

DELEGATE OVERWHELMING LEAGUE

I. L. G. W. U. TO ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED

Committee of 500 Members to Handle Drive

The Chicago joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union which was recently elected has decided to wage an organization campaign to clean up the nonunion shops in this city. The election of a majority of progressives to the joint board promises to make this campaign a real stride forward in the organization of the garment workers.

The campaign is to be started by the selection of a committee of 500 members of the union. This committee will insure the co-operation of the union membership in the drive and constitute a force which will reach every nonunion garment worker in Chicago.

Joint Board Issues Statement.

The following statement has been issued by the officials of the Chicago joint board:

With the installation of the new administration in the Chicago Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, a new spirit is felt. This administration has been selected after the convention which was held in Philadelphia last December, where all those expelled and suspended were re-admitted to the union, and their rights restored.

The new joint board was installed Friday, Feb. 19, and at its second meeting on Friday, Feb. 26, it already had a report from the temporary organization committee which was established during the short visit of International President Sigman about a month and a half ago. This committee recommended that they start an immediate big drive to organize the unorganized dressmakers, and for that purpose a committee of 500, picked from the shops, be organized. This recommendation of the committee was unanimously adopted with great enthusiasm. The interest shown by those present proved conclusively the determination of each and everyone of them that there must be 100 per cent union in every shop where ladies' garments are made.

Our union today is in a much better position than it was a few months ago.

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INDIANA JURY INDICTS 96 UNION MINERS

Miners Fight Against 1917 Wage Scale

BOONEVILLE, Ind., March 9.—The grand jury in the case of the union miners arrested for mass picketing of non-union miners in this county has indicted 96 union miners on charges of rioting, etc. Henry Shaffer, one of the union miners indicted was arrested at Princeton this morning, brot to Booneville and released under \$1,500 bond on charges of stabbing Lee Corbett, one of the scabs working in a mine at Newburgh, which was picketed by union miners on Feb. 16.

The efforts of the operators of Southern Indiana to put their mines back on the 1917 wage scale was met by resistance of the union miners. They marched on the mines which were working on the low scale and sought to bring out the miners working there.

The governor of the state brot in the state national guard against them, and had airplanes scouting over the coal fields to prevent further picketing by the union men.

Preparatory Meeting of Disarmament Confab to Be in Geneva May 17?

PARIS, March 9.—The preparatory disarmament conference will take place at Geneva on May 17, the council of the league of nations decided at a secret meeting. Reports are current that another postponement of the conference was about to be made. At the same meeting it was agreed to convene the preparatory economic conference at Geneva on April 20.

CHICAGO I. L. G. W. MEMBERSHIP URGED TO VOTE FOR PROGRESSIVE SLATE IN THE ELECTIONS TOMORROW

TO THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION.

Sisters and Brothers: Tomorrow, Thursday, March 11, you are going to elect your business agents for the coming term. Of course you are going to elect those most suitable for this work.

We, the members of the Trade Union Educational League and the progressive group, know that whenever we have called upon you to help us fight for the progressive movement and the progressive principles which are for the benefit of the workers you always responded to our call.

You are supporting the progressives not because you like this individual or that, but because you agree with the platform and principles which the progressives stand for. Therefore we think it advisable to inform you again what these principles are.

- 1—Unity in our union.
- 2—For economy in our union.
- 3—Enforcement of union conditions in the shops.
- 4—Organization of the non-union cloak and dress shops.
- 5—Amalgamation.
- 6—The shop delegate system.
- 7—A labor party.
- 8—World trade union unity.

We are confident that you believe in these principles and are ready to support them. We have to elect three business agents from the five candidates whose names are on the ballot.

Brothers and Sisters: We have a great task before us, great responsibilities. We therefore have decided to endorse the brothers who have the experience and the ability to do the work to the satisfaction of our union.

A united progressive program, a united progressive officialdom, a united rank and file will build our union into a powerful organization which will fight for the interests of the membership. We endorse and ask the membership to vote for the following three candidates:

- Brother J. Levin, Local 81.
- Brother H. Metrick, Local 5.
- Brother H. Zeff, Local 5.

I. L. G. W. U. Group of the Trade Union Educational League.
I. L. G. W. U. Progressive Group.

T. U. E. L. CALLS ON CHICAGO GARMENT WORKERS TO SUPPORT THE PROGRESSIVE CANDIDATES

The recent local election in the Chicago International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union for chairman, secretary, executive board and joint board delegations, show once more that the members have had enuf of the reactionary policies advocated by the local representatives of the Sigman machine, the results of which have so badly demoralized the organization.

These elections prove conclusively that the membership is determined to change the present policy of surrender to a more militant progressive policy and to select a leadership that will lead the struggle of the workers against the employers.

Perlestein-Sigman Defeated.
The outgoing officials led by Perlestein and Sigman were responsible for putting into effect the expulsion policy and inaugurating the reign of terror against the membership that was so detrimental to our union. It was therefore no surprise that the membership has turned against them and defeated them badly in almost every occasion in the recent elections. So great was the aversion of the membership toward them that in many instances, the reactionary machine did not even dare to present their candidates.

In some locals they made alliances with their supposed to be opponents, but even with this consolidation of the forces they were badly defeated and

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ORGANIZE WEST VA. COAL FIELDS, IS DEMAND OF UNION MINERS

By ALEX REID.

The prayer meeting campaign in West Virginia to organize the miners is now on a different plane; the timid officials are retreating to "victory." The monumental failure, Van Bittner, who has successfully failed at everything he has done in connection with the miners' union, outside his success in keeping a death grip on the miners' treasury, will now try to organize a little bit of West Virginia instead of the whole of it.

Van says "he will concentrate around Fairmount first, but that does not mean the organizing campaign is over in the other parts." Oh no, it only means that Van has too big a job for him in West Va., and he thinks that he would do better with a small piece of the district than the whole of it.

Piece-meal Methods.

The miners are asking why Van is concentrating around Fairmount. Why does he not intensify the campaign throuth the whole of the district now that he has the whole of the International at his service?

The anthracite strike is over and all the International officers can be utilized to organize in that field. Why don't the International officials place all their organizers in that field now, and concentrate on the whole district?

Boasting Lewis.

Frank Hefferly, erstwhile progressive.

I. L. D. Conference Tonight Important

Final arrangements for the Paris Commune commemoration in Chicago, March 19th, will be made at the regular monthly conference of International Labor Defense delegates tonight at 8 p. m. at 150 W. Washington St., Room 2. All delegates are urged to be present.

GRAND RAPIDS STRIKERS FACE AN INJUNCTION

3rd Week Finds Ranks Still Firm

(Special to The Daily Worker)
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 9.—The auto workers who have been on strike against the Hayes-Ionia auto body concern here for the past three weeks are now confronted with an injunction. The writ was obtained last evening by the Hayes-Ionia company against Local No. 3 of the United Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers' Union and names nineteen members of the organization. The injunction was issued by a corporation flunkie known as Judge Leonard D. Vedler of the superior court.

The injunction prohibits the workers being near the premises of the concern, or near railroad stations for the purpose of approaching scabs that the concern attempts to import from the crime centers of the various cities.

Little success has been realized by the bosses with their imported scabs and many of them have already quit. Out of 169 scabs imported, 96 have already gone back and others are leaving daily.

The morale of the strikers is good and the injunction will not seriously interfere with the strike as means of carrying on the struggle in spite of the mandates of judges will be devised.

Enthusiastic Meetings.
William A. Logan, general president of the United Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers' Union, since his arrival here in behalf of the trimmers employed at the Hayes-Ionia Body Co., who went on strike in reply to a 10 per cent wage cut two weeks ago, addressed a series of well attended meetings, the first of which, on Tuesday, filled St. Hyacinth Hall to great overflow.

Bosses Want Same Hall.
When the strike committee arranged to move the strike headquarters from Turner Hall to St. Hyacinth Hall, which, for all practical purposes, and particularly because it is situated but a short distance from the factory proved much more suitable, they received a bit of highly amusing information.

The management of Hayes-Ionia Body Co., well known for its utter disregard for human lives, has suddenly become philanthropic, so it appeared; they decided that the slaves, after working from ten all the way to thirteen hours a day, must enjoy some form of "recreation," they should be given a chance to learn "boxing," and to provide the necessary facility, the bosses' welfare department offered an exceptionally good price for the use of St. Hyacinth Hall for the duration of "two weeks."

Altho the company's offer exceeded that of the strikers about 50 per cent, the workers rightfully contended for the same hall, and awaited a decision.

Their Scheme Blocked.
The hall being owned by an aid society, its board of trustees was

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REBEL SOLDIER SPEAKS TONIGHT FOR SOUTH SIDE

How the slogan of "Hawaii for Hawaiians and the World for Communism" was first raised in the United States army, causing two soldiers to be given maximum imprisonment sentences will be told to Pullman workers tonight by Walter Trumbull, just released from the military prison at Alcatraz, who was one of the "guilty" soldiers. He will speak at the K. F. Hall, 11037 Michigan ave., the meeting beginning at 8 p. m.

Other speakers will be J. L. Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, and Robert Minor, editor of the Saturday magazine section.

Other speaking dates that Comrade Trumbull will fill in his nation-wide tour are the following: South Bend, March 13; Kenosha, March 15; Racine, March 16; Canton, March 18; Pittsburgh, March 19, 20; Cleveland, March 21; Jamestown, March 22; Buffalo, March 23; Erie, March 24; Rochester, March 25; Boston, March 27.

LOS ANGELES CENTRAL LABOR UNION AGAINST ANTI-FOREIGN-BORN LAWS

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 9.—At the last meeting of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, a resolution was introduced by Delegate Globberman of the Cigar Makers' Union, denouncing the anti-foreign-born legislation now pending in congress. Delegate Kotovas, Globberman and Plotkin spoke in favor of the resolution. The reactionary officials saw they could not defeat it, so the secretary of the council, J. W. Buzzel, introduced an amendment which would render the resolution harmless. As he made his amendment he declared: "We must not allow this hysterical resolution to go thru."

Delegates Schneiderman and Feinstein then spoke against the amendment and for the adoption of the resolution.

Despite a vicious "100 per cent American" speech by one of the reactionary delegates, when the vote was taken, 25 voted for the resolution as originally introduced, and 33 voted for the amended resolution, which merely endorses the Los Angeles Central Labor Council's previous stand for the protection of the foreign-born workers.

TEXTILE BARONS REJECT OFFER OF MEDIATION

Bosses Refuse to Talk Terms with Strikers

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PASSAIC, N. J., March 9.—Altho he previously announced that the mill owners were ready at all times to discuss grievances of the 11,000 striking mill workers here, Col. Chas. F. H. Johnson, spokesman of the mill owners rejected the offer of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise's committee of four to discuss terms of settlement.

His repudiation of the offer followed a decision by the strikers' committee to accept.

Colonel Johnson denounced the offer as "futile" in that it is "Communistic." He said in part: "I don't think that we can see the value of the proposed intervention nor how it would be useful in ending trouble caused and maintained by Communist agitators entirely outside the ranks of the workers."

Col. Johnson's refusal while anticipated by the strike committee was received with frank surprise in conservative circles since the impartial committee's offer was regarded as the only medium for an early conclusion to the controversy.

Albert Weisbord, organizer for the United Front Committee who is leading the strike here, said he was not surprised when he learned of the mill owners' refusal. "Col. Johnson will reject any offer that threatens to keep organized employes in the Botany Mill," he said.

In the formal letter of acceptance sent to the offer to act as representatives of the strikers in settlement proceedings by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, the Reverend John Howard Melish, Paul U. Kellogg and John Lovejoy Elliot, the general strike committee reserved for itself the right of reaching final decision on the issues in controversy. The letter pointed out that the "obstinacy of the mill owners, their refusal to meet with the regular representatives of the workers for no valid reasons whatsoever," has placed the responsibility for the continuance of the strike upon the mill owners.

SENTENCE DETECTIVE WHO KILLED TWO YOUTHS FOR STEALING \$1.50 COKE

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BAYONNE, N. J., March 9.—For wantonly shooting dead Andrew and Joseph Iskra, 19 and 23, whom he declared were stealing a \$1.20 bag of coke from Bayonne, N. J., railroad yards, Dock L. Stone, railroad detective, has gone to prison for six years and eight months to ten years. Sentence was for killing the younger unemployed worker and the prosecutor will seek punishment of Stone for slaying his brother, also without provocation. A similar case occurred in Chicago railroad yards two years ago when a detective killed a young worker picking up potatoes on the tracks.

English Raised \$14,000 for Defense.
LONDON, March 9.—Over \$14,000 have been raised for the defense of the twelve imprisoned Communists and for the relief of their dependents.

GENEVA MEETING IS DEADLOCKED ON MEMBERSHIP

Locarno Treaties Appear to Be Doomed

(Special to The Daily Worker)
GENEVA, March 9.—Delegates here from the various member nations to attend the special extraordinary assembly of the league of nations are paralyzed with fear before the debacle that has overwhelmed the league.

All of them are waiting with baited breath the outcome of events in France, where Doumergue, the president of that republic, is striving to create a cabinet that will give France a government that will last long enuf to bridge over the present crisis.

Briand, premier until Saturday, was the leader of the anti-British alignment in the league that was striving to offset Germany's taking a permanent seat by admitting Poland, Spain and Brazil.

The British government has emphatically informed the foreign minister, Austen Chamberlain, who represents England at Geneva, that no enlargement of the league would be tolerated at this session of the assembly. It looks as tho a deadlock prevails and all the delegates fear to face the reality of the situation. Unless the present crisis is patched up in some manner Germany will not enter as a member of the council, which means the collapse of the Locarno pacts and also the league itself.

PITTSBURGH TO HAVE TRUMBULL MEETING ON FRIDAY, MARCH 19TH

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 9.—Walter Trumbull, Hawaiian Communist United States soldier, will speak in Pittsburgh on Friday evening, March 19th at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller street, at 8 p. m. Trumbull has just been released from Alcatraz Military prison where he served a one year sentence. He is speaking in all the large working class centers in the United States where he is warmly greeted by large crowds of workers.

Martin Abern, member of the central executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party will also speak. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Young Workers League, District 5.

BRIAND TRYING TO ORGANIZE NEW CABINET

Herriot Declines to Become Premier

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PARIS, March 9.—For the tenth time in its history, a government of France has turned to M. Aristide Briand to try to lead it out of political chaos.

President Doumergue summoned Briand, the veteran agent of imperialist despotism and assassin of workers and colonial peoples, and nine times premier, and asked him to reform a cabinet, notwithstanding the defeat which was administered to him on Saturday forcing his resignation.

Briand agreed to attempt to form a cabinet and is holding conferences with other leaders of the various factions in France at a late hour tonight. There is no majority party in the chamber and so any government must be a coalition. There is strong demand for new elections, but all parties, except the Communists, fear the results of new elections at this time.

The fall of the franc, the war in Syria and Morocco and the general disorganization of national economy (rich fruitful soil for revolutionary propaganda and the capitalist parties want no test of strength.

Herriot Refuses.
President Doumergue concluded a series of political conferences this morning and announced that he would request either former premier Edward Herriot of the left bloc, or Briand, to organize a new government. Herriot, now president of the chamber of deputies, was first asked, but he himself had been holding conferences and declined instantly as he is convinced of the impossibility of his heading a government that can last until the end of the sessions of the extraordinary assembly.

FARMERS' INTERNATIONAL ASKS WOMEN ON LAND TO AID FIGHT OF WORKING WOMEN FOR FREEDOM

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (Delayed)—On its third anniversary the Farmers' International (Krestintern) has created a women's department to carry on agitation among the farmer women of the world to show to them the need of struggling side by side with the farmers and the working women towards the creation of a workers' and farmers' government.

U. S. MAGNATES CAUSE CRISIS, LEAGUE STATES

Issues Manifesto Upon Mexican Conflict

Aroused by the imminent danger of a break-off of diplomatic relationship between the United States and Mexico over the disputes on the application of provisions of the Mexican constitution relative to oil, and the efforts of big business interests to utilize the religious controversy in the southern republic to secure American intervention, the All-America Anti-Imperialist League has issued a manifesto calling upon the workers of this country to back its demand for non-interference by the United States government in the affairs of Mexico. The league points out that the rupture of diplomatic relations is almost a sure precursor to war.

The manifesto declares that it is only a handful of American exploiters who are supporting Kellogg's aggressive policy and charges that oil, mining, and banking magnates are behind the present "crisis" between the two countries. Signatories to the statement include the secretaries of the league in Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Columbia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Brazil, and the United States. The manifesto is as follows:

HANDS OFF MEXICO!
Manifesto of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League
(Liga Anti-Imperialista de las Americas)

To the Workers of the United States: Every day the newspapers talk of the "serious crisis" between the United States and Mexico. Sometimes you read that the crisis is being solved. Sometimes that a solution is

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GERMAN LABOR BACKS FIGHT TO TAKE ESTATES

Landowners and Bosses Terrorize Voters

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BERLIN, March 9.—Thruout Germany hundreds of thousands of workers have already signed their names to a demand that the German reichstag confiscate the vast estates of the former kaiser, the princes, arch-dukes and counts.

These workers demand that the proceeds from these estates be used to alleviate the suffering of the widows and orphans of victims of the imperialist war. In Berlin alone over 100,000 signatures were affixed to this demand in one day.

It seems that before the two-week period that has been set aside for the German workers to express their opinions it is up that there will be more than the 4,000,000 signatures needed to force the reichstag to take action on the confiscation of these estates.

All attempts are being made by the nationalist and the democrat parties to terrorize the workers that go to the polls to sign their names. Tales of reprisals that will come when the kaiser returns are spread in an attempt to frighten away those that come to the polling places. Farmers and workers in country districts are threatened with eviction and the loss of their farms and homes if they sign the demand. In the city districts the bosses have threatened to fire those who sign.

Many workers and farmers who would vote for the confiscation of these vast estates refrain from voting as they fear that the threats of the landowners and the bosses will be carried out. Each worker must sign his name and it is an easy matter for the bosses and landowners to find out who signed the demand and fire them. In spite of all these threats the workers are signing the bill and it is expected that before the week it over that more than the required number will have affixed their signatures.

If the reichstag refuses to enact the plan after this demand is presented with the required number of signatures, then the law must be put to a referendum in which a majority of 20,000,000 will have to be obtained to make the proposal a law.

The former German kaiser seeks to have his West Prussia blooded-stock estate, worth 2,000,000 marks (\$500,000) and the Camenz estate, valued at 16,000,000 marks (\$4,000,000) returned to him.

He also demands the Berlin and Potsdam palaces and castles, valued at 45,000,000 marks (\$11,000,000). He also wants the hunting lodge in Rominten, where he once entertained royalty.

Seattle Presents U. S. with an Aviation Site

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, March 9.—The government today accepted from the city of Seattle (King county) what amounts to a gift of 400 acres of land at Sand Point, Washington, for use as a naval aviation field.

1,164,900 Unemployed British Workers
LONDON, March 9.—The ministry of labor figures show that on Feb. 3, there were 1,164,900 registered unemployed in Great Britain. This is 75,059 less than a year ago.

HELP PASSAIC TEXTILE WORKERS WIN THEIR STRIKE! VOLUNTEERS NEEDED FOR NEW YORK TAG DAYS THIS WEEK

NEW YORK, March 9.—Two thousand volunteers are needed by the International Workers' Aid to participate in the big tag days that are to be held in New York City on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, March 12, 13 and 14 for the relief of the striking Passaic textile workers.

Any worker who can volunteer their services for any of the three days or for the entire three days to aid the Passaic workers win their strike and force the textile barons to grant the demands of the strikers should send their name, address and telephone number to the International Workers' Aid, 799 Broadway, New York City.

Organize the West Va. Miners!

(Continued from page 1.)
The situation can be saved and the West Virginia miners can be organized if proper methods are applied. The first move that should be made by the international office is the moving of the international headquarters into Fairmount. Lewis and the official family should at once move into temporary offices in the heart of the non-union field. Coupled to them should be the district presidents and vice-presidents with the sub-district presidents, field workers, machine oilers and many of the profitable to the miners if the officials of each district went into West Virginia and aided in an organization campaign instead of sitting in their offices and hotels scheming how to get rid of the progressive miners, who have really built up the union.

Not until the whole weight of the United Mine Workers of America is thrown into West Virginia will that field be organized. Should the officials continue their ridiculous campaign, as now seen in the retreat to Fairmount, the campaign will be negative. The miners in West Virginia want to join the United Mine Workers of America but they are hindered by the state officials. Should the miners' union go into that field en masse and put up a determined fight to organize it, these state officials will not be able to destroy efforts of the union. Injunctions are only good against a handful of men. An appeal from Lewis to the whole of the membership of the United Mine Workers of America to follow him into that field would result in a few thousand voluntary organizers going into the district. This would result in victory and in the defeat of all the injunctions that could be drawn up by the kept judges in that state. We demand an intensive state-wide organizing campaign, and that Lewis head this campaign in West Virginia.

The progressive miners stated at the beginning of the organization campaign that no serious efforts were being made to organize the West Virginia field, and now comes the announcement that "we are like business men, just moving to more profitable fields, to organize those who are more susceptible to organization."

The miners demand that Hefferly and the balance of the organizers be sent into West Virginia, headed by Lewis and an honest effort be made to organize the whole of the field. To retreat to Fairmount, is but to lose the work, already done, small as it is, and must result in the complete failure of the present organization campaign.

I. L. D. Bazaar.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 9.—Everyone in Pittsburgh should get ready to come and enjoy a good time at the bazaar which the International Labor Defense is arranging in Pittsburgh the 27th and 28th of March at the International Socialist Lyceum, 805 James St., N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Contributions for the bazaar are coming in and anyone who has time to gather articles can secure contribution lists thru their International Labor Defense branches. Make sure all contributions are at 805 James St., at least three days before the bazaar. Elaborate arrangements for entertainment are also being made. A play "The Strike Breaker" will be staged along with athletic performances by the Finnish Sports Club. There will also be singing, music, dancing and numerous other attractions. Bring your friends and spend a pleasant time at the bazaar. Tickets are 50 cent for both days.

SEND IN A SUB!

WORK TO RESCUE 28 MINERS STILL ENTOMBED IN PIT

Debris in Main Shaft Blocks Entrance

BULLETIN

Bring Up Bodies of Dead.
ECCLES, West Va., March 9.—The bodies of nine of the 28 men entombed in shaft number five of the Crab Orchard Improvement company were brought to the surface, according to a bulletin posted at the company's office. All were dead. Rescuers have practically given up hope of finding any of the others alive.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ECCLES, West Va., March 9.—Both federal and state mine rescue crews were working frantically today to rescue the 28 miners still entombed in Mine No. 5, owned by the Crab Orchard Improvement company, in which an explosion of unknown origin took place last night. These men comprised the entire night shift of the pit.

Gas generated by the explosion spread into the adjoining mine, No. 6, in which 39 miners were at work. All these men were rescued, but one of them, a Negro, died a short time after being brot to the surface. The rescue crews worked feverishly all thru the night but on account of the debris in the main shaft were unable to gain entrance to the No. 5 mine until early this morning.

The company's offices near the mine have been converted into a temporary hospital for the administration of first aid. Many of the men rescued were badly burned and gassed.

No Union Protection.

In April, 1914, an explosion took place which snuffed out the lives of 184 men. Despite the tragedy the corporation later reopened the mine. The workers are unorganized, the company being part of the open shop forces of the state.

Trumbull Will Speak in Pullman Tonight

Walter Trumbull, U. S. soldier released from Alcatraz Military Prison where he served one year for belonging to the Hawaiian Communist League and for his attempts to organize the Filipino sugar plantation workers in Hawaii, will tell the workers of Pullman of the inhuman conditions under which the Filipino workers are forced to toil and of the treatment accorded Crouch and himself for daring to teach the soldiers stationed in this island that the class interests of the Filipino workers and of the soldiers were one—at the Knights of Pythias Hall, 11037 South Michigan avenue—tonight at 8 o'clock.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER and Robert Minor, editor of the new DAILY WORKER magazine will also speak.

N. Y. Bandits Pull Wild West Holdup

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, March 9.—In a spectacular raid on Jansen's Horbrau, six bandits early today slugged two employees, hurled the doorman down a flight of stairs, forced the woman cashier to open the safe, and made off with \$8,100.

U. S. Magnates Cause Mexican Crisis

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On the contrary, the closest bonds of friendship have always existed. If the voice of the workers and poor farmers is heard we are confident that it will be for hands off Mexico. Yet the situation becomes more and more menacing! There is danger that some hostile step will be taken before the American workers are aroused to a realization of what is going on.

Wall Street Behind Intervention.

A break in diplomatic relations sounds innocent enough, but if past history indicates anything it would not unlikely be followed by an armed invasion of Mexican territory—which means war!

If the American workers are not supporting this hostile move against Mexico who is supporting it? Certainly no considerable section of the American people. Only a handful of Americans have any interests that conflict with those of the Mexican people: the group of oil, mining and banking magnates that has its headquarters in Wall Street. The hand of Wall Street is behind the present "crisis" between the United States and Mexico!

At the dictation of Wall Street the U. S. state department has demanded that Mexico change her new oil and land laws, which limit the investment privileges of foreign corporations in Mexico in the interests of the Mexican people. Mexico cannot accede to this unprecedented demand without giving up her rights as a sovereign na-

Socialists Beginning to Show Some Conception of the Purpose of May Day

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

THE liquor issue will not be the dominating note of the May First issue of the American Appeal, the official organ of the socialist party. It had been announced that the editor, Eugene V. Debs, had gathered his staff about him in Chicago and they had in union decided that the booze question was the paramount problem of the hour and that it would be ably and effectively dealt with in the International Labor Day edition of the socialists' recognized mouthpiece.

Socialists have never united on the wet and dry issue. Milwaukee, with its breweries and an overwhelming German population, has always been the stronghold of the wet socialists. Other sections, notably those dominated by clergymen who wormed their way into the socialist party, were just as extremely dry.

Milwaukee's socialist congressman, Victor L. Berger, is today an advocate of "light wine and beer" and is urging this measure in Washington. New York socialists split both ways. Some are wet, some dry. It can, therefore, be imagined what a furor must have shaken the slight frame of the socialist party when Debs made his historic announcement that the liquor issue is the supreme question for the workers of America on International Labor Day, May 1, 1926.

This epochal edition of the American appeal was to have been circulated in a million copies. The Hearst press, which is wet, heralded its coming. The Federated Press, news service of many labor papers, gave it publicity. Heated efforts were made on every hand to arouse interest in it. Murray King, managing editor, and George Kirkpatrick, lamented author of "War—What For?" who is now acting as secretary of the party, united their efforts toward this end. It was whispered around that it was to be a "light wine and beer" issue. Then the bubble burst and "the great editor" was no more. Internal socialist schemes had killed it.

It has been announced instead that the American Appeal will devote its May First issue to amnesty "and in particular to restoration of citizenship to Eugene V. Debs." Kirkpatrick now declares, according to the Federated Press, that the socialists will go over the head of President Coolidge ignoring him as he has ignored them and will carry the Debs amnesty case direct to the senate and the house and to the American people.

This May Day edition of the American Appeal will have to speak for itself, however. The socialists are divided on the amnesty issue as much as they are on the questions of booze, the league of nations and other problems. The yellow Daily Forward, that has been pouring an endless flood of funds into the coffers of the socialist party, can think of amnesty only as it pertains to counter-revolutionists in the Union of Soviet Republics, being held where they can do no harm to the Workers' Power.

If the socialists are really interested in fighting for the victims of the class war in the United States, Communists will hail all evidence to that effect as a display on their part of working class sanity. It is not an accident that socialists are safe from the law; that practically all the victims of capitalist justice are Communists or members of the United Mine Workers of America, the Industrial Workers of the World and other labor organizations plunged in strike with the employers on the industrial battlefields.

Ruthenberg's case is before the supreme court; scores are awaiting trial in Michigan; Anita Whitney faces prison in California, where many workers are already behind bars; the Bimba case comes on the heels of the imprisonment of Sacco and Vanzetti in Massachusetts; capitalism's bastles open wide for workers in the Pittsburgh district and in southern Illinois; within the past few days hundreds of workers have been arrested in the Furriers' strike in New York City and the Passaic textile strike in New Jersey.

There is much to be done here by all class conscious workers. If the socialists help raise the demand for "Amnesty!" on May Day, it indicates that they still have a little conception left of the purposes of labor's international holiday.

When labor comes to power it will have its own solution for the problem created thru the use of alcohol. Until then labor cannot afford to permit its ranks to be divided by the capitalist foe thru the clever manipulation of this issue for its own vile purpose.

tion. The laws are in accordance with article 27 of the Mexican constitution, providing for nationalization of the sub-soil, limitation of leasehold privileges for oil drilling and mining, and abolition of special privileges to foreigners before the law. The constitution was in effect when the Mexican government was recognized by the United States.

The "Why" of the Crisis.

The present offensive means that the Wall Street monopolists wish to continue and extend their plundering operations in Mexico without being subject to Mexican law.

Therefore, we have a "crisis," with the U. S. government sending threatening notes to Mexico, the prostitute press artfully trying to inflame public sentiment against the Mexican people by lurid stories of banditry, religious persecution, etc., and the lords of Wall Street pulling the strings.

Periodically, every five years, the "Mexican question" bobs up again. It usually comes up suddenly, taking the American masses almost as completely by surprise as the Mexicans—but nearly always oil is at the bottom of it. Ex-Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall (of Teapot Dome fame) was for years the foremost champion of armed intervention in Mexico. He was the spokesman of the Doheny interests, which a few months ago were merged with Standard Oil. Oil men, industrial magnates and bankers are united in the Wall Street financial oligarchy that dominates American imperialism in its aggressions against Latin America, just as it dominates the

PORTO RICANS PROTEST CUBAN TERROR REIGN

Declare for Independence of Islands

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MAYAGUEZ, Porto Rico, March 9.—The Porto Rican section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League has adopted a resolution protesting the new reign of terror instituted in Cuba by General Machado against the workers, peasants, and students. The resolution states that as president of the island, Machado ordered troops to the sugar cane fields and the sugar centrals to break the strike of the sugar workers. The soldiers compelled the strikers to work without compensation. Those who refused were brutally maltreated and in some instances slain.

The statement calls attention to the Cuban government's savage attack upon all groups which had the courage to demand the expulsion from the country of the American General Crowder, who as United States ambassador, represents the interests of Wall Street in the islands. Machado has done his best to destroy all labor organizations and to break up the Cuban section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League. He directed the frame-up against the Communist Party and has even threatened to close the National University because of anti-imperialist sentiment among its student body. The statement also accuses him of having been responsible for the campaign of vilification which led to the assassinations of Varona and Couxart and the jailing of Julio Mella and his companions.

In conclusion, the Porto Rican section declares its solidarity with the cause of the Cuban sugar strikers and pledges its support to the campaign of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League for the abolition of the Platt amendment which places Cuba under the control of the United States. The liberation of all those imprisoned for anti-imperialist activities is demanded. The Latin-American countries should be independent. In particular the propaganda of the nationalist party of Porto Rico for the island's independence is endorsed.

Briand Is Battling to Form New Cabinet

(Continued from Page 1)
sembly of the league of nations at Geneva.

It may be several days before Briand can secure sufficient support from the various party groups to organize another government and no matter what combination he can devise it will be nothing new as every conceivable alignment has been tried, and still conditions continue to get worse instead of better.

If a government is organized the best that it can do is to vote the budget for the next fiscal year, after which it would be killed and then the chamber dissolved and elections held.

everyday life of the American workers.

If there is a U. S.-Mexican crisis today it is "made in Wall Street."

If diplomatic relations with Mexico are severed it will be in the interest of Wall Street.

If American workers are sent to war against their Mexican brothers it will be to do the will of Wall Street.

If the independence of Mexico is trodden underfoot and Americans and Mexicans slaughtered, it will be the work of Wall Street.

But American workers are no blind tools! We are confident that you will not meekly lend yourselves to the vicious program that is being prepared in Wall Street and Washington. The secret diplomacy of Secretary of State Kellogg is as much a crime against you as against the people of Mexico. Let your protest be heard!

Organize your protest, get the power of your trade unions behind it!

Demand the publication of all secret correspondence!

Insist that there be no break in diplomatic relations!

Stand by your brothers of the Mexican labor movement!

Hands off Mexico!

All-America Anti-Imperialist League:

- Mexican Secretary, Enrique Flores M.
- Cuban Secretary, Angel R. Ruiz.
- Porto Rican Secretary, J. Nevares Sager.
- Colombian Secretary, Juan de Dios Romero.
- Venezuelan Secretary, Gustavo Machado.
- Ecuadorian Secretary, Juan F. Karolya.
- Brazilian Secretary, Eduardo Mattoo.
- United States Secretary, Manuel Gomez.

Communications for the All-America Anti-Imperialist League may be addressed to the monthly official organ of the league, El Libertador, Apartado 613, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, or to Manuel Gomez, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.



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NEW BOOKS BY SCOTT NEARING

We have just received the following five new pamphlets just off the press:

RUSSIA TURNS EAST—

A view of the foreign policies of the Soviet government.

All Numbers

GLIMPSSES OF THE SOVIET REPUBLIC—

A birds-eye view of Soviet Russia as the author saw it on a trip he has just completed.

10 Cents

STOPPING A WAR—

The remarkable anti-war activity of the French Communist Party in the French war against Morocco.

Each.

WORLD LABOR UNITY—

A history of the great efforts to unite world labor against the common enemy—capitalism.

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

BRITISH LABOR BIDS FOR POWER—

An account of the historic Scarborough conference that marks a step towards power.

BIPARTISAN AID SAVES DEBT PLAN, MELLON BELIEVES

Old Party Hacks Rally to Measure

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is using the press service of his department to boost the Italian debt settlement. In a circular released here he expresses his gratification at the fact that the arrangement is receiving the approval of the standpatters in both the Republican and Democratic parties. His statement is a frank admission that the basis is being laid for a single political organization to represent the capitalist interests of the country by the fusion of the most reactionary elements in both the old parties.

The statement, which is in the form of his personal comments upon the prospects for the ratification of the settlement was negotiated with the lows:

"It is very gratifying to know that the Italian debt settlement is not being made a partisan matter. The settlement was negotiated with the Italian representative by a bipartisan commission and received approval of all the members of the commission. It passed the House with a very large vote, representing generous support from all parties, and has the support of members of both parties in the Senate. This condition is reflected in the country where approval is being voiced by editorial articles strongly urging Senate adoption of the settlement by the press of both parties."

BIG TURNOUT OF CHICAGO LEFT WING ON SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 13

Chicago workers who have not yet secured tickets for the International Concert Saturday, March 13, should do so at once for a number of reasons.

First, this concert is held under the auspices of the Chicago group of the Trade Union Educational League which is the leader of the left-wing movement in the city of Chicago.

Second, the proceeds of the affair will be used to build the left wing press in the various industries. It is very essential to establish a left wing organ which can be used as an organizing medium especially in the needle trades at this time, as well as it is important to build up the already existing left wing publications.

The third reason that you should immediately secure your reserved seat for Saturday night is, that an attractive program, which in itself is enough to fill the theater, has been prepared by the committee in charge of the concert. In addition to the regular advertised program a couple of surprises are in store for you that you sure will not dare miss. The admission is so small that every seat will be taken, so get your ticket at once before it is too late. See you Saturday, Aryan Grotto, (Eighth St. Theater), tickets are 50 cents, 83 cents and \$1.10. Secure them at Room 37, 156 West Wabash St., 1113 West Washington boulevard, or 19 South Lincoln street.

SOUTH AFRICAN COLOR BAR BILL STARTS A FIGHT

Mineowners Oppose Law Against Natives

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CAPETOWN, S. Africa.—(By Mail) The president of the chamber of mines at its recent meeting in Johannesburg demanded that the white labor policy of the government be dropped so far as it concerned the labor supply of the mines. This address brings out the struggle between the labor party of this country, composed of the comparatively highly paid white workers with their sympathizers among the small business groups and the farmers, and the great mine owners, who curiously enough, in this particular fight have the backing of the very natives they want to keep in slavery and of the immigrants from India against whom the color bar also operates.

The basis of the fight against the color bill by the mine owners is obviously economic. This was brot out in the president's speech. The mines, he stated, required about 180,000 native workers and nearly 20,000 European. The latter perform the skilled labor and furnish the foremen. He pointed out that owing to a shortage of native workers in December the mines then employed only 167,000. The result was the non-employment of several thousand whites who otherwise would have been required.

European Labor More Costly The replacement of native by European labor, necessary if the color bill becomes a law, he estimated would entail such an increased expenditure for wages, even with the greater efficiency of the whites, as to make it impossible to operate most of the mines. Eight Europeans, he estimated could do the work of ten natives but the wages of the former would be at the rate of \$2.40 a day while the latter would only be 80 cents. Thus the Europeans would be over twice as expensive, tho no so many would be needed. The president concluded with an eloquent appeal to the government to allow the industry to get all the native labor it needed first from within the borders of the province, and when that was exhausted, wherever else it could be secured.

Bill to Become Law. Meanwhile the bill of the labor party, backed by the overwhelming sentiment of the white settlers, for the exclusion of the colored races, whether native or immigrant, as the Indians, from everything but the most menial occupations is being pushed and will undoubtedly become law. Official protests have been made by various bodies representing Indian public opinion.

Communists for Labor Unity. The Communist Party of South Africa is waging a fight against the bill as in common with all sections of the Comintern. It is opposed to color bars among the workers, holding that the workers of every color, race, and nationality must break down such barriers and achieve a unity of purpose in order to overthrow the capitalist system.

Pleads Not Guilty to Murder Charge Despite Confession

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 9 — Charged with one of the most ghastly murders in the history of Pennsylvania, David L. Marshall, 42-year old chiropractor goes on trial today. Despite a signed confession that he had dismembered the body of Anna May Dietrich, a pretty milliner, Marshall pleaded not guilty.

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

FAILURE OF AMENDMENTS TO U. S. CONSTITUTION REVEAL DOCUMENT AS BARRIER TO WORKERS' CONTROL

Of 5,000 proposals to amend the federal constitution that have been introduced in congress since the establishment of the Union in 1789, only 24 have been submitted to the states for consideration and of this number 19 were ratified and five are in substance still pending.

Two of the five were passed on to the states for action by the first congress in 1789, a third in 1810, the fourth in 1861 and the last, known as the child labor amendment, in June, 1924. The first four amendments had no time limit fixed for the final completion of their consideration by the states.

The child labor amendment may continue before the states until 1930, after which time if it is not ratified by the necessary three-fourths of the states of the union it becomes automatically void and the effort to secure such addition to the constitution must be started all over again.

Power to Submit Amendments. The constitution gives to congress the power to submit amendments to the states, that is, either to the state legislatures, the established practice, or to conventions called by the states for this purpose. But there it stops. Nothing is said about prescribing conditions as to the time within which the amendments are to be ratified. The attitude has been on all amendments, with the exception of the eighteenth and the twentieth, both with time-limits, that an amendment once proposed was always open to adoption by the non-acting or non-ratifying states.

In fact, in 1873 when the tide of indignation was running strong thru-out the west against the so-called "back-salary grab" law enacted by the Forty-Seventh congress the senate of the state of Ohio passed a resolution of ratification for one of the constitutional amendments that had been pending since 1789. This amendment prohibited salary increases that congress might vote to itself becoming operative until an election of representatives had intervened.

The five unratified amendments and the dates they were submitted to the states are:

Unratified Amendments. Child labor amendment, June, 1924, ratified by three states, Arizona, California, and Wisconsin, and rejected by 21.

Corwin amendment, proposing the prevention of any addition to the constitution which would empower congress to "interfere within any state

with the domestic institutions thereof"—meaning salary—March, 1861, ratified by Ohio, Maryland and Illinois.

Titles of nobility amendment, prohibiting any citizen of the United States accepting any foreign title or honor without his consent of congress, May, 1810, ratified by 13 states.

Compensation of members of congress, September, 1789, ratified by six states.

Apportionment of representatives, proposing a ratio of representatives to population, September, 1789, ratified by 10 states.

Notwithstanding scores of proposed amendments and the submission of two, none were approved by the states between the years of 1804 and 1864. Then came a period during which three amendments were sent to the states and ratified. In five years, 1865-1870, the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments were approved.

Forty years of immobility in this phase of national legislation followed. From 1909 until 1924, the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth amendments were submitted and ratified and the twentieth submitted.

Constitution, a Fetter. This compilation of the actual facts regarding the amendment of the constitution of this country is worth clipping and keeping, for it shows the impossibility of using that document as a means to curtail the power of the exploiting class.

The constitution of the United States is today, as it has ever been, one of the greatest obstacles to any real control by the working masses of the machinery of the state. It is a fetter binding them to the capitalist system and the sooner this is realized, the sooner will the masses no longer be fooled by the tommyrot of constitutionalism and democracy but press forward to erect their own political system which will express their class needs.

NEW YORK, March 9.—A series of mass meetings to protest against the brutality of the Passaic police in the textile strike and to help in their relief will be held in New York City. The first meeting is on Wednesday, March 10, at 542 E. 145 St., lower Bronx, auspices of Neighborhood Council of Lower Bronx, No. 3.

The second mass meeting is on Friday, March 12, 1347 Boston Road, Bronx, arranged by the Neighborhood Council No. 2 of the Bronx. More are being arranged.

Urge Impeachment of Federal Judge WASHINGTON, March 9.—Impeachment of Federal Judge George W. English, eastern Illinois district, was urged today by Representative Hersey, republican, of Maine. A special investigating committee recommended English for impeachment on "high crimes and misdemeanors" for alleged manipulations of bankrupt funds in case before his court.

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

GRAND RAPIDS STRIKERS FACE AN INJUNCTION

Third Week Finds Ranks Still Firm

(Continued from page 1)

called into session to solve the problem. While one board member, who is employed by Hayes-Ionia in a department as yet not affected, used his voice and vote arguing in the interests of his boss, another member, a union man, after emphatically exposing the firm's vicious scheme to rob the strikers of a meeting place, convinced the balance of the board that "it was their duty and to their best interests to decide in favor of the strikers and against the bosses." Thus the hall became the strike headquarters, and was successfully used as such thruout last week.

The welfare department of Hayes-Ionia, however, as far as could be ascertained, did not rent any other facility, and so its hypocritical program of recreation thru boxing did not materialize; the only form of athletics it is offering its slaves is the celebrated indoor sport of doing the "endurance run" in the factory which is by the workers employed there very realistically called the "race track."

Workers Poisoned by "Duco" President Logan, in his speeches related the miseries and dangers confronting the workers in the open shops operating on the "American plan." The deadly effect of "duco" on the men working in and near the paint departments was discussed in detail. This laquer, containing four different deadly poisons, causes a drastic change in the blood corpuscles of the men who constantly inhale the fumes and eventually destroys their blood structure. Workers chosen for this work usually undergo a thorough physical examination, and only those exceptionally healthy are selected for this abominable occupation; merely to be dismissed again some time later, as the average man can only stand this work for from 3 to 4 years.

Dope Fiend Has Better Chance. Investigations, conducted along this line by the Auto Workers' Union, the Workers' Health Bureau, etc., proved definitely that the dope fiends, even in the more serious cases, have, thru proper treatment, surroundings, a far better chance of being cured than the duco workers, whom it was revealed when carried out in totally broken down physical condition are merely replaced by another group, whose destiny is the same as that of their predecessors and so ad infinitum.

Organization is Only Solution. Automobile workers thruout the country are complaining in every department of the industry run on the open shop or American plan. "They have a 'wish bone' calling for alleviation of their miserable conditions; what they must develop is a 'back bone' and thru organization eliminate entirely these very conditions as has been done in New York and other cities," declared Brother Logan.

The disadvantage of sporadic walk-outs of workers entirely unorganized became apparent right at the beginning of the strike of the trimmers, which has now entered its third week. The organization campaign now carried on by Local 3 of the Automobile Workers' Union, offers a splendid opportunity to enroll into this union every worker of the Hayes-Ionia Body Co., so that the next wage cut attempted by the body works will be met with by organized and disciplined workers for a real fight.

Wednesday, evening at 8 o'clock Local 3 will hold a meeting at the present strike headquarters, St. Hyacinth Hall, at Muskegon Ave. 9th St., to which all auto workers are welcome.

PLAN ESTABLISHMENT OF TRANS-OCEANIC DIRIGIBLE LINE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO EUROPE

WASHINGTON, March 9.—A group of American capitalists are contemplating the establishment of a trans-oceanic dirigible line between the United States and Europe at "an early date." Definite types of ships, frequency of runs, and schedules are now being worked out. Godfrey Lowell Cabot, president of the National Aeronautical Association, is one of those behind the proposed line.

"A fleet of dirigibles, two or three times as large as the Shenandoah, will be regularly flying back and forth between the United States and Europe on scheduled time by 1935," declared Cabot. "The undertaking is being studied by a group of the country's biggest capitalists," he added.

Plutocrats Interested. Inquiry revealed that secret conferences, studies and negotiations on the project have been in progress for some time. Because of the magnitude of the undertaking names of the group planning the line are being closely guarded. It is understood here, however, that Edsel Ford, John D. Rockefeller and the trustees of the Guggenheim Aeronautical fund are interested.

Safety is Assured. According to Cabot the line will be in the nature of a public service corporation, with the passenger rates low enough to assure a steady stream of air traffic between the continents. "The fear of danger rather than the cost has handicapped trans-oceanic dirigible travel thus far," Cabot said, "but the safety of these airships is daily becoming more and more assured."

"Such ships will comfortably carry 100 passengers," Cabot continued, "with more conveniences and room than a train of Pullman cars. There will be runways where the passengers can walk. Nicely appointed dining and lounging rooms will be as comfortable as those on trains or ships."

Swift Passage Over. The average passage from the United States to Europe will be between one and a half and two days. The return trip will be longer, due to the winds which prevail, taking perhaps between two and a half to three days.

"The structure of transoceanic liners will be better than the old dirigibles with the envelope better supported so that it will flutter less in the wind. Metal clad dirigibles, contemplated by the navy, will be watched with interest by the group."

To Correct Past Faults. "In my opinion the immediate development of dirigibles will be toward shorter and fatter shapes. The placing of the control cabin within the hull will also greatly diminish the danger of injury by wind. The control cabin of the Shenandoah dangled from the framework; and its ripping off partly caused its crash. The control cabin of the Los Angeles is set in the hull."

Cabot enthusiastically predicted that aviation will completely revolutionize transportation within the next twenty years.

Ranchers Exploit Youth Under Guise of "Patriotism"

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (FP) March 9 — During the war period, the wealthy ranch-owners of New Zealand formed an association to promote the immigration from Britain of sons of dead British war heroes. They asserted they were acting from purely patriotic motives and it was their intention to train the lads to become future ranch-owners in New Zealand.

How the "patriotic" scheme works out is shown by the following typical case. An immigrant lad 16-years old is apprenticed to a ranch-owner. For the first year he gets \$3.75 per week, \$4.25 for the second year, and \$5 for the third year. Thus, on reaching the age of 18 years, the lad is doing a man's work for the princely wage of \$4.25 per week.

PREDICT GIFT OF \$300,000,000 TO AEROPLANE TRUST

Party Lines Split Upon Defense Question

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Approval of the policy of a unified air service program by the house appeared a possible development within the next ten days, as Rep. Morin, (R) Pennsylvania, completed the drafting of a \$300,000,000 five-year air bill. Morin announced today he expected to present the bill to the military affairs committee possibly tomorrow.

An unusual impasse in the committee, indicated that no bill, not providing for a powerful air service, had a chance of being favorably reported, caused the rejection of all measures before it. Morin was then asked to make a rough draft of a bill embodying essential features of all the proposals that were practical.

Aeroplane Embassies Busy. So badly split was the committee, that the bill of Representative Curry, republican of California, for a department of national defense, was only beaten by one vote, 11 to 10. The measure which carried out the recommendations of the president's air board received little support. Administration republicans frankly admit their fears that any air bill reaching the floor will be speedily amended to provide for a unified air service and then passed.

A determined effort is being made to enlist support from all factions for the new committee bill which provides \$60,000,000 a year for five years in constructing army airplanes. This program will give the army 2,200 planes.

Party Gives Split. Supporters of a unified air service, made up of republicans, democrats and insurgents were hopeful today of holding their strength so that when the compromise bill reaches the floor they can force thru a unified air service amendment. It is likely, however, that the iron bound discipline of the administration in the house, although slightly loosened over the air program, will bring a sufficient number of wobbly republicans into line to defeat such amendments.

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Bombardment Closes Port of Tientsin

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TIENTSIN, March 9.—The port of Tientsin was closed today owing to the bombardment of Taku yesterday by a squadron of cruisers from Shanghai. The batteries of the Taku fortress were shelling every passing vessel this morning, fearing a renewal of the attack.

No American merchant vessels are due here for a week. The American gunboats, Preston and Ashville are standing by to protect American residents of Tientsin.

In the bombardment shells from the attacking cruisers fell thruout the city. A wholesale killing was narrowly averted. Women and children were today leaving Taku, making their way to Tientsin, thirty-seven miles away.

Russian Ore Reserves

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Iron ore reserves which total greater than those in all the rest of the world combined are reported by the Soviet Union in the Kursk field 300 miles south of Moscow. Information on this ore field has been forwarded to the Russian information bureau in Washington. Observations were taken at 15,000 points. Borings were made over a distance of 91 miles. Some of the tests revealed ore containing 53 per cent pure iron. In one area the vertical measurements of the ore deposits ranged from 1,150 to 1,250 feet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—The United States supreme court refused to hinder the carrying out of the Morgan policy of having America enter the world court. Injunction proceedings that were instituted by Benjamin Catchings, a New York and Washington lawyer, against the entrance of America into the world court were dismissed. Catchings protested that adherence to the world court tribunal was unconstitutional.

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Farmers' International Calls on Women to Fight for Freedom

(Continued from Page 1)

establish women's sections of the Krestintern in the farmers' organizations to further the class consciousness of farmer women:

"Sisters and fellow farmer women!

"Sisters and fellow working women of the fields!

"Since times immemorial the peasantry of all countries (except now in the United Socialist of Soviet Republics is groaning under the heavy yoke of the landlords and wealthy capitalists. Particularly hard is the lot of the farmer woman. Besides the work in the field and in the garden, she has to bear all the duties of the household and of the rearing of children, her back bending under the yoke of perpetual oppression, endless cares and total disfranchisement.

"She knows not how to attain a better life, how to raise her voice and to complain about the sore trials of her existence.

"Her fate is decided by those who exploit her.

Women in Subjection. "In the so-called 'civilized' countries where the bourgeoisie is in the saddle, as for instance, in France, Italy and other countries, the women are still without electoral rights. In the majority of the eastern and colonial countries the woman is still under complete subjection. She is de-

prived of all human rights. Even in countries where the women formally enjoy electoral rights, the working women cannot benefit by them. Because the endless toil and drudgery, and all the circumstances of bourgeois society, prevent the working women from taking part in public and political life.

Open Your Eyes! "Sisters and fellow farmer women, it is time to put an end to this slavery.

"Open your eyes to what is going on around you, and you will become convinced that the source of your slavery are the landlords and the capitalists. Their wealth is gained over your curved spines.

"It is they who burden you with unbearable taxes.

"It is they who write the laws which enslave you.

"It is they who engineer wars in which your husbands, sons and brothers perish.

they improve your position, fellow farmer women?

"No, the yoke has grown even heavier, and poverty crushes you worse than ever. Many of you seek salvation in flight from the village to the town. But there they get into the even worse slavery of the exploitation of cheap labor in the factories or of menial service in the houses of the rich, or they swell the ranks of the unemployed women for whom street life, starvation and shame lie in wait.

Fight For Your Rights! "There is only one way out of this situation.

"The fight for your rights, the fight for your emancipation.

"Only with your own hands can you, the farmer women, conquer your right to a human existence.

"This has already been realized by many women. In Bulgaria, Spain, Poland, Turkey, Morocco, China and a number of other countries, the farmer women are already fighting shoulder to shoulder with the farmers, and working women, waging a heroic revolutionary struggle for the general welfare of the workers. Altho their numbers are still few, and only the most conscious women are active, nevertheless the dawn is already dawning nigh. The sunlight of consciousness will illumine hundreds of

millions of farmer women thruout the world, and the revolutionary struggle of the workers and farmers for a better world will then assume an unparalleled swing. The hour will then come for the emancipation of all the toilers.

"Sisters and fellow farmer women!

International Holiday. "The eighth of March is the international festival of the working women and farmer women who are no longer willing to live in bondage.

"The eighth of March is the curfew which calls the women to the fight for emancipation.

"This day should become in all countries, in the towns as well as in the villages, the festival of festivals. On this day the farmer women quit their domestic drudgery, solemnly leave their gloomy cottages and join the ranks of the marchers under the red banners, with joyous calls and songs of freedom and the rebellion against slavery.

"The eighth of March is the bright dawn of woman's emancipation. On this day the toiling women of village and city send their representatives from the cities to the villages and from the villages to the cities, in token of solidarity and alliance of the toiling women of city and village. Because only in close alliance with

the working women of the city you will attain the victory over your common foe.

"Sisters and fellow peasant women!

"The International Peasants' Council (Krestintern), the alliance of the world's revolutionary peasantry formation in 1923 with the participation of representatives of the peasantry of 40 countries in the capital city of the only workers' and farmers' state in the whole world, Moscow, has for one of its fundamental tasks the struggle for the emancipation of the farmers.

"Not a few women took part in the founding of the Peasants' International.

Krestintern Women's Section. "On the third year of its existence the Peasants' International is organizing a special section for work among peasant women. The women's section of Krestintern thereby meeting the wishes of hundreds of millions of farmer women thruout the world.

"The eighth of March in the present year will be marked by the worldwide celebration of the founding of the women's section of Krestintern, the Red Star pointing to the farmer woman the road toward freedom.

of bondage, and emulating the example of the farmer women and working women of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, to win complete emancipation and complete equality.

"On this day the farmer women thruout the world should realize that the first condition for their emancipation is in creating women's sections, branches of the women's section of Krestintern, in all the farmers' organizations, political, economic and educational.

"On this day across the fields and meadows, across mountains and valleys and forests, in all the languages of the world, but in the common language of the toiling women, there should resound like a thunderstorm the unanimous call from millions of peasant women:

"Down with the criminal power of the wealthy spiders of village and town!

Down With Capitalism! "Down with the capitalists and the landlords!

"The whole power to the farmers and workers!

"Farmer woman, take into your hands the fate of yourself and your children!

"Farmer woman, fight against imperialism, which takes away from you your son, your husband and your brother. Down with war, down with

armaments! Down with the unbearable burden of taxes for the benefit of the bourgeois and landlords' state!

"The land to the farmers and farmers' women!

"Down with darkness and superstition, the weapon of the domination by the enemies of the people!

"Equality for women in married life in the family and in the state!

"Farmer woman, fight for the protection of female labor, for the protection of motherhood and infancy!

"Farmer woman, fight for the participation in the government of the village, the county, the district and the state, and side by side with you men folks, build the foundations of the workers' and farmers' government!

"Long live the close alliance of farmer women of all countries!

"Long live peace and brotherhood of the toilers thruout the world!

"Long live the international revolutionary organization of farmers women!

"Long live Krestintern, the defender of the farmer women!

"Farmer women and working women of the world, unite!

"Farmer women, organize your selves!

"The presidium of the International Peasants' Council (Krestintern).

"The Women's Section of Krestintern."

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs Resolutions

DEMONSTRATION ATTENDS BURIAL OF PARTY MEMBER

Large Crowd Turns Out for Last Rites

(Special to The Daily Worker) LOS ANGELES, March 9.—The funeral of comrade Caminker, who was a member of the City Central Committee and held responsible positions in the left wing movement, was the occasion for a proletarian demonstration such as this city has never before witnessed. Thirteen different organizations were in charge of the ceremony. Traffic was blocked for an hour while about 2,000 workers paid their last tribute to the dead comrade.

At 3 a. m. the body was brot to the Cooperative Hall which was decorated with flowers. Here a crowd estimated at 1,500 listened to the memorial speeches. Comrade Klein acted as chairman. Susman, the Workers Party city organizer, expressed the grief of the party members over the sudden death. He was followed by Kaidish, of the four left wing branches of the Workmen's Circle; Zivia Dinkin, of the Workmen's Circle school of which Caminker was secretary from its very beginning; Anna Deniloff, of the Women's Consumers League; Karpiloff, of the Freiheit Gesang Verein; and Berg, of the Men's Mandolin Orchestra. The addresses were followed by the singing of revolutionary songs by the Verein and a violin solo by Luleovitzky. The International was then sung by 200 children of the Workmen's Circle school and the Pioneer groups.

Active Party Member At the cemetery Spictor, secretary of the eastern section, delivered the funeral oration. Globberman, manager of the Freiheit, and Klein, of Lenin Branch 512, also spoke. Caminker was secretary of the latter group.

Altho only 32 years old Caminker was active not only here but also in Cleveland and Chicago. He leaves a widow who is a devoted Communist and a boy of ten who is a member of the Junior Pioneers, besides a child of three.

CHICAGO WILL HOLD ORGANIZATION CONFERENCE ON SUNDAY, MARCH 14

Following the line of the National Organization Conference held recently in Chicago, a conference is being called for Sunday, March 14, beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning and lasting thru the afternoon, at the Croation Sokol Hall, 1903 S. Racine Ave. All local Chicago functionaries make it a point to be present.

This includes section and sub-section committees, nuclei secretaries, organizers, industrial organizers, agitprop, DAILY WORKER agents, directors of women's work, Negro work, etc. No active party member will be excluded. Representatives of the central executive committee will report.

What New York Workers' School Is Doing

By CARL BRODSKY.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The raising of funds in the \$10,000 drive for the Workers' School of New York is a splendid opportunity to acquaint the working class of this city with the educational work carried on by the Workers (Communist) Party.

One of the courses given is public speaking. So many workers in the trade unions have really revolutionary thoughts and ideas, that if correctly formulated and expressed would be a tremendous force for agitation and propaganda and general educational development of the Communist and working class movement.

To be able to speak to a group of workers on strike, the ability to crystallize the sentiments and desires of the left wing factions in the unions, to give life and form, clarity of purpose to revolutionary opinions and ideas is the central point in the course.

How many Communists and workers are there who feel and know they understand the fundamental concepts of the class struggle? Surely there are thousands of trade unionists who understand the fakery and treachery of the trade union officials. Yet that same worker suffers from timidity, self-consciousness and nervousness when it comes to an open expression of his or her thoughts. The public speaking class deals with and corrects these false weaknesses and seeming difficulties.

The Communist movement is not separate and apart from the working class. It is an integral part of it, and here in the Workers' School, hundreds of students are enrolled in the different courses, learning, studying and qualifying as the future leaders of the working class.

Self-criticism by the students from a constructive point of view, the individual preparation on topics directly relating to the trade unions, i. e. "The Labor Party," "Collaboration," "Amalgamation," etc., are of vital interest to every live progressive and radical worker. It therefore becomes an important duty of every such worker to bring directly to the attention of his local the question of a contribution for the New York Workers' School. Help the Workers' School to help the working class. Workers' dollars will create working class leaders. The workers' unions and the Workers' School, that is an important question and necessarily the drive must get the active and wholehearted support it deserves. Give us your contribution in dollars and the Workers' School will give its contribution in the future revolutionary leaders of the working class.

REACTIONARIES GET SLAP FROM SLAVIC WORKERS

Jeers Meet Provocateur Attacks on Communists

(Special to The Daily Worker) DETROIT, Mich., March 9.—At a meeting of over 600 South Slav workers at which Novak spoke, the reactionary elements under the leadership of M. Kirin, a former Workers' (Communist) Party member, (a Cvetkovist, a South Slav Loreite) united with the Slovenian social democrats bringing police into the hall to disrupt the meeting and to arrest Novak.

After Novak's speech, the reactionary elements asked questions of Novak as to what his right name was and how he entered America. These questions that were asked by the reactionaries were met with jeers from the assembled workers and cries of "Throw out the spies," the provocateurs" were heard from all parts of the hall.

Provocateur Ejected from Hall. Novak answered this provocateur if he wanted to know now what his name was and how he had entered this country and for what purpose, he should come to the hall in a uniform and not as a private person. This drew a great applause from those that had assembled.

The reactionary element was then thrown out of the hall by the police that they had brought to disrupt the meeting. The meeting closed in an orderly manner.

This action of the reactionaries was an attack on the Communists, as on the next day elections were being held in the Croation Benefit Society. Despite their desperate attacks on the Communists, the Communists won the election. All five delegates that were elected are either Communists or are members of the progressive bloc.

Workers Celebrate Victory. After the election in the Croation Benefit Society, the South Slav Party fraction held a dance in the Workers' Home and Novak spoke at the dance telling of the fight of the Communists and the progressive workers against the reactionaries. After his appeal for the support of the South Slav organ, the Radnik, which is soon to become a daily, a collection of \$266.55 for the establishing of Radnik as a daily, \$20 for the Slovenian Communist organ Delavska Slovesia and \$32 for International Labor Defense was taken by the committee.

This shows that the South Slav workers see that the Workers (Communist) Party is the only leader of the workers in their fight against the capitalist class and its allies and that the reactionary and Cvetkovist elements among the South Slavs are fighting against the best interests of the South Slav workers.

Why Nurseries Were Built in Passaic

By JOSEPH BELLENE (Worker Correspondent) Why did the Forstmann-Huffmann crew build a nursery?

From time to time the workers complained of the low wages, so the company decided to build a nursery for the children so the mothers could be drawn into the factory. The fee is 30 cents a day for each child. But even with the fathers and mothers working, the children do not get the things they should have.

Do you blame the workers for going on strike in these mills in Passaic and Garfield?

Send in that sub!

TEXTILE UNIONS WILL SUPPORT PASSAIC STRIKE

Amalgamation Meeting May Be Held in June

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., March 9.—Endorsement of the strike and promise of organizational and financial support, with the prospect of textile amalgamation to be affected in a conference in June was the result of a meeting in the Hotel Imperial on Sunday of the executive council of the Federated Textile Union.

The Committee, which represents more than 15,000 workers in the Amalgamated Lace Workers, the Tapestry Carpet Workers, the Knitgoods Workers, and the International Mule Spinners and the American Federation of Textile Operatives, endorsed the textile strike that is being conducted by the United Front Committee. It instructed its secretaries to write all affiliated organizations to recommend that financial assistance to the striking workers in Passaic be sent immediately to the General Relief Committee.

"As the Federated Textile Union is a powerful body, aid will prove very valuable to us. It shows that we have the support of important textile unions," Mr. Vozibor commented.

The Federated Textile Unions have decided upon the initiative of the United Front Committee, to call a conference for amalgamation, inviting all textile organizations to send representatives. This marks an important step in the attempt to unite all textile unions in one big industrial union.

The Executive Board also decided to give full organizational and financial support to any organizer that the United Front Committee will send to Philadelphia to organize the woolen and textile workers there.

A committee of strikers from Passaic will spend a week in Philadelphia collecting relief funds.

Mongolian Republic Buys German Machines

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, March 8.—M. Samploine, special representative of the Mongolian Republic, has arrived here after a half-year spent in Germany buying machinery for his native country. His purchases included equipment for brick kilns, sawmills, and motor repair shops. The need for the latter item comes from the development of motor transport routes across the Gobi desert. Military supplies for General Feng come over this highway. How vital it is to the Chinese nationalist forces is evident from the fact that aside from one at Canton the other two arsenals in China are in the hands of the reactionary militarists.

Samploine describes the Mongolian Republic as a parliamentary rather than Soviet character. It was established in 1924. The capital is Urga. The country has a population of a million. Most of the inhabitants raise cattle and sheep.

Soviet Influence Predominant. The Mongolian Republic has a number of advisers, most of them from the adjoining Soviet Republic.

The parliamentary sessions last two to three months annually. Between sessions the country is controlled by a presidium. The army numbers between 30,000 and 40,000 and is trained on Russian lines. The new republic occupies a most important strategic position, lying between the Soviet Union and northwestern China, which is Feng's sphere of influence.

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



Exchange of Experiences Between Shop Nuclei and Concentration Groups

Concentration Group M, Section 5 of the New York league held its first meeting on January 7, 1926. It is significant that out of five comrades four were present at this opening meeting. The first thing, naturally, was to decide upon the agenda or order of business. The following was adopted: (1) Appointment of officers. (2) Investigation of groups. (3) Shop reports. (4) Liebknecht memorial meeting.

After the election of officers, it was decided to investigate the shop upon which the group was concentrating. With this in view Comrade K. was instructed to receive definite information about her shop. Instructions were then issued to Comrade B. to write to the district shop campaign committee on the question of starting a factory campaign among the young radical workers. A comrade working in another shop said that there were no young workers employed in his shop, but he would endeavor to gain contacts with young workers in another

shop, in the neighborhood where he works. Based upon the report of Comrade Chum it was decided that leaflets picturing the factory conditions be distributed in her shop in the English and Italian languages and that an article be written for the Young Worker on the same basis.

At the second meeting of the group the letter written by Comrade B. and the leaflet drawn up by Comrade Chum were discussed and passed.

The agenda for the third meeting was as follows: (1) Reading of minutes. (2) Report of shops. (3) Report of agitprop director. (4) New business. The leaflet was given to Comrade Don, district organizer, for publication. It was decided to remind the district shop campaign committee about the printing of the radio factory letter. Comrade K. was told to receive information on the nucleus in her shop. Comrade R. was told to see Comrade L. who was absent from all the meetings. The agitprop director Comrade B. said he would report at the next meeting.

THE LAST ISSUE OF THE YOUNG WORKER

By NAT KAPLAN.

The last issue of the Young Worker in many respects was an improvement over the former one. Yet there are many things lacking and much to be criticized. An editor is usually the last one to criticize his own publication. The Communist movement, however, is an exception to the rule. So here it goes.

The improvement over the former issue can be noted in the fact that it was the spokesman for a greater number of concrete struggles of the young workers and that its proper distribution had been prearranged. This was true of the furriers' strike in New York; textile strike in Passaic; Bishop's candy factory, plumbing helpers, building trades of Los Angeles, etc. Improvement was also noted in the fact that more attention was given to the East (China), the international situation and particularly the Negro problem. Of significance was the fact that for the first time in the history of the paper, the officials of a strong trade union wrote in its paper of the role of the young workers in their union. Of course these were left wing officials.

The main faults of the issue were as follows: There was not a proper proportion of material. The issue did not clearly drive home the lesson that the Young Workers (Communist) League is a political organization, with political aims. Only in two items did the paper vaguely drive home the fact of the existence of capitalist militarism and the necessity of the struggle against it. This was not an intentional error but nevertheless it exists.

Another fault of the issue was a complete lack of American politics. It did not link up the immediate struggles of the young workers with the broader political issues facing the American working class. The Young Worker must find the most effective means of accomplishing this important task.

The issue, also, did not serve the purpose of educating our comrades and the working class youth in the fundamentals of our movement. Particularly in the Communist youth movement this fault cannot be underestimated. The paper cannot merely be a collective organizer. It must at the same time be the collective agitator and propagandist of the working class youth and an educator in the fundamentals. The Lenin corner did not appear. It was set up and because of the lack of space it could not go in.

A big fault of the issue was the fact that there was a lack of discussion of our internal league problems. This is inexcusable particularly in this short period after reorganization. The article written from above on the tasks of an individual member in his factory and the editorial on developing new comrades was not sufficient, in this regard. The Young Worker is at the present time the only press expression for our membership. It must give answers to all the problems which arise in the lower units at this period of intensified activity.

The last issue also demonstrated the urgent need of a weekly paper. A semi-monthly loses much of its effectiveness as a participant in immediate struggles.

The mere reiteration of the faults of the Young Worker is not a forward step in its bolshevization. These faults must be corrected.

Nearing Will Speak to Minnesota University Students March 15-19

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 9.—Scott Nearing will speak at the Unitarian church, La Salle and Ninth streets, March 15 to 19 after being barred from the campus of the Minnesota University by Dean E. E. Nicholson, who told the students' committee that was arranging Nearing's talk on the campus that his speeches were likely to cause "a ruction among the students."

Nearing will give his regular evening lectures upon the subject of "World Chaos and Reconstruction" at the Unitarian church beginning March 15. They are as follows: March 15—"The Crumbling British Empire"; March 16—"The Enslavement of Germany"; March 17—"Russian Reconstruction"; March 18—"The American Empire" and March 19—"World Labor Unity." Lectures will be given on afternoons of these dates at the Unitarian church to the University students.

RUSSIAN FOOTBALL TEAM WINS MORE VICTORIES.

PARIS, France.—The Russian football team which visited Paris at the beginning of January, immediately upon its arrival challenged the Paris section of the Lucerne Workers' Sport International to a game. According to press reports the challenge was accepted on the day of the Russian team's departure to Strassburg and the proposal was to play off the game in the Pantheon on January 17. For this reason the game scheduled for Berlin against the all-star Norwegian team had to be postponed until the 24th.

At the same time the team received a challenge from Madrid but this could not be accepted because of passport difficulties. Negotiation for a later game are being conducted thru Moscow.

The visit of the Russian football team to Strassburg was a complete success. Everywhere the Russians were greeted with tremendous enthusiasm. The game's score was 6-3 in favor of Russia.

NEWS OF THE INTERNATIONAL

The Y. C. L. of Austria organized a congress of the working class youth. At the last moment that congress the capitalist government took measures against it. But the working youth of Austria took precautions by holding the sessions illegally. About 300 delegates were present representing the young workers. Only 20 per cent were members of the Young Communist League. The others were either Socialist youth or non-party young workers. The congress decided upon a program for the economic struggle of the working youth. Two leaders of the Socialist youth spoke at this congress. One said: "We want to belong to the Young Communist League because it is a working class organization and works for the working class youth." We can see from that the Y. C. L. of Austria is going to the masses. It works under the ideas and spirit of Lenin. It has a firm base in the working youth of that country.

SECTION FIVE, CHICAGO, TO DISCUSS THE PARIS COMMUNE. The monthly section meeting of Section Five takes place Friday, March 12, at 2409 N. Halsted St. This being the month in which the anniversary of the Paris Commune occurs, the subject will be the Paris Commune. Discussion will be started off by the speaker of the evening and all members of the section must be present without fail. Non-party members are cordially invited to attend this meeting and learn about the first attempt of the workers to establish a workers' government.

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Shortening Hours of Labor Reduces Unemployed Ranks (Special to The Daily Worker) SYDNEY, Australia.—(PP)—March 9.—As a result of the shortening of the 48-hour week to a 44-hour week in New South Wales, there is a decided reduction in unemployment. When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

TRUMBULL appeals to YOU To write to the class war prisoners of the United States. Information at office of the International Labor Defense, 23 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill. No matter what your ailment, for Expert Diagnosis and Quick Results Dr. J. J. Scholtes, D. C. 2447 Lorain Ave., Cor. W. 25th St. CLEVELAND, OHIO. Lincoln 2838 Special Rates for Daily Worker Readers

Chicago Workers Reserve the Date for THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL CONCERT SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 8 P. M. by the Trade Union Educational League at the ARION GROTTO (EIGHTH STREET THEATER) 8th Street and Wabash Avenue. The program will include the well known Freiheit Singing Society and Mandolin Orchestra Lithuanian Chorus Russian Accordeonist Sam Lein Scottish and Irish National Dancers Margarite Lewis, Pianist Fred Ellis, Robert Minor and Lydia Gibson, Cartoonists TICKETS 50 CENTS, 83 CENTS AND \$1.10, INCL. WAR TAX, can be secured at Room 37, 156 W. Washington Street and The Daily Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.

Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

Minnesota Workers and Farmers Are Wise to Stool Pigeon Plagman

By a Farmer Correspondent. LITTLE FALLS, Minn., March 9.—In the Feb. 23 issue of THE DAILY WORKER a worker correspondent from Minneapolis writes about the organization campaign among the general drivers in Minneapolis. The stool pigeon Plagman, who is mentioned in the article, appeared in Little Falls half drunk and sought admission to a meeting of the drivers but was thrown out.

Also Used Him on Farmers. Some months ago this same Plagman appeared as organizer of the non-partisan league from Minneapolis and got \$19 a head for organizing the farmers. But the farmers' money did not find its way into the league treasury. Plagman got drunk on the money and was laid up in a hotel for three days. Later on Plagman was stumped speaking for Magnus Johnson. The day before election he arrived here, got dead drunk and was ordered to leave town or go to jail.

As an example of the harm done by those reactionaries, we have the attitude of the farmers here. They are disgusted and there is not much confidence left in them for labor parties. Old Parties After Farmers Again. The fraudulent farm bureau has come to life in many countries in our state to keep the farmers within the ranks of the old parties so the bankers' investments can be secure on mortgaged farms. In some townships less than half a dozen farms are free of mortgages. That is the situation with the farmers.

Working Woman Writes of Home Work Conditions. I am a working woman. I stood in a long line waiting for my turn to get my small share of work. The shop was both a home and a factory. The room we stood in was small and dark, and stuffy. The scissors frames clicked when changed by the women who were hunched over them. I looked at my prospective employer. He was tall and thin, with a yellow face and continually coughed over his work. In his arms he carried a baby; another one, sickly looking, was walking on the floor. He was telling us the prices and his wife gave out the bundles. She could not speak English. On his prices we were unable to make more than fifteen cents an hour.

Some of the women refused to work for such a miserable price, but some remained to make the samples. I was one of those. While working I had a conversation with the sick man. He was working in a sweat shop and it affected his lungs. Now he is a contractor and gives out embroidery work. The shop is in a poor working class section. The women from this section come with their little children in their arms to take the work, which is absolutely unsanitary and very poorly paid. What can be done for working class women to protect them from such a terrible condition?



Nurseries Should Be Run by Trade Unions

By ROSE F. CAREY. (Worker Correspondent.) PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 9.—A few large corporations in Philadelphia in order to keep their female employees satisfied with low wages and long hours installed day nurseries entirely supervised by the company. Those situated in the large cities have on their board of directors, owners of industries, their wives and women of the dividend getting class, who select the matrons and other functionaries, the mothers of course having nothing to say about the matter. Poor Food for Workers' Kids. In most of these institutions the matrons not only act as an efficient propaganda agent, but also must keep expenses down by paying disgracefully low wages to the nurses and other help, and buying inadequate supplies of low-grade food for the children. In the day-nursery where I was employed as assistant nurse the physician had absolute control. She conducted lectures for the mothers, popped into their homes at all hours on the least pretext in order to further brow-beat and humiliate them by prying into their private affairs. Besides this, she was actually conducting an experimental station, filling the kiddies with all kinds of drugs and serums and also humiliating the

This Week's Prizes!

First Prize.—An original DAILY WORKER cartoon by one of the noted American Communist artists, Robert Minor, Fred Ellis or Lydia Gibson. Second Prize.—Marx Capital, Volume I. Third Prize.—China's Awakening by James A. Dolson, a book that every militant worker will want to read.

KNIT GOODS WORKERS' UNION OF PHILADELPHIA CALLS A STRIKE IN THE FRANKLIN SWEATER MILLS

By I. LAZAROVITZ, Worker Correspondent. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 9.—It is not new for a class conscious worker when the bosses do all in their power to stop the workers from organizing into a union. The bosses know that the moment the workers organize themselves, they, the bosses, will be compelled to treat these workers differently.

Discharge of Men Starts Strike. It was not a surprise to the Knit Goods Workers' Union when the Franklin Sweater Mills fired ten workers for participating in a shop meeting called by the union. As soon as these ten workers were fired, a committee representing each department of the shop went down to the boss, telling him that the workers of this shop demand the reinstatement of the fired workers, and after the boss refused to do so, the union called this shop out in a strike. The boss of the Franklin Sweater Mills is doing his best to break this strike. The first day of the strike, there were already police and detectives in front of the building, trying to provoke the workers on the picket line. The strikers understood the trick of the lackeys of the bosses and did not pay any attention to the provocations. On the second day of the strike, when the strikers were carrying signs telling the workers of that shop that a strike was going on, and requesting them not to scab, the police arrested three strikers for carrying these banners. The strikers are well organized and will demand their rights to carry the signs. The spirit of the workers is running high.

A meeting of the union was held, where the strikers were addressed by the speakers from the Federated Textile Union, Carpet Weavers, and Machinists' unions. The first speaker, Brother Baker, a member of the Machinists Union, in his speech to the strikers pointed out why the bosses are so afraid of the union. Baker appealed to the workers of the Franklin Sweater Mills to stay in the strike and to fight, because this is the only way to have a strong organization, and only thru a strong organization, said Brother Baker, you workers of the Knit Goods Industry will be able to improve your economic condition.

New Tools to Stick to Fight. The second speaker, Brother La Brie, general secretary and treasurer of the Federated Textile Union of America, explained what the F. T. U. means for the Knit Goods Workers of Philadelphia. La Brie appealed to the strikers to fight for their rights, and promised that the F. T. U. will do all in their power to help these strikers. Don't give up this strike, until you have one hundred per cent victory, concluded Brother La Brie. The next speaker, Brother Vance, representing the Carpet Weavers' Union, began his speech with the history of the Carpet Weavers' Union. He pictured the conditions of the workers before they were organized, the low wages, long hours, insults from the bosses and foremen, these were the conditions in our trade, said Vance. He pictured further the struggle of these workers during the time they were organizing their union. Many workers were arrested, many did not have what to eat or to wear. They sent their wives to work, and they themselves went on the picket line, and after a bitter struggle they

have won the strike. Now, said Vance, the right to hire or fire a worker in any shop is in the power of the workers themselves, and not of the bosses. The workers have established a strong organization, and compelled the boss to recognize and respect the workers' union. This can be done, said Vance, only when the workers are united, when they are willing to fight for their rights. Brother Vance also as an official of the F. T. U. promised the full support to the strikers, and appealed to them to fight against their exploiters until the bosses of the Franklin Sweater Mills will be compelled to recognize the right of a worker to join his union, and to respect his organization.

Students Educate Teacher on What Communism Means. By a Student Correspondent. PLYMOUTH, Pa., March 9.—At the high school I attend, under the subject of "Problems of American Democracy," we came to the studying of Communism, anarchism and socialism. The teacher tried to explain Communism, using all the arguments she was told to make against it. When she was thru I pointed out to her the various mistakes in her arguments and made several in favor of Communism. Then another student spoke up and said he thought Communism would be good for the people. Since the teacher could not refute many of the points made in favor of Communism and her arguments were proven to be wrong it followed that the students took a friendly attitude to Communism. While we were still arguing the period closed and we had to stop. The next day we continued the argument again. The teacher then decided to take a vote on how the students stood for Communism. She asked all those who were in favor of that form of government to raise their hands. I was astonished to see 75 per cent of the students vote in favor of it. This only goes to show that most people only need to be told about Communism to make them see its true worth. The great majority by the propaganda directed against it by capitalism are led to view it as criminalistic. Don't let those arguments get by without refutation!

I. L. G. W. U. TO ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED

(Continued from Page 1)

ter position to unionize the unorganized dressmakers than it ever was before. It is a well knit, united organization today, as against the organization we had during the last campaign a year and a half ago. At that time we had a bitter internal struggle, and in spite of the willingness of those expelled to help the campaign, the spirit of the union was demoralized. Now with unity established at the last convention of the International, we have all our forces united, and we have no fear of any methods used by the employers to prevent the unionization of the shops.

Shop Meetings to Be Held. A series of shop meetings will be called during the next month by the joint board, at which the situation in the union will be explained and the members called upon to join the 500 committee. From results attained at the first series of shop meetings, we have no doubt that we will be successful in once and for all establishing union conditions in the entire industry.

We have one of our members just released from a 90-days' imprisonment as a result of the last campaign, and about 90 more cases pending in court. Of course these members have committed no crime except their activity to unionize the nonunion dress shops. But it proves what methods and falsehoods the manufacturers have employed in the last campaign, and there is no doubt in our mind that they will now pursue similar methods, but that will not stop us. Not only that, this will make us more determined to finish the job, and this job will be started with the intention of finishing it.

We want to hope that the employers at this time will realize the determination of the union and will decide that they have long enuf exploited their workers to this great extent.

Workers Want Union.

Daily workers of nonunion shops come into the office and ask the union to unionize their shops as the conditions in their shops are unbearable. Workers are fired without cause. Prices are cut, and in most instances the workers do not know their price until they receive the pay envelopes, and the amount contained is so small that there is an adopted proverb in the nonunion dress shops on pay day that, "Today we get our token."

In some shops the workers are under worse conditions than under slavery. The spy system is highly in operation. No worker can speak to another without fear of being detected by some spy employed by the boss. When the new worker starts to work he must give his entire life's history and must not by any means indicate sympathy towards organized labor, and if, god forbid, anyone is detected kicking against the low prices they have received, they immediately lose their job and are blacklisted thru the city, and left without a chance to sell their labor power even for the miserable prices they pay in nonunion shops.

This of course is not one-tenth of the prevalent conditions in the dress industry and the union is now determined to stop it just as they are doing in the city of New York right now. In that city they have in the last month and a half unionized more than one-half of the non-union shops, and we expect to do the job here just as fast if not faster, than it has been done there. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union office will send in a number of organizers to the city and will give this campaign its full support. We have seen recently that wherever the international started these campaigns it has been successful and there is no reason whatever why we should not be successful in this city.

T. U. E. L. CALLS ON CHICAGO GARMENT WORKERS TO SUPPORT THE PROGRESSIVE CANDIDATES

(Continued from Page 1)

the progressives in almost every local union received almost the unanimous vote of the membership.

Progressives Win. In Local 5, in the local election the progressives had no opposition; in the joint board delegation, the progressives elected four out of five. In locals 18, 59 and 104 full progressive slates were elected. Local 81 and 100 each elected four progressives. In Local 60 which had been fully under control of the present machine, the progressives elected three out of five. In the joint board elections, progressives elected 30 out of 40, with some of the ten leaning towards the progressive policy. This gives a picture of the complete debacle of the local Sigman machine, due to the opposition of the membership toward their expulsion and class collaboration policy.

In the present election an alliance was formed between all progressive elements, and was conducted on the basis of a program of action which included a militant struggle against the employers; enforcement of union conditions in the organized shops; organization of the unorganized thru a rank and file organization committee; fight against wage cuts and for an increase in wages; for the enforcement of week work; for shop delegate system; for unemployment insurance sufficient for the needs of the workers to be taken out of the profits of the employers and controlled by the union; amalgamation of the needle trades into one departmentalized union; for democratization of the union; for world trade union unity and for recognition of Soviet Russia.

The candidates who were endorsed accepted this program and conducted their campaign for election along these lines. The majority of the progressives now elected fought militant against the expulsion policy of the Perlestein-Sigman machine and many of the progressives now elected, were

delegates to the last convention and voted with the progressive bloc for the entire program.

Vote Progressive Tomorrow!

We are now entering into the final local election for manager of the union and for business agents. Those elected to these positions will to a very large extent have to put into effect the progressive program adopted by the membership during the election. They will have to lead the struggle against the employers, at the same time building the morale of the union shattered by the Perlestein-Sigman forces. Therefore it is necessary that the membership select for these positions the best there is within our ranks.

The organizing of the unorganized is the main task confronting our union, as it is only with a militant drive to bring those outside the union into the union that we can build up a powerful organization that will not only preserve the conditions now existing, but increase the living standard of our members. The membership should fully support the administration now elected but should always reserve a right to criticize any deviations from the progressive policies adopted by the union. However, election of progressive officials is not sufficient. It is also not sufficient simply to support them. Every member of the union, especially in the coming drive to organize the unorganized must actively work for the union. In voting for these candidates, it is not individuals that are presented but rather a program upon which they are pledging themselves to put into effect. We urge every member to enter into this election and if you believe that the interests of our members can be best served in progressive and militant struggle, then vote for the candidates.

Fraternally yours, Chicago I. L. G. W. Group of the Trade Union Educational League.

Royal Dutch-Shell Oil Trust Blocks Investigation Move

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, March 9.—An interesting sidelight on the struggle of the great oil kings for supremacy occurred in the recent meeting here of the stockholders of the V. O. C. Holding company, which controls the Venezuelan oil concessions. The Royal Dutch-Shell concern, thru a subsidiary, dominates the V. O. C.

The meeting followed upon the resignations of five directors from the V. O. C. board who charged that the Royal Dutch-Shell company was not paying a fair price for surplus oil and that in fact the Royal Dutch-Shell had a contract under which it could take whatever amount of oil it pleased at any price it chose. The resigning directors alleged, moreover, that for \$925,000 the Royal Dutch-Shell group had secured nearly a million and a half shares, valued at over \$25,000,000, together with the control of the V. O. C.

Attempts of representatives of the largest bloc of shares, next to those controlled by the Royal Dutch-Shell combination, to investigate the charges were voted down and the places of the resigned directors filled by Royal Dutch-Shell men.

British Capitalists Want to Make Coolie Colony of Australia

SYDNEY, Australia March 9.—British capitalists find that Australian workers are not docile enuf to their way of thinking, for they demand a much-too-high standard of living and the British capitalist figures that Australia should be ruled from the London office of British imperialism, flooded with cheap labor from the down-trodden outposts of the British empire, and made to yield a huge profit to the investing capitalists.

BOOKS FOR WORKERS

Unionism

THE WORLD TRADE UNION MOVEMENT. By A. Losovsky. Written by the secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions, it is a splendid guide to an understanding of the world trade union development and its history leading to the establishment of the R. I. L. U. 125 pages. 50 Cents.

BANKRUPTCY OF THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT.

By Wm. Z. Foster. An indictment of the reactionary officialdom of the A. F. of L., a delineation of the insufficiency of mere trade unionism and a statement of the advantages of amalgamation into industrial unions for the American labor movement. 25 Cents.

The Movement for World Trade Union Unity

By Tom Bell. In this brief, concise booklet the worker will find a most complete, interesting picture of the factors involved in the move for world trade union unity. The steps already taken, the basis for the movement, the differences of principle, the bodies involved—all this valuable and essential information for every worker is here presented for the first time in one complete booklet. Paper—15 Cents.

Soviet Russia

RUSSIA TODAY—The Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia.

No book in recent years has created such wide-spread discussion in the labor movement. It is a most complete report on every phase of Soviet life today—with maps and charts. Including a special report on the famous "Zinoviev" letter and the Red International of Labor Unions. 288 pages. Duroflex Covers—\$1.25 Cloth—\$1.75

INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

By A. A. Heller. Tells in detail for the first time the practical results of the New Economic Policy introduced by Lenin in the Spring of 1921. Cloth—\$1.00

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

By Wm. Z. Foster. A history of the Russian Revolution enlivened by accounts of the author's varied experiences in Soviet Russia. 50 Cents.

Communism

THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO. By Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. The first and greatest statement of the position of Communism in relation to the working class and the decaying capitalist system. Cloth, 60c—Paper, 10c

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By V. I. Lenin. This classic of Marxian literature has just been re-issued in a new edition with a durable, attractive cover. A great analysis of the Capitalist State as the protector of Capitalism, establishing the necessity of its overthrow and substitution of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. 100 pages. 25 Cents.

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF LENINISM.

By I. Stalin. An important work on Communist theory and practice during the period that Lenin lived and led—the period of Capitalist Imperialism. Written by a close co-worker of Lenin—the present Secretary of the Russian Communist Party. 78 pages. Duroflex Covers—35 Cents.

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A sub a day will help to drive capital away.

Your Union Meeting

Second Wednesday, March 10, 1926.

- Name of Local and Place of Meeting. Blacksmiths' District Council, 119 S. Throop St. 1 Boiler Makers, Monroe and Racine. 10 Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd. 21 Carpenters, Western and Lexington. 242 Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave. 1693 Carpenters, 505 S. State St. 1784 Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Feiling, Rec. Sec'y, 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597. 1922 Carpenters, 644 S. Halsted St. 2507 Carpenters, 1581 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill. 181 Coopers, 2901 Escanaba Ave. 3 Hod Carriers, 1352 W. Division St. 562 Hod Carriers, 810 W. Harrison St. 524 Machinists, 735 N. Cicero Ave. 375 Maintenance of Way, 426 W. 63rd St. 54 Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren Street. Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St. 126 Machinists, 119 S. Ashland Blvd. 524 Machinists, 735 N. Cicero Ave. 375 Maintenance of Way, 426 W. 63rd St. 54 Patrons, Sherman & Main Sts., Evanston, Ill. 8 Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St. Railway Carmen Dist. Council, 5445 S. Ashland Ave. 697 Railway Carmen, 5444 Wentworth 1340 Railway Carmen, 5445 Ashland Ave. 219 Railway Trainmen, 426 W. 63rd St. 7:30 p. m. 11 Roofers, 777 W. Adams St. 73 Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St. 485 Sheet Metal, 5324 S. Halsted St. 7:30 p. m. 753 Teamsters, 175 W. Washington St. 759 Teamsters (Meat), 220 S. Ashland Blvd. 769 Teamsters (Bone), 6969 S. Halsted Street. 13046 Truckers, 810 W. Harrison St. 924 Tunnel and Subway Workers, 914 W. Harrison St. Note—Unions otherwise stated all

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NEW! 1871 THE PARIS COMMUNE By MAX SHACHTMAN. No. 8 IN THE LITTLE RED LIBRARY. A brief little booklet on a great event in working class history, when, as Karl Marx wrote, the workers of France attempted to "storm the heavens." This first glorious attempt at proletarian dictatorship, so vividly portrayed by the author, should be read by every worker on the 55th anniversary being celebrated thruout the world on March 18. 10 CENTS—Twelve Copies for One Dollar. Other Books by the Same Author: Lenin, Liebknecht, Luxemburg -15 Cents. The Zeigler Frame-Up 10 Cents. THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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The League—a Battleground

Silence and deep gloom envelopes American apostles of the league of nations as the heroes of Locarno desperately strive to create the illusion that the league is an instrument of peace instead of a place for preliminary maneuvering for the next world war.

The immediate cause of the crisis is the carrying out of the Locarno pact that enables Germany to take the permanent seat on the council of the league that has been reserved for her since the signing of the treaty of Versailles. In theory there are six permanent seats reserved for Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Germany and the United States. The two latter have as yet remained outside the league. Locarno paved the way for Germany to enter. But the entrance of Germany strengthens England and weakens France. So the French government demands that this special extraordinary assembly of the league counterbalance Britain by admitting Poland, the pawn of France, and as a pretext, advocates also the admittance of Spain and Brazil.

Austen Chamberlain favors the admittance of Spain, because he believes that Spain can be brought under British influence. But the other British Tories resent any move to enlarge the league council at this time. They are satisfied to have Germany alone take her seat and insist upon leaving further enlargement until the seventh assembly of the league next September—if it lasts until that time. At present Britain has the upper hand in the league, but the kaleidoscopic changes, the shifting of influences over the smaller nations and the growing power in Europe of American imperialism, make any move exceedingly dangerous for Britain. Chamberlain does not perceive this, but the powers behind the tory party are fully aware of the situation.

With the French franc still falling a Dawes plan for that nation is imminent, which means American domination of the nation that only recently was well on the way toward domination of all Europe this side of Russia; Italy is bound by chains of gold to Wall Street; Turkey is also being gradually drawn into the circle of Yankee imperialism and penetration of all Europe apace. The entrance of the United States into the world court will give Wall Street an opportunity to devise legal formulas that will enable it to pack the league against Britain, if the league survives this present crisis, and prepare for the inevitable collapse.

The perpetuity of a league of nations presupposes world unity of imperialism—an utterly impossible thing.

The league is a battle ground today wherein the conflict is limited to diplomatic intrigues. But there is every indication that the time is near at hand when it will burst the confines of Geneva and engulf the whole world in the next imperialist slaughter.

Defy Labor Injunctions!

Again a part of the American working class is confronted with an injunction. This time it is the auto workers in Grand Rapids who three weeks ago went out on a spontaneous strike against the attempt of their arrogant employers to impose intolerable wage cuts. There was a time in the labor movement when injunctions meant defeat and disorganization for workers on strike. But, as a matter of self-preservation, the workers began to flout and ignore and hold in contempt all injunctions issued in labor disputes.

The vile railroad injunction issued by Federal Judge Wilkerson at the behest of his political boss, the odious attorney general, Harry M. Daugherty, of the "Ohio gang" of political crooks, was defied by the railroad workers and the strike continued in spite of the mandate of a corporation flunkey who sat upon the federal bench.

In the Paterson mill strike injunctions were issued every day against the strike leaders but were openly reviled and not one of them was ever observed.

Today the Grand Rapids strikers are confronted with their first injunction and they should defy it and continue their strike as tho the injunction judge did not exist. The injunction is the result of plainly usurped power by corporation hirelings who become judges. Even the supreme court of the United States has decided that workers have a right to peacefully picket and the strikers in Grand Rapids should insist upon that right, no matter what a petty-fogging judge may say or do.

Historians used to express surprise that the Pretorian guard once sold ancient Rome at public auction. No one can possibly get a kick out of that tale today, when politicians in control of city, state and nation stand ready at all times to sell the whole damn works to the highest bidder. The pretorians were amateurs compared to the Mellon-Coolidge gang at Washington, Len Small at Springfield or the aldermen of the city of Chicago.

Decorate the Mahogany!—This command is a contribution to American slang by the eminent aldermen of Chicago, utilized when they want someone to pay them graft for special favors they render in their capacity as members of the city council.

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

Get the Paris Commune Edition!

Be sure to get your PARIS COMMUNE EDITION of THE DAILY WORKER next Saturday, March 13. The NEW SATURDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT of that issue will contain the famous article of Lenin, "THE PARIS COMMUNE AND THE PROBLEMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC DICTATORSHIP"—published for the first time, we believe, in the English language. Written in July, 1905, in the midst of the stirring revolutionary events of that year, the article shows the master hand of Lenin who, more ably than any other except Marx himself, could draw the lessons from the great event of Paris and apply them in the real life of his own time. Don't fail to get the next edition of the Daily Worker Saturday Magazine.

In Memory of the Commune

By Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin.

The eighteenth day of this month will be the fifty-fifth anniversary of the Paris Commune. We publish here an article written by our great revolutionary leader, Lenin, on the fortieth anniversary of the Paris Commune. Next Saturday's Daily Worker will be especially devoted to the memory and lessons of the Paris Commune. The New Magazine, Saturday section of The Daily Worker (March 13) will publish an article by Lenin which deals with the subject more extensively.

THIS is the fortieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Paris Commune. According to established custom, the French workers are celebrating on March 18 the memory of the Communards. And in the end of May they carry wreaths to the graves of the victims of bloody "May Week" and swear oaths that they will fight unflinchingly until the complete victory of their ideas, until the final completion of the task left by the Communards.

Why are the workers, not only of France, but of the whole world, honoring the men and women of the Paris Commune as their predecessors? And what is the inheritance left by the Commune?

The Paris Commune arose spontaneously. It was not consciously or painfully prepared for by anyone. The defeated war against Germany, the



sufferings during the siege, the unemployment among the workers, and the ruin of the petty-bourgeoisie; the fury of the masses against the upper classes and the incompetent war leaders, the revolutionary ferment in the working class, which was dissatisfied with its condition and tended toward another social system. The reactionary composition of the national assembly gave ground for fear for the fate of the republic. All these and many other factors combined to force the Paris population into the revolution of March 18, which unexpectedly put power into the hands of the national guard, that is, into the hands of the working class and its ally, the petty-bourgeoisie.

It was an event unknown in previous history. Up to that day, power had been in the hands of the landlords and capitalists, that is, in the hands of their trustees who composed the government, so-called. After the revolution of March 18, when the government of M. Thiers fled from Paris with its troops, police and bureaucrats, the people remained the masters of the situation and power passed into the hands of the proletariat. But in contemporary society, the proletariat, enslaved economically by capital, cannot govern politically without breaking the chains which bind it to capital. It was for this reason that the course of the Commune inevitably took on a socialist color—that is, it tended to the overthrow of bourgeois rule, the rule of capital, tended toward the tearing up of the foundations of the present social order.

The movement was in the beginning quite hazy and indeterminate. Even the patriots joined it in the hope that the Commune would resume the war against Germany and carry it to a victorious end. It was supported by the petty merchants who were threatened with bankruptcy if there were no moratorium of their obligations and their rent (the government had not been willing to grant them this moratorium, but the Commune gave it). And last, even the bourgeois republicans were in the beginning sympathetic to it, fearing that the reactionary national assembly (the "hay-seeds," the rustic landlords) would restore the monarchy. But the main role in this movement was undoubtedly played by the workers (especially the Paris handiermen). There had been going on among them, during the last years of the second empire, an effective socialist propaganda, and many of them belonged to the International.

Only the workers remained faithful to the Commune to the end. The bourgeois republicans and the petty-bourgeois withdrew from it soon: some of them were frightened by the revolutionary socialist, proletarian character of the movement; others deserted it when they saw that it was inevitably doomed to defeat. Only the workers fearlessly and unrelentingly supported their own government; they alone fought and died for it, for the emancipation of the working class, for a better future for all toilers.

Deserted by their allies of yesterday, without any support whatever, the Commune was doomed to failure. The entire French bourgeoisie, all of the landlords, the bourse (stock exchange) magnates, all big and petty thieves, all exploiters united against it. This bourgeois alliance with the help of Bismarck (who freed 100,000 French war prisoners to fight against revolutionary Paris), succeeded in rousing the uncultured peasants and rural petty-bourgeoisie against the Paris proletariat. They besieged with a ring of iron half of Paris (the other half was besieged by the German army). In some other of the larger French cities (Marseilles, Lyons, Saint-Etienne,

Dijon, etc.) the workers made attempts to seize power in order to proclaim a Commune and help Paris, but these attempts ended in quick failure, and Paris, which had first raised the banner of the proletarian revolution, was left to its own resources and doomed to certain defeat.

For a victorious social revolution two conditions are necessary: a high degree of development of the forces of production, and preparedness of the proletariat. But in 1871, both of these conditions were lacking. French capitalism was insufficiently developed. It was then a country, in the main, of petty-bourgeois (of master-craftsmen, peasants, petty merchants, etc.) On the other hand there was not a working class party, no preparedness, and no experience in the working class. The large masses of it did not yet clearly understand its problems and the means for their solution. There was no firm political organization of the proletariat, no broad unions, and co-operatives.

But the main factor that the Commune lacked was time, the opportunity to gain insight into their tasks and carry out their program. It had not had the time really to begin its work before the Versailles government, supported by the entire bourgeoisie, began military operations against Paris. And the Commune was compelled to think first of all of self-defense. And up to the end, which came in the week of May 21-28, it had no time to consider anything earnestly.

But in spite of these unfavorable circumstances, in spite of its short life, the Commune found time to take certain measures which were enuf to show its real thot and aims. The Commune replaced the standing army, that blind weapon in the hands of the ruling classes, with a general arming of the people; it declared the church separated from the state, abolished the church budget (that is, the state salaries to the priests), gave popular education a purely lay character,—thus striking a hard blow at the gendarmes in clerical robe. On the purely social field it had time to do but little, but this little is striking enuf to show its character as a popular government, working man's government: night-work in the bakeries was forbidden; the system of fines, that legal form of robbing the workers was abolished; and last, there was proclaimed the famous ordinance that the factories and shops deserted by their owners or closed down, were given to the workers' co-operatives in order to start production again. And as if in order to emphasize its character of real democratic, proletarian government, the Commune decided that no official or member of the government could have a salary higher than the normal wage of the workers and in no case higher than 6,000 francs (81,200) a year.

All these things show clearly enuf that the Commune was a deadly threat to the old world, based on slavery and exploitation. It was for this reason that bourgeois society could not rest peacefully as long as the red banner of the proletariat waved over the city hall of Paris. And when the organized forces of the bourgeois government at last succeeded in subduing the poorly organized forces of the revolution, the Bonapartist generals, defeated by the Germans, but brave in the face of their defeated fellow-citizens, those Krenenkamps and Meller-Sakomelskis of France, fished in such bloodshed as Paris had never before witnessed. The beastly military killed about 30,000 Parisians, about 45,000 were arrested, and many of these were shot; thousands were sentenced to hard labor or deported to the colonies. Altogether, Paris lost about a hundred thousand of its sons, among them the best workers of all crafts.

The bourgeoisie was satisfied. "Now an end has been made of Socialism for a long time," said its leader, the blood-thirsty pygmy, Thiers, after the bloodshed, instituted among the Paris proletariat by him, and his generals. But the bourgeois crows were crowing in vain. About six years after the overthrow of the Commune, when many of its fighters were still jailed or in exile, the new labor movement began in France. A new Socialist generation, enriched by the experiences of its predecessors, but not disheartened by their defeat, grasped the standard which had fallen from the hands of the fighters of the Commune, and carried it with confidence and bravery, shouting: "Long live the social revolution! Long live the Commune!" And after another three years the new party of labor and its agitation in the country compelled the ruling class to release the Communards who were still imprisoned by the government.

The memory of the struggle of the fighters of the Commune is celebrated not only by the French workers, but by the proletariat of the whole world. For the Commune did not fight for a local or narrow, national purpose, but for emancipation of all toiling mankind, all the down-trodden and abused. As the vanguard fighter for the social revolution, the Commune received sympathy wherever the proletariat suffered and fought. The vision of the life and death of the Commune, the sight of a workers' government, which captured and held a metropolis in its hands for two months, the vision of the heroic fight and sufferings of the proletariat—all this aroused the enthusiasm of millions of workers, awakened their hopes and drew their sympathy toward socialism. The thunder of the guns of Paris awakened the most backward strata of the proletariat, sunk in a deep sleep, and gave all over the world an impetus to the strengthening of the revolutionary socialist propaganda. Therefore, the cause of the Commune is not dead; it is living in all of us.

The cause of the Commune is the cause of the social revolution. The cause of the political and economic emancipation of the toilers is the cause of the proletariat of the whole world. And in this sense it is immortal.

* Czarist generals, the commanders of the punishing expeditions against the Russian workers and peasants in 1905.—Translator.

"Criminal Aliens"—or Criminal Ruling Class

By B. BORISOFF.

DAY after day millions upon millions of printed pages are carrying their lying, poisonous propaganda to all parts of the country. The daily press, this instrument of American imperialism for the shaping of public opinions, is repeating with different variations the same story.

Hundreds of thousands of aliens have smuggled themselves into our country. These "foreigners" are a menace to public morality, peace and order. They are the source of bootlegging, the source of unceasing crimes and murders. They debauch the innocent souls of the hundred percent American public officials and politicians. It is necessary to purge our country of them. They must be deported!

This agitation is being reinforced by truly remarkable statistics. It is being said, for instance, that forty percent of all the aliens in Chicago have penetrated illegally into the country and that the majority of these forty percent are undesirable, criminal elements.

The newspapers also report that the department of labor has requested all the prisons, insane asylums, charitable institutions, etc., to furnish data as to the percentage of criminal, sick, disabled, and degenerate aliens among their inmates. All this for the purpose of creating a prejudiced, hostile attitude toward the foreign born among the masses of the native petty bourgeoisie and in the ranks of the hundred percent American labor aristocracy.

The government of the Morgans and Rockefellers, the government of imperialist oligarchy, is apparently determined this year to carry the mandate of its masters and to pass the brutal laws against the foreign born.

American imperialism is in need of these laws:

First, to maintain the division in the ranks of the American working class by bribing, on one hand, the aristocratic upper layers of the workers with a few crumbs from its table, and by reducing, on the other hand, the lower strata of the workers to the condition of virtual slavery.

Second, to prevent at all costs the organization of the unskilled workers in the basic industries where the foreign born predominate. Third, to create conditions for the intensification of exploitation and the means of crushing every resistance on the part of the workers. There must be no repetition of the steel strike. There must be no more strikes of the miners. The workers of the stock yards must be muzzled. The textile workers should receive no quarter. Wages must go down. In the struggle for the conquest of the world market imperialism sees no restraint to its tyranny, no bounds against its exploitation!

In order to pass the necessary laws, public opinion is being energetically moulded. This is the reason for the organized attack against the "alien," as against the "criminal," the "undesirable," the "degenerate," the "vicious" element of the population.

THIS agitation is of two-fold service to American imperialism. Firstly, it mobilizes to the support of the ruling clique the masses of the petty bourgeoisie (especially those in the ranks of the Ku Klux Klan) and, also draws in (or neutralizes) the many thousands of native workers who are backward politically and who are reared in prejudice and hostility against the foreign born. Secondly, the noisy agitation against the "danger" threatening from the "vicious," "degenerate," "criminal" aliens serves to divert the attention of the working masses and of the petty bourgeoisie from some of the sad facts of reality. Fact number one: the last remnants

of "democracy" are one after another being abolished, and complete and undivided dictatorship of an imperialist oligarchy is steadily asserting itself; the exploitation of the workers and of the small farmers, by the handful of bankers and big industrialists is intensified all the time.

And finally, the fact of the ever-growing decay, degeneracy, and criminality of the ruling class itself. This decay and degeneration penetrates the entire social organism of American capitalism from top to bottom.

ONE after another monstrous scandals develop before the eyes of the American people—the Teapot Dome scandal; the colossal steals of the funds appropriated for the care of the disabled war veterans; the expose of the aluminum trust, etc., etc. And in all of these scandals the highest governmental officials and even "the principal" were involved in such a manner as to disclose how the Rockefellers and the Morgans by the use of their millions set up their government out of the dullest, most mercenary, criminal elements.

As we descend to the state and municipal apparatus of the ruling power, we find the same picture. One political scandal follows upon the heels of another. Today it is the news of a state governor who stole public funds; tomorrow it is the news of important municipal officials following in full dress attire after the coffin of an assassinated vice king; the day after tomorrow it is a coroner and sheriff granting the freedom of city to millionaire bootleggers in order that they may continue the business for which they were put in jail. Or again it is related how a state attorney participated in a banquet with prominent bootleggers and vice kings and was photographed in their pleasant company. Simultaneously it is explained that the state's attorney in question owes his election to office in a great measure to the services of these bootleggers and vice kings.

Endlessly, day after day, similar stories appear on the pages of capitalist newspapers.

Out of the drawing rooms and the clubs of "society"—the same stench. Day after day the newspapers are recording either a scandalous, pliant divorce suit, or a description of an all-night drinking bout, or a sensational murder committed by some "society" degenerate.

It is from such manifestations of its own corruption, decay and degeneracy that American imperialism strives to detract the attention of the people by trying to attach its own qualities to the "aliens." Such a campaign of vilification directed against workers must not be left unchallenged.

TOGETHER with an organization of a united front of labor against the attack of American imperialism upon the most exploited, disfranchised, unorganized and therefore helpless elements of the working class the slanderous campaign of the ruling class must be answered with a powerful movement.

To the most backward workers it is necessary through a campaign of publicity to show just who are the really destructive, undesirable, criminal and degenerate elements of society.

It is necessary, as a part of the campaign for the protection of the foreign born, carefully to collect and disseminate among the broad masses facts (of which there is no end) that will give them a correct picture of the ruling class.

The campaign against the "destructive," "dangerous," "degenerate" aliens must be answered by the workers with a campaign against the "destructive," "dangerous" and "degenerate" parasites and exploiters.

Police Arrest Textile Striker



Japanese police arrested this textile striker and took him to jail for singing the international in a demonstration of striking textile workers in Tokio. The police brutally attacked the strikers as they paraded thru the street demanding higher wages, shorter hours, better sanitary conditions in the shops and humane treatment from their bosses.