

MACHINE JAMS THROUGH BETRAYAL

BENTALL HELD IN PASSAIC MILL STRIKE

Daily Worker Reporter Arrested

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 17.—J. O. Bentall, DAILY WORKER reporter and speaker at the strike meetings held by the textile workers, was summoned to court today as he stepped down from the platform at Bellmont Hall where he addressed a mass meeting of strikers.

This together with the arrest of two pickets this morning at the gates of the Forstmann & Huffmann mill is taken as a signal that the bosses have decided to go the limit in breaking the strike that is now in its fourth week and in a more healthy condition than at any time since its inception. Jack Rubenstein and Bela Varga are the two pickets dragged to jail this morning when they insisted on their right to picket before the gate of the mill instead of moving down to the cemetery gate two blocks away as ordered by the cops.

Advise Picketing Cemetery.
"We are not trying to picket the dead, we are here to picket the living so they will not join the dead too soon by starving to death," was their reply to the police and this sounded entirely too intelligent to be allowed to spread in the town that is shipping its mill slaves via the hearses to the potters' field very frequently as their bodies give in under the strain of hard work and low wages and little food.

Bentall has not been on the picket line but he has explained very plainly the tactics of the bosses and shown the workers that they must organize, and it is understood that this is a crime in the three towns that are now in a life and death struggle. The new tactics of the bosses seem to be to hound all progressive workers and they have thus far netted over half a dozen.

The two arrested this morning have been very active and have had much influence upon the workers. It is possible, that the bosses think that there are none to take their places. The strikers claim they have 10,000 good and husky men and women to step right in as soon as the police take any to the bull pen.

"You are to picket at the gates," said Weisbord giving special instruction to the pickets not to be afraid to do their duty. "Picket the gates," he repeated. "Never mind the cemetery. The dead need no picketing. We want the living to know that we are not going to give in to the bosses. Show that you are alive. Let the bosses picket the cemetery if they want to."

A statement by the mayor of Passaic offered his good offices to the bosses to help settle the strike. He wants the strikers to go back to the jobs and after they are back he suggests that their grievances be taken up and settled in a peaceful way.

Organizer Weisbord, in behalf of the United Front Committee of Textile Workers, made the following reply:
"The attempt of the Eastside Business Men's Association to terminate the strike can have but one meaning, and that is that the mill owners are beginning to weaken before the mighty blows of the strikers' organization, the United Front Committee of Textile Workers.

"The strikers are well aware of the fact that many strikes that have been won due to the strong organization of the workers have been lost by the workers falling for the spurious maneuvers of the bosses and they consider

SEVEN KILLED IN KENTUCKY MINE EXPLOSION

Four of Rescue Crew Fatally Gassed

CENTRAL CITY, Ky., Feb. 17.—Seven men are dead as the result of the explosion of a "solid" shot in the Nelson Creek Coal company mine near here. Three were killed outright, four would-be rescuers were fatally gassed when they entered the shaft and six others still are suffering from the effects of the fumes.

AH! EXCELLENT CABINET TIMBER



CROWDER AIDS SUGAR KINGS FIGHT LABOR

Unions Hard Hit and Meetings Banned

(Special to The Daily Worker)
HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 17.—Taking advantage of the removal of international pressure following the release of Julio Antonio Mella from prison, the Machado government is going ahead with redoubled vigor and ferocity in its mercenary campaign to smoothe the road of American imperialism on the island. U. S. Ambassador Crowder and the sugar kings are now more than ever the rulers of Cuba. Arrests, intimidation and arbitrary assault are the order of the day.

Two elements of the population are the victims of this imperialist reign of terror which the traitorous President Machado is carrying out for Wall Street; they are the nationalists who demand the dismissal of Ambassador Crowder and the abrogation of the Platt amendment, and the militant workers who have been trying to organize the sugar workers.

Union offices have been closed down, organizations disrupted and meetings placed under ban.

The sugar crisis still continues, with the military playing the leading role in dealing with Cuban "colonos" who refuse to accept the terms of the big American companies.

Marine Transport Union Demands the Release of Cline

NEW ORLEANS (FP)—Pardons for the fighters for Mexican freedom serving life terms for the death of a deputy during a gubrunning encounter on the Texas border during the days of Diaz are asked of the state of Texas by the Marine Transport Workers' Union of New Orleans.

Reduce Draft Sentence
SEATTLE (FP)—The 3-year sentence of Dr. A. C. Silverberg, alleged draft evader, will be reduced to 1 year if the recommendation of the judge advocate to the reviewing authorities at Washington is agreed to. In the meantime counsel for Silverberg is taking steps for a writ of habeas corpus.

TRADE UNION CLASS TO DEBATE "PIECE-WORK VS. WEEK-WORK" TONIGHT

"Piece-work vs. Week work" will be the subject of the debate at the Chicago Workers' School class in Trade Union Work tonight at 19 S. Lincoln street.

Besides devoting one and a half hours every Thursday night to studying the aims and purposes of the trade unions, how they function, their history, and how Communists must work within the union to make them militant factors in the struggle between the workers and their exploiters, an hour is devoted to the training of students to take the floor in their union and present a logical argument for their position.

Every Workers (Communist) Party member belonging to a trade union should attend this class and gain a better understanding of how Communist work in the unions should be carried on.

Tom Mooney Is Seriously Ill

SAN QUENTIN, Cal.—(FP)—Tom Mooney is suffering from gastric ulcers. He was discharged from the prison hospital a few weeks ago, but is ill again.

INDIANA MINERS TIE UP WARRICK COUNTY MINES

Union Plans Intense Organization Drive

BLOONVILLE, Ind., Feb. 17.—Over four-hundred union miners in more than one-hundred automobiles drove to the John Bull mine four miles west of here and demanded that the union miners quit their posts, as they were working on a co-operative basis which was said to be strictly against union rules.

Following this demonstration the miners left their jobs and virtually every mine in Warrick county has been closed.

SENATE BATTLE OVER MUSCLE SHOALS OPENS

Norris Leads Fight for Government Operation

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—A new battle over leasing the government's \$150,000,000 water-power project at Muscle Shoals to private industry will open in the senate Monday. This became certain today when senator Norris, republican, of Nebraska, leader of the insurgent bloc, served notice he would vigorously oppose the house resolution, which provides for ultimate private leasing. The republican steering committee has placed this resolution first on the senate's program. Administration leaders predict its early adoption.

In opposing private leasing, Norris declared it would lead to a water-power monopoly. "In 25 or 50 years," he declared, "if we give away our water-power resources, we will suffer not only at the hands of coal barons but at the hands of water-power barons. Some day there will be another great strike—a strike by the consumers against both coal and water-power barons for the right to live and to use the natural resources given to us by almighty god."

Four bills all proposing a government commission to operate the project for the development of fertilizer processes with federal-controlled sales are now before the senate agriculture committee.

Congress Again Gives Lie to Disarming Bunk

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The house naval affairs committee today tentatively approved a five-year naval aviation program calling for the expenditure of \$100,000,000 for 1,900 planes and two dirigibles, to be three times the size of the wrecked Shenandoah.

The total appropriation was about three-fifths of the amount originally asked for by Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, chief of naval aeronautics.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it

Unseat Delegate Who Dares Attempt to Discuss Sell-Out

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

TOWN HALL, SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 17.—When Delegate Ed Scharfenberg, of Miners' Local Union No. 1404, wanted to discuss the "merits and demerits" of the "Black Friday" surrender of the Lewis regime in the United Mine Workers' Union, he was quickly gagged and unseated as a delegate.

Those were the strong arm tactics adopted by President John L. Lewis and his official henchmen in meeting the widespread discontent among the miners against the new five-year agreement. They were the tactics that the official reaction found necessary to use to jam thru the agreement that large numbers of the membership had repudiated in the meetings of their local unions.

President Lewis was acting as permanent chairman of the convention when Delegate Scharfenberg asked for the floor. "For what purpose do you rise?" asked Lewis. "To discuss the merits and demerits of the agreement that is now before the convention," replied Scharfenberg.

The Machine in Action.
Lewis seemed a little dazed. He got nervous. Then from the other side of the hall up spoke his loyal henchman, Leo Hornsby, of Local No. 2439, of Nanticoke, the chief sergeant-at-arms of the convention.

Lewis breathed a sigh of relief. "I object to this man being given the floor," declared Hornsby.

"I charge he is a member of the progressive miners' committee and that he was put out of the Plymouth policy committee meeting for distributing red literature."

Hornsby then read a clause from the constitution which declared that any member of the miners' union found belonging to a rival organization, citing the L. W. U., the O. B. U. and other similar organizations should be expelled.

Lewis immediately set up a trial court with himself as prosecutor, judge and jury.

"Did you distribute this literature?" he asked, glaring at Scharfenberg and demanding, "answer yes or no."

Scharfenberg refused to answer "yes" or "no," but admitted he had distributed the literature.

"Do you believe what this literature contains?" scowled Lewis some more, again demanding, "answer yes or no."

"I cannot answer that yes or no," replied Scharfenberg, and began answering in his own way when he was cut off by President Lewis declaring "the delegate refuses to reply. We'll leave it to the convention."

By that time the Lewis henchmen in the gathering were yelling "throw him out, throw him out," with the great mass of the delegates sitting quiet however.

"May I state my defense?" asked Scharfenberg during a lull, as Lewis hesitated putting the matter of unseating him to a vote.

"You refuse to answer," yelled Lewis.

"I refuse to answer unless I am permitted to answer my own way," Scharfenberg hurled back.

"The question here at issue is whether you are an honorable member of the miners' union or a traitor," Lewis parried.

"I'll work for the miners' union on the inside as long as I can," replied Scharfenberg, "and if I am thrown out I shall continue working for it on the outside."

This brot some applause from the delegates on the floor and from the rank and file miners in the galleries.

Lewis was chewing viciously on his cigar and yelling to the miners in the galleries who were applauding that they were not participating in the convention, that the delegates in the convention were seated on the floor.

In the general uproar Lewis went into session with the other officials on the platform. They discussed excitedly together for several minutes while Scharfenberg held his place and the convention once more composed itself. Finally Lewis returned for another try with the delegate who was insisting on discussing the agreement.

"There is raised here a grave question," Lewis began again. "Do you, or do you not believe in the statements contained in the literature taken from you when you were unseated as a member of the Plymouth policy committee?"

"I think I have the right to believe anything that I please as long as I do not believe anything to the detriment of the United Mine Workers of America," declared Scharfenberg.

"Are you," Lewis started once



LEON TROTSKY

AMERICA SEEKS TO RULE WORLD, SAYS TROTSKY

Labor Bureaucrats Aid Imperialist Aims

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 17.—America no longer thinks in terms of countries that she may dominate with her great reservoirs of gold but in terms of continents, declared Leon Trotsky in a speech in which he traced the imperialist development of the United States. He pointed out that today America is gaining a greater stranglehold on the nations of Europe and that with her vast sums of gold she is changing governments and upholding governments at will.

He pointed out that the America was not a member of the league of nations that its ruling class pulled strings in the league of nations and were able to force thru policies they desired.

"The United States' strength reservoir is its sixty million gold reserve. This is mighty music, of which

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CHINESE POLICE CHIEF ARRANGES FOR EXECUTIONS

Agrees to Kill Natives Held by Foreigners

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Feb. 17.—Shifting political fortunes of succeeding Chinese commanders controlling the Shanghai area have been keeping alive over 200 unfortunates who expected to be dead long ago. Fate is fast overtaking them and Shanghai for the next few weeks will witness a series of gruesome executions.

The 200 are Chinese prisoners who have been under sentence of death in the prisons of the international and French settlements for more than a year. In conjunction with the head of the present Chinese regime the foreign authorities have lately completed arrangements, as was done before, to carry out the death sentences. Five to ten condemned men from each of the concessions will be executed each week until the entire number have been killed.

Chang Commander Willing.

When the warfare just outside Shanghai came to an end late in 1924, the administration of the Chinese area adjoining the settlements was completely disrupted, a condition that continued for over a year. During his brief rule, Gen. Shing Shih-Lein, Fengtien (Chang Tso Lin's army) commander, ousted four months ago, undertook to receive the condemned men, then numbering about 150. It was announced that executions would take place regularly until all had been disposed of. Twelve men were put to death publicly, after having been paraded thru the streets of the foreign settlements. Then came a new shift of power and the condemned men were left in the hands of the foreign authorities.

New Arrangements Made.

Under the terms of the new arrangement, the prisoners will be handed over in groups to Colonel Yen Tsung-Yang, of the Woosung and Shanghai constabulary and commander of the martial law area here. The international settlement police each Tuesday will deliver into custody of the martial law forces a batch of from five to ten condemned men, while the French concession authorities will do the same each Friday.

Mussolini Hatches New Fake Assassination Plot

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Popolo di Roma, Premier Mussolini's personal organ, reports that a plot to assassinate him has been discovered. Dr. Antonio Careri has confessed to the police. He implicates two members of the chamber of deputies' opposition, Mantini and Dullo, and 30 others. All those involved were creditors of Careri. Numerous additional arrests are expected.

It has been the dictator's custom to announce the discovery of plots against himself whenever he felt his power slipping, the excuse enabling him to make way with his political enemies. The Central News, the official Italian agency responsible for the dispatch, reports that "the police are handling the affair with great thoroughness." As the tactics of the fascist are to get rid of their opponents by any means whatever, it is expected that those arrested will be subjected to medieval tortures and perhaps death.

Union Yellow Cab.

SAN FRANCISCO (FP)—The Yellow Cab Co., which has absorbed all other taxi companies in San Francisco, has at last agreed to unionizing its employes. More than 400 drivers were voted into the chauffeurs union, and a new wage scale was established. Drivers will receive \$4 a day and commission. Previously Yellow Cab drivers received \$125 to \$190 a month, and Checker Cab drivers (the chief company consolidated with the Yellow) \$4.50 a day without commission.

DISPUTE OVER TYROL FLARES UP IN AUSTRIA

Chancellor Castrigates Italian Ruler

(Special to The Daily Worker)

VIENNA, Feb. 17.—The Southern Tyrol dispute flared forth again today. Dr. Rudolf Ramek, chancellor and minister of the interior, made a bitter attack in a speech before the Austrian parliament upon the fascist government and Premier Mussolini.

From "Black Friday" to "Red Friday"

By TOM BELL.

The tri-district convention of the three anthracite districts of the United Mine Workers of America has ratified the agreement signed last Friday with the operators. This means that as yet the hard coal miners are fooled and forced to follow the leadership of John L. Lewis, and to accept even this agreement which ties them up for five years without a raise in wages.

The strike of the miners for over five months was an indication of the stubbornness of the rank and file of the miners' union. Even tho the maintenance men remained at work relieving the operators of all worry over their property, and the miners in the bituminous fields were working producing coal which was used to render ineffective the strike in the anthracite—all this did not weaken the willingness of the miners to remain on strike without funds and with relief barely organized at all.

More Strikes Coming.

The triumph of the operators thru their good friend Lewis and his machine in the union appears to be overwhelming to many. But the five-year contract is not worth the paper it is written on as soon as the miners see that to observe it means to sacrifice their wages and conditions of work. The history of the anthracite is the history of thousands of strikes in the various localities, and the same will occur during the coming five years in spite of the contract.

This victory of the operators does not end the fight of the miners against their operators. On the contrary, it will become an incentive to greater struggles as the implications of the new contract are put into effect.

Two "Black Fridays"

The day of the signing of the agreement has been labeled "Black Friday" quite correctly. It is just as much a defeat for the American miners as "Black Friday" in 1921 was for the British miners when the triple alliance of miners, railroad men and transport workers was smashed thru the betrayal of Thomas, Hodges and Williams in refusing to call a general strike to aid the miners. At that time the bosses in Britain gleefully predicted that this defeat meant the end of trouble in the mine fields. The labor fakery hailed the dawning of "peace in industry" and Hodges, secretary of the miners' union, actually proposed a ten-year truce between labor and capital. "Black Friday" seemed to be a decisive defeat for the miners and other workers.

But the further development of the class struggle in Britain smashed these predictions. The miners learned the lesson of "Black Friday" and saw the necessity of removing Hodges from official position in their union to prevent a recurrence of this defeat with the result that A. J. Cook, a left winger, was elected secretary in the next election against Hodges as a representative of the left wing. The election of Cook was a symbol that the British miners had turned to the road of class struggle instead of cooperation with the operators.

The British "Red Friday."

In 1925 the British operators sought to repeat the performance of 1921 by reducing wages. They were met with the determination of the miners' union not to accept a penny reduction. Not only that, the officials of the union were the most militant and rallied the membership for a real struggle against the bosses. They called for a united front of the railroad, transport and mine workers against the bosses. They visited Germany and other European countries and secured the

agreement of the miners, railroad and transport workers there to not ship coal into Britain in event of a strike. In other words, they applied the methods of class struggle.

The result was that the British government was forced to intervene to prevent the threatened reduction of wages being put into effect. Last July the British miners were able to celebrate their "Red Friday" and wipe out the memory of the "Black Friday" of 1921.

This was accomplished by the rank and file determination to rid the union of all elements in official position who would line up with the bosses against them, and by taking the road of determined struggle against the bosses.

A Temporary Defeat.

The same task lies before the miners in the anthracite. This defeat is a temporary one. They can wipe out this defeat by organizing against those who put it over—Lewis and company inside their union. Lewis is able to triumph because there is no real stubborn opposition to him in the rank and file. Of course, the sentiment against the Lewis policy is there. The sixty-six thousand votes for the progressive slate in the last international election proves that. What is lacking is the organization of these opposition elements for the purpose of clearing the union of traitorous leaders.

Lewis Jams Thru Betrayal

(Continued from page 1)

more, but Scharfenberg went on, "I am in compliance with the laws of our organization."

"Are you in accord with what appears in this leaflet?" asked Lewis again.

"Read it off to the delegates," challenged Scharfenberg, again putting Lewis on the defensive, while his henchmen came to his support with more cries of, "Throw him out, throw him out," while others yelled, "All he wants is publicity, he wants some free advertising."

Delegate William E. Williams was recognized by President Lewis as a life saver in the renewed tumult. "Don't throw him out," volunteered Delegate Williams, in an ill concealed effort at humor. "I say have an officer put him out"

In another second Lewis had called for a show of hands to all those in favor of unseating Scharfenberg. "He declared the motion carried, stating that, "The delegate Scharfenberg cannot act as a delegate or ask any questions in this connection."

That was the beginning and the end of the discussion of the merits and demerits of Lewis' surrender to the mine owners on "Black Friday" last at Philadelphia.

Before the wage scale committee report came up the delegates had a tilt with the administration over the question of changing the representation from one delegate to every 100 members to 500 members per delegate. This made the convention less a rank and file affair and more easily under the control of the machine. "Economy" was the only excuse for the change offered by Lewis.

An attack was made on one delegate seated by the credentials committee because it was charged he was selected at an irregularly called meeting and that he had mined coal and sold it for \$10 per ton during the strike. This bootlegger of coal, however, was seated, in the words of Secretary McAndrew, "according to the law."

It fell to the lot of International Secretary-Treasurer Kennedy to ex-

The worst thing that can happen to the miners now is that they will accept defeat, that they will think that the end of the world has come because of one defeat. It is the task of the progressive elements in the union to rally the miners to turn "Black Friday" into "Red Friday." It will take hard work to do this. The Lewis machine will go to any lengths to stay in the union to continue their betrayals of the miners as agents of the bosses.

Organize the Opposition.

The recent history of the British miners' union shows that the American miners can defeat Lewis and consequently defeat the operators. The International Progressive Miners' Committee has a great task ahead of it. But they will succeed because the operators will take advantage of the Lewis betrayal to worsen working conditions, speed up production, and cut wages under all sorts of pretexts. The miners will have sufficient cause to fight—what is needed is a leadership to lead them against the bosses, and co-ordinate the thousands of local strikes that are bound to develop into a broad movement of the miners to turn "Black Friday" into "Red Friday."

Pessimism is not needed—hard work to organize the opposition to Lewis and company is the main task now.

plain the Philadelphia surrender, when the "Black Friday" agreement finally came before the delegates. His analysis did not bring out anything new. He explained arbitration out of the agreement and read the check-off into it.

The first question asked, indicating the temper and worry of the anthracite miners was, "Is there any provision that the miners would have to take a reduction in wages?"

Kennedy Lies About Wages.

Kennedy replied, "absolutely, positively and emphatically no," but offered no proof of his assertion, instead making the flat statement that, "there is a possibility in the future of getting an increase out of it." The soft coal miners, however, have had their experience with the Jacksonville agreement, quite to the contrary.

Most of the questions, however, dealt with working conditions. One delegate stated that the mine owners had admitted that it would cost them \$3,000,000 if they paid for work that the men were now demanding remuneration for. The delegate wanted to know when the demand for this payment could be made under the agreement as the miners did not want to do this work for nothing. He was assured that this detail would be attended to.

Lay-Offs Begin.

Another delegate declared that the mine owners were already putting into effect that section of the agreement calling for "efficiency and co-operation" by promising to lay off 24 men in one mine and 12 in another, and that they were threatening to cut down the number of engineers employed. The indication was that the mine owners were preparing to inflict "efficiency" with a vengeance.

An "Honorable" Document.

It was at this point that Delegate Scharfenberg wanted to discuss the agreement. Following his unseating the questioning came to a quick ending and the officials turned loose an overwhelming attack against all dissenters. Among the speakers were Chris J. Golden, president of district Nine; Vice-president Phil Murray, Secretary-Treasurer Kennedy; Rinaldo Cappellini, president of district One; Andrew Matty, president of district Seven, with Lewis closing the discussion.

Their speeches were for the most part eulogies of each other, with a special assortment for Lewis and another assortment for Governor Pinchot. Lewis concluded by declaring the "Black Friday" agreement "an honorable document."

When the vote was put several delegates voted against the surrender much to the chagrin of the officials who were striving to make it unanimous. They were not able to do it. Even with a standing vote the dissenting delegates sticking by their guns. The convention ended with a victory for the machine achieved thru whole sale terror beginning in the locals and concluding at Scranton.

"The trade unions . . . in the period of revolutionary preparation play a very big role, in the moment of social revolution they will fill the most important tasks of socialist construction, when, after the victory of the proletariat, they became the organs of proletarian dictatorship."—C. I. Thesis.

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.

LEFT WING OF MINERS FORMS FIGHTING FRONT

Organizes to Seat Toohy and Other Delegates

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 17.—The rank and file of the anthracite miners' union have organized for the fight to seat their spokesmen at the Tri-District ratification convention which opened yesterday for the purpose of either accepting or rejecting the Philadelphia agreement. The Lewis machine, fearing the presence of leaders of the progressive miners' committee at the convention as the floor leaders of the opposition delegation have resorted to an autocratic change in the basis of local union representation in an attempt to keep these miners away from the convention.

Representatives of scores of local unions of the Wilkes-Barre and Pittsburg territory met yesterday at Pautias Hall, Edwardsville, where final plans for the left wing fight were made. The opening fight of the convention will be on the seating of Pat Toohy, ex-secretary of the Plains colliery, and a delegate to the last Tri-District convention. At that convention he incurred the wrath and enmity of the machine by opposing the reports of the Lewis committees and advancing instead the program of the rank and file delegation.

Fight Over Toohy's Seating.

The convention's hand-picked credentials committee will undoubtedly report unfavorably upon the credentials of Toohy and recommend he not be seated at the convention. Thus the Lewis machine will attempt to forestall the crystallization of opposition upon the convention floor. The committee will doubtless report Toohy an expelled member and consequently not privileged to attend as a delegate. Scores of delegates declared their determination to fight for the seating of Toohy in the convention. If they succeed in seating him it will considerably bolster the forces of the anti-Lewis opposition. Lewis and his henchmen will resort to all despicable methods to prevent the seating of Toohy at this convention, as they did at many previous miner conventions, district, tri-district and international.

It is not known what will develop when the left wing goes to the Scranton convention. Toohy in particular faces immediate arrest and imprisonment as soon as he enters Lackawanna county, thru this combination of the Lewis machine and the crooked Scranton politicians.

Woodward Local to be Represented

The second big fight by the left wing will be on the seating of the delegation of the expelled Woodward local union at Edwardsville. Lewis expelled the entire 1,700 members of this local and "reorganized the local" by placing it in the hands of company stoops, after deposing and expelling the militant local leaders for their refusal to bow in submission to Cappellini, the autocrat. The Woodward local will elect 17 delegates and insist upon their being seated at the convention. The Lewis machine will fight every inch of the way to prevent their being seated, for if they are seated it means the Lewis machine is whipped.

Left Wing is Gaining.

These two issues will undoubtedly divide the convention immediately into two definite groupings. Practically every local union in the Wilkes-Barre and Edwardsville area that has heard left wing speakers the past few days have unanimously repudiated the contract and instructed their delegates to fight for the seating of Pat Toohy and the other Plains delegates and the expelled delegation from the Woodward colliery. The organized left wing decided to hold regular meetings during the course of the convention and until its adjournment.

'B. & O.' Workers Want 20 Pct. Wage Increase

BALTIMORE—(FP)—A 20% wage increase is requested by conductors and trainmen on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. When the B. & O. shopmen asked for a wage increase of 2c an hour and time and a half for sundays and holidays, their demands were rejected.

Net revenue of the B. & O. Railroad for 1925 exceeds 1924 by \$7,000,000. According to financial writers, the increase is to go into raising the dividend rate on the stock.

Plumbers' Helpers' Ball.

The first annual ball of the Plumbers' Helpers' Club of Brooklyn, will be given on the eve of Washington's birthday, Feb. 21, at 8:30 at Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, Brooklyn. All building trades workers in general and all plumbers' helpers in particular are invited to come to this affair, which promises to be one of the most interesting of the season, and everybody is assured a fine time. The Plumbers' Helpers are now fighting to get into the Plumbers' Union and the proceeds of this ball will go toward getting a monthly bulletin called the Plumbers' Helper.

Pinchot Was Invited to Speak to Coal Miners at Scranton Convention

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

PERHAPS John L. Lewis will not find it very easy going over the backs of the coal miners to a seat in Coolidge's cabinet.

When Lewis joined the other officials of the Miners' Union and the heads of the three anthracite districts in an invitation to address the Scranton convention, it could not have helped him with the reigning regime in the republican party.

It would have been interesting to listen in on the discussion that surely must have taken place incidental to the drawing up of the fulsome letter of praise, dripping honeyed words of adulation.

Chris J. Golden, president of District No. 9, and Thomas J. Kennedy, who has become secretary of the miners' international union, have differed before. President Lewis at one time rejected a report they had drawn up for the nationalization of the coal mines.

Now they clash again, for the ambitions of John L. Lewis can only be realized by trailing with the most reactionary wing of the republican party.

Pinchot has a reputation as a "progressive" that should not delude the workers. Pinchot is safely on the side of the ruling class in one of the most corporation-ridden states in the whole nation.

He first came into the limelight thru his campaign to preserve the national forests. There was no class issue here.

He quit the republican party with the Roosevelt revolt in 1912. The split, however, did not take place over any economic issue of importance. Pinchot easily found his way back into the republican party. As governor of Pennsylvania he has put the wet and dry issue ahead of all the others. He is dry. But there are no indications that the state is any more arid because of his efforts. It is certain that the power of the steel and coal czars have not been clipped in the least.

The power of the infamous Pennsylvania cossacks is as great as ever. Governor Pinchot kept Jacob Dolla in prison long after the steel strike had come to an end. The latest sedition trial against labor has taken place in Pinchot's own state.

Yet the class collaboration schemes of some officials of the miners' union fit in with the political ambitions of this charlatan, while John L. Lewis must look to Secretary of Labor "Jim" Davis, who comes from Pittsburgh and is Pinchot's rival in politics.

To be sure, the coal miners must meet the situation by declaring a plague upon both their houses. The labor party movement in Pennsylvania is showing big signs of development. That way the energies of the miners must be directed. Bitter war must be declared and developed against those trade union officials who use the labor movement as a footstool to climb high in the old political parties. In this there is no difference between all the present miners' officials in the anthracite district. The fight for the labor party must be made over their hostility.

Bentall, Daily Worker Correspondent, Arrested for Passaic Strike Work

(Continued from page 1)

it ridiculous that serious men should consider dealing with anyone but the officials of the United Front Committee of Textile Workers.

"The strikers are also well aware of the schemes of the bosses implied in the statement that the men must go back to work first before questions of wages, hours, etc., are settled. This is an utterly impossible condition and can be considered only as a maneuver and not in a serious light. Just the contrary is correct. The United Front Committee of Textile Workers considers that now is the proper time, at the very moment when the bosses are weakening, when there is talk of settlement, that all the workers from all of the other mills in this city should walk out in order to come within the terms of any negotiations that are begun so that they may get the benefits of the victory. Now that the mill owners are weakening, now more than ever is the time for larger and larger masses of oppressed workers to strike. We know that the successful struggle of the Passaic workers is stirring the textile workers in other cities and this is giving great concern to the mill owners.

"The men on strike are confident of victory but they, too, desire a speedy termination of this struggle which affects the entire community. The United Front Committee of Textile Workers is ready at all times to enter into negotiations to settle this strike."

Tag day on Saturday brought about \$2,500 and a benefit performance Sunday night netted nearly \$1,500. A check of \$1,000 was handed to the relief committee Saturday and other funds are added to the strikers relief.

Tomorrow there will be sandwiches and coffee for all the pickets and there will be stores for needy families to get goods from, so no one will need to suffer.

Economic Parley Set.

GENEVA, Feb. 17.—The league of nations has announced that the first meeting of the preparatory commission for its international economic conference will be held at Geneva, April 26.

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

BILLION DOLLAR BANK MERGER IN NEW YORK

Chase National Assets Will Be \$1,025,000,000

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—With the consolidation of the Chase National Bank and the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, one of the biggest banking mergers that has ever taken place in Wall street or the nation, has been completed.

The combined banks will do business under the name of the Chase National Bank and their combined assets will total about \$1,025,000,000.

Second Billion Dollar Bank.

This consolidation establishes another "billion dollar bank" in Wall street,—the second in the history of the country. The Chase National Bank will now rank second only to the National City Bank, which has held first place in the banking world for many years.

The main office of the consolidated bank will be at 57 Broadway—the present offices of the Chase National Bank, and the present offices of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank will be known as the Mechanics and Metals Branch of the Consolidated Chase National Bank.

Foreign branch offices of the consolidated bank are at Havana, Cuba, Cristobal, Canal Zone, Panama City, Republic of Panama.

Board of Directors.

The directorate of the consolidated institution will be one of the strongest in the country, and carries the names of some of the most prominent men in the world of finance and business. The list of directors as announced by Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the consolidated bank, follows:

Henry W. Cannon, Albert H. Wiggin, John J. Mitchell, Guy E. Tripp, James N. Hill, Daniel C. Jackling, Charles M. Schwab, Samuel H. Miller, Edward R. Tinker, Edward T. Nichols, Newcomb Carlton, Frederick H. Ecker, Eugene V. R. Thayer, Carl J. Schmidlapp, Gerhard M. Dahl, Reese Schley, H. Wendell Endicott, Jeremiah Milbank, Henry Ollescheimer, Arthur G. Hoffman, F. Edson White, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Elisha Walker, Malcolm G. Chase, Thomas N. McCarter, Robert L. Clarkson, Amos L. Beaty, William H. Woodin, William P. Holly, Gates W. McGarrath, John McHugh, William E. S. Griswold, Henry O. Havemeyer, William A. Jamison, L. F. Loree, Theodore Pratt, Robert C. Pruyn, Samuel F. Fryor, and Ferdinand W. Roebling, Jr.

Expedition Explores Desert.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 17.—An expedition headed by Academician Fersman, sent by the Academy of Sciences has for the first time penetrated into the depths of the middle-Asiatic sandy desert Kara-Kum.

Sixty kilometers to the north of Gaek Tepe, the expedition found populated oases. These oases are inhabited by races akin to the Turkmen and are engaged in cattle, camel, sheep and goat breeding.

Two hundred fifty kilometers from Gaek Tepe the expedition discovered sulphur beds of great wealth. Traces of ancient exploitation have been found there. The deposits of sulphur ore are rich, amounting to millions of tons. On the basis of the collected scientific materials, it is believed that sulphur ore may be found in other places in Kara Kum. These sulphur deposits are of great industrial importance, and they can be reached by paths, well known to the inhabitants of the desert.

Referendum On War.

TOLEDO—(FP)—No war without a popular referendum, the Toledo Central Labor Union asserts, backing Herbert Bigelow, Cincinnati preacher, in his campaign against banker-made wars. The proposal in congress to "conscript wealth" with labor was denounced as a shallow fake.

Daily Worker Builders' CONCERT

Sunday, February 21, at 2 P. M.

at

YORKVILLE CASINO

86th Street and Third Ave., New York.

Program:

- Elfrieda Boss Violin
- Eleanore Rose Piano
- Edith Segel Dances
- The Pioneers Tableau
- Workers' Amateur Orchestra.
- Speakers.....Mossaye J. Olgin and J. Louis Engdahl

TICKETS 50 CENTS—Advance sale at Daily Worker New York Agency, 108 East 14th Street.

H. M. **WICKS** SPEAKS IN **CHICAGO**

Lecturer and Editorial Writer for The Daily Worker

IMPERIAL HALL, **TONIGHT** Thursday, Feb. 18

Corner Halsted and Fullerton

on **"The World Court and Locarno"**

8:15 P. M. Hear This Splendid Speaker. ADMISSION FREE

Meeting under auspices of Section 5, Local Chicago, Workers (Communist) Party.

IN CHICAGO, ILL.!

FOURTH ANNUAL **Red Revel MASQUERADE BALL**

Saturday, February 27, 1926

TEMPLE HALL, Marshfield Ave. and Van Buren St.

CASH PRIZES FOR BEST MASQUES.

Admission 50 Cents in Advance, 75 Cents at the Door.

Workers (Communist) Party, Local Chicago.

POLICE CLUB PASSAIC STRIKERS



Brutal Assault on Women and Children by Police of Clifton, N. J.

STRIKERS REFUSE TO FALL INTO ARBITRATION TRAP SET BY THE MAYOR AND OTHERS IN PASSAIC

By J. O. BENTALL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 17.—Hoots and jeers by the strikers greeted the announcement that the mayor would ask the striking textile workers to return to their jobs pending a settlement of the strike by the bosses and the chamber of commerce with the mayor as the tool and go-between, at meetings that jammed the halls here yesterday.

"Shall we go back before the bosses settle?" asked Organizer Weisbord, and the surging mass of strikers cried with one voice that shook the building, "Never!"

That word "Never" pointed with its business end right toward the bosses and the whole crew of officials, both of the mills and of the city and of the chamber of commerce and the merchants' association.

"They want us to go back first and settle afterward. Shall we do that? What is your answer?" And before he could finish his sentence the hall rang again and again with: "NO! NO! NEVER!"

"It is an old trick," continued Weisbord. "The bosses will try to get you back with the promise that they will give you something, but they are simply trying to fool you. Do not believe them. After you are once back they will have committees meet and discuss matters. Then there will be delays. Someone will be sick and not able to attend the conferences. The chamber of commerce will have the bellyache and make that an excuse. The bosses will be on vacation and Col. Johnson will be in Florida and nothing can be done till he returns. The mayor will be shot in his hip joint or in a joint in New York. Weeks and months will pass and there will be delay after delay and no settlement, and at the end you will get nothing."

The mayor said in reply to the invitation by the business associations that "I do not wish to be an arbitrator, but an apostle of peace. I know men, women and children are suffering in the dead of winter and that the general welfare of our community is at stake."

Mayor Wakes Up.

The strikers are asking how the mayor has gotten so wise as all that since he knew practically nothing before the strike about the poverty and distress in the hovels of workers with families of five to ten children and the head of the family getting \$12, \$15, \$18 a week. This unexpected inflow of knowledge into the mayor's noodle appears a bit belated, and somebody is surely to blame. Who has been so wicked as to withhold this wonderful knowledge from the otherwise quite wide awake mayor? No one will be sinful enough to blame the members of the picket line. These individuals are doing their best to spread knowledge and they seem to be highly successful, since even the mayor himself is hit by bits of it.

President Weinberg of the East-side Merchants' Association is also seeing new light and having new feelings and his heart is bubbling over with sympathy for the strikers. "Already the workers have lost a great

Atlantic Coast Line Pays Bonus to Scabs

SAVANNAH, Ga.—(FP)—The Atlantic Coast line, whose communication employees are on strike, is paying a \$50 bonus to scab telegraphers and signmen to remain in the company union it has formed. More than seven hundred telegraphers struck. Green men in a number of cases have caused serious wrecks and the loss of several lives, the most recent case being a head-on collision between two passenger trains travelling at more than 60 miles an hour in which two firemen and two engineers were killed and more than 35 passengers and crew were injured.

The serious delay in train service caused by the strike has driven much of the road's passenger and freight business to its main competitor the Seaboard Air Line, which runs full trains, the Coast Line taking the leavings.

CHICAGO I. L. D. TO WELCOME TRUMBULL ON FRIDAY, MARCH 5

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 Moss Lovett, Ralph Chaplin and Max Shachtman.

PARIS COMMUNE CELEBRATION All working class organizations are asked not to arrange any conflicting meeting on March 19 as the International Labor Defense, Chicago local, is arranging a Paris Commune pageant and drama. Moving pictures of labor defense in the United States and in Europe will be shown. Bishop William Montgomery Brown is to be one of the speakers.

amount of wages," he observes, "and unless something is done to settle the strike the losses will be much greater."

Correct! May the strikers inform Weinberg and the mayor and the whole bunch of "sympathizers" that the strikers are very willing to settle the minute the bosses will grant the demands. It is loss in wages that started the strike. The strikers do not want any further losses. They feel that when they lost the ten per cent in form of a cut they lost as much as they could stand. They will not lose that any more. Give them the decent wages that they ask for and the rest of the demands and the strike is settled just like that.

Bosses Pity Themselves. The strikers and all intelligent people know that it is not the loss that the workers suffer that pinches the toe of the businessmen and the mayor. It is the loss that the bosses suffer that seems such a pity. The strikers see clearly the hypocrisy of the weeping businessmen. Their tears will do no good until they begin to call for justice for the workers.

The advice to the strikers that they go back to work before the agreement is reached will not down. It is eating them up and they are good and sore about it. They want to know why the bosses need so long a time to make up their minds since they see so clearly the "poverty and suffering of the strikers."

The strikers have a leadership this time that is entirely acquainted with the tricks of the bosses. This leadership is schooling the strikers every day and exposing the attempt to fool them. No false promises are accepted and no oily sympathy is wanted.

Seek War-Time Rates.

BOSTON—(FP)—Increases of 7 to 13c an hour, to bring rates to wartime peaks, are sought by the Boston & Maine railroad clerks, members of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. Wages are now \$18 to \$40 a week. The clerks protest paying by check, charging that 5 to 10% fees are demanded for cashing checks.

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

SOLIDARITY OF WORKERS MAKES JUDGE SQUIRM

Dismisses Striker with Patriotic Bunk

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 17.—Joseph Lesa, striker and charged with blasphemy and the use of bad language had his day before Judge Baker in the Garfield police court this morning, and declared guilty of the offense as charged but dismissed after the judge had gotten a nice little speech on patriotism mixed with sob stuff about "law and order" off his chest.

Lesa, who denies that he ever uttered the words charged to him, was held to the court by the police who said that he had called one of the immaculates a "goddam cop." Only the word of the cop was used in supporting the charge, and the Lesa had three good witnesses who were close to him at the time testifying that he did not call the cop a thing the judge still said. "You are guilty of having made this remark. There is no doubt about it."

Judge is Balled Up.

Yet this same judge set the defendant free and told him he could not punish him for the crime he was so sure he was guilty of.

The judge tried to hide behind a technicality of the law which Attorney Joseph Feder of the defense presented very clearly, but it was evident all thru the hearing that the picket line of 3,000 and the strikers' power that is backed by 10,000 put the fear of somebody into the patriotic bosom of the judge. Fact is that the entire policy of the government, superimposed by the bosses, has been changed in face of the solidarity and the morale of the strikers.

Held to Grand Jury.

Three other cases came up and each charge of disorderly conduct was changed to assault and battery. Those strikers thus charged were held over to the grand jury.

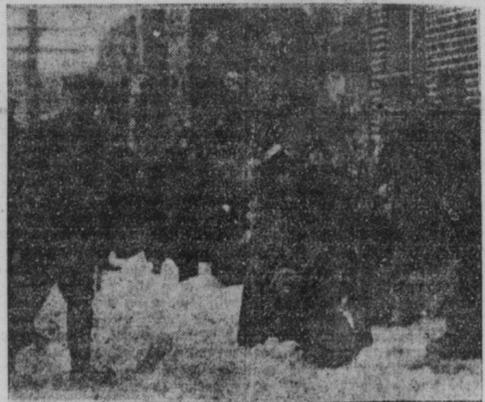
One case came before the court which the strikers' attorneys would not touch. A man was charged with

Burns Appeals to Supreme Court to Test Syndicalism Law

WASHINGTON—(FP)—William Burns of the Industrial Workers of the World, has filed a brief in the federal supreme court in appeal from the decision of the federal district court for northern California, on the validity of the criminal syndicalism law of that state. This is the first case in which one of the I. W. W.—hundreds of whom have been tried for the crime of membership in that organization—has appealed to the highest federal tribunal on the issue.

Attorney Walter H. Pollak of New York, for Burns, points out in the brief that this state law sets up standards and provides punishments for those who advocate industrial or political changes, which standards do not apply to persons supporting the maintenance of existing conditions. This, he holds, is in violation of the federal constitution, which guarantees equal application of general laws to all citizens alike.

Woman Beaten to Snow-Covered Ground



Uniformed Thugs Assault Defenseless Striker with Clubs.

Trotsky Assails United States

(Continued from page 1).

we shall hear more and more. Step by step, America concentrates in her hands humanity's fate and resources, and Baldwin, proud Britain's premier, is today no more than America's tax collector. There is little wonder that the United States thinks today in terms of continents, not countries.

"With a war expenditure of \$25,000,000,000 America participated in Europe's destruction, and now Europe pays her interest for being destroyed. She pays for new mazes of frontiers, for the necessity to maintain new armies, and other post-war ills."

Trotsky then launched into an attack on the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor and the elements supporting them in their policies of class collaboration, exposing them as tools in the hands of the imperialists to enslave European workers and accused them of pulling secret strings in Amsterdam in the same manner as the ruling class does in the league of nations to put over imperialist designs.

"With respect to the world's labor movement, the American labor federation has adopted a modern version of the Monroe Doctrine, calling for America for Americans, and Europe as well."

"The United States interferes with the destinies of three-fourths of the globe. The American labor federation is outside of Amsterdam like America is outside of the league of nations, but this does not prevent America from pulling strings of the league, and the labor federation pulls strings at Amsterdam."

"This co-ordination between American imperialism and American labor assumes a broad American swing. The question of how such co-ordination is possible has an answer in the might of American capital, plus the makeup of its population. The colossal and steady development has made

America the most standardized country in the world. Americans produce standardized coffins and standardized cradles. I don't know whether such coffins are more convenient, but they certainly are 40 per cent cheaper."

Trotsky pointed out that America is the greatest enemy of the Soviet Union and is bending all its efforts to crushing the union if it can. He also pointed out that the secret role of the United States in the league of nations and the hostile attitude of the British empire towards the Soviet Union are in accord and that the forthcoming conference on disarmament is nothing but a screen behind which they will hide their intentions to get Russia to reduce her military power and then these powers will launch an offensive against the Soviet Union.

Trotsky took great pains to point out that the Soviet Union did not want war and that it would much rather have a period of peace to develop its internal economy, but that if war became inevitable and these powers warred on the Soviet Union, the Union would resist and that an attack on the Soviet Union would result in revolts in the home lands and as a result, the imperialists would lose their stranglehold on Europe and other continents.

Lovett Fort-Whiteman Speaks in New Haven Wednesday, Feb. 24

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 17.—Lovett Fort-Whiteman, Negro labor organizer, will speak at the Masonic Hall, 76 Webster Ave., at 8 o'clock, Wednesday evening, Feb. 24, under the auspices of the American Negro Labor Congress, on the "Emancipation of the Negro worker."

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

Strikers Smash Police Lines

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 17.—The striking textile workers of New Jersey won a signal victory today when they abolished the police cordon the textile barons had placed around Clifton. Yesterday, from the scene of battle on the Garfield-Clifton boundary line, hundreds of men, women and children were clubbed, stunned, and then clubbed again as they lay in the gutter. The strike headquarters filled quickly with wounded strikers. Many were taken to the hospitals.

Police Reputated.

Today the textile czars know that sentiment in Passaic, Clifton, Garfield has taken a decided swing in favor of the strikers. City councils are calling meetings in protest against this police brutality; merchants are organizing relief associations to help the strikers; churches are asking to be allowed to take up

collections; bakeries are offering free bread.

Today again, fearless and with a determination to back up their right to peacefully picket, the almost endless picket line again moved against the police line guarding the boundary line, but in reality guarding the big Forstman Hoffman mill, where 4,500 workers are still on the job, having momentarily given heed to the false promises of their employers.

Strange as it may seem, the police line opened up at the advance of the picket line and the strikers were "permitted" to carry the message of solidarity and organization to the Forstman Hoffman workers. This is a strikers' victory, won by them in battle.

Many in Need.

The third week of the strike finds many families without a morsel of food in the house. Strikers are re-

porting the most needy cases daily. An investigation committee visits the homes and renders a report to the relief committee. Today a family of eight children were discovered, living in one room, all huddled around a lukewarm stove, trying to get warm. The children were without shoes or stockings. The mother was down at the dump, picking up coke out of the ashes dumped there.

This is no exceptional case. Dozens of families with six and more children have been reported in need. The low wages of the strikers, \$6 to \$18 a week, kept all workers underfed and babies without milk even when they had full time work. Today they strike. Today they need help. Send in your dollars without delay. Address all remittances to the General Relief Committee, Textile Strikers, 743 Main avenue, Passaic, N. J.

Robed Klansmen Terrorize Negroes in Tampa, Florida

TAMPA, Fla.—City and county officials of Tampa have been ordered to round up hooded bands of nightriders who have been throwing the Negro population of Tampa and surroundings into fear for their lives. It is believed by officials to be a plan of real estate dealers to drive out the Negro population and secure their land at bargain prices.

BESSARABIANS MAKE APPEAL TO RUSSIA FOR AID

Ask Soviets to Protest Roumanian Occupation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 17.—Bessarabian refugees in Soviet Russia urge the Soviet Union to renew its protests against the illegal occupation of Bessarabia by the Roumanian boys. In a petition to the government, drawn up at a meeting of Bessarabian refugees, who had to leave their farms fearing the attacks and persecutions of the boys, they declare: "If the Roumanian government believes its repeated declaration that Bessarabians want to continue as part of that kingdom, let Roumania withdraw the gendarmerie and soldiers and permit a plebiscite to be held. In such case we are convinced that Bessarabia's voice will be for reuniting with Russia."

In the petition it is pointed out that the Bessarabian peasants are on the verge of starvation as a result of the military oppression and the heavy taxation. In the past eight years over 105 peasant revolts have taken place and each had been suppressed by bloody reprisals. Over 32,000 Bessarabians were shot, tortured or imprisoned and over 40,000 had emigrated to the United States.

Grafting Secretary Fall and Doheny Must Stand Trial, Justice Rules

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Ex-sec'y. of the interior, Albert B. Fall, and the E. L. Doheny, senior and junior, must stand trial under the criminal indictments charging them with bribery and conspiracy to defraud the government, Justice Stafford in district supreme court ruled in effect when he overruled the Demurrers filed against the indictments.

Not Interfering, Claims Pope in League Fight

ROME, Feb. 17.—the vatican today issued a denial of Berlin reports that the Cardinal Gasparri and sir Eric Drummond are working to establish a catholic bloc in the league of nations.

Bulgars Counterfeit American Currency

SOFIA, Feb. 17.—The Bulgarian government has notified the United States consulate of the discovery of a plot here to circulate counterfeit American dollars. Two Bulgarian peasants, who recently returned from the United States, have been arrested after trying to cash \$6,000 in alleged American dollars. They stated they had purchased the dollars from an Italian in Chicago for \$2,000. The government announces that it has also discovered the presence of an American counterfeiting ring operating in Bulgaria.

Why not? Ask your neighbor to subscribe!

BACK OF THE POLICE LINE



Rear View of Police as They Charge Strikers with Their Clubs

Organization Meetings Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs Resolutions

WORKERS' SCHOOL OPENS CLASS ON INTERNATIONALS

Enroll Now! Course to Start March 1

To bring about a thoro discussion of strategy and tactics of the Communist International on some of the main problems of the world labor movement is the main object of the class in history of the three internationalists to be conducted by Arne Swabeck as a part of the Chicago Workers' School. Enrollments for this class will be received up until Monday March 1, at which the first session will begin and continue for eight weeks every Monday. (Note this is a change of date from Thursday evenings as originally planned.)

Course in Three Divisions.
The course will be taken up in three main divisions, the first and second part being the First and Second International and important events in the labor movement connected therewith, which will be treated largely from its historical aspect, while the last and main division will be gone into thoroughly with a view to establish a correct understanding of the fundamental line of policy of the Communist International.

The course will cover the following ground:
Study First International.
From the early Utopians thru the revolution and counter-revolution of 1848 to the organization of the International Workmen's Association. The role of the trade unions in the First International. Its political character. Marx - Engels - Bakunin.

The Paris Commune. Blanquism - La Salle - Bebel - Liebknecht - the La Salleans and Eisenachers - the Gotha program - Bismark's exception law.

Second International.
The Second International. Its structure and development. Revisionism - Bernstein - Kautsky - Hilferding - Three important congresses, Stuttgart, Copenhagen, Basel, Rosa Luxemburg-Karl Liebknecht. Development of imperialism and revolutionary action. 1905—Lenin's role. World war and collapse of Second International - Zimmerwald - Kienthal.

Communist International.
The Bolshevik revolution and the Russian Communist Party - Formation of the Third (Communist) International - The first Congress - The struggle against the social traitors - Statutes and the 21 points - The national and colonial question - The struggle against leftism - Tactics of the Communist International and methods and scope of affiliated sections - Centralization - Discipline - Trade union tactics and organization of Profintern - Women's work - Agrarian question - The New Economic Policy in U. S. S. R. - The United Front - The Two-and-a-Half International, growth of world imperialism and fascism - The national revolutionary movements in the East and in the colonial countries.

The affiliated sections as viewed by the various congresses - The German party from 1919 thru the uprisings and the struggle against Brandlerism to the executive committee of the Communist International letter to the German party - The Soviet government in Hungary - The Italian party - The French party - The Czech-Slovak party - The American party.

The struggle against Trotskyism - The movement for world trade union unity - Leninism and the Communist International.

Unionizing Party Members

By H. D. WENDELL.

The following is fundamental: The task of bringing members of the Workers (Communist) Party into the trade unions cannot be separated from the general task of organizing all unorganized workers. Put another way: The business of unionizing members of the party not in the unions involves an understanding of the deterrents to unionization that operate on the mass of unorganized workers.

What are these deterrents? What are the forces and conditions that militate against unionization?

1. Lack of class-consciousness; petit-bourgeois aspirations and prejudices.
2. The propaganda and terrorism of the bosses.
3. Dual unionism.
4. Failure of the unions to take the initiative and deficiencies of craft organization.

These are the causes mainly responsible for the difficulty in organizing the unorganized. They act and interact one upon the other. They are cross-sectional characteristics of the class struggle that can be considered separately only for the purpose of studying them.

Lack of Class-Consciousness.
The comparative low level of class-consciousness of the American workers is explained by a number of reasons. (1) The existence, until recently of a western frontier that offered an "escape" for the more courageous and spirited elements in the working class, sapping it of its strength and robbing it of a tradition.

(2) The great wave of immigration from Europe interfered with the normal development of a labor movement and put countless difficulties of race and language in the way of cumulative growth. (3) The bonanza growth of American industry created illusions of "opportunity" and fostered petit-bourgeois aspirations. (4) In the present period of capitalist monopoly imperialism finds it profitable to bribe large sections of skilled and strategically placed workers by sharing a part of its colonial spoils thus creating a "labor-aristocracy" whose influence on the rest of the labor movement is depressing. All of these conditions and others to be noted work havoc with the development of a conscious working class outlook.

Boss Terrorism.
Nowhere else in the world is propaganda and terrorism so vigorously employed against the workers and their possible organization as in America. The existence only in this country of monster industrial spy systems is a monument to this fact. The traditional American capitalist practice of suppressing efforts at organization by force and intimidation makes organization in many industries possible only when the workers are exploited to an intensive enough degree to stiffen them to the effort. Company unions, insurance plans, "co-operative systems" and innumerable other agencies constitute methods of persuasion and propaganda that make organization very difficult. This capitalist double-offensive breaks the spirit of many workers.

Dual Unionism.
Dual unionism, which rationalizes into a philosophy dissatisfaction with trade union methods and leaders, has taken a heavy toll upon the labor movement of this country by stealing the best workers from the trade

unions and dissipating their energies in less useful directions. Thousands of the best rebels in America, whose influence on the trade unions would have made for militancy and aggressiveness, have become discouraged and seceded to spend their energies and talents in building "industrial unions" that have wasted away thru sheer inability to fit into the conditions affecting the labor movement as a whole. This process is still going on, altho to a much less degree than formerly, and has taken its pound of flesh from over the heart of the labor movement. Even today there are many rebels workers who will not join the trade union movement because of their dissatisfaction with it, a dissatisfaction, that, as we said, expresses itself in a philosophy and therefore multiplies the harm.

Union Weakness.
Many workers could, without question, be organized if the existing trade unions would vigorously apply themselves to the task. The deficiencies of the organs of working class struggle, the trade unions, are to a large degree responsible for the unorganized conditions of large sections of the working class. Craft jealousy, job trusting, the domination of a hopelessly reactionary bureaucracy, ineffective structure and a meek philosophy of protection account for the neglect of the dominant unions in organization work. Especially in the case of the unskilled this weakness takes its toll. The failure of the established unions to take the initiative dampens the ardor of many unorganized workers.

These then are the principle reasons for the slow progress being made in organizing the unorganized workers in this country. There are members of the Workers Party eligible to join trade unions who are not members. The question comes: To what extent are members of the party influenced by the forces that militate against organizing the workers at large. The forces that weaken the workers in general?

No Excuse for Communist.

A Communist should be immune to the discouragement and apathy of the worker who is overwhelmed by the negative influences enumerated above. A Communist is, above all, class-conscious. A Communist workers' place is shoulder to shoulder with the other organized workers of his trade or industry. There he takes the lead in their struggles, raises their courage by being more courageous than they and directs them in paths that lead to the overthrow of capitalism. If his industry is unorganized, a Communist should be in the forefront of a movement to organize it.

There is no excuse for a Communist to be outside the union of his craft or industry.

PROLET-TRIBUNE NO. 5, RUSS LIVING NEWSPAPER, WILL BE OUT FEB. 20

The next issue of Prolet-Tribune, the Russian living newspaper, will be out Saturday, Feb. 20, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. It will be the fifth number of the paper.
Beginning at 8 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

MUST CALL PERSONALLY FOR DAILY WORKER BANQUET TICKETS

The tickets for The DAILY WORKER banquet, to be held this Sunday, February 21, immediately after the concert in Yorkville Casino, will not be mailed out, but will only be given out personally to The DAILY WORKER Builders, who must call for them at The DAILY WORKER New York Agency, Room 32, 108 East 14th street.

NO TICKETS ARE FOR SALE, but every reader of The DAILY WORKER in New York who has brought in at least ten dollars worth of subscriptions or donations since October is entitled to receive a banquet ticket without further charge, and should call at The DAILY WORKER New York Agency immediately to get the ticket and make reservation.

The list is limited by the capacity of the hall to 500. Those who have already qualified thru the New York Agency will, of course, have their tickets set aside for them until they call at the office. Additional tickets will be given out to comrades as they qualify with their ten dollars worth of subscriptions or donations and call at Room 32, 108 East 14th street, until the full 500 seats are taken. Every reader who desires to be the guest of The DAILY WORKER Builders' Club on this occasion will therefore attend to this matter AT ONCE.

CAPITAL CLASS WILL HAVE TWO WHOLE CHAPTERS

Students Suggest More Intensive Study

H. M. WICKS, Instructor.

The third lesson of the second semester in Capital, Vol. I, embraces Chapters V and VI, page 173 to 196.

The following are the questions for this lesson:

- 1—Does the change in the formula from C-M-C to M-C-M signify a departure from simple circulation of commodities?
- 2—Do you know of any modern bourgeois economist who falls into the error of Condillac, who claimed that value was determined by human wants?
- 3—Is any value created through the circulation of commodities?
- 4—Can value be created through the consumption of any commodity?
- 5—Why was Moxem mistaken in his notion that capital was fully developed in the ancient world?
- 6—Explain the function of money used to purchase labor-power?
- 7—How did the sale and purchase of labor-power influence the theoretical political spokesmen of the French revolution?
- 8—Explain the contradictions in the general formula of capital.
- 9—Why does the value of labor-power vary in different parts of the world and among different strata of the working class?

After the last lesson one comrade made a suggestion for the class that is well worth considering. He was of the opinion that at frequent intervals the instructor call upon a member of the class to give a brief resume of the entire lesson. Since no one would know when he is to be called upon to arise and explain the entire lesson, each would prepare for it. This system will be tried in addition to the regular discussion of the questions.

WORKERS' SCHOOL CONCERT HONORED BY ART PLAYERS

Dramatic Stars to Take Leading Roles

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The Moscow Art Theater's stars will furnish the leading attraction at an unusual concert and mass meeting to be staged by the Workers' School on Sunday, March 14, at 2:30 p. m., at Central Opera House, to celebrate the successful completion of their five weeks' drive for a \$10,000 fund to build the school. Lee Bulgakov and Barbara Bulgakov, two of Russia's most famous dramatic stars, the former of whom is one of the few Russian actors who has successfully attempted the famous and difficult role of Czar Fedor, will take the leading role in one-act dramas of Dostoyevsky and Chekov.

Mlle. Leunne, Russian ballet dancer, and Masya Shupack, in Russian folk songs, are other features of the big concert. M. J. Olgin, Ben Gitlow, William W. Weinstein, and Bertam D. Wolfe, director of the school, will speak. Hungarian symphony orchestra and the Freiheit Mandolin Quartette are other features of the concert.

All labor organizations are requested to hold the date open for Sunday, March 14.

HONOR ROLL OF WORKERS AIDING PRESS

Finnish Branch, Workers Party	
Herman, Mich.	\$ 3.75
M. Esterkin, Cincinnati, O.	1.00
Balance, Rescue Party, St. Paul, Minn.	3.50
Jewish Branch, Workers Party, Winthrop, Mass.	10.00
Lithuanian Working Women's Alliance of America, Brooklyn, N. Y.	10.00
R. Krause, St. Louis, Mo.	1.00
Gilbert F. Anderburg, Jamestown, N. Y.	4.00
Lithuanian Workers, A. L. D., L. D. No. 172, Yonkers, N. Y.	5.00
Nucleus No. 1, Detroit, Mich.	5.00
Wm. F. Haywood, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
Today Total	\$44.25
Previously reported	\$34,509.35
Grand Total	\$34,553.60

Union Fails to Stand By.

NEW ORLEANS—(FP)—When Oscar Pertuit, vice president Division No. 194, Amalgamated Assn. of Street & Electric Railway employees, and Robert Martin were discharged by the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., for "the good of the service," their reinstatement was demanded by the local. A referendum however resulted in 774 against a walkout to 733 in favor of a voting strength of 2,200.

HIBBEN DEMANDS U. S. RECOGNIZE SOVIET RUSSIA

Coolidge Assailed for Backward Policy

The policy of Calvin Coolidge and the United States department refusing to recognize the Soviet Union was severely criticized at the Chicago forum by Captain Paxton Hibben. Hibben in his speech pointed out the need for America to recognize the Soviet Union.

He showed that the claim of the Coolidge administration that the old Russian debts must be paid before granting recognition was an unjust claim. He declared Russia was willing to pay the debt unjust as it was, but that she demanded the right to sit in a conference and decide what claims America had to make. "Russia refuses to put this money that is claimed into an envelope and slip it under the state department doors as the price for recognition," declared Hibben. "She asks that she be allowed to sit in a conference and decide what claims there are."

Russian Counter Claims.
He went on to point out that Russia had counter-claims to make and that these counter-claims were for damages done by American soldiers and American warships in Russia and that she insisted that these claims be heard. He also pointed out that the American government the claiming to be at peace with the Soviets, had sent over steamers loaded with arms, ammunition and food and other materials for Denikin, who was leading the counter-revolutionary forces in Russia.

He pointed out that in a number of cases where England had backed foes of America in their wars against the United States, America had collected for the damages done and that was what Russia wanted to do. He also showed that the main reason why the state department refused to recognize the Soviet Union was because they were a workers' government and were putting into practice a new ideal which was against the wishes of those now in power.

Why Have Revolution?
In discussing the Russian debts and the cancellation of these debts by the Bolsheviks, he declared: "Revolutions do cancel debts of the government revalued against. Otherwise why have a revolution, unless it so happens?"

After pointing out the confiscations of private property in the United States and other capitalist states he declared: "The trouble with the United States department is that they do not know American history" and suggested that the Rockefeller foundation make an endowment for the "education of the state department in American history."

Yellow Socialist Seeks "Debate."

The Chicago forum had spent over a month wiring, telephoning, writing, seeking everywhere for some speaker to take the negative of a debate with Hibben on the recognition of the Soviet Union with no success. Open shop, union-smashing employers, boss' clubs, The Chicago Association of Commerce were entreated to produce someone to debate the issue to no avail. At the meeting after Hibben has started speaking Jacob H. Rubin, who claims to come from Milwaukee and boasted of his socialist party connections insisted that he wanted to debate Hibben at some future date, "when he had time."

The forum allowed Rubin ten minutes to make a statement. In his ten minutes he tried to out-do the worst capitalist opponent of the Soviet Union in his lies and his charges. Rubin's falsehoods were resented by the assembled workers and many of them asked Rubin some very pertinent questions, making him feel as tho' he were in a Turkish bath all the time he was on the stage. One worker asked this yellow socialist what the attitude of the workers of Germany, England and other European nations were towards the Soviet Union. Rubin refused to answer.

Tries to Deliver Harangue.

Another specimen calling himself Jordan and claiming membership in the defunct socialist party, jumped up onto his seat and tried to deliver a harangue against the Soviet Union. He did not get very far with his ravings as he was silenced by the chairman who told him if he wanted to ask a question to do so from the floor and not to stand on a chair and make a speech. The action of the few socialists was such that one that he was attending a meeting of the Amalgamated under Sam Levin's gangster rule or of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, with Signman's sluggers in control. When they found themselves outnumbered, arguments gave way to bellows and threats of beatings to those who sat near and tried to "soothe" these over-excited "victims" of Soviet "terror."

Sure, They Tasted Terror!

"Sure they tasted the terror. They went there thinking all they had to do was hop up on a chair and open their hoozoo and claim they were socialists and milk and honey would flow towards them when they went to Russia," declared one of the workers standing near the DAILY WORKER representative, "but when they discovered that they had to work hard and suffer hardship to build a new form of society they became yellow and now they are shouting about terror. We know those fellows, they are the first to scab in a strike."

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

INTERESTS OF THE YOUNG JEWISH WORKERS IDENTICAL WITH THE GENERAL INTERESTS OF WORKERS

The Pseudo-Young Revolutionists of the Young Jewish Marxian Alliance Answered by Young Communists.

All class conscious Jewish workers the world over have come to realize the reactionary role and character of the Zionist movement. However, some of them still entertain illusions about socialist, or Poali Zionism, a Jewish proletarian movement, which purports to defend the specific national interests of the Jewish workers as well as their class interests. What this defense amounts to in actual practice is indicated in an editorial in a recent issue of the Yugend, organ of the Young Jewish Marxian Alliance (Poali Zionist). In part the editorial reads as follows:



Boss (to Young Jewish Marxian Alliance): Keep up the racial propaganda, comrades, it helps me tremendously!

A Nationalist Plan.
"There are several organizations which claim to represent the young Jewish workers. One is the Young Workers League. This is a Communist organization, having among its members also some Jewish workers, but it is not concerned with any Jewish workers' problems, economic, political, or cultural. Their only concern is how to quickly Americanize the young Jewish worker. In other words what they want is to assimilate the young Jewish worker and make him desert the Jewish laboring masses. That is why they no longer even have separate organizations for the young Jewish workers."

"Surely, no self-respecting young Jewish worker, who does not want to desert the Jewish labor movement can belong to this organization."

Thus we see that the Yugend levels three charges against the Young Workers (Communist) League: 1) That it neglects the Jewish workers' problems. 2) That its only concern is to Americanize the young Jewish worker. 3) That it induces the young Jewish workers to desert the Jewish laboring masses.

Neglect Jewish Youth?

Upon what evidence and reasoning does the Yugend base these accusations? Solely upon the fact that in some districts where the league has reorganized upon the nuclei and working area basis, the Jewish (and for that matter all language branches, regardless of nationality) have been liquidated. To anyone even slightly familiar with the aims and tactics of the Communist movement, these charges of the Yugend must seem to spring out of the deepest ignorance—or the deepest hypocrisy.

Surely, the pseudo-young revolutionists of the Young Jewish Marxian Alliance must have read or heard about the thoroughgoing campaigns of reorganization and Bolshevization which the Communists and young Communists in this country (and all over the world) are carrying on. Surely, they must have read, if they read our literature at all, that the language, territorial branch form of organization has been proven archaic and unfitted to the needs of the revolutionary struggles of the workers, and that a new form, the shop nucleus, rooted in the mills and factories, has risen to take its place.

Forget Class Struggle.

They would know that the Young Workers League and the Workers (Communist) Party are reorganizing on the shop nucleus basis, because years of Communist activity have demonstrated its efficacy in the daily struggles of the workers and in the fight for the proletarian dictatorship.

But the "Marxists" of the Young Jewish Marxian Alliance, engrossed in their cultural pursuits, forget about the class struggle, except insofar as it provides an interesting topic of discussion. Because the shop nuclei form of organization disturbs their serene absorption in the difficult problems of promoting Jewish proletarian culture and art, they forthwith condemn it. Such is the extent of their revolutionary realism and devotion!

However, the Young Workers League in reorganizing, as the Yugend implies, is not overlooking the important task of winning the masses of young Jewish speaking workers to its standard. Towards this end it is setting up auxiliary organizations, Freiheit clubs, whose special function it is to propagandize among the young Jewish workers and prepare them for active membership in the Young Workers League.

In this way the league begins to assume a homogeneous, compact form, adapted to the conditions of the class struggle in America. But at the same time, thru the instrumentality of the Freiheit clubs, it reaches into the mass of young Jewish speaking workers, with its propaganda program and demands, develops their class (not national) consciousness, and ultimately enrolls them in the shop and factory nuclei, the basic units of the league.

Hide Behind "Culture."

These units, being organized and functioning right on the job, enable the league to participate most effectively in the everyday struggles of the young workers, to influence them most directly and to win them for the revolutionary struggle.

But according to the Jewish Marxian Alliance, it is more important for the Jewish youth to speak and read Jewish, to discuss Jewish culture and art, than to win shorter hours of work and to carry on the struggle against the bosses. And this from an organization which sails under the flag of Marxism!

Class Divisions Not Racial.

To any class conscious young worker it must be apparent that the position taken by the Young Jewish Marxian Alliance is nationalistic, anti-working class. The divisions in modern society are not racial or national in their nature, but class. The young Jewish workers have no interests of the working class as a whole. To anyone even familiar with elementary Marxism this is an axiom.

Revolution Brings Culture.

In charging that the Young Workers League seeks to destroy the Jewish proletarian culture, The Youth Standard displays a complete misunderstanding. Not only will the proletarian revolution emancipate the workers from economic and political oppression, but it will lay the basis for the development of a real culture of humanity, untrammelled by economic and class interests, and into which will be poured the best of which the various national and racial cultures are capable, the Jewish included. The Young Workers League, in working with all possible energy and means for the achievement of the social revolution, is thereby promoting the cultural interests of the proletariat.

In appealing to the young Jewish workers to leave the Young Workers League, the Youth Standard is playing to their purely nationalistic instincts. It is going contrary to the class interests of the Jewish workers, as well as to the interests of the American workers as a whole.



WICKS SPEAKS TONIGHT ON WORLD COURT FRAUD AT 8; IMPERIAL HALL

H. M. Wicks, editorial writer for the DAILY WORKER, speaks tonight on the World Court and Locarno at Imperial Hall, 2409 No. Halsted Street, (corner Fullerton.) Admission is free to this lecture and it will be followed by discussion. All those readers of the DAILY WORKER who have read the many analytical articles on the world court and the Locarno pacts should take advantage of the opportunity to hear the facts from the writer.

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Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

ROYAL COMMISSION SUPPORTS CORPORATION IN ATTACK ON THE MILITANT NOVA SCOTIA MINERS

EDITOR'S NOTE: The heroic struggle of the miners of Nova Scotia, Canada, against the crushing down of their wages by the British Empire Steel Corporation, known as "Besco" to the workers of Canada, resulted in the federal government appointing a commission to investigate the situation. As was to be expected the commission has upheld the corporation on every point, and has issued a report that not only supports the corporation in reducing the miners' wages but also threatens the existence of the United Mine Workers in that district.

The following article written by Jim McLachlan, militant leader of the Nova Scotia miners, should be of interest to all workers, and especially the anthracite and bituminous miners who are struggling today in this country against the attacks of the operators.

By JIM McLACHLAN (Continued from last issue) Class Warfare Got Results.

Both Besco and the commission appeared to be all worked up because the miners had injected into their life and their struggles some of the teachings and tactics of the Communists, but both failed to show where the miners had not benefited by these tactics. As a matter of fact the report shows that the miners were justified in resisting the wage reduction in the year 1923. But it was exactly in that year that the miners put up an effective fight by striking on the job and finally calling their first hundred per cent strike. By these tactics they raised their wage by over eighty cents per day.

The Commission also says that the Corporation would have been justified in reducing the wages in the year 1923. But in that year Dan Livingstone and the men who believed in any method of warfare that brought results to the miners were in office and Besco knew that a cut in that year with these men at the head of the union, meant a 100 per cent strike and any other thing that was calculated to bring results for the workers. The commission is very hard on the 100 per cent strike. This is what it has to say on that head:

"It is inconceivable that reasonable persons could look upon such action (the 100 per cent strike) with favor or tolerance." The men in office in 1923, like the Communists, were not overburdened with a superstitious reverence for what was "inconceivable to reasonable persons," hence that reduction in wage rates was not pulled off in 1923. The commission has dealt lightly with the capitalization of the company. They show that some 54,000,000 of water has been injected into the corporation at one time or another. The commission says that when Besco comes to add its little item of 19,000,000 of water:

"It apparently followed, in the capitalization of its assets and the issue of organization stock, a practice which had been adopted by its constituent companies at their inception, and a practice which we are advised has not been uncommon in Canadian companies."

So they are all doing it, and when the miners call a 100 per cent strike, because they refuse to have their families starved to pay dividends on water, then these hypocrites hold up their hands about "unreasonable men." It is also recommended that Besco shall pay a little more for the coal it uses in its steel works but not more than the exact cost of production.

The Heart of the Trick.

When you have waded thru this sea of words, you are very apt to miss the heart of the whole report if you are not careful. What is the cause of all the trouble in and about these coal mines anyway? Why cannot the miner and his employer live at peace with each other? For this simple reason: the operators run the mines to make profit, the miners dig coal to make a living, and these two ends just won't jibe under present conditions. The miners want a living, the operators want profits. Which of these two "wants" should receive the prime and first consideration? The commission, this unprejudiced commission, has left no doubt on that question. Profits come first, and these must be maintained even if the present low standard of living of the coal miners has to be reduced still further. Paragraph 16 of the report is the vital thing in this report for the miners to consider. Here is the heart of the trick that is about to be played and for this reason we give the entire paragraph:

"16—Future Wage Regulation—We have already emphasized our belief that certainty of a continuance of peaceful relations is, after so many recent eruptions, absolutely essential to rehabilitate remunerative trading, and to permit of the operations of the pits being developed upon the basis of regular and steady employment. A short term settlement is therefore to be deprecated most strongly. There are two alternatives, it seems to us, before the parties; either:

(1) To fix a general wage variation now in the light of existing facts—and our deductions from them for a term of, say, two years at least;

(2) To fix that variation now, but to let it apply only until such time as a scheme has been worked out, and is in operation, for the automatic regulation of wage fluctuations at stated intervals—say, every six months—over a longer period of years, say at least three years—in the light of the ability of the coal operations to pay. The ability to pay would be tested by agreed data, which would be incorporated in the scheme. Any scheme of this kind to be satisfactory must be worked out by the parties themselves, with the help and advice of competent accountants appointed by each party, and should operate under the supervision of these accountants. It might prove helpful to the parties if any discussions they had in regard to the framing of such a scheme were presided over by an independent chairman who would in no sense be an arbitrator, nor have a determining voice in their negotiations. We do not go so far as to make a suggestion to this effect, but merely mention it for the consideration of the parties.

Regulation of War Fluctuations "We strongly recommend that the second course suggested in paragraph 16 be adopted. This scheme might provide for the variation of wages as a reflection of variations in selling prices, or as a reflection of variations in some other agreed factor; but we prefer that the test should be the proceeds of the industry.

"Machinery would be agreed upon for the relevant figures to be continuously returned, audited and adjusted under the supervision of accountants for both parties and any variation of wage found to be due would be applied automatically in the wages for the succeeding period without discussion or friction between the parties. Since the ascertainment and verification of the figures would take time, an interval should be left between the first period of ascertainment and the period governed. The first period of ascertainment could be made the period from Feb 1 to July 31, 1926, to take effect from Nov. 1, 1926; and the next period of ascertainment would be August 1, 1926 to Jan. 31, 1927, to take effect from April 1, 1927, and so on."

The operation of such a scheme would be subject to a provision that wages were not in any event to be reduced below an agreed level or standard. The length of period during which the scheme should operate—albeit we have suggested three years as a minimum—would in a measure depend upon the standard fixed, and the standard itself would depend upon the position of the industry at the time of fixing it, the cost of living, and the extent to which outside competition is regulated by operation of the tariff. If the returns for any period of ascertainment showed that the pro-

'TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA' SECOND ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION, MARCH 7

Trybuna Robotnicza, the Polish Communist organ, will celebrate its second anniversary by mass meetings all over the country.

In Chicago, a concert and mass meeting will mark the anniversary. The concert will be held at the Shonehofen Hall, corner Ashland and Milwaukee Aves., Sunday, Mar. 7, at 2 p. m. Besides speakers in English, Polish, Russian and Ukrainian, there will be an excellent musical program.

The Lithuanian Chorus, the Freiheit Singing Society, the Russian Mandolin Orchestra, a Russian dance by Miss Jean Blasak, Comrades Miida Reed, Elsie Newman and Emma Blechsmidt dancing the Tarantella, an Ukrainian mandolinist and a Russian accordionist are among the musical numbers that have been planned for this concert.

ceeds were not enuf to remunerate capital within that period, as well as sustain the standard wage, then rather than reduce wages below the standard, the deficit due to capital would be carried forward as a charge to be met out of the balance left over in succeeding periods.

Forcing the Miners Down.

So there you see it. In the first instance the standard of wages is to be fixed on the "ability of the coal operations to pay." Then you get your three-year contract, and if during the life of that contract, it is found that the standard has been fixed too high, then all the deficits borne by your employer during the three-year period are heaped together and the next three-year contract will see your standard of living reduced by at least the amount of deficit that capital is supposed to have suffered the previous three-year period.

In other words, miners, this long-winded paragraph tells you that capital is not supposed to suffer any deficits, but it's all right to reduce your standard of living. What is more, there are to be two accountants who will give you the figures that all of these changes are to be made from and the changes go into operation automatically. That is how peace is to be brot to the coal industry in this province. Will the miners agree to such a scheme? We do not believe they will; they cannot help but fight to the death, for the living of the workers being the first charge against the industry in which they are engaged.

Every miner before accepting this report wants to consider very carefully these words that this scheme is "for the automatic regulation of wage fluctuations at stated intervals." By regulation of wages the miners delegate to two accountants all the functions of their union. No more mass meetings to discuss whether you will accept a cut, no use even for a local union meeting to waste time over any wage change; the accountants do all that now and as far as the wage question is concerned, your union might as well disband. Accept this report and you will surely establish peace, the peace of the graveyard where the inmates are dead trade unionists of a dead union.

TOILERS PROTEST AGAINST TERROR RULE IN POLAND

Chicago to Have Mass Meeting Feb. 28

The prosecutions, mass arrests and brutal assaults on the national minorities in Poland are growing greater and greater. Thousands of workers and peasants are in jail. The Polish secret police torture them during the "investigations." Many workers and peasants die two or three days after these "investigations."

In some cases, when the hangmen of the Polish government are not able to frame up some arrested worker or peasant because of lack of evidence, they do "away with him" by shooting him under some pretext.

Jan. 18 a worker, Gardzinski, was arrested in Grodno. He was suspected to be a Communist and a member of the Central Committee of Polish Communist Party. No evidence to this effect could be found by the secret police. The authorities of Grodno decided to send him to Warsaw "for further investigations." On his way from the prison to the railroad station, he was killed.

This incident is not the only one. Hundreds of such incidents could be cited. Every worker or peasant that is arrested never knows whether he will see his family again. When relatives try to visit them in jails, they are arrested and beaten. Union headquarters are raided and closed. Officers of workers' organizations are arrested for merely being officers.

The working-class of America must in the strongest manner protest against this barbarian treatment of their brothers in Poland. Polish, Ukrainian, White Russian and Lithuanian branches of International Labor Defense are calling a protest meeting Friday evening, Feb. 26, at 8 o'clock in the Schoenhoffen Hall, cor. Milwaukee and Ashland Ave. Speakers in English and other languages will tell of the conditions in Poland. Demonstrate your international solidarity with your Polish, Ukrainian, White Russian and Lithuanian brothers in Poland.

Abandon Labor Temple.

SEATTLE—(FP)—The Seattle Central Labor council has decided that plans for a new labor temple are impracticable. With the movement at a low ebb this is regarded as no time for large financial responsibilities.

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstützungs Verein, Fortschritt Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday, Wicker Park Hall, 2040 W. North Avenue, Secretary.

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169 N. Clark 118 S. Clark 66 W. Washington 167 N. State 42 W. Harrison 234 S. Halsted PHONES, HARRISON 8616-7 Specialties: E. W. Rieck Boston Baked Beans and Brown Bread Fine Soups and Fresh Made Coffee Commicary and Bakery: 1612 Fulton St. Phone West 2549

LENGTHEN HOURS, SPEED-UP TOILERS AT MURRAY PLANT

Antiquated Machinery Cripples Many

By Worker Correspondent. HAMTRAMCK, Mich., Feb. 17—At the beginning of this month the time of severest unemployment, the Murray Body corporation did its share for the poor unemployed. In two of its plants it lengthened the regular straight-time working hours from 50 to 54. That means: those inside the gates sweat longer to make those outside the gates freeze longer.

Cut Piece Rates. At the same time they equipped the men with new badges, keeping back a \$2.00 security for each badge. That means thousands of dollars of easy money. Lengthening of hours go hand in hand nicely with cuts in piece rates.

The following letter was circulated thru the departments of the various plants.

February 8th, 1926.

"To all department heads and foremen:

"During the past few months we have had entirely too many cases of new men being injured in the performance of their work. In some cases men have been on the job but three or four days and due to injuries received had to have a finger or two amputated.

"This is very serious—There is no need for this to happen.

"Hereafter, when new men are employed for any department, it will be the duty of the foreman to instruct all such men as to the dangers of the various machines they will come in contact with, and also how to avoid accidents.

"Foremen will be held responsible for all accidents occurring in their respective departments in the future.

"L. A. McDowell, "Manufacturing manager."

Antiquated Machines Cripple Many.

The Murray corporation does not blame the many injuries on the low piece rates, whipping the men on to frantic speed for the sake of a living. It does not blame them on antiquated machinery, crowded together for want of floor space or on lack of modern safety devices.

Instead the Murray Body corporation blames all this on its foremen, the underlings who are employed to speed up, economize in machinery and material.

"Profits First" is Motto.

"Safety First," they paint on the on badges, exhibit on leaflets. Spell walls, print on card boards, inscribe it "Profits First" and you have their spirit.

Workers do all the work, take all the chances, suffer all the injuries. Bosses feel glorious in doing all the bossing, all the managing, all the profitting.

This Week's Prizes!

Send in a story—make it short, give the facts, and a prize may be yours! No. 1—First prize will be a new book now on the press: "The Awakening of China," by James H. Dolsen. A beautiful edition of an unusual book. No. 2—"Bars and Shadows," by Ralph Chaplin, as a second prize of a book of beautiful working class poems written in Fort Leavenworth prison. No. 3—Makes an attractive third prize: "The Russell-Scott Nearing Debate" on the Soviet form of government.

Write—Rush—Order a Bundle of the issue in which your story appears!

Exploitation at Vegetable Oil Co. Drives Workers Mad

By HARRY WESTON (Worker Correspondent)

BERKELEY, Calif., Feb. 17 — A few weeks ago a crazed Negro was seen running from door to door and shouting at the top of his voice that the world was coming to an end. After he had terrified the neighborhood with his jargon and antics, the police were notified and he was taken to a hospital as too dangerous to be at large.

At the hearing of the insanity board, the physicians reported the cause of his temporary loss of mind. They said the terrific heat of the "copra" cookers at which he works at the Vegetable Oil corporation went to his head. The case was discharged with the warning that if he went back to the same place he would be affected the same way and would have to be removed to the state hospital for the insane.

The Vegetable Oil corporation, situated here in Berkeley, in the west end, is one of the worst examples of exploitation. It has been in operation for the last five years, employing at the beginning practically all white labor, but due to the low wages and bad working conditions the white men gradually gave way to Negro and Mexican labor.

The unemployment situation here makes life very hard for the white worker and very much worse for Negro and Mexican workers.

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 RAUB SHIRT FACTORY GIRLS MUST UNIONIZE

Organize and Demand Better Conditions

By a Worker Correspondent

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 17—There are about 35 girls working in Raub's shirt factory. All of them, with the exception of a few, are piece workers. The work is divided into sections and is paid per dozen. The prices are so low that the average wages are \$10 to \$12 a week. Very few make \$16 or \$17.

Girls Dissatisfied.

The girls are not satisfied and are kicking about the low wages, but what do they do to better their conditions? After working there a few months they quit and look for better jobs.

The boss does not lose anything, because no skillful workers are required. On the window: "Girls who can run a Every few weeks you can see a sign power sewing machine wanted." As soon as a few girls become disgusted and quit the boss gets in a new group of workers.

To quit a job and look for a better one is not the best method to better our conditions.

Why do we spend all day in shops? Why do we work so hard at the machines? We don't expect to become millionaires, but we do expect after working hard all week to get enuf in our pay envelope to pay our board, to get a new dress or a pair of shoes when the old ones are worn out.

Organize—Fight Boss.

There is but one way for us workers at Raub's shirt factory to better our conditions and that is to get together, organize and fight for the following demands:

The 8-hour day; 5-day week; a living wage; the right to organize into a union and maintain union conditions.

Set Minimums Wage.

BOSTON—(FP)—The Massachusetts minimum wage commission sets \$9 a week as the minimum for inexperienced girls and women and \$13 for those with a year's experience—a dollar a week more than last year in the candy industry.

Can the Workers Write for Our Press?

The Question of Worker Correspondents and Shop Bulletins.

By MARTIN ABERN ARTICLE I.

THE party, THE DAILY WORKER, the language press are trying to build a staff and system of worker correspondents. Those are the rank and file writers from the shops, mills and farms who really make a revolutionary paper live and throbb with an understanding and feeling of the needs of the exploited masses. There has been a measure of success. Yet thousands more of shop and field writers are needed. Why don't we get them more quickly? Many comrades reply: We cannot write. Writing is too difficult for common workers. We do not know what to write about. This is not so, comrades. Here are some things which workers contend with in one form or another. They are matters that must be written of.

What The Workers Can Write About.

(1). There is the speed-up system (what have you, Ford workers and others to say of that?) with its driving, grinding, pulverizing methods. There is the piece-work system. Work a little faster; make a little more; out of a job sooner; and more profits for the boss. How about those jobs where the workers' arms and legs work like frenzy, faster than the clock ticks its toll of human blood and nerves? Then, too, look at the double and triple shift system, human cattle rushing in and out, both when the sun rises and darkness sets in. There is the exhausting night work for millions in steel mills and foundries. Tens of thousands still toil in America for ten, twelve, and more hours each day. Bosses still demand overtime from workers without pay, except, perhaps, for a free lunch handout.

The Issue of Unemployment.

Regularly, some hundreds of thousands of men are laid off during the year, or work only part time. These practices are the rule under the capitalist system. They are a harm and a menace to the workers. Such a system and methods demand resistance and organized intelligent opposition to overcome. Tell THE DAILY WORKER and other workers' papers about all these things in your own blunt language, men of the shops.

Health and Safety Conditions in the Factories.

(2). Capitalism doesn't take much interest, unless forced by the organized might of the workers, in providing healthy and safe conditions of work and surroundings. Machinery, despite so-called "safety laws," isn't always in order. Machinery is often left in conditions offering great harm and injury to the workers. It costs too much to put in order; human legs, arms, life are cheaper. Mangled bodies fill a basket even as does sawdust. Workers in factories still are compelled to work with poisonous materials of all sorts where life is always in danger. Have the miners, painters, steel mill, chemical workers, nothing to say of these things? Accidents do happen, it is said. How, if ever, are the toilers compensated, especially thru these most gracious "Workmen's compensation laws"? Does sunlight always pour in thru factory windows for the children working therein? Or is sunshine only for the hundreds of thousands of young men and women and children sweating in the cotton, beet and berry fields? Stockyards workers might tell us a few interesting details of stinking "sanitary" conditions, gross dirt and sickening ventilation, not to mention the work itself. Certainly, the workers can write of these, and offer ways to lead a struggle for improvement.

Violations of Union Agreements.

(3). Union men are acquainted only too well with repeated violations of working agreements, contracts and job regulations. Systematically there is discrimination against those milit-

ants who fight this undermining of union organizations. Honest and class conscious union men are no doubt disgusted with the way in which the union officialdom is following a policy of co-operation with the bosses—of class collaboration instead of class struggle. The coal miners, machinists, clothing workers surely have a few things to say and write about John L. Lewis, "Baltimore & Ohio" Bill Johnston, and "Golden Rule" Hillman. Every union member almost by instinct knows that compulsory arbitration, or any form of arbitration, of strike disputes, job mixups, means concessions to the boss and defeat for the workers. Government by injunction and arbitration is felt by the workers to mean: the pistol and sword are at their throats, what are you going to say and do about that?

Leaving the Unorganized in the Lurch.

(4). Unorganized workers are not unacquainted with the practice in some "union" shops, where the union men get by with a certain contract and the unorganized are left in the lurch, holding the sack. Wage cuts, sometimes called "readjustments in the industry," as in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, take place regularly. The textile workers could vividly write or tell what that means in their lives. Or sometimes, instead of direct wage cuts, speed-up work is demanded, or better machinery is installed giving greater production at the same nominal pay. Have the workers nothing to say of how to meet this exploitation? How much profit is made from the labor of workers? What is really necessary to live like human beings? How does the advance of the technique of production affect them? Shall machine development be stopped, if it could, or shall all this be controlled for the benefit of the workers?

The System of Industrial Spies

(5). There is hardly a worker who

cannot speak of the blacklist system, the "rustling card," the use of industrial spies, thugs, guards, gunmen, police, soldiers in strikes, lock-outs, etc. Workers, young and old, are well acquainted with the more subtle methods used by the bosses against the workers. For instance: Bosses welfare associations; workers stock companies and schemes; "Be a shareholder in the factory—be a boss yourself." Then the many clubs, sport associations, etc., in the factories, such as the Western Electric, thru which the class instincts and tendencies, become warped in the workers. There are also the fake "joint workers' committees" and outspoken company unions. Worker correspondents have experienced much of these. Have they any solution?

These are only a few of thousands of things which workers can write about, not to say anything of what shop nuclei can do about them. Surely enough to start any worker going. Now go ahead and write! Become worker correspondents! But wait a while. There's lots to write about, it is admitted; only we can't write English or know how to write.

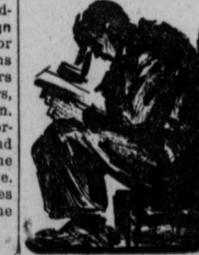
The excuse of not being able or having time to write is a slim excuse indeed. It can be done. If our DAILY WORKER and language press are really to become mass revolutionary organs, there will have to be a wide system of worker correspondents, both in the English and foreign languages. Nor will it be possible for our shop nuclei to issue shop bulletins unless in the factory, the members first, and later also the other workers, will contribute to the shop bulletin. That means a group of worker correspondents in each factory and nucleus. Thus will we reach the workers with the Communist message. But how shall we get our comrades to write? In the next article are some suggestions and ways.

(Article II in next issue)

DETROIT, ATTENTION! CONCERT & DANCE given by Detroit Shop Nuclei Sunday, February 21st, 8 P. M. at the HOUSE OF THE MASSES, 2646 St. Aubin Ave.

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The Next Step in the Anthracite

As we predicted when we first commented on the outcome of "Black Friday" at Philadelphia, the Lewis machine was able to so maneuver as to crush all opposition at the hastily-called Scranton tri-district convention. The steam roller technique operated flawlessly. The first act was to cut down representation so that instead of one delegate for each hundred members the proportion was one to each five hundred. This enabled the machine more easily to guard against the opposition delegates being selected. The haste with which the convention was called precluded the possibility of organizing determined opposition, even though the expressed sentiment of the membership indicated widespread repudiation of the Lewis surrender.

At the actual convention the stage was well set for the disgraceful performance that ensued. A brainless clown delivered a cheap jingo poem filled with scurrilous drivel against revolutionists. He was followed by a priest, one Curran, who eulogized Lewis as the greatest leader of all time. Extravagant praise was needed to conceal the monstrous betrayal. When one of their funkies was in danger the anthracite barons sent in another one, whose mission it is to detract the attention of the miners from their misery on this earth by promising them, as Paul LaFargue so well said, "pay checks on the bank of heaven." After the strikers had endured six months of struggle and privation, had seen the left elements in their organization persecuted, jailed and reviled by a combination of police, judges, newspapers, thugs and traitorous labor officials, that other arm of capitalist tyranny, the clergy, was called in to preach contentment to them.

The jingo and the priest also served the purpose of consuming the time of the convention—thereby avoiding discussion of the main question—the sell-out at Philadelphia. When the steam roller was ready for the final crushing of the opposition, one delegate arose and asked the privilege of discussing the agreement. Lewis was speechless. Was it possible that a dissenter had managed to escape the juggernaut operating in the districts?

This flaw was overcome by one of the machine challenging the right of the delegate to sit in the convention because he had one time distributed "red" literature. Then Lewis recovered his composure and began his customary bull-dozing and terrorism, with the result that the recalcitrant was thrown out of the convention amidst the hooligan yells of the payroll gang.

The ratification by the rump convention of the "Black Friday" pact followed. This means a five-years' sentence to servitude of the miners of the anthracite region if the pact is carried out. It can be repudiated in two ways—first, the building of a strong opposition that will defeat Lewis and at another convention declare this convention illegal; or thru action of the miners refusing to abide by the decision and initiating a series of sharp struggles against the pact, reducing it to a mere scrap of paper. Either move entails the solidifying of a powerful left wing embracing thousands of miners who are determined in spite of all oppression and terror to rescue the union from the hands of the agents of capitalism that now control it in the interest of the mine barons.

A Professional Liar

One Donald Day, stationed in the nest of ex-czarist, counter-revolutionary spies, and slanderers of the Soviet Union, with headquarters at Riga, Latvia, is again exercising his putrid imagination, and spewing forth deliberate falsehoods, without an iota of foundation in fact, against the proletarian revolution.

Like others of his type he is so completely discredited as a persistent liar that he is not accorded the privileges of reliable reporters and dare not enter the confines of the nation he is paid to direct his assaults against. His latest fable is the hackneyed one of delegates from the various Parties of the world assembling in Moscow to explain why, with all the gold at their disposal, they have not produced revolutions in other countries.

Never at any time or any place have Communists labored under the illusion that revolutions could be manufactured to order with gold. Revolutions come about when the conditions in a given nation are so unbearable, when there is such widespread misery as a result of the collapse of the economic structure that there is no other way out, and when there are in existence powerful, well disciplined parties to carry them out by mobilizing the masses for the struggle. If the Tribune would take the trouble to learn these exceedingly elementary facts it would not waste money on such creatures as Mr. Day.

Mellon-Coolidge Gang on Defensive

With the opposition to their regime striving to bring to light the criminal conspiracy of the aluminum trust, the Mellon-Coolidge supporters in the senate held a caucus yesterday and recommended a new rule intended to stop the series of inquiries by that body that have already resulted in the downfall of Daugherty, Denby, Fall and Roosevelt and that would have covered with shame the late Harding had he been unfortunate enough to have lived longer.

With Dawes in the chair of the senate clamoring to shut off debate whenever it becomes objectionable to the brigand machine and the republican supporters of the Mellon-Coolidge outfit moving against future investigations, the gigantic aluminum trust, with its ramifications extending to many industries, hopes to establish an even more strict dictatorship of big business than now exists at Washington.

The administration is on the defensive in the aluminum scandal, and is preparing, thru complete "gag" rule, to change its position by launching a counter blast that has as its objective the stifling of all criticism.

The coming congressional elections furnish an opportunity to turn the tide if the workers and impoverished farmers will challenge the Mellon candidates with class candidates, but nothing can be expected from the Borah bloc, appealing for the support of the masses of voters, except petty bourgeois futility.

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

What the Bosses' Congress Wants to Do Against the Workers

By JAY LOVESTONE.

I. THE ASWELL BILL.

There are at least a dozen bills before congress which aim to limit in some way or other the rights of the foreign-born workers in the United States. Some of these bills are more outspoken than others in their objective to put the unnaturalized worker, in particular, and the foreign-born workers in general, at disadvantage economically and politically.

We herewith begin the first of a series of articles dealing with the most vicious of these bills before the sixty-ninth congress.

The first bill to be analyzed is the one introduced by Congressman Aswell of Louisiana, one of the most backward states in the country.

Mr. Aswell's bill, known as HR-5583, introduced in the house on Dec. 15, 1925, provides "for the registration of aliens, and for other purposes." If some one thinks that the registration of aliens is bad enough, he will find upon examination that "other purposes" in this bill are even worse.

Will Register Workers!

LET us examine the main features of the Aswell bill. It says: "Every alien who enters the United States on or after the first day of registration as fixed in such proclamation shall be immediately registered in like manner by the immigration officials at the place of entry."

The sixty-ninth congress is as black as any worker would desire a congress not to be. Consequently there is today greater danger than at any time previously that bills of the Aswell type may be carried by congress. This provision means much more than mere registration on the first day of entry for immigrants. This bill provides furthermore that "every alien subject to registration as provided in this act shall, subsequent to his official registration, register once each following calendar year."

What does this mean? This means that of the millions of proletarians in this country, nearly 7,000,000 who are unnaturalized, who are foreign-born workers in this category, will have to register every year. Where can we stop at? What measures will the police and the governmental authorities in general take to insure the carrying out of this decision to register approximately 7,000,000 individuals? If the bill is to mean anything at all in practice, it will have to translate itself into a registration of all workers. Why? The answer is very plain.

The employing class government will have to find some ways of guaranteeing the proper execution of the provisions of this bill. This means in practice that workers would be stopped here and there, and now and then by some government official to ask them for their registration cards. Perhaps the workers might look "foreign" to some government official.

This in itself is already tantamount to registration. We know from our experiences with the military registration during the war that the registration was all-inclusive in effect insofar as the nuisance of being halted and stopped by government agents was concerned, although formally the statutes provided for military registration in classifications only of certain sections of the male population.

Of course the worker will have to pay the government an initial fee of \$10 and a subsequent fee annually of \$5 for this great privilege of being catalogued and indexed in the files of their exploiters.

Every Movement of Workers to Be Watched.

BUT there are even worse features than this one in the Aswell bill. Even annual registration is not enough of a check on the foreign-born worker for our exploiting class government. The bill goes on to provide that:

"Whenever any alien permanently removes from the district in which he is registered, he shall report to the post office of such district and give such information in regard to his movements as may be required by regulation. He shall within two days after arriving in the district to which he removes, report to the post office of such district and likewise give such information as may be required by regulation."

What worse espionage system could one conceive? The workers' movements are thus checked up and followed very closely—and why? There can be only one reason animating the employing class and its government for proposing such methods of limiting the freedom, of stifling the working class. These methods have as their purpose the reduction of the mobility, the robbing of the freedom of the workers in order to cripple these millions of foreign-born and consequently the whole working class in their struggle against the exploiting class, in the struggle for working class rights, for better conditions of life and employment.

Setting Up an Elaborate Espionage System.

HOW elaborate a spy system the government proposes to build up for the capitalists is shown by the provision of the bill which declares that: "Every alien shall, on demand, at any time exhibit his certificate of identification to any agent of the department of labor, to any state, territorial or local police, or peace officer, and to any other officers designated by the president."

Under this provision, the government, thru the president, may appoint a huge army of detectives, may employ a force of private detective agents to act as a sort of special set of registrars. But how would these tools of the employing class know who is an alien and who is not, who is a foreign-born worker and who isn't, except by

questioning and examining any worker at all whom they would suspect of being foreign-born? This means, very plainly, the giving of power to a horde of detectives, agents to examine the workers and to control the movements of every worker in the United States, regardless of his nativity.

Even the committee on legislation of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor could sense and did sense the terrible danger to the American working class lurking in bills of this character. In its last report to the fifty-fourth annual convention held at Atlantic City from October 5 to 16, 1925, this declaration was made: "This highly obnoxious measure which would, if enacted into law, mean the adoption by our government of the spying practices of private detective agents."

"The potential danger of the principle embodied in this bill is very great. It has all the elements of a strike-crushing, union-breaking proposal..."

As the executive council points out, "Bills of this kind are potentially dangerous because they can be frequently used by hostile interests to the injury and disadvantage of the labor movement."

Upon registering, the foreign-born worker will be compelled to give certain information to the agent of his boss who does the registering. First of all, he will be compelled to make a report of all arrests or convictions in his record. A worker may have been arrested for refusing to obey a notorious injunction. A worker may have been arrested for picketing, he may have been arrested for talking to a scab. A worker may have been arrested for not being able to meet certain bills and thus getting into financial difficulties. All such arrests must be reported to the government. We do not doubt that the use of such information will prove of value to the ruling class and to the exploiters in their efforts to break the backbone of resistance to their wage-slashing and union-smashing campaign.

Preventing Foreign-born Workers From Becoming Citizens.

MR. ASWELL has quite a handsome appetite when it comes to measuring his concern for the welfare of the employing class. He would have every unnaturalized foreign-born worker also provide to the agents of the government "any other information, as specified by regulations, bearing upon the fitness of such alien for citizenship." Activity in strikes, political activity, participation in any of the more conscious cultural movements of the working class, would of course be considered by the government agents, at the head of whom would be the secretary of labor, as information indicating the lack of fitness of the foreign-born worker registered for American citizenship.

It is clear that this provision of the

law not only declares for registration and cataloguing but provides for the perpetuating of the disadvantageous position in which the foreign-born worker finds himself at some time or other because of his not having been naturalized yet. What chance does an active striker stand of getting his citizenship papers? All of this information gathered by the government would be placed at the disposal of the big bosses. The government agents would welcome and utilize to the fullest extent this opportunity to pry into the lives and conditions of the foreign-born, of the unnaturalized workers, and then to turn over the findings to the class that dominates the government machinery.

The President—Chief Strikebreaker.

THE president, who is commander-in-chief of the army, this bill gives additional powers, when it provides that "Whenever, in the judgement of the president, the interests of the national defense require, he may by proclamation, require all or any part of the aliens required to be registered by this act, to report at such times and places as he shall fix."

The implications of this section of the bill are far more dangerous to the workers than it would appear on the face of a cursory reading of the words. Picture to yourself a strike of coal miners, amongst whom there are thousands of unnaturalized, foreign-born workers. The company is in a tight fix because of the effectiveness of the strike. Some scabs try to approach the coal pits. The workers welcome the scabs in an appropriate manner. The strikers speak to the scabs in the only language they understand. Forthwith the president, under the guise of the demands of national defense, orders the thousands of unnaturalized, of foreign-born workers to move out of the strike zone and to go elsewhere. This would entail the arrest of thousands of workers and would mean the breaking up of the strike.

No more monstrous strike-breaking measure has ever been proposed before congress than this Aswell bill.

Fines and Prisons for the Workers.

SO close a tab do the capitalist agents propose to have on the workers that the bill provides: "Whenever the physical appearance of an alien registered under this act is changed materially, such alien shall report such facts to the post office of the district in which he is registered."

Truly, not even in the worst days of chattel slavery was such a system of limitations, restrictions and barriers worked out for the enslaved.

And we unto the workers who fail to register. A hundred dollars fine or sixty days' prison or a combination of the two will be the reward awaiting such a worker. Then, should a worker give his information to the government agents in such a way as to enable the latter to call the statements of the registered proletariat

misrepresentation or false, then the unnaturalized working man may be put in the position of having to pay a fine of not more than \$5,000 or being imprisoned for not more than two years, or to be punished by both fine and imprisonment.

A New Deportation Rule.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS are provided as a minimum for the initial expense of enforcing this bill. The crowning infamy of this notorious strike-breaking measure is the section providing that: "Any alien who is convicted of a violation of any provision of this act shall be immediately taken into custody upon the warrant of the secretary of labor and deported."

Could there be devised a more deadly, effective system of union-smashing than that provided in the Aswell bill? Recent years have seen the foreign-born workers participate actively with increasing frequency in strikes and in other struggles of the working class against the exploiters. This bill aims to cripple the weaker section of our working class, which happens to be foreign-born. The capitalists know very well that a blow struck at one section of the working class is a blow at the whole working class, at every section of the working class.

They have picked out the foreign-born as the ones to attack first in their new frontal onslaught because they figure that the foreign-born workers are the most vulnerable, are the weakest because of language difficulties, because of their lack of knowledge, or rather because of their insufficient knowledge of the customs and conditions of the country.

All Workers Menaced.

THE foreign-born workers are part of the American working class. The native workers will not be fooled by these dastardly maneuvers of the bosses. The answer of the trade unions and the other labor organizations to this campaign of the exploiters will be the formation of big councils for the protection of foreign-born workers throughout the country. The dangers of the Aswell and other bills of this type being enacted into law in this country are very great. There is only one force that can prevent these bills from becoming law. This is the power of the organized working masses, united on a class basis to destroy these efforts of the capitalists to perpetuate and strengthen their hold on the political and economic resources of the country.

Greater efforts than ever should now be made to draw the foreign-born workers who are not yet union members into the labor unions. A more intensive and extensive campaign for uniting the forces of the workers politically is now the order of the day. The American workingmen will show that they know how to handle all of these plans for establishing detective agency government in the United States.

Tomsky Speaks on the Work of the Trade Unions

Comrade Tomsky stressed in his speech on the tasks of the trade unions that the principles defined at the eleventh party congress under the leadership of Lenin for trade union work, had remained in force to this day and had completely justified themselves. In this resolution which defined the essence of the new economic policy and of the socialist state industry and the state capitalist economic forms, the task of the trade unions is stated to be that of defending the interests of the working class under the relations created by this new economic policy. The trade unions must carry out this task more energetically, they must take more account of the voices, the opinions and the just demands of the masses of the workers.

Unions Must Defend Workers.

Tomsky pointed to the existence of certain abnormal instances where some trade union bodies, failing to recognize their task as the protection of the interests of the workers, had settled always all questions with the leadership of the shops and with the party nuclei over the heads of the workers and without consulting the latter at all. Some trade union officials have gone too far in their economic zeal and have amply accepted all the proposals of the economic institutions. The conflicts which occurred in the beginning of 1925 in several textile factories were caused by such abnormal instances.

In those instances where the trade unions properly carried out their direct tasks and maintained a close connection with the working masses, no such conflicts occurred.

Under the new economic policy, the leaders of the state economic undertakings who must control their undertakings according to the principle of rentability, must certainly, in consequence of an exaggerated economic zeal, commit mistakes. The task of the trade unions in the state industry is to protect the material interests of the workers. The united block of the shop council, shop leadership and party nucleus with a mutual covering of all measures, as this can be seen in certain places, is not normal.

Support Correct Measures.

The trade unions should support the correct measures of the shop leadership, the shop council must never

forget for one moment that the red factory director is a leading person in the work of socialist reconstruction, a representative of the class interests of the workers, but the trade unions must take the greatest care to see to it that no bureaucratic and over-zealous measures in contradiction to the interests of the working class are taken, and in such cases they must not accept them without criticism, but they must correct them.

Tomsky then quoted figures showing the quick growth of all the trade unions. The Landworkers' Union with 370,000 members in October 1924 and 704,000 members in October, 1925. The Building Workers' Union has grown quickest. In 1925 the industrial unions increased their membership by 14 per cent, the non-industrial unions by 16 per cent.

Educate Peasant Youth.

These new members in the industrial unions come not so much from the working youth or from the older workers returning from the village where they spent the lean years, but from the peasant youth, particularly in the textile industry. This peasant youth has brought new opinions into the shops, they have not yet learnt to look at the shops as the older workers do who won the shops with their own hands and have built them up with their own forces. It is the immediate task of the trade unions to raise these new sections of the working class both politically and culturally and to draw them into the general social life as otherwise there would be too wide a rift between the economic and culturally progressive older workers and the newly arrived workers.

At the present moment 89 per cent of all the workers are organized in trade unions, in comparison with 90 per cent at the beginning of the year.

Tomsky pointed to the increasing number of cases of larceny in the shops' councils and declared that this form of crime must be fought not only by firm judicial measures, but also by the introduction of better forms of reckoning up between the shop councils and their electors.

Communist trade unionists should account for themselves not only to the Communist fractions, but also as far as possible to all non-party electors. The collective agreements should not be merely worked out, but all of the workers interested should be previous-



TOMSKY
Head of the Russian Trade Unions

ly acquainted with the details and should propose alterations to them. If in doing this the workers make exaggerated wage demands, this is not a misfortune, the trade unions will then discuss with them and explain to them the economic possibilities of the shop.

As long as wage labor exists, the workers will always demand higher wages than they get. The workers will come to know the situation of the shop by taking a close part in the discussion of all the details of the collective agreements. The participation of the trade unions in the formation of the plans for production should not only take place in the leading economic institutions where trade union representatives are present, but also in the shops where the trade unionists have a better opportunity of observing practically the correctness of the plans. The incorrectness of making a rule of regulating-conflicts thru the party must be pointed out and demanded that the normal process for arbitration be adopted.

Democracy must be established inside the trade unions, the Communist leadership of the unions must be secured thru the Communist fractions, and the petty interferences of the party in the trade union work must be abolished. Tomsky pointed out that for instance when the last elections for the Moscow shop councils took place, the Communist fraction had not adopted the procedure of putting up a prepared list of candidates but

had permitted the setting up of candidates thru the whole trade union membership, the Communists had increased the number of their representatives and a great activity had been developed by the non-party workers in the shops.

Unions Carry on Cultural Work.

Tomsky pointed to the important successes won by the cultural work of the trade unions. The trade union clubs had increased their number inside two years by 120 per cent and their libraries by 300 per cent.

Tomsky stressed once again the necessity for the realization of a workers' democracy inside the trade unions, for a close and constant raising of the activity and the securing of the possibility of free criticism for all trade union members. Tomsky then proceeded to describe the international work of the Russian unions.

World Trade Union Unity.

Tomsky pointed to the success won by the trade unions of the U. S. S. R. thru the slogan of the international unity of the trade union movement. To many perhaps, the alliance of the young and revolutionary Russian trade unions with the oldest unions, the English, which were accounted conservative, may seem peculiar. Nevertheless this alliance will be understandable when one thinks of the world economic causes responsible for the leftward movement of the British working class. The declaration of Purcell at the conference of the American Federation of Labor that the European and American workers stood before the dilemma, either to raise the level of the working class of the colonial and half-colonial countries, the workers of India, China, etc., to the level of the European working class or themselves sink to the level of the workers in the colonial and half-colonial countries, is characteristic.

The English trade unions are interested in preventing the move of capitalism towards cheap colonial labor power. The application of the Dawes plan to Germany, the strengthening of Germany's capacity to compete in the market, the lowering of the wages and the conditions of life of the German workers leads unavoidably to the worsening of the economic situation of the British working class which is reacting more than ever before to the offensive of capital. The latter has not only not come to an

end, but it is turning into a political offensive, as this has always been in the history of the class struggle.

Left Wing in British Unions.

In face of the opposition of the trade unions and the new tendencies in their movement, British capitalism adopts the tactic prophesied by Marx: It attacks the right of the trade unions to take a part in political struggles, and this is the first attempt of English capitalism to follow up an economic offensive against the working class with a political one. These are the reasons for the leftward movement of the British working class which is becoming the leader in the struggle for international trade union unity and which is seeking to establish a center of action which could regulate on a wide scale the wage conditions and the whole economic working class movement. The struggles of the Russian unions for trade union unity is the logical consequence of the previous united front campaign of the Communist parties.

The Anglo-Russian trade union alliance, promotes the ripening process of the contradictions inside the Amsterdam International inside which the protest voices against such an unheard of action as the work of co-operation with the International Labor office of the capitalist league of nations, are becoming ever louder. The correspondence of the Russian Unions with Amsterdam has limited itself to the formal question: Shall a conference take place with or without conditions?

Want Conference With Amsterdam.

We demand a meeting with Amsterdam to consider the question of the establishment of unity in the international trade union movement, without any limiting conditions in order to retain the right of presenting the question of unity in all its details. The justness of our demand that the representatives of the two opposing camps in the working class movement should meet without any conditions in order to clear up all misunderstandings in an objective manner, is so clear that our demand received the sympathy of practically the whole British working class movement.

(Concluded tomorrow)

"The power of the working class is organization. Without organization of the masses, the proletariat is nothing. Organized—it is all. Organization is unanimity of action, unanimity of practical activities."