its use as cheaply as from water power.

Oil from Sewerage.

In actual operation the process has even proven that the sewerage of London, for the disposal of which the city pays a huge sum yearly, can be so treated as to extract about 20 gallons of oil per dry ton. Millions of gallons may be thus recovered by London alone. The solid residue, containing four per cent of calcium phosphate, makes a splendid fertilizer. By-products from the coal process are an absolutely smokeless briquette and a powdered fuel which can be stored indefinitely without risk of spontaneous combustion and pumped and handled like oil.

Discovery Interests Industrialists.

The saving of from 10 to 15 per cent in the consumption of coal is so important an item, being by far the largest, in manufacturing costs that British industrialists have displayed great interest in the discovery. A plant operating in Yorkshire to test out the possibilities is handling 100 tons of coal daily. The gas produced can be piped over a 75-mile radius at just one-half the costs under other systems.

Swedish Firm Opens Factory.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—(Tass)—Feb. 15.—The large Swedish firm, "AGEA" is negotiating with the main concession committee on the completion of a large electro-technical works in Yaroslavl. The "AGEA" company commenced the erection of these works at the beginning of the revolution, but stopped work in November, 1918. The works have not been nationalized. About 1,500 workers will be employed. The works will produce motors, transformers, etc.



LEWIS SLOGANS SERVE RICH N. Y. MANUFACTURER

(Continued from page 1.)

pickets will the bosses agree to quit importing scabs.

Second—If the employers will get rid of their hired gorillas the union will not be compelled to use pickets.

Third—The union had no Communist leadership during the 12 weeks' strike in 1912 and the 30 weeks' strike in 1920. Then why didn't the employers grant the demands of the workers at that time?

Fourth—The employers talk about "law and order," but they do everything possible to increase their profits.

Fifth—The fur barons cannot deny that they hired squads of gorillas who beat up scores of workers during the strikes of 1912 and 1920 who were not Communists.

Sixth—The employers should explain why they are always talking about the Communists and not about the conditions of the workers.

Seventh—They dare not even attempt to show that the industry is not rich enough to grant the demands of the workers.

The Fur Workers' Union assures the bosses that they will not be able to fight the workers with the foolish charges they are circulating. It declares that the bosses will not get anywhere with such tactics.

The Real Issue.

The struggle started with a lock-out of 4,000 workers when the bosses refused to renew the agreement that expired Jan. 31. The union was forced to retaliate with the strike of 12,000 workers in 800 shops. The principal demands are for the 40 hour week, equal division of work, to secure year-around employment, and unemployment insurance. These are being bitterly fought by the employers' association.

Other demands are for international May Day as a holiday, foremen not to be permitted to work, to wipe out the abuse of several unnecessary foremen, universal minimum wage and no division into classes.

The fur industry in New York City is organized from 90 to 95 per cent. The strike is being directed from the unions' own home at 22 East 22nd street. Ben Gold is manager of the New York joint board.

Seattle Laundry Owners Will Hire Union Labor Only; Fear Strike Vote

SEATTLE, Wash.—(FP)—Feb. 18.—Members of the local laundry owners' association who posted notices on Jan. 22, announcing the establishment of the open-shop policy now have issued other notices in which they rescind that action and declare that they will continue to employ their help from members of the Laundry Workers' Union.

This backing down on the part of the employers postpones a general tie-up of the laundry business which would have followed their efforts to enforce a non-union policy.

The management now states that it will give preference in employment to members of the Laundry Workers' Union who must apply to the plant for jobs; that no non-member of the union will be employed, except in case there are no applications of members on file ready and qualified for work, and that no union member will be discharged except for cause.

The committee of mediators who are attempting to iron out differences between the workers and the managements over wage increases and a Saturday half holiday will continue its work. This involves about 2,000 workers, including inside workers, drivers and stationary engineers. The inside people (1,400) have voted to strike unless their demands are granted.

Their demands are for an \$18 a week minimum and Saturday half holiday. The drivers who work on commission ask a guarantee of \$35 per week instead of \$25 as at present.

Earl of Craven Unable to Leave for Bermuda

MONTREAL, Feb. 18.—The Earl of Craven, who came here after his flight from New York to escape arrest and deportation for his eloquent five years ago with the beautiful Lady Cathcart, found that his troubles have just begun.

Montreal is ice-bound and snow bound. The St. Lawrence river is clogged with ice and a blizzard has disrupted rail traffic to Halifax and other maritime ports, so the count's plans for "departing from this bally country for Bermuda" have many obstacles.

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

Communist Editor on Trial Second Time; to Reduce Sentence

BELGRADE, Feb. 18.—The Jugoslav journalist Misha Piyade, who issued some years ago an illegal Communist paper in Jugoslavia, was sentenced to twenty years at hard labor. This sentence frightened the bourgeois journalists. They publicly opposed it and forced its annulment. A new trial against Piyade is now taking place and it is hoped by these journalists that the new sentence will be "only" four to five years in prison.

SPOOKOLOGY, AN IMPOSSIBILITY, SAYS SCIENTIST

Most 'Mediums' Fakers, Is Professor's Verdict

PAALO ALTO, Calif., Feb. 18.—After conducting 10,000 experiments, Prof. John Edgar Coover, of the psychology department of Stanford University, has decided that telepathy or thought transference by mediums or others, without special senses is an impossibility. In the course of his experiments, Professor Coover exploded the theory that a person being stared at would become aware of the fact and turn to see who was looking. He believes that many mediums are sincere. Great numbers of them, however, are fakes, pure but not by any means simple, he declares. In his visits to mediums, Prof. Coover invariably confounded them by asking them to tell him the card which he had selected from a deck. The he tried to transmit the thought to the medium, in every case the latter was unable to name the card correctly.

"Mediums must prove their power before scientific men will believe in them," Prof. Coover concludes. In his opinion most mediums delude themselves. They think a spirit is guiding them, he said, "but it is really their own imagination."

Roumanian Siguranta Denounced by Author

KISHINEV, Bessarabia, Feb. 18.—Lieutenant Morarescu, who he murdered more than 100 innocent people in the most bestial manner, was acquitted by the court of the Roumanian boyars. The well-known Roumanian author, Panait Istrati, and today one of the best-known writers in France, only recently visited his home country and experienced the methods of the siguranta. In an article on the Morarescu trial and on the conditions in Bessarabia and Roumania he declares:

"Never have there been in history such bloody crimes, even the red Sultan Abdul Hamid ought to blush with envy. And all this happens in peace time and at the doors of Western Europe. The main ringleaders are officers of the regular army and are selected by the government." Istrati points out the fact that when he dared to write about the government by terror Bratianu in Bessarabia and to refer to the prisons which resound from the whole Roumanian press in the cries of the innocent prisoners, service of the boyars slandered him. The Morarescu trial, said Istrati, surpassed all the well known errors and crimes of the siguranta and the officers' gangs.

GREEK WORKERS FIGHT AGAINST REGISTRATION

Urge Support of Foreign- Born Councils

The foreign-born workers of Chicago are becoming aroused against the attempt at industrial conscription and enslavement advocated by the Coolidge-Mellon government and being spread broadcast by the secretary of labor, James J. Davis. They realize full well that such legislation as the proposed finger-printing of foreign-born workers is only a preliminary to the systematic terrorization of all workers.

Recently the Greek Workers' Educational League held a meeting in Hull House where the assemblage was addressed on this subject by speakers familiar with the menace contained in the registration scheme and adopted the following resolutions, calling upon other foreign-born workers to take similar action and affiliate with the councils for the protection of the foreign-born, which are consolidating the movement against this latest conspiracy against labor of the thoroughly rotten Coolidge government:

"Whereas, the Secretary of Labor James John Davis, has caused to be introduced in the present session of congress a bill for the registration of the foreign-born workers, as President Coolidge intimated in his message to congress, and

"Whereas, several senators and congressmen have introduced bills which propose among other things to register, photograph and fingerprint the foreign-born workers, and

"Whereas, the purpose of these measures is the complete enslavement of the foreign-born workers under the yoke of the big economic interests of this country, and their separation from the native workers which will cause the weakening of the forces of labor and the dissolution of the labor unions of this country, and

"Whereas, the proposed legislation is a menace not only against the working class but also against the entire foreign-born population of this country and suppresses its most elementary human rights and lowers it to the status of common criminals,

"Therefore, the Greek Workers' Educational League of Chicago, assembled at its regular general meeting of February 7, 1926,

"Resolved, that it emphatically protests anti-foreign legislation and joins with the organization of the councils for the protection of the foreign-born, which have been founded by the foreign language organizations for this exclusive purpose and,

"Calls upon all the foreign language organizations of our city and of the country and especially on the Greek societies and organizations to protest against this legislation and to join the local councils for the protection of the foreign-born for the more effective defense of our endangered rights.

"Copy of this resolution to be sent to the labor press of the country and to the Greek Press in America."

Must Have Been Stupefying.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 18.—Ben Gibbons, a prisoner in the federal penitentiary here, has been elected president of a radio Sunday School class organized by the Baptist Tabernacle of this city. He got religiously doped by listening to the Tabernacle's Sunday programs.

The Trade Union Congresses in Breslau, Paris and Scarborough

By A. LOSOVSKY,
Secretary of the Red International
of Labor Unions.

IV. The Veering to the Left Continues. (Scarborough.)

The British Trades Union Congress in Scarborough is another step to the left of the entire British labor movement. This congress was anxiously looked forward to, both by the friends and enemies of the labor movement. The right wing of the Amsterdam International placed great hopes in this congress. Among the Amsterdamers there was the widespread opinion that last year's policy of the general trades union council was purely the result of chance. The idea was that while the most prominent leaders were in the MacDonald government, their places had been taken by young and inexperienced people who initiated a new policy. The congress had only to meet and the old traditional order would be re-established.

These were the hopes from which the reformists of all countries gained solace. They expected the access to power at this congress of worthy supporters of the class truce, such as Thomas, Clynes, etc. International reformism was setting its hopes on a retrograde movement, because the right elements within the British trade union movement had been carrying on feverishly organizational work during the last few months. To people like Thomas, who had repeatedly stated that he did not know to what class he belonged and that he was against the damnable class struggle, the veering to the left is something monstrous and irrational. As the veering to the left is a menace to their policy of class truce, they energetically took in hand the organization of the right wing, the ideological amal-

gamation of all the elements dissatisfied with the policy of the general council, etc.

The Scarborough congress was to put into power these aspirants to leadership and then the British general council would, of course, revoke everything decided upon previously and would become a worthy member of the Amsterdam International. But in spite of the hopes of the right wing, the congress acted quite differently. This finds its explanation first and foremost in the fact that the economic situation in Great Britain has become worse during this year and that very energetic work is carried on in Great Britain by the national minority movement, which ideologically adheres to the R. I. L. U.

Left Wing Conference.

The conference of the minority movement, held on the eve of the Scarborough congress and attended by over 600 delegates, representing about 750,000 people, came to a decision on all the most important questions agitating the British Trade Union movement. This conference, ignoring traditions, spoke without reservation and called a spade a spade, thus causing a storm of indignation in the entire bourgeois press. This press began to talk about Communism as a national disaster and yet only a couple of years ago prominent politicians had asserted that Communism could not possibly grow on British soil.

The Scarborough congress could not help reckoning with decisions which had met with much sympathy among the British workers. The minority conference was the inevitable prelude to the trades union congress, as it formulated in an unequivocal manner the aspirations and hopes of the most advanced section of the British trade

union movement. Thus, the extreme left wing came to the congress well-armed ideologically and politically.

The right wing also came to the congress well organized. What was the task of the right wing? To set back as far as possible the British trade unions, to prevent the congress making any decisions dangerous to the bourgeoisie and to do its utmost to render futile all decisions which were directed against the class truce. The retrograde tactics of the right wing had some results. Whenever there was the least opportunity, this reactionary wing endeavored to restrain the congress, fearing it might go too far.

On four important questions the right wing suffered defeat. The congress veered mightily to the left with respect to a very delicate question in the labor movement—the colonial question. It is a well-known fact that for a long time the British proletariat was not only the actual but also the ideological participant in the exploitation of the colonies. To the average British trade union leader the existence of the colonies was a matter of course and at the congresses of the British trade unions and of the labor party, decisions were based on the assumption that the existence of the British empire and the enslavement of the colonies are an unchangeable fact. There had not been a single decision in the history of the British trade union movement touching upon the question of the independence of colonial countries. It was necessary for the British labor movement to experience the war, the Versailles peace, the Dawes plan, permanent unemployment and the beginning of the disintegration of the British empire, to come to the recognition of the right of the enslaved colonies to separation.



J. H. THOMAS
Agent of the bourgeoisie apes his
masters with high hat and silk gloves!

Thomas Hides His Policy.

The leader of the reactionary right wing of the British trade union movement, Thomas, dared not unfold his colonial philosophy at this congress. What he used to say in his capacity of colonial secretary he was afraid to say from the platform of a workers' congress. It is one thing to give an interview in the capacity of cabinet minister, to speak at bourgeois banquets and to sing the praises of the great British empire, promising to protect the goods grabbed by the British bourgeoisie, and another thing to come to a workers' congress and to

prove that the enslavement of hundreds of millions of colonial workers is profitable to British workers.

The decision of the Scarborough congress to support the colonial peoples in their struggle, even for separation from the empire, represents a turning point in the British labor movement. It means that considerable sections of the British proletariat begin to understand that the freedom of the workers of the mother country cannot be built up on the enslavement of colonial workers. If one compares the decision of this congress with the decisions of the Amsterdam International on this question, one will realize how much to the left of the official policy of the Amsterdam is the British trade union movement.

Stand For Unity.

The second important question on which the congress disappointed the leading nucleus of Amsterdam is the question of unity. As I have already stated there were great hopes among the leaders of the Amsterdam International that it would be possible to abrogate in Scarborough the decision of the Hull congress and to shelve the agreement of the general council and the All-Russian Central Trade Union Council on the formation of an Anglo-Russian unity committee. The congress sorely disappointed the right Amsterdamers. It not only endorsed the agreement between the British and Soviet trade unions, but also adopted a decision which is certainly a step forward compared with Hull.

A year ago most of the British trade union leaders that international trade union unity possible only thru Amsterdam. They held the view that the Russian trade unions must enter Amsterdam and that this would solve the problem of unity. But as they fathomed more and more this very

complicated problem, as they became familiar with the world trade union movement and watched the awakening of the labor movement in the East and the work of the R. I. L. U., they became more and more convinced that unity cannot be achieved within the framework of Amsterdam and that the slogan of the entry of the Russian unions into the latter is not by any means a solution of the task before the labor movement. Hence the decision of the Scarborough congress.

This decision proclaims the necessity of establishing an all-embracing world federation of trade unions, but says nothing concerning Amsterdam. Cramp, the representative of the right wing raised at once the question of the interpretation of this decision. He wanted to know if this decision does not imply agreement between Amsterdam and the R. I. L. U. and received the answer: "The general council will explain the meaning of this decision." Cramp's apprehensions are well-founded. In fact, what does the establishment of an all-embracing world federation of trade unions mean? How is this to be achieved? Can it be achieved without a world unity congress? Evidently not. The speakers at the congress, in dissecting the resolution, emphasized that this involved the convocation of a congress at which trade unions adhering to Amsterdam and to the R. I. L. U. and also unions outside these two internationals would be represented. We are convinced that, when the general council begins to interpret the decision adopted, it will be compelled to follow these lines—otherwise no all-embracing world federation of trade unions can be established.

Organizing Factory Committees.
On one more question the Scar-

borough congress took up a fighting attitude, namely on the question of factory and workshop committees. It is a well-known fact that the reactionary trade union bureaucrats fear these committees more than anything else, as they do not want direct organization of the lower strata. To have to deal with organized factories and works is a much more difficult affair than to have to do with individual delegates. That is why the right wing of the Amsterdam International is against factory and workshop committees, considering this a Communist slogan. The Scarborough congress declared itself in favor of the organization of factory and workshop committees. This means an enormous step forward on the road to the establishment of a truly revolutionary and strongly welded-together trade union movement. This decision caused consternation among the reactionary leaders. Factory and workshop committees are the things they want least of all. They know the revolutionary nature of factory and workshop committees and their role in times of acute social crisis. They will, of course, do their utmost to counteract the decision which was adopted and to bring it to naught if not thwarted at the country, at least in their own industries.

Will the right wing succeed in sabotaging this decision? To judge by the mood of rank and file trade unionists; the right leaders will meet with stubborn resistance from below. Did not the railwaymen's delegation at the Scarborough congress compel Thomas not to speak against factory and workshop committees? Thomas had to keep silent if he did not want to cut himself irretrievably adrift from his own union.

(Continued in next issue)

Organization
Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs
Resolutions

Join the Trade Unions!

By M. CHILOFSKY.

The trade unions organized by the working class to battle for the immediate needs of the workers, such as higher wages, better working conditions, etc., are by their very nature organs of the class struggle.

Today in the U. S. as well as in many other countries the unions are dominated by a group of reactionary bureaucrats, who instead of leading the trade union movement in the struggle against capitalism, are on the contrary turning the unions into appendages of imperialism. We saw the great example in the last world war and we see it today as it expresses itself in the American Federation of Labor's attitude towards Soviet Russia.

These reactionary leaders are day by day developing new forms of class collaboration—the B. & O. plan, the Hillman-Nash agreement, compromised company unions, etc. These plans destroy the purpose of the trade unions and destroy their class character.

The Communists must get into the unions and turn them into revolutionary organs of the class struggle. There is no Communist Party today who doubts the necessity of work within the trade unions or whether the trade unions are necessary for the revolution, and after the revolution. Comrade Lenin showed this necessity:

"Without maintaining this close contact with the trade unions, without their active support, without their self sacrifice and work not only in industries and economic reconstruction, but upon the military field it would be impossible to realize the proletarian dictatorship or to govern the country, not only two and one-half years, but for two and one-half months."

By being in the trade unions you are in contact with thousands of organized workers, who are ready to listen to you, who are otherwise misled by the reactionaries.

Red Revel to Be Held
on Saturday, Feb. 27

One looked like an angel fair;
The other like the devil;
But both together hopped a car—
With tickets for the great Red Revel!

From the Red Revel Anthology.
Rumors are already flying thick and fast concerning this year's Red Revel. As is known by all the old inhabitants of this windy town, the Revel has been an institution which has religiously been attended for the past three years by all intelligent and

Toledo Debate
Resolved: That Atheism Is the
Road to Economic Emancipation
of the Workers.

Karl E. Pauli
Affirmative
Alex Schwarzenfeld
Negative
Saturday, February 20, 8 P. M.
716 Jefferson Avenue.

AMERICAN
FOREIGN-BORN
WORKERS

By Clarissa S. Ware.

In these days when the question of the Alien Registration Law is threatening to further enslave American Labor—

This little pamphlet assumes increasing importance.

It is a most valuable little booklet containing facts—essential to intelligent understanding of this question.

The Daily Worker Publishing Co.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

5 Cents

Fractions in the I. A. of M.

By J. S.

Our members many times have been asked by the party to join the trade unions. It is also true that many lectures were given and many articles written on that subject in an effort to get our members to understand the significance of the trade union work and the opportunity this work gives to our party for carrying on Communist propaganda. Still, all this did not bring about the desired result.

The last plenum session of the C. E. C. of our party established that the trade union work is a problem which concerns the party as a whole. The result of this is a campaign by our party to bring all the qualified members into the trade unions.

The Aim of our Party in the Trade Unions.

The party's work in the trade unions has as its aim the winning over of the working masses organized in the unions for the revolutionary struggle against the capitalist class and the capitalist state, that is, for the proletarian revolution.

Now that we are conscious of our aim, we must next formulate correct policies and tactics. In order to be able to do that we must look back into the history of our work and the results obtained therefrom. We know that the International Association of Machinists has in certain branches of its work a militant, fighting record.

The I. A. of M. also went on record for many progressive measures, for instance, for amalgamation and the recognition of Soviet Russia. Many locals throughout the organization expressed themselves as in favor of independent political action and for a labor party. The overwhelming majority of the membership are looking for something new, something better,

Party Nuclei Organized
in Many of the Largest
New Jersey Factories

Passaic, Paterson, Cliffside, Union City and Elizabeth, New Jersey are now completely reorganized on the basis of shop and street nuclei. The only important city of New Jersey where reorganization has not yet been completed is Newark. This will be done in a few days.

New Jersey which is part of District 2 has some of the most important industrial plants of the country in the metal and textile industry. Also automobile and railroad shops are an important factor in the industrial life of New Jersey.

The nuclei organized thus far include the following plants: In a machine company employing 6,000 workers, 18 are members; In a Motors plant, employing 1,500 workers, 5 are members; In a printing machine plant employing 800 workers, 4 are members; In a wire plant, employing 500 workers, 3 are members.

In addition there are other nuclei formed in many industries and a great number of comrades work in the shops in such important plants as the Standard Oil, C. railroad of New Jersey, etc.

All those not organized into shop nuclei are organized into international branches.

The big job before the party now is to make each one of these nuclei an active shop nuclei. In order to insure this the district executive committee has decided to send in a sub-district organizer into New Jersey to devote his time to the building up of the party in New Jersey and during the Passaic Textile strike, to pay special attention to the recruiting of new members into the party from among the strikers. This will make up one half of the strikers has a nucleus which will make a special campaign to enroll new members into the party.

That there is a tremendous field of work and that the workers are in a militant spirit can be seen from the fact that in a motor company a nucleus has been organized only two weeks ago, 2 new members have been recruited and 5 six month subs to THE DAILY WORKER were obtained. This nucleus is now preparing a bulletin to be published by the nucleus and distributed among the workers of the plant.

Are you going to give? Make it a book on Communism!

including a better leadership.

In the I. A. of M. for the last year and a half, we can show some gains. Yet we have not connected ourselves sufficiently ideologically with that broad movement, which must be set into motion. However, our fractions and party can learn from its past mistakes in the Machinists' Union and not repeat them in the future.

Our fractions must hold regular meetings in order that our members may take up the very life of the organization, discuss it from every angle of its work, so as to enable us to work out a program applicable to the immediate burning issues. We must intensify our campaigns for:

Amalgamation; organize the unorganized; the slogan for a labor party; world trade union unity; defense of Soviet Russia; against the B. & O. class collaboration plan, etc. Of course, all of these slogans are empty phrases as long as they remain only on paper. Our fraction must take the initiative in making these slogans live issues in the organization everywhere. We must continuously bring them up on the floor at the meetings, speak to our fellow union members about them, gain their confidence, organize those who are opposed to the present reactionary leadership into a left wing block. This would mean a big step forward in developing the I. A. of M. into a real militant fighting organization in the class struggle.

Our Members Must Join the Trade Unions.

The hundreds of members of our party who are qualified to join the Machinists' Union would certainly strengthen our fractions, which now are numerically weak. It is their Communist duty to become members of the union and help carry out the party policy.

Boston Workers' School
Opens Sessions March 7

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 18—Workers of Boston and vicinity will have an opportunity of studying various subjects that will equip them for efficient Communist work, when the Workers' School of this city begins its courses on Sunday, March 7. Registration is now proceeding at party headquarters, 113 Dudley street and thru the various agitprop directors of the units throughout the district. These courses are being planned by the agitprop department of the district in harmony with the general plan of bolshevization and the raising of the theoretical level of the party membership in this district. Every comrade will be expected to attend one or more of the courses given and is expected to see to it that he is equipped with the compulsory minimum set by the party in the Politiminimum Course.

The class which is expected to draw in a large enrollment is the course in English, on account of the large percentage of foreign comrades in the district. This will fit the foreign comrades to take their proper places in our recognized party for work among the American workers.

The class in the Fundamentals of Communism is a popular course and one that is required as a minimum for all party members. Beginning with the economics of capitalism, this course takes up the various phases of theory to the present tasks of the party.

Imperialism: a study of capitalism in its highest stage, will be given for advanced pupils, showing the changes that have taken place in the world social order since the beginning of the 20th century. It will also show the place of the American empire in world economics and politics.

A course in Leninism will be given for those who are already grounded in the fundamentals of Communism, and who wish to master the theory of our movement in its present stage.

Functionaries of the party are urged to take the course in Methods of Work in Shop Nuclei; a class of vital importance to all active party workers who wish to train themselves for leadership under the present form of organization. This course will take up in detail how to make our work effective in the shops and factories of this country, and will give illustrations of nuclei work from experiences in this and other countries.

If there is sufficient demand there will also be a course in trade unionism to train comrades for work in the labor movement. The most important problems of the industrial field will be taken up in detail and fully discussed.

The classes will be self-supporting, a nominal fee being charged to cover expenses. Courses will also be given in various cities throughout the district where registration warrants. Applicants should register at once, in order to insure admission to the classes.

Send in that sub!

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GITLOW WILL
SPEAK SUNDAY
AT N. Y. FORUMWorkers' School Meets
Great Success

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—Benjamin Gitlow will speak on "Trustification and New Unionism" at the Workers' School Forum at 108 E. 14th St. this Sunday night at 8 o'clock.

In view of the formation of two billion dollar bread trusts, the invasion of the merger fever into the field of ice cream, "home made pies," milk, cut flowers—in short, of every field of modern life it is becoming obvious that the old forms of fighting the boss are no longer adequate and that either new methods must develop or a system of incredible industrial servitude prevail. What new methods should develop and what signs that they are already developing are observable will form the theme of Gitlow's talk.

Forum Attracts Crowds.

This lecture is the fourth in the series inaugurated at the Workers' School Central Forum on Sunday evenings. Last Sunday night, in spite of a heavy rainstorm, the forum was crowded to the doors when Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers' School, spoke on the topic, "Whither America." The forum is only three weeks old and yet already an established institution, and the "Sunday night forum habit" is growing among the downtown workers and, in fact, workers come from all sections of the city to attend.

The week after Gitlow's lecture, William W. Weinstein, general secretary of District 2 of the Workers (Communist) Party, will speak on the "Red, Black and Yellow Internationalism."

On March 5, as an "extra," the forum has organized a talk by M. J. Olgin on "The Living Revolution," the study of the reflection of the Russian revolution in Russian literature, at Manhattan Lyceum at 8 p. m. On Sunday night, March 7, Robt. Dunn will talk on "Company Unionism and the Labor Spy," at the Workers' School, 108 E. 14th St.

Bronx Forum Will
Hear Bread Trust Talk

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—The Bronx Workers' Forum is holding its usual Sunday evening lectures and discussions at 1347 Boston Road. On Sunday, February 21, at 8 p. m., a very interesting and timely topic is scheduled. The great bread trust (the Ward Baking Co. merger) is of vital interest and importance to every worker and his family. What does monopoly of production and sale of our food supply by the Ward bread trust and a few other monstrous combines like the Armour trust, which controls over 50% of meat production and almost the same percentage of wholesale groceries and dairy products, mean? It means that the workers must pay any price these monopolies ask for the necessities of life or be without, and there are many who are without for this reason.

The story of the bread trust and the whole question, therefore, of the ownership of the necessities of life by a few big capitalist combines will be discussed at 1347 Boston Road on Feb. 21, by two members of the Amalgamated Food Workers, who are workers in the industry and students of the problems of the industry. They are Dennis Gitz and A. Rosenberger.

District 3 Circuit
School Opens in Gary

GARY, Ind., Feb. 18—The District 3 Workers' (Communist) Party Circuit School opened in Gary with Williams Simons, secretary of the Chicago Workers' School teaching the Elements of Communism.

An unusual amount of interest is displayed in this class and one member of the Junior group in Hammond insists upon having his father bring him to these classes every Monday night. The next class will be held Monday night at 215 West Eighteenth street.

MOVIES OF RUSS COLONY
WILL BE SHOWN HERE
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21

Moving pictures of the Russian colony will be shown together with the famous Russian comedy "The Miracle of Soldier Ivan," Sunday, Feb. 21, at Wash's Hall, cor. Milwaukee and Noble St., at the performance concert and dance given by the Federation of Russian Children's Schools of Chicago and vicinity. The pictures of the colony were taken this summer at the picnic of the federation, where all Russian labor organizations were represented. Beginning at 4 p. m. Tickets in advance 50c., at the door 80c.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS
CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUETHE MEANING OF OUR DEMAND
FOR MORE SANITARY CONDITIONS
IN PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKE

By MIKE ELASIK, Young Textile Striker.

PASSAIC, N. J.—Many thousands of young and old workers went on strike in the textile industries here in Passaic and the bosses seem not to know why or for what reasons we struck. Well, that's what they all say. Anyway, I'll be very generous about it and tell them why thru the Young Worker Column.

Well, in the first place they thought they would get away with it by donating to the workers a ten per cent wage cut to their already starvation wages. They simply cut them down to a stage where the workers just couldn't stand for it any longer, so a strike was the result.

The second reason: The bosses just heaved the speed-up system on the workers by saying it is a rush order, or by making one man do two men's work. Third, because the conditions here are commonly known as rotten. I work in the spinning department. There the machine is run in an up and down motion, that is forward and back.

Seven workers, including children, women and men, take care of two machines, consisting of four sitendens and fifty bobbins, and two spool girls or boys, ranging from fourteen to sixteen years of age, each taking care of the seven hundred spools, and a spinner which takes care of the motor and regulations of the machines. As being the spinner, the side tenders and spoolers are under his control in a way, besides two foremen and some other work-pushers.

The wages of these workers average from \$9 to \$34 per week of 48 hours. All piece work. The spoolers earn from \$9 to \$14 per week, the side tenders earn for \$16 to \$19 per week, and the spinners who regulate the machines are the highest paid of all, they earn from \$32 to \$34 per week. And they slave for it too.

Now to speak of the sanitary conditions, I want to say that there's not even a leak of ventilation in the spinning rooms and there's damp, moist artificial air which they try to make the workers believe is healthy, which is nothing but a draft. There are also dampers from which steam continually pours out thruout the day and believe me, you can't work in there with a top shirt without coming home soaked with sweat. The floor is so thick with filth and oil that a dog won't even walk thru for fear he might smother to death, and yet the bosses wonder why the textile workers went on strike.

The above facts will prove how miserable the conditions of workers are in the mills here in Passaic. We will fight until we win.

AN APPEAL BY PIONEER SECRETARY
TO GROUP LEADERS AND PARENTS

Parents! Send your children to the Young Pioneers of America. Do not send them to the Boy or Girl Scouts of America. In these organizations they teach the children to go to war when they grow up and kill their fellow workers. The capitalists let the children have good camps so they can poison a child's mind quicker. The capitalists tell the children to be good citizens and to fight for their country (the bosses). The children work hard at the Boy Scout camps.

We are not doing all this in the Young Pioneers. We don't teach them to go to war, or anything like that. The Pioneers learn about the conditions of the working class in America, how it is in Russia, and we try to organize a good and strong Junior section.

The Pioneers go camping; they don't have to work hard like the Boy

Scouts, but we learn something worth while. So, parents, I am telling you again to please send your children to the Young Pioneers of America.

To group leaders: See that the Pioneers in your group are active in their struggle in the schools, against the Boy Scouts and against religious education in the schools. The teachers in schools know that most of the children in the United States go to school, many of these children do not go to church, so they are making a religious education in schools. They ask the children if they want to go, and if you don't want to they even ask us why we don't. Then they tell the rest of the class not to be friends with us. Make a special campaign against this idea of teaching religious hope to the children.

Paul A. Bucha, Age 12,
Sec'y-Treas. Hammond Pioneer Group.

Glassport I. L. D. and
Young Workers League
Dance Saturday, Mar. 6

GLASSPORT, Pa., Feb. 18—The International Labor Defense and the Young Workers (Communist) League will hold a dance March 6, on Vernon Ave. between 9th and 10th St. Dancing starts at 7 p. m. The Croatian Orchestra Tamburica will play for the dance. There also be good speakers on the program.

EAST OHIO CONFERENCE
AFFAIR IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Jewish branch of the Young Workers (Communist) League has arranged a basket party and entertainment for the young workers' conference of eastern Ohio. An interesting program consisting of musical and vocal solos, story telling, dancing and other features, has been arranged. The party will be given Sunday, February 21, at 5 p. m. at 5311 Woodland avenue. Admission free.

PUSH YOUNG WORKER
BIRTHDAY PARTIES

The center point of this issue will be the Passaic textile strike. The New York D. E. C. is giving minute direction to the work among the young strikers. The Eastern Ohio young workers' conference scheduled for Feb. 25 in Bellaire will also be featured. The organizers in the field report progress. Many other important features, special articles and sections will appear. The next issue also marks the second retreat of our official or-

Come Ahead Into the
Young Workers LeagueLenin Liebknecht
Luxemburg
By Max Shachtman.

A pamphlet on the lives of the one most universal and two most heroic leaders of the working class.

The only special booklet to be issued for the Lenin-Liebknecht meetings.

Well written—attractively bound—illustrated with three beautiful photos.

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The biggest, gayest,
jolliest event of the
year—

DAILY WORKER BALL

THE FIRST PRIZE WINNER.

UNION BETTERS CONDITION OF RETAIL CLERKS

Bosses Fear Militant Organization Drives

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The purpose of this article is to expose the miserable conditions of the grocery clerks of years ago and the changes brought about by the Retail Grocery and Dairy Clerks' Union of Greater New York and the miserable conditions in the non-union stores of today.

To become a grocer's apprentice 10 years ago was very easy.

Joe gets up 4 o'clock in the morning; pulls on his clothes; wets his hair; slides down the three flights of stairs and grabs a morning newspaper. He walks over to the nearest lamp-post, and turns to the "want ads" page and reads: "Grocery boy wanted. No experience necessary, 555 Hoe Ave., Bronx, N. Y."

Joe gets on the train at the nearest elevated station and arrives at his destination at about 5 a. m.

He walks into the food store of Mr. "H." A wheelbarrow figure on two short legs, bent over a box of rolls: "Young man, you are just the guy I want," grunts Mr. "H." I had no luck with my boys lately. They don't seem to stick, but a fellow, whose ambition brings him here 5 o'clock in the morning is the right dough for me. Deliver these seventy orders. You will then go up to my house for breakfast. You will go up for dinner when you have a chance and for supper towards evening. There is a cot for you in the kitchen to sleep on. My baby's crying won't wake you after a day's work. You start every morning at 4:30 a. m. I am no mean person. I don't keep a boy tied to the store, if there is no work to perform. You will be thru with your day's work quite often at 11 p. m. Of course, you know that on Saturdays you have to work until 12 a. m., but for that you will get off on Sundays between 12 and 4 p. m. This batch of orders goes first."

Joe well realizes that Mr. "H." seems to be a liberal boss for on his last job he had to do even more. And being that Mr. "H." is liberal, Joe is sure that at the end of the month, he will get 5 or 6 dollars pocket money.

But time goes on and many changes take place. Today there is a local of the Retail Grocery and Dairy Clerks' Union of Greater New York, which wrought a great change in these almost unbelievable conditions. The member of the union does not look for the job, but the employer is supplied with help from the office of the union.

Since the union has become a factor Joe now walks into Mr. "H's" store which is non-union, neatly-dressed, his hair neatly combed. Mr. "H" motions to him to walk into the back room of the store. He takes a sheet of paper and asks:

"Your name and address."

"Are you married?"

"What country do you come from?"

"What was your occupation in the old country?"

"Why did you come to this country?"

"Do you intend to marry?"

"Did you ever work in a union store?"

"Are you a union man?"

"Do you intend to join the union?"

"Will you go down on strike if called upon?"

"Any references?"

"How many and what languages do you speak?"

"Do you read and write English, Jewish and Polish?"

"Can you figure?"

Joe receives a wage of \$35 and 1 or 1½% commission per week. His average wage amounts to \$40 or \$45 a week. He is dead as far as social life is concerned. He has time only to eat, sleep and work.

The Chain Store Clerk.

The working hours of a chain store clerk are from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. The average wage of a chain store clerk are from \$18 to \$24.

The average clerk is so enslaved to his job that he becomes divorced from social life. He has nothing to contribute except new tricks to steal from his customers. He becomes a moral cripple, a money monger who scrapes together every cent in any possible way and with an accumulated capital of \$1,000, covering a ten year's period of privation he opens a shop for himself.

His ignorance mounts. He falls back on current events. He marries a woman to help him run his business and saves every cent from eats and recreation in order that he might die with a larger bank account. This is the "brilliant" future awaiting a clerk and quite often he uses his expectancy of a "future" as an argument against joining the union.

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The Chain Store Clerk.

The working hours of a chain store clerk are from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. The average wage of a chain store clerk are from \$18 to \$24.

The average clerk is so enslaved to his job that he becomes divorced from social life. He has nothing to contribute except new tricks to steal from his customers. He becomes a moral cripple, a money monger who scrapes together every cent in any possible way and with an accumulated capital of \$1,000, covering a ten year's period of privation he opens a shop for himself.

His ignorance mounts. He falls back on current events. He marries a woman to help him run his business and saves every cent from eats and recreation in order that he might die with a larger bank account. This is the "brilliant" future awaiting a clerk and quite often he uses his expectancy of a "future" as an argument against joining the union.

Joe well realizes that Mr. "H." seems to be a liberal boss for on his last job he had to do even more. And being that Mr. "H." is liberal, Joe is sure that at the end of the month, he will get 5 or 6 dollars pocket money.

But time goes on and many changes take place. Today there is a local of the Retail Grocery and Dairy Clerks' Union of Greater New York, which wrought a great change in these almost unbelievable conditions. The member of the union does not look for the job, but the employer is supplied with help from the office of the union.

Since the union has become a factor Joe now walks into Mr. "H's" store which is non-union, neatly-dressed, his hair neatly combed. Mr. "H" motions to him to walk into the back room of the store. He takes a sheet of paper and asks:

"Your name and address."

"Are you married?"

"What country do you come from?"

"What was your occupation in the old country?"

"Why did you come to this country?"

"Do you intend to marry?"

"Did you ever work in a union store?"

"Are you a union man?"

"Do you intend to join the union?"

"Will you go down on strike if called upon?"

"Any references?"

"How many and what languages do you speak?"

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Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927



THE WINNERS!

The first prize goes to a grocery clerk in New York City. His article describes the life of a grocery clerk, past and present. He receives the book by James H. Dolson, "Awakening of China."

The second prize goes to a worker in the Toledo Malleable Iron Works, who tells how the workers there are revolting against the black robed fakery.

The third prize goes to a miner of West Virginia who describes the extreme poverty of the union miners in northern West Virginia, due to the treachery of John L. Lewis and company. He receives "The Russell-Scott Nearing Debate" on the Soviet form of government.

Next Week's Prizes!

First Prize—A valuable fountain pen.

Second Prize—Karl Marx's "Capital," Vol. No. 1.

Third Prize—Lenin on Organization.

Be sure to send your name and address with the story. We cannot forward prizes if we do not know how to reach you.

"How much do you expect to get per week?"

"Alright. I will let you know. Good morning."

And if everything is satisfactory, Joe lands the job at \$20 to \$22 a week. His working hours are from 6 a. m. to 8 or 9 p. m. and a half a day off Sunday for which he has to make up Saturday night.

The average number of months the clerk works thruout the year are 6, 7 or 8 months, due to slow business during the summer.

The Chain Store Manager.

A manager must have from 5 to 10 years' experience at least. To become manager, he must first enter the employ of the firm as a clerk at the rate of \$18 to \$20 a week and work in that capacity for a period of from six months up, until a chance presents itself by the opening of a new store, the death of some manager or a vacancy created otherwise.

The manager is boss of the store as far as work is concerned. He has to see to it that sales increase, that everything is kept in good shape and is prominently displayed. He is responsible for every package of merchandise and every cent of income into the store and he has his own bookkeeping system in the store. His working hours are officially from 7 a. m. till 7 p. m., one hour for lunch. But no manager is thru before 8 or 9 p. m., before he gets thru checking up the cash or cleaning up the store for the day's business.

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Unions' Retail Store Clerks.

After eleven years of ceaseless fighting the union clerks have gained a nine-hour work day and a six-day work week for their members. Despite the fact that the labor laws of the state of New York, prohibit a seven-day work week, they have to strike for a six-day week and are quite often confronted with injunctions for trying to enforce the law. The union also obtained for its members a minimum wage of from \$35 to \$45 a week as clerks and from \$50 to \$60 for managers.

The spirit of the membership is forcing the hands of the biggest chain store proprietors and makes them grant better conditions to their employees for fear that the union may gain hold on them.

The union is not of the richest and cannot boast of its treasury but let any boss try to break the agreement with the union and the members cover the cost of the strike even if it amounts into thousands of dollars. Each member contributes to the strike fund. They fight back and today they are stronger than ever and are still growing, despite injunctions, gangsters and scabs.

When one realizes that the union with its comparatively small membership controls hundreds of stores and that the small business man is the bitter enemy of unionism and fights desperately against it, then one is amazed at the spirit and the almost superhuman efforts invested in the members and leaders of the union to carry on. No wonder this union's called, "The fighting union, the union that conducts strikes 365 days per year."

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

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

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

THE SECOND PRIZE WINNER.

TOLEDO WORKERS LEARN PRIESTS ARE BETRAYERS

Hungarians Damn Black Robed Parasites

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 18.—The most despicable double cross in the history of this city has just occurred.

The Toledo Malleable Iron Works employing over 500 Hungarian workers has been in the hands of a receiver for the last three months. During December the receiver informed the workers that there was no money to pay their wages, but that he expected to pay them in a few weeks. When December was over the workers having been without pay for five weeks, threatened to quit and go to a neighboring foundry. The receiver then solemnly promised them their wages before the end of the week.

Still there were no wages. Hundreds were going into debt. Scores were on the verge of starvation, and yet the receiver kept on promising—nothing more.

Three hundred Hungarians in disgust went to work in the Toledo Smelting Works.

Priests Get on Job.

The following Sunday the Roman Catholic and Greek Catholic priests stood up before their congregations and demanded that the workers who had left the Toledo Malleable Iron Foundry quit their new jobs and return to their former employment.

Meanwhile the Malleable Works could not get any workers to replace the ones who had quit as no one desired to work without wages. Miraculously they found money and began to pay wages. The workers who had quit reported Monday morning at the Malleable plant, on the advice of their priests. They were refused re-employment because they had left their jobs at the Malleable. They then walked in a body to the smelting works where they were had not reported in the morning. Thus they were without any jobs at all. It is said in the Hungarian settlement that a good sum of money was donated by the foundry to the priests. They are endeavoring to teach the Hungarian workers that they must work even if they are not paid their meagre wages.

Unbelievable Conditions.

The most terrible conditions exist in the Toledo Malleable Works. Piece work rates are one-tenth of the 1917 scale. There are no regular hours of work. Some come in at 4 a. m.; others at 5 a. m., etc. If they complain that the wages are not sufficient the workers are told to work a few extra hours. Men are known to have worked twenty hours a day, while sixteen hours is the usual time worked. When the bosses are asked about the sixteen-hour day, they state that this condition is due to the workers insisting on working long hours.

No End to the Work.

The above statement, sad to relate, was true. The Hungarians who came to the foundry were peasants whose ideas were that the longer one works, the more is produced, the more is sold, the more one has. It was in the winter of 1918 that an I. W. W. organizer burst into my room with the news that the foundry workers were on strike. We rushed to the

THE THIRD PRIZE WINNER.

UNION MINERS OF WEST VIRGINIA LIVE IN ABJECT POVERTY DUE TO TREACHERY OF THE LEWIS MACHINE

By a Worker Correspondent.

WENDEL, W. Va., Feb. 18.—Here in northern West Virginia we are getting a good example of the conditions which are forced on the working class not only by the capitalist class but also by the betrayal of their so-called leaders who are 100 per cent "pay-riots" and do not care for the workers whom they should represent.

The United Mine Workers of America was established after a life struggle by our forefathers, who gave their life's blood to the miners' union.

One of the main principles of unionism is betterment in our working conditions. It seems that today our officials look at those conditions when they are facing the other way, for if a man expresses an opinion for the good of the union and the members he is called a "red," and our officials set up a holler that he should be thrown out.

Some of us here have only worked about 200 days since 1918. The mines are going full force with non-union miners, still the officials tell us the strike will soon be over and we will soon be working under union conditions. They tell about the company's spies, but they don't tell of their own stoopidness in every local to carry tales to them to the hotels where they sit around all day.

It is nothing to them that men with families at this time live on salaries of \$3 and \$5 every two weeks. That they have to live in shacks 10x36 feet for a family of 8 to 10, while if the family is smaller they get a smaller

shack down to 10x24 feet.

It would be advisable for the miners to look into the figures of the last report showing the salaries of the officials and compare them with their own wages.

From June 1 to Dec. 31, 1925, Van A. Bittner drew a salary of \$1,999.92, expenses \$2,210.02; total \$4,209.94. Jas. Feeley, salary \$1,444.00, expenses \$1,734.72; total \$3,178.72. Sanford Snyder, salary \$1,570, expenses \$1,877.97; total \$3,447.97. John L. Lewis, salary \$3,999.96, expenses \$5,314.42; total \$9,314.38, and so on all down the list.

They preach to the members save, save, save. But does it look like they are trying to save?

I ask the rank and file of the United Mine Workers of America, how are we going to find a clean house if the members of the rank and file do not clean it?

By a Union Coal Miner.

P. S.—Will write again.—Long live the progressive miners!

LANE HIGH INSTRUCTOR DOES NOT SUCCEED IN MISINFORMING STUDENTS

(By a Student Correspondent.)

In one of the classes at Lane High School a discussion arose about the coal strike agreement and the version given it in the newspapers. The instructor, Mr. Ira Nestor, held up a copy of THE DAILY WORKER and said: This is a red paper and therefore do not believe what it says. The article on the coal strike agreement is just a space filler. The larger papers (meaning the capitalist sheets) will give you a better account of the settlement of the coal strike.

Mr. Nestor, a number of the students before whom you made this little speech challenge you to undertake to prove that the capitalist press, serving its class, would give the workers a truer version of this betrayal of the coal miners than THE DAILY WORKER, serving its class, the workers.

TERRORISM TACTICS OF McANDREW STIRS SPIRIT OF REVOLT AMONG TEACHERS OF CHICAGO FEDERATION

By a Teacher Correspondent.

The last meeting of the Chicago Teachers' Federation indicated that the teachers are beginning to take some action towards defending themselves against the oppressive regime which Superintendent McAndrew is foisting upon them.

It was reported at the meeting that a forty page document has been issued from the superintendent's office, containing a detailed plan for speeding up and controlling the teachers. The document lays the basis for the spread of a campaign of terror among the teachers under the charge of inefficiency.

A committee was elected to draw up a strong resolution of opposition and condemnation. The resolution which has been dubbed the "declaration of rights," is to point out that the teachers have been deprived of all rights of self-expression in the school room, and that the charge of inefficiency (on which several teachers have recently been discharged, and which McAndrew now holds as a club over the heads of the rest of the teachers) is being used to frighten teachers who rebel at the abuses of the administration.

Miss Haley reported to the meeting that the question of putting a referendum before the people for the purpose of increasing taxes for school funds, is coming up before the city council Thursday. A motion was made and unanimously carried authorizing Miss Haley to appear before the council and reaffirm the opposition of the Chicago Teachers' Federation to a raise in taxation for school revenue. Miss Haley will point out that if the large corporations will be compelled to pay taxes which have been, and which in many cases should have been assessed against them, then there would be ample funds to finance the schools. It was decided to hold a large mass meeting of all teachers' organizations in the city in order to deal with the question of taxation.



ПОЛЕТЪ БУНА
Устная газета-журнал
Чикагского отдела газ.
„НОВЫЙ МИР“

The above cut represents the official name of the Russian living newspaper Prolet-Tribune which is issued in Chicago by the worker correspondents of the Russian Communist daily Nory Mir.

The next, fifth issue of this paper will be out tomorrow, Saturday, Feb. 20, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St.

Beginning at 8 p. m. Admission 25c.

Land to the Users Thereof

By JOHN H. HANSEN, Farmer Correspondent.

During the years preceding the civil war the attention of the sympathizers with slavery was so fixed on the enforcement of the fugitive slave act and other legislation supporting the institution of slavery that they condoned murder and other crimes not only in the enforcement of these laws but in opposing the efforts to get rid of them.

Today, in the days before the great revolution, the financial interests are putting great stress on the enforcement of financial obligations. The worker without a job, unable to pay the installment on his home loses that home. The worker who can not pay his rent is forcibly ejected and the worker who cannot pay his grocery bill is blacklisted. The farmer, who,

FORD WORKERS EXPOSE METHODS OF THEIR BOSS

Hypocrisy of Flivver Magnate Made Clear

By a Worker Correspondent.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 18.—In an interview printed in Colliers' Weekly Henry Ford pretends to maintain a higher than average wage rate and that wages increase as the company prospers.

Speed-Up Workers.

In the body paint department previous to the changing of the "model," 108 men were employed to give each body three coats of paint at an average rate of \$6.40 a day. After the change to the spray system, the number of men employed is but 24 and they must turn out the same number of cars that the 108 did before. A wage increase in this department would cause SOME sensation as the tendency has been for the company to cut wages here rather than boost them.

Five years ago, the oil sanders received an average of \$7.20, now they receive \$6.40. Color varnishers averaged \$7.20 now it is \$6.40. The same can be said of every operation on body construction and painting.

No Wage Increases.

Ford tells in this article that he was able to compel a body manufacturer to cut the price from \$56 to \$28 on cars built for the Ford Motor company by insisting on "rigid business management" and that the manufacturer was able to pay bigger wages and made more profits. As to the assertion that the manufacturer made bigger profits there is no doubt, but the statement that wages were increased is a falsehood as any worker in the plant referred to the Briggs Manufacturing company, otherwise known as the "hell-hole" of Detroit will readily testify. Intensive slave driving and wage cutting are the methods employed in the Briggs' plant.

At present the Ford company plant is running five days a week. The daily production in every department has been so fixed to make up in five days the output that formerly took six days.

In every department it is a common practice for the foremen or service "stoops" to go around spying on the workers. If any worker is found chewing, spitting, talking, laughing, failing to report for work on time or is engaged in something other than profit making for the flivver magnate, he is immediately sent to the employment office where he receives a sentence of "lay-off" if he is working for the minimum wage and if he is receiving higher than the minimum wage he is fired and then offered reinstatement at the \$5.00 minimum.

Flivver Magnate Exposed.

This policy of firing workers who make over the minimum and rehiring them at the low scale took place at the rouge plant on a large scale, where several thousand were fired and later rehired at the \$5.00 rate. These facts show the hypocrisy of the notoriety seeking flivver magnate.

Freiheit Singers Will Present New Cantata 'The Two Brothers'

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The Freiheit Singing Society, Lazar Weiner, director, will present the cantata, "The Two Brothers," Saturday night at the Mecca Auditorium, Brooklyn. The cantata was written by T. Sheffer and this will be its first rendition in the city. Weiner is a gifted conductor and noted pianist. Both men are well-known pioneers in the field of working class music. Sheffer has done much towards the establishment of revolutionary labor choruses. The chorus itself has a membership of over two hundred. A number of the members of the New York Symphony Orchestra will play the accompaniment for the cantata. The program will include several shorter compositions by Sheffer and some songs recently written by Weiner.

Based on Revolutionary Poem.

The music of the cantata is based on the symbolic revolutionary poem, "The Two Brothers," by the famous Jewish writer and poet, J. L. Peretz.

Can the Workers Write for Our Press?

The Question of Worker Correspondents and Shop Bulletins.

By MARTIN ABERN.

Article II.

IN yesterday's article, we took up the question of why a staff of Worker Correspondents must be developed and of what matters the Worker Correspondents shall write. The following are some suggestions of ways to get our comrades from the shops, mills and fields to write, and to lay a basis for the issuance and distribution of shop bulletins by the shop nuclei.

1. In those cities where Worker Correspondents' classes have been already established, every shop and street nucleus shall send at least one, or more, comrade to attend the class. New York and Chicago classes are proving successful.

Special Classes for Worker Correspondents.

2. If a special class has not been arranged, a capable comrade should be selected in each nucleus or subsection, who can select a number of subjects on which to write. Divide these subjects among the nucleus members with insistence that they write a story, no matter how short, and bring it to the next nucleus meeting. The articles can then be read, and corrections, if necessary, made. The selection and assignment of subjects to members has often proved a good method to get hesitating comrades to write. These articles can be written in either English or the

language with which the comrade is most familiar. The stories written in a foreign language can be translated freely and used in either or both the English or foreign language press.

Let's Have Shop Talks.

THE DAILY WORKER

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Advertising rates on application.

Repeating Lewis' Propaganda

John L. Lewis, the ne-plus-ultra of labor lieutenants of capitalism, achieves distinction not only because of his ability to betray the organized mine workers of this country, but he now becomes the theoretical and intellectual leader of the rich Jewish fur manufacturers who are trying to break the strike of the 12,000 fur workers.

Lewis raises the bogey of Communism every time he wants to stifle exposure of his role as agent of the mine barons. Now, in New York, the manufacturers have taken up the same hue and cry against the formidable lines of pickets. The Lewis is a lamentable fraud as a labor leader he might achieve undying fame as the bellwether of the obnoxious crew endeavoring to drive the workers of New York back to sweat shop conditions.

Certainly we Communists have no objections to such creatures assailing us. To be attacked by Lewis in the anthracite and the fur manufacturers in New York is to be distinguished. To incur such enmity is praise-worthy and we shall endeavor always to merit it.

We do object, however, to any one trying to begot the elementary issues involved in labor struggles by raising the fake cry of Communism. But no matter how much the petty capitalists of New York or the mercenaries of big capital at the head of the trade unions may rail against us, we are not injured thereby. The workers in every industry will not fail to perceive that the most determined fighters for the demands of labor and those most thoroughly hated and feared by the greedy exploiters are the Communists.

In the Furriers' Union, the Communists, who were a very small minority in past struggles, now play an important role because in the bitter fight against the Kaufman reactionary machine our forces convinced thousands of workers that the Communist Party is the real vanguard of the working class.

If the real opposition to Lewis comes from the Communists, when the full realization of the immensity of his betrayal spreads to every habitation in the anthracite slave regions the masses there, who are now awakening, will unquestionably follow our leadership.

Purcell's Impression of Our Trade Unions

President A. A. Purcell of the International Federation of Trade Unions, fraternal delegate to the last A. F. of L. convention, who toured this country speaking for world trade union unity, gave an interview recently summing up his impressions of the American labor movement. He is astounded at the backwardness of our trade union movement because of the following:

Schemes to buy up the machinery of production by investing in savings banks; the number of competing small unions instead of amalgamating them into larger units in each industry; the B. and O. plan; the lack of solidarity in the workers' ranks; and the opposition by the A. F. of L. officialdom to sending a trade union delegation to Soviet Russia.

In pointing out these defects in trade union policy in this country Purcell exposes the reason for the powerlessness of our trade unions. He graphically describes this policy in one sentence when he says, "The American slogan seems to be: 'We take a step in advance when we get into the picture with the capitalists.'"

Purcell points out that President Green's statement that the British trade union delegation to Soviet Russia was composed of Communists is absolutely untrue.

These things show the difference between the leadership of the British and American trade union movements. The British movement is forging ahead on the road of class struggle against the bosses. In this country the trade unions are wallowing in a servile policy of co-operation with the capitalists. The American workers must sooner or later learn to say along with Purcell: "It does not sound right to me . . . we cannot hope to gain by schemes proposed by the capitalists."

When thousands of American trade unionists begin to say that then our trade unions will really function as defense organs for the entire working class.

Lesé Majesty Against Wood

Antonio Paguia, city councilman of Manila, Philippine Islands, attacked Major General Leonard Wood, watchdog and gunman of American imperialism, for his despotic regime in the islands. For this "crime" he was sentenced to prison for four months, sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and disqualified from holding office.

This latest act of despotism against the Filipinos was conducted by the American chief of police in Manila. The reptile press reports that "Wood had nothing to do with the prosecution." Those who know the character of the liveried thug who placed the iron heel of militarism upon the necks of the steel strikers of Gary in 1919-20 realize what a gentle, retiring, modest creature the general is. The fact that Wood is dictator of the islands proves that no prosecution of such a nature could start without his consent.

A servile native judge, corrupted by American imperialism, decided that Paguia, for criticism of Wood during an electoral campaign, was guilty of "sedition" against the United States "to which he owes allegiance."

Probably the victim, like the majority of the informed Filipinos, denies that he owes allegiance to a nation guilty of the crimes perpetrated against the natives of the islands.

A list of the crimes of military invaders and governors against the inhabitants of the Philippine Island would make the charges against King George III contained in the declaration of independence seem trivial in comparison.

If ever an oppressed people had good cause to rise and throw off the tyranny of an invading power it is the Filipinos. This conviction of the Manila councilman for the crime of "lese majesty" against Wood is one more indictment against American imperialism in those islands and enlightened American workers will sympathize with and support any move the natives of that oppressed part of the world may take to expel Wood and everything that he represents.

What the Bosses' Congress Wants to Do Against the Workers

By JAY LOVESTONE.

H. THE MCCLINTIC BILL.

THE bill introduced by Congressman J. V. McClintic, of Oklahoma is an out-and-out deportation bill. It makes no pretense whatsoever at delaying persecution of the foreign-born worker by giving the latter an opportunity to enjoy the costly and useless due-process of the law provided for in other measures.

The McClintic bill fits in very well with the bill introduced by Congressman Aswell. We have seen that the bill introduced by the gentleman from Louisiana provided for certain arrangements which made it much more difficult for foreign-born workers to become citizens of the United States. The McClintic bill follows right on the footsteps of the Aswell bill and declares that any foreign-born worker who has failed to become a citizen, without in the slightest way taking into account the difficulties in the path of becoming a citizen, is to be punished very severely thru deportation.

To Deport the Unnaturalized Worker.

WE find that the bill declares that all workers who have been five years or more in the United States and who have not applied for citizenship papers shall be deported if an application for citizenship is not filed within six months of the enactment of this bill as a law.

This declaration is as effective a strike-breaking weapon as that proposed by the Aswell bill. It gives the Department of Labor unlimited power to cajole and persecute workmen. It really turns the department of labor into an open strikebreaking agency.

Little time need be spent here in examining the difficulties that interfere with foreign-born workers becoming citizens of the United States. We simply want to cite one incident which is typical rather than exceptional in the treatment accorded to the foreign-born workers by the ruling class of the United States.

During the strike of the bituminous coal miners in 1922, Judge Charles D.

Orr, in the federal district court of Pittsburgh, refused naturalization papers to workers because they were struggling against the mine operators. The judge then said: "Public sentiment is against the strike." An applicant who passed every test given him in applying for citizenship was told by this judge: "Go back to work and I will grant you papers."

Under the provisions of the McClintic Bill, this worker, who was not allowed to become a citizen because of the high-handed conduct of a judge of the coal operators, will then be punished and deported. It is very instructive to note that first the bourgeoisie do not allow the workers to become citizens, and then enact laws to punish workers for not being citizens, for not being naturalized. This is capitalist class justice with a vengeance.

There is no limit to the number of workers that Mr. McClintic would have deported. The more the better, in his opinion. We find section 2 of

this bill declares: "Every alien admitted to the United States on and after the passage of this act who does not make application to become a citizen within a day of three years shall be eligible for deportation."

Closing the Doors of Citizenship to the Workingman.

TO the superficial observer, it would appear that these gentlemen from Louisiana and Oklahoma are very anxious that the foreign-born workers should become citizens of the United States. The fact is quite the contrary. These lackeys of the employing class have not introduced a single bill to make it easier for foreign-born workers to become citizens of the United States. Instead, they have spent their time working feverishly to enact laws to cut down the mobility, to limit the rights and destroy the freedom of the foreign-born workers.

It is an easy task to say that a foreign-born worker should become a citizen in three years after he lands. Why haven't these lackeys of the exploiters proposed a

to remove the restrictions interfering with foreign-born workers becoming citizens of the United States? Why haven't these servants of the bosses proposed a single bill which would make it possible for foreign-born workers to become citizens at any time after they arrived in this country?

The reason for this action of the congressmen is a very plain one and will be understood by all workers. These congressmen are serving the bosses. Therefore these congressmen cannot take a single step which will tend to improve the economic conditions of the workers or in any way facilitate their becoming citizens of the United States. These congressmen cannot take a single step which will remove the restrictions against the foreign-born workers because that would mean that the foreign-born workers would be helped. These congressmen can do nothing else except defend the interests of the capitalists who are their masters.

Striking Labor at Every Turn.

THE McClintic bill does not forego a single possibility to take hostile measures against the working men who come from other countries, to the shores of the United States. In accordance with the provisions of this bill, the secretary of labor and the attorney general have power to deport all unnaturalized workers who have not been "regularly" admitted into the United States and who do not comply with these provisions. Thus, if this bill should become law, the secretary of labor and attorney general or the numerous agents of these two departments would have a right to arrest any worker at any time they please in order to investigate him to find out whether he landed regularly or otherwise. In the case of a strike in a steel or coal community, agents of the department of justice or the department of labor or both could easily swoop down upon the striking workers and arrest them for examination and deportation. What more effective strike-breaking method could be perfected by any detective agency?

And, the United States government being a government of business, by business and for business interests, certainly means business in providing for such strikebreaking measures. In

order to put into force these anti-labor laws, the bill provides that the United States marshal shall secure the names and addresses of all foreign-born workers. This means cataloging the foreign-born workers for prosecution and persecution at the hands of the agents of the employing class. It means the setting up of a big army of government agents who shall be charged with doing nothing else except cajoling and terrorizing the workmen who happen temporarily to be at a disadvantage because of their having arrived from a foreign country.

The McClintic bill, like the Aswell and other bills, also pretends to speak in the interests of the foreign-born workers. But no honest working man will be fooled by this ruse. Every worker will understand the purpose of these bills. Any legislative measure which aims to deport workers to countries in which they may be imprisoned, tortured or even killed, is not a bill in the interests of the workers. Every bill proposed in congress which aims to limit the freedom, the motions of the working masses, regardless of nativity, is not a measure put forward in the interests of the working class.

A Dangerous Union-Busting Machine.

THE McClintic bill aims to set up a deadly efficient strike-breaking and union-smashing machinery. In order to stop this bill from becoming law it is the task of the workers to smash the ranks of the open shoppers and the labor-hating crew, that are behind this bill. If this bill should become a law, it will be enacted, in reality, by the working class of this country. There is no doubt that if organized labor in particular and the working masses in general show a strong front against this measure, it will not be enacted as a law. This bill must be killed and killed in quick time. If this bill lives, trade unionism will die. The McClintic bill will let loose a deportation mania which can do nothing else except undermine, weaken and paralyze the fighting capacities of the whole working class in the United States.

Every working class organization in the United States must denounce and oppose this bill with all its might and main.



Tomsky Speaks on the Work of the Trade Unions

(Concluded from last issue)

Dealing with the activity of the Anglo-Russian unity committee, Tomsky declared, that perhaps from the point of view of Communism its decisions and declarations left much to be wished for, one should perhaps have intensified one or two expressions used against the opponents of trade union unity, but politically considered, that which was said was essentially correct, said in order to make it acceptable to the working class or to the European trade union functionaries. The Anglo-Russian bloc has completely justified itself and this is corroborated by the affiliation of the Finnish and Norwegian trade unions to its point of view. But to turn the Anglo-Russian committee into an English-Russian-Norwegian-Finnish committee would mean to awaken the impression of an attempt to create a new trade union international.

Tomsky declared that the British trade unions were right in their desire to take a few preparatory steps before calling the conference, to discuss with other trade unions, as far as supporters of the idea of unity were present in them and afterwards approach Amsterdam once again, and then call the conference without a formal character between the Russian unions and Amsterdam.

Will Amsterdam Refuse Again?

I am no prophet, said Tomsky, but I believe that Amsterdam will also reject this conference. The future will show whether or not we must perhaps look for other ways, perhaps together with the English to call a conference of the trade unions in favor of trade union unity, perhaps once again thru Amsterdam, or above its head call the workers of the whole world to unity.

The numerous demonstrations of solidarity from various countries in favor of the Anglo-Russian committee show that its program is in accordance with the real spirit and needs of the international working class. It must be absolutely clear for everyone that the creation of a united international embracing not only Europe, but also the young trade unions of Japan, China and Australia and later also America would be the greatest gain of the international working class movement. For the first time in history the whole internationally organized class of wage workers would stand opposed to the capitalist class.

The next task of the Russian unions is to establish a brotherly and friendly relation with the trade unions of the East, in particular with those of Japan. The calling of a world congress of trade unions with proportional representation would in the opinion of the Russian unions be the best method of creating a united trade union international. Nevertheless, one cannot yet say which way the struggle for unity will go. For us, unity is no agitational maneuver to expose the social traitors, they have been exposed and exposed and exposed again. It would not be worth while to undertake such complicated maneuvers against them. For us unity is a great strategic maneuver of the class struggle in the truest and widest sense of the word. Our aims are to bring the workers together against the dangers of war and against the economic and political offensive of capitalism, to establish the co-operation of the revolutionary workers outside Russia and inside Russia, to propagate the experiences of the latter. The struggle for unity is difficult, but we must and will fight it to its end. (Applause).

The following comrades took part in the discussion which followed: Losovsky, Riassanov, Glebov, Avilov, Melnichansky and Andreyev. The

drafting of the resolution in this connection was handed over to a committee.

Leningrad for United Party.

In the same session the party congress received the greetings of numerous delegates from various districts and from the largest shop nuclei of the Leningrad organization. The delegates declared that the Leningrad delegation had broken the decisions of the Leningrad party conference which had voted unanimously its complete confidence in the central committee, that the Leningrad Pravda misled the party members and that the Leningrad workers and Communists had learnt with the greatest indignation upon the political report, which they accepted fully. The Leningrad party members, in contradistinction to the Leningrad delegation in the party congress, would not oppose themselves to the complete carrying out of the party decisions and for a real maintenance of an iron party unity, above the heads of a few leaders. The speakers communicated numerous unanimous decisions of their shops to this effect.

After the Viborg district organization had taken an attitude similar to the position of the Leningrad delegation

and for the political resolution, the resolution of the officials' meeting of the Leningrad district upon the informational report of Yevdokimov and other delegates to the party congress who had left the party congress in order to justify the attitude of the Leningrad delegation to the Leningrad organizations, was reported. In this resolution the officials' meeting declared that they had been misled by a few leaders of the Leningrad organization by the action of the latter at the Leningrad party conference in concealing their differences of opinion with the central committee, and in declaring their solidarity with the activity of the central committee and then voting suddenly as the party congress against the ratification of the policy of the central committee.

The Leningrad party organization sharply condemns the fractional attempts of the Leningrad delegation in the party congress and adopts the decisions of the party congress completely as these decisions represent the conviction of the whole party. The party congress welcomed the meetings of the Leningrad organizations with stormy applause. Comrade Clara Zetkin then greeted the party congress in the name of the Communist Party of Germany.

'Openshop Long' Calls Unions Bomb-Throwers

(Continued from page 1)

make headway. Organized labor is not to be frightened by such tricks. But organized labor should also wake up to the fact that the open shoppers will go to any lengths in order to discredit the trade union movement and to incriminate "trouble makers."

The American plan association is on the job in this state, and is proud of the fact that they have increased their membership during the last year. The trade union movement must be unified. The unorganized must be brot into the unions. The campaign that the Cleveland Federation of Labor, under the instructions of the American Federation of Labor is conducting to organize the unorganized is not vigorous enough. The rank and file of organized labor must be drawn into the organization campaign. Men, women and young workers must be lined up and no smug self-satisfaction that "we are doing every thing that can be done" will suffice. The American plan association is growing in power. Class collaboration schemes, the buying of stock by the workers—"to make them shareholders in the operations of the company," etc., etc., are only tricks to win the workers away from trade union organization.

Fight Class Collaboration.

If the American Federation of Labor officialdom knows these things why does it not warn the workers against them? Why does it not take steps to fight against them? By remaining indifferent to them—in fact, by sponsoring such relations as the "B. & O." plan, the American Federa-

tion of Labor is opening the door to the tricksters of the Long type to lay every crime at the door of organized labor.

Need Militant Policy.

A militant policy is demanded by labor today. The unorganized worker will not join the unions for the sake of being in a union. What protection does the union give him? What will he get out of paying his dues and assessments? These are the questions that the workers ask, for they see no advantage in belonging to a union, especially as in most cases—with the exception of the building trades—they must work in open shops. And in some instances, their pay as organized men, is lower than that of unorganized men.

Unemployment Increases.

Unemployment is increasing in this state. Steel mills, automobile factories are cutting down their forces. What can the American Federation of Labor do in a period of declining prosperity with workers being compelled to work 9, 10 and more hours a day? There is one issue that the American Federation of Labor and the Ohio Federation of Labor can raise that will get the support of tens of thousands of unorganized men, and that is the eight-hour day. That is a formidable issue. To introduce it will mean a fight. Is the American Federation of Labor willing to fight? If not, its organization campaign will be a failure, the American plan association will continue to grow and the conditions of the workers will deteriorate. The eight-hour day should be the answer to the open shoppers.



I. L. D. SPEAKERS TO BE AT BULGARIAN AND LETTISH CLUBS

The Bulgarian Club will hold a meeting Sunday afternoon, Feb. 21 at 842 West Adams street. Alex Reid will speak on the Zeigler miners' trial and on the anthracite miners. There will also be a speaker in Bulgarian.

The Lettish Workers' Society will hold a meeting at Harmony Hall, corner Thomas and Kostner Aves., Sunday afternoon, Feb. 21. The Bimba blasphemy trial will be discussed and also the Zeigler miners' trial.

Workers are urged to reserve March 5 so they can hear and welcome Walter Trumbull at the International Labor Defense rally at the North Side Turner Hall. The other speakers are: Professor Robert Moras Lovett, Ralph Chaplin and Max Shachtman.

The Paris Commune

THE national office of the Workers Party has just published a most valuable and interesting collection of historical pictures of the struggles of the French proletariat to establish power, "The Cannon on Montmartre" which the Thiers tried to take away from the people of Paris by force, which was the point of departure for the development of the raising of the Commune; "Barricade of the Place de la Concorde," one of the most considerable defensive works of the Commune; one "Street Barricades in the Rue des Abbesses"; "Street Battle in the Avenue Du Roule a Neuilly"; "Rue De Rivoli on the Morning of the 24th of May, 1871," one of the most terrible days in the memory of Paris; the "Ministry of Finance Building," showing the result of the bombardment and destruction of Paris by the "civilized" Versailles bourgeoisie; "Fire When You Please!" one of the episodes among a thousand of that bloody week and the lust for blood by the bourgeoisie; "Women Prisoners in Concentration Camps," "Trial of Communards" and many other pictures which place before the eyes of the reader the struggles of the Paris Commune in no uncertain terms. There are six pages of facsimiles of the manifestos and proclamations and decrees issued by the Commune and translations of same.

The Covers in Three Colors.

THE front cover: The execution of the last group of Communards in a cemetery is reproduced in three colors. So is the back cover; the fight-

ers for the establishment of the first workers' republic in their uniforms, among them a woman soldier. Introduction by C. E. Ruthenberg, and quotations from the Paris Commune from Marx and Lenin.

ONLY because of the large edition the supplies department of the national office of the Workers Party is getting out, it is enabled to sell this beautiful little album for 25 cents. It is a real thing and no workers' home should be without one of these albums. Place your orders at once. Single copies 25c. In lots up to 100 or less 18 cents; in lots of 100 or more 15 cents. Special rates in lots of 1000 or more. Send money orders and check with order for albums to national office supplies dept., 1113 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Order a supply and then sell them to the workers in shops, meetings, etc.

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

Women's Day Celebration
in Chicago
SATURDAY EVE, MARCH 6
at
NORTHWEST HALL
Cor. North and Western Aves.
(3rd floor.)

All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange other affairs on that day.