

300 COSSACKS RECRUITED TO TRAMPLE PASSAIC STRIKERS; 3,000 PICKETS DEFY THREATS

By J. O. BENTALL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., March 1.—Three hundred horses have been ordered for the police by the mayor and safety commissioner of Passaic to ride down the strikers, and the strikers have replied that they will answer this threat with a picket line of 3,000 and if necessary they will bring out the entire mass of 12,000 workers that are on strike.

This czaristic threat came as "apple pie" after a "feast" around the mayor's table where "peace and harmony" made up the bill of fare. The mayor of this town, John H. McGuire, invited a committee of strikers to talk over the question of a solution to the strike problem, and over three hundred of the strikers headed by a committee of twenty-five with organizer Albert Weisbord as spokesman met the mayor in his office.

The mayor opened the conference by stating that he "had the welfare of the community at heart," and that he would do everything possible to end the strike.

Mayor Has No Plan.

When asked what plan he had to offer he said that he wanted the strikers to go back to work and then after everything was peaceful there would no doubt be a settlement.

"Have you no other suggestion to offer," asked Weisbord. The mayor said he had none. He could see nothing else that could be done than for the workers to return and then the kindhearted bosses "would settle all right."

"Will the bosses meet with the United Front Committee of Textile Workers and negotiate?" asked Weisbord again. The mayor said he did not think they would.

"Citizens' Committee Absent.

"Where is the committee of citizens that was to meet here this morning with you and with us?" was the next question by the spokesman. The mayor replied that he had no authority to invite any such committee. "But you had authority to invite us here, hadn't you?"

Of course that was different, but he had no power to tell any other body of people that they might come and confer with him and the strikers.

"Will you appoint a committee of citizens or ask some public spirited men to get the others together and meet with us to talk this matter over? Or will you call a mass meeting at which this can be discussed? Or will you ask the chamber of Commerce or the business associations to meet with us?"

To all these questions the mayor replied that he had no authority and that he did not understand it all and that he had no legal right to ask anybody to do anything, but if the workers would only go back it would be so "very nice," and he was sure that was the only thing to do.

"That would be the worst thing they could do," Weisbord said. "They have come out only after conditions"

(Continued on page 2)

Military Despotism Rules Philippines

NEW YORK, March 1.—"Military despotism is seeking to enslave itself in my country," asserts Antonio D. Paguia, councilman-elect of Manila, Philippine Islands, in a cable to American Civil Liberties Union accepting its assistance in fighting his second conviction for criticizing Governor General Wood in the political campaign. Paguia was charged with sedition. Paguia considers "the cause of constitutional freedom under the American flag is at stake" in the Philippines and that appealing his conviction will help safeguard constitutional guarantees of free speech and individual liberty.

NEW YORK COUNCIL FOR THE PROTECTION OF FOREIGN-BORN REPRESENTS 200,000 WORKERS

NEW YORK, Mar. 1.—At the Conference for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers held in Central Opera House, New York, at which 233 delegates were present from local trade unions, fraternal organizations and political parties comprising 79 organizations with membership of over 200,000, the following resolutions were adopted:

Against Fingerprint Laws.

"WHEREAS: The president of the United States, in his message to congress urged the adoption of a law or laws to register and photograph alien residents of the United States; and

"WHEREAS: The secretary of the department of labor, Davis, in his report recommended that the bills proposed by Representative Aswell, Johnson and others having for their purpose the enactment of discriminatory legislation against aliens residing in America; and

"WHEREAS: house resolutions Nos. 5583, 3748, 6523 and 4489 submitted by

EASTERN OHIO CONFERENCE OF YOUTH SUCCESS

Delegates Present from Most of Industries

By MAX SHACHTMAN.

BELLAIRE, Ohio, March 1.—Young delegates representing most of the important industries of Eastern Ohio gathered at the Bohemian Hall here to the first American Young Workers' conference to discuss their problems and draw up a program to outline the basis of their fight to improve their conditions.

The young delegates, who were elected by factory or mine meetings of young workers, came from mines, glass works, can factories, iron works and steel mills. Despite the terrorism and reaction which rules in this part of the country, the delegates present at the conference came from industries containing thousands of Eastern Ohio young workers.

Y. W. L. Report.

The conference got down to business right in the forenoon and elected its credentials committee under the chairmanship of Harvey Murphy. G. Papun then reported on the economic conditions of the young workers in Eastern Ohio and pointed out that most of them were working for less than a subsistence minimum and living under onerous conditions.

The afternoon session was begun with a report by the fraternal representative of the Young Workers League, Max Shachtman, who spoke on the general situation of the working class youth in America and the job that confronted the conference. He pointed out that the drive of the capitalists to lower the wages and lengthen the working day of the workers affected the young workers most seriously, especially since they had practically no economic or political organization to fight back with. The danger of new wars which was going hand in hand with the campaign to pauperize the youth must be met by decisive action on the part of the young workers. He called upon them to rally the young workers of the rest of the district for the struggle against pauperization and against capitalist militarism, and showed that the Young Workers League was taking the lead in this work.

Low Wages of Youth.

The discussion that followed on the part of the delegates proved that the talk about pauperization was no mere phrase. One of the delegates from the Wheeling Can Co. told of the wages being given to the girls there: from 28 to 33 cents an hour, boys get: (Continued on page 2.)

NO UNEMPLOYMENT FOR BILL



The Petted Favorite of the Bourgeoisie Not Concerned About the Reserve Army That Enables the Capitalist Class to Live in Luxury.

Press Assistants Union Wins Wage and Hour Demands

(Special to The Daily Worker)
DENVER, March 1.—The Denver Press Assistants' Union No. 14 has won its demands for a 44-hour week and also an increase in wages. Their new wage scale now is \$35 a week. Their working hours were 46 formerly.

DEMAND FRENCH CLOSE SHANGHAI OPIUM JOINTS

Dives Near Consulate, Is Chinese Claim

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SHANGHAI, March 1.—The Anti-Opium Association of China has issued a public statement charging the officials of the French concession with permitting the open and unrestricted sale of opium within its boundaries. The names and addresses of a large number of shops are given, together with the price at which opium was sold on various dates. Thirty-nine of these are located within six blocks of the French municipal and consular buildings.

The statement charges directly that "It is an open secret that a vast opium ring is operating in the French concession, debauching the Chinese residents." The demand is made that the shops be closed immediately and that the opium ring be driven from the protection of the areas in which extrajurisdictional rules.

Plantations Company Reports Large Profits

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SINGAPORE, March 1.—The Malayan Plantations corporation has probably the largest and most varied areas in production of any company in the world. It owns 33 plantations which covers a total of 27,000 acres or over 42 square miles. These produce tea, rubber, and cardamom (ginger). Over 3,000,000 pounds of tea are raised annually and about the same amount of raw rubber is produced. New estates are being purchased from time to time so these figures are bound to be increased.

Last year's dividends aggregated 17 1/2 per cent. Thus far a 10 per cent interim dividend has been paid. This is double that for the corresponding time last year, the enormous increase in rubber prices being largely responsible. Coolie labor is employed on the plantations. (Continued on page 2.)

LOS ANGELES BOSSES FEAR STRIKERS' UNITY

Open Shoppers Attack Sympathetic Strike

LOS ANGELES, March 1.—The marble workers and tile setters of Los Angeles are on strike for some time. In their desperate struggle they found themselves deserted by the local Building Trades Council as well as by the Central Labor Council who did not see fit to render them any assistance. They were forced to fight single handed against the united forces of the Builders Exchange, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association and the local press organized and controlled by the local chamber of commerce.

In the process of their desperate struggle, they finally succeeded in compelling the general executive board of their International to call on the other crafts in their own International in Los Angeles for moral assistance. The plasterers and the bricklayers' unions, which belong to the same International, were ordered to quit working with the scabbing marble setters. The plasterers are still hesitating, but the bricklayers obeyed the instructions and laid down their tools.

Try Red Scare.

This incident enraged the forces of the organized open-shoppers in Los Angeles. In a violent editorial, "The Sympathy Strike" the mouthpiece of the local chamber of commerce, the Los Angeles Times, declares: "The forces of industrial unrest are resorting to their favorite device, the sympathy strike. For the first time the International Union has taken part. For the first time money that might be traced to the Third International is in circulation in Los Angeles—money tainted by innocent blood and sent forth by red-handed murderers to corrupt free men and free industry."

The Times goes on to threaten the strikers that: "Los Angeles is the Verdun, the fortress of industrial liberty, that the forces of labor union tyranny have repeatedly invested, but have never been able to capture." To frighten the strikers into submission, the scabby Times quotes the official statement of its masters that: "The Builders Exchange, an organization that has functioned successfully here for thirty years, had uttered a rallying cry for the forces of industrial liberty (?)".

Thru its secretary, Paul F. Longworth, it has issued a statement in which the following appears: "In order that the public and the (Continued on page 2.)

Leatherworkers Plan Intense Union Organization Drive

DENVER, Colo., March 1.—The Leatherworkers' Union is planning an intense organization drive for the coming month here. The drive will begin with an entertainment and card party at Carpenters' Hall, March 17. Attempts will be made to organize all of the leatherworkers in the city.

EXPECT DAVIS TO BE A CANDIDATE FOR PA. GOVERNOR

John L. Lewis Will Aid Mellon's Choice

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, March 1.—Announcement of the candidacy of James J. Davis, secretary of labor, for the governorship of Pennsylvania is expected sometime this week. Secretary Davis is non-committal, but says he may have something to say "in a few days." Davis will enter the race, it is understood, with the backing of the Mellon interests in Keystone politics.

Inasmuch as Davis is a close friend of John L. Lewis, head of the miners' union, and is supposed to have been instrumental in bringing about the recent agreement, this announcement may create an embarrassing situation for the latter. Governor Pinchot hitherto has been one of Lewis' close friends. Lewis has now, however, definitely thrown his support to Davis.

Lawrence Workers to Aid Passaic Strikers

PASSAIC, N. J., March 1.—"Mother" Bloor addressed three large mass meetings of Passaic strikers. In spite of the brutal police persecution the workers maintain the greatest solidarity and courage.

Bloor will go to Lawrence next to make a drive for immediate relief of the Passaic strikers. The united front committee of textile workers is arranging a tag day, mass meeting and noon shop meetings for Bloor and a committee of strikers from Passaic.

Locomotive Workers Unemployed.

PATERSON, N. J., March 1.—(FP) The 1500 workers employed by American Locomotive Co. Paterson plant are out of work due to a shut-down. The company reports its Montreal plant closed earlier.

BIMBA CASE EXCUSE FOR ATTACK ON FINNISH AND OTHER LANGUAGE PAPERS BY MINIONS OF REACTION

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

WORCESTER, Mass., March 1.—Workers in this textile center are showing a keener interest in the outcome of the Bimba case in Brockton, in which the judge will pronounce judgment tomorrow, than the workers are displaying anywhere else thru-out New England. Worcester has watched the trial much more closely than Brockton itself.

It is here in Worcester that Anthony Bimba, the Lithuanian Communist editor of Brooklyn, N. Y., was denied the right to speak on Washington's birthday in Mechanics Hall. It was in the neighborhood shoe and textile town of Hudson that the catholic priest, Mullen, started a rising flood of malicious propaganda built around the fact that Bimba had officiated at a Hudson funeral, which was dubbed a Communist funeral. Even the presence of red flowers at the funeral was made the basis for charges that Moscow influence had been injected into the situation here. Another of Mullen's charges, that was given wide circulation by the local capitalist press, declared that the Communists were conducting a secret school at Hudson for the special purpose of teaching the overthrow of the United States government. It was charged that many workers went in secret from Worcester to Hudson to attend this school. The priest, Mullen, went a little too far, however, exhausting the credulity of the workers. A canvass of workers here indicates that the general sentiment upholds Bimba's right to say anything he pleased about god and religion, and especially about the economic conditions of the workers.

PLANS LAID TO DEPORT 12,000 ALIENS IN YEAR

Six Million Dollars to Be Used

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The house appropriations committee has recommended that \$6,000,000 be set aside for the purpose of deporting 12,000 aliens from the country during this year. Reports given to the committee by officials of the department of labor stressed the fact that about 100,000 foreign-born workers had entered the country during the past two years. The deportation drive being carried on in Chicago supposedly against gunmen was also a factor in getting the committee to recommend the deportation fund.

This step of the committee is the outcome of a wide publicity which has been carried on in the press for some time past. In the articles printed it was stated that thousands of aliens who should be deported could not be shipped out of the country because of lack of funds. This publicity was intended to stir up action against the foreign-born workers to which the Coolidge administration is committed.

Part of Coolidge Scheme.

The effect of the action of the appropriations committee and the publicity it will receive in the capitalist press will be to aid the federal government to put over the bills against the foreign-born workers now pending in congress. The activity of the federal immigration agents in Chicago is also being carried on for this purpose.

The campaign of the Coolidge government to terrorize the foreign-born workers is gaining momentum. Deportation and laws providing for the fingerprinting and registration of all foreign-born workers will be the methods used to intimidate the millions of foreign-born workers in the country mostly working in the basic industries.

Reveal Fake Nature of Bulgar Amnesty

BELGRADE, March 1.—The fake character of the Bulgarian government's recent amnesty is shown by the fact that it releases from jail 1,075 persons sentenced or awaiting sentence under the "Defense of the state" act while 1,083 are excluded. These latter are, as might be expected, those sentenced for the longest terms and therefore, precisely those for whom amnesty is most needed.

The amnesty bill was designed to place the murder government in a favorable light before the people of Europe and thus blind them to the continued outrages which still mark its career.

Riffs Bombard Spanish Position in Morocco

MADRID, March 1.—Intensive bombardment of the Spanish position at Ajdir, Morocco, has been reopened by the Riffs. The Rifian artillery is averaging 600 shots daily, reports from the front state.

CONNELLSVILLE COKE REGION FOREIGN-BORN CONFERENCE ON SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 14

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Mar. 1.—The Western Pennsylvania Council for the Protection of the Foreign-Born Workers, Connelville coke region branch, will hold a conference Sunday March 14, 10 a. m., at the Croation Hall, Uniontown, Pa. All unions and working class organizations are urged to send two or three delegates to the conference where plans will be laid to combat the bills now in congress which are aimed at the foreign-born workers in this country.

COOLIDGE BLOC FEARS DEFEAT IN ILLINOIS

Cal Desperate to Keep Majority in Senate

In its desperation to maintain a majority at all costs, the Coolidge administration is allowing its backers to declare that they voted for the world court because it was a party platform and that they were ready to fight the world court in order to get the nominations in the republican primaries this spring.

William B. McKinley, traction magnate, who is seeking the republican party re-nomination for the United States senate has intimated that he supported the world court because it was part of the party platform and that he hopes that he will have a hand in changing the policy of the party so that he can fight just as enthusiastically against the world court as he did for it. This move on the part of McKinley is to keep himself in the senate. He is willing to make these promises and the Coolidge machine is sanctioning this attitude in an attempt to keep its majority for the reactionary administration measures.

"It's Only a Promise."
The machine regards these promises as nothing more than vote catchers and after the elections the senators have six years in which they can back all of the administration policies and pursue the policies they declared they were willing to scrap.

This frantic effort on the part of McKinley comes immediately after the opening of a national drive by Borah and other opponents of the world court on those senators who were the enthusiastic backers of the Morgan policy. Borah and Reed have spoken in Chicago at the Coliseum and on the radio. This has McKinley scared and the administration in Washington fears that if McKinley is defeated in the primaries on the world court issue it will have its harmful effects on the Coolidge bloc in the senate.

Hoover to Come to Chicago.

McKinley is trying to get the support of the Crowe-Barrett machine in his fight. McKinley has also sent an urgent message to Coolidge to send some strong administration speaker to Chicago to counteract the effects of the speeches of Borah and Reed. This maneuver on the part of McKinley has met with the announcement that Borah will stump Illinois for Frank L. Smith. Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, is scheduled to come to Chicago in the near future to present the administration's point of view.

Smith Aids Rail Interests.

At present the Crowe-Barrett combination is pushing the candidacy of Frank L. Smith, head of the Illinois commerce commission, which has played to the railroad interests of the state. While head of the Illinois commerce commission, Smith has done nothing to abolish "death crossings" that are a constant menace to the lives of workers who must use these crossings in going to and from work. Every act of the commission has been more or less the white-washing of the accidents that have occurred and attempts to aid the railroads to disregard safety precautions.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

Los Angeles Bosses Fear Strikers

(Continued from Page 1)

construction industry of the city may know the position of the exchange we reaffirm our commitment to the American plan, open-shop policy of dealing with labor.

"Everywhere thru the United States the sympathetic strike, such as the brick masons in Los Angeles are now carrying on, is looked on as one of the most contemptible and vicious instruments of organized labor radicals.

"The brick masons leaders have ordered them on strike, a sympathetic strike, in an effort to assist the marble and tile journeymen's bosses in forcing marble and tile contractors to close their jobs against all but unionized workmen."

In denouncing the sympathy strike of the workers the scabby Times is using the very same opportunity to organize and to still more consolidate the brutal forces of the bosses. It violently agitates for and threatens with the use of the sympathy strike or organized capital under the head of the chamber of commerce the life of labor's organizations. It sounds the alarm that:

"They (The Builders' Exchange) must not be left to fight our battle alone. To their right already stands the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association and to their left the chamber of commerce. These two organizations have already passed resolutions strongly condemning the attempt of the labor unions to cripple industry and to open our gates to the wolves of hunger and distress thru the sympathetic strike."

To Force Close Mortgages on Homes.

The Times threatens the strikers that: "The wife and mother knows what it means when the installment of the bungalow cannot be paid because her man is out on strike. She realises that if he is out on the street because of the sympathetic strike in

MUSSOLINI MUST GET OUT, SAYS U. S. REACTIONARY

Conservative Attorney
Denounces Him

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 1.—That a considerable section of the American bourgeoisie believe that Mussolini is so great a danger to the world that he should be removed from power is a logical inference in considering the significance of George W. Wickersham's speech at the Harvard Club of this city. Wickersham himself stated that this must be done, and soon.

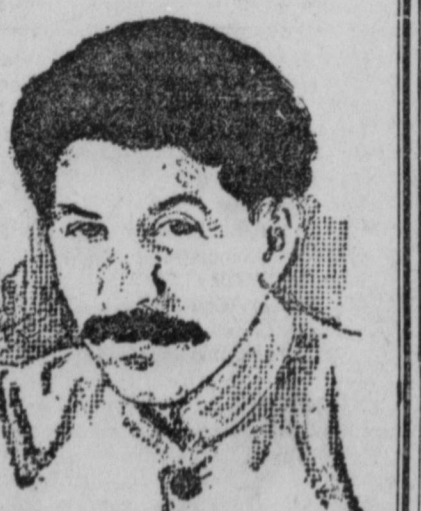
The meeting was held under the auspices of the commission on international justice and goodwill of the Federal Council of churches of America. Wickersham is one of the leading corporation lawyers in the country and has long been a prominent republican. He is the American member of the "commission of fifteen for the codification of international law," which was appointed by the league of nations to lay the basis for a system of international jurisprudence. "A state of absolute tyranny reigns over Italy under his dictatorship," he said. "There has been an utter destruction of freedom of speech and of freedom of the press. The lives of every one are under the supervision of a vigilante type of government."

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ITALIAN RULER GAGS PRESS BY LEGISLATION

New Law Destroys All Freedom of Speech

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Mar. 1.—The press act, passed by the last chamber of deputies at the command of Mussolini, gives the dictator absolute and unlimited control of all newspapers and periodicals published in Italy. It is worth the attention of workers all over the world as an example of what they will be confronted with as the present system breaks down and the need of the ruling class for the most rigorous measures of suppression become more pressing.

The act stipulates that every newspaper or periodical must have a responsible manager. If the manager is a parliamentary deputy or senator, the responsibility falls on one of the chief editors. Before they can enter upon their duties, responsible managers or editors must provide themselves with an authority from the attorney-general at the court appeal under whose jurisdiction the paper is being published. This authority can be refused or revoked if the journalists in question have twice been punished for journalistic offenses. Publication cannot take place until the authority has been given.

List of Owners.
The publisher must submit a complete list of the proprietors of the paper, together with his request for the recognition of the responsible manager or editor. The proprietors are liable for the payment of any damages or legal costs consequent upon or arising out of a conviction for a journalistic offense. The machinery, type and installations of the printing shop must stand as surety for these payments. The proprietors can free themselves from this liability by depositing as security a sum to be fixed every year, according to the circumstances, by the president of the court in the district in question.

Order of Journalists.

While it might be thought that these provisions are sufficiently rigorous to give Mussolini control, a further extension of his power is to be found in the next to the last clause of the bill which establishes an "order of journalists." This order is to draw up a list of those who in its opinion are entitled to write for and manage the press and magazines. Upon the filing of this roll at the chancery of the court of appeal, the law provides that "The exercise of the profession of journalist shall only be permitted to those persons whose names are inscribed on this roll. A special regulation shall establish the terms for such inscription."

To Wipe Out Opposition.

This measure will enable the dictator to wipe out not only what little is left of the anti-fascist press but as well the papers which maintain neutrality politically. The recent change in the ownership of the two great bourgeois opposition papers, the Stampa and the Corriere della Sera, is believed due to the new law. The difficulties of the labor press are tremendously increased. Unless these papers are to be mere echoes of the fascist movement—and in that case they will, of course, be worse than useless to the workers—they will face raids on their printing plants and physical assaults on their staff without any possible legal redress. An underground press is certain to appear.

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

Merrick Case Before Supreme Court Today

(I. L. D. News Service.)

HAVERHILL, Mass., Mar. 1.—The case of John Merrick, framed-up by the shop manufacturers for his militant activity on an absurd charge of attempted dynamiting three years ago, comes up again in the supreme court tomorrow.

The powerful interests which succeeded in framing Merrick for his activities on behalf of the shoe workers of thousands of dollars at their command, while the defense, thru the tremendous expenses involved in exposing the frame-up and arranging for an appeal to the supreme court, is practically financially exhausted and is calling for aid.

The International Labor Defense, 23 South Lincoln St., Chicago, which is aiding in the defense, appeals to all workers and progressives in the country to come to the aid of the Merrick defense immediately. This is a case very much similar to the Mooney frame-up, and there is a danger that the outcome will be the same unless aid is given swiftly. Like Mooney, Merrick has been very active in behalf of organized labor, and like the San Francisco labor leader, Merrick is charged with dynamiting, a charge which was successfully exposed as a tissue of lies during the first trial.

Workers Insist on Demands.

The fur workers realize that these are the methods the bosses are using to force them back to work. The strikers are determined that neither the police, hired thugs nor all the other black elements hired by bosses to subdue the workers will drive them back to work under the conditions that have existed for the past few years but will fight for the demands they have submitted to the bosses. The fur workers demand: Equal division of work; no discharge, 40-hour week and unemployment insurance, paid by the manufacturer.

Newberry Co-operative Backs War on Fascism

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEWBERRY, Mich., March 1.—The Cooperative Association of this place has passed a resolution approving the protest of the International Co-operative Alliance against the attacks of the fascist government of Italy upon the co-operatives of that country. The proposal of the Red International of Labor Unions for a joint conference of the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions, the International Co-operative Alliance, and itself to formulate common means of fighting fascism was endorsed.

The local association is a member of the Co-operative League of America. It manages a general merchandising store here.

Send in that note!

The Treason of the Nine Shoemakers of Brockton Grew Out of Nationalism

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

PICK up another "latest edition" of one of the many Boston papers that pour in endless streams into Brockton, almost to the exclusion of the local kept press. The first sentence that strikes my eye on a page almost fully devoted to the Bimba trial reads as follows:

"Yes, he agitated for the people to organize."

It was the witness John Balonis talking, Balonis, the renegade socialist! Balonis, the fear-numbered shoemaker! Balonis, who clings desperately to his job in the William L. Douglas Shoe Company's plant! Balonis, the stool pigeon of his employers! Balonis, who has been in the United States for 19 years, but who has worked for his boss so hard that he hasn't even had time to learn the English language, and must depend on an interpreter to give his testimony in court! Balonis, who is a citizen of the American capitalist republic because he took out his first papers and then fought in one of Wall Street's wars. This was but one sample of the nine spineless and spiritless workers that the Massachusetts prosecutor used in trying to convict Bimba of his real crime, in the words of Balonis:

"Yes, he agitated for the people to organize!"

Any criminal charge is good enough as an excuse to put the agitator who dares urge the workers to organize behind prison bars.

They charged that Sacco and Vanzetti were payroll bandits. They framed up a charge of murder against them. After years of imprisonment, Sacco and Vanzetti still stand before the electric chair in this state, because they dared agitate for the workers to organize.

The case of Merrick is to be called again this week. Merrick dared to agitate for the organization of the shoe workers of Haverhill, not far away. He also was framed.

The nine slaves of the shoe factories of Brockton, the witnesses of the capitalist state, said that Anthony Bimba, the Communist editor of the Lithuanian daily, Laisve, of Brooklyn, N. Y., had come among them telling of the conditions in the factories of other cities he had visited.

At Haverhill, where the law took Merrick, Bimba had seen the workers afraid to take their eyes off the machines lest they lose a few moments in their frantic piece-work struggle to earn enough to keep alive.

At Lawrence, where the workers have rebelled time and again and been defeated, he found labor now doing more than three times as much work for less pay than it had previously received.

In the mills at Wilmington he had learned that Lithuanian women were beaten by the bosses in the mills.

The nine Lithuanian shoe workers heard Bimba tell all this in his speech at the Lithuanian National Hall, in Brockton, Tuesday night, Jan. 26th. But their class spirit was so dead that they permitted themselves to become in the days immediately following the catspaw of the mill owners' official prosecutors, who dragged out a law 299 years old enacted to protect the orthodox god of the puritans from the attacks of unbelievers, as a camouflage for imprisoning the Communist agitator of the year 1926.

Some of them had been touched by a spark of the revolution. They had belonged to the socialist party in the days before the war. Balonis had marched in an International May Day parade in Brockton in 1916.

But the triumph of the Russian workers and peasants has not only left them indifferent, but active champions of the white terror's reaction in Lithuania and of the American capitalist rule under which they now live.

The answer is simple. They are Lithuanian nationalists to the core, these nine shoe workers, some of whom paraded for but a short time as class conscious workers, who would now rather support the clerical-socialist terror regime in Lithuania than see a Soviet republic established; who run to aid the mill owners' capitalist state when they hear that a Communist agitator is abroad among the workers.

The story of these nine Lithuanian shoe workers of Brockton teaches the lesson that the chains of nationalism must be struck completely from the limbs of labor before the working class can struggle effectively for its liberation.

Nationalism must be rooted out. Internationalism must be planted in the minds of the workers and caused to grow there instead.

Nine reasons are Anthony W. Eudaco, George A. Sampson, John Balones, Joseph Trainowicz, Frank Alusow, Carl Pigoga, John David, Mike Uzdavinis and William Sharkus, the nine Lithuanian shoe workers of Brockton, Mass., who donned the hideous mask of treason to their class in the trial of the man of whom it was said:

"HE AGITATED FOR THE PEOPLE TO ORGANIZE!"

300 Cossacks Recruited to Assail Mill Workers on Strike in Passaic

(Continued from Page 1)

He was a model mayor. It would be hard to find his equal. For a rubberstamp the bosses knew what they did when they got him.

Threaten Strike Pickets.

The police commissioner sat at his side and when the conference came to an end he told the strikers that there would be no more picketing except as he should direct. He informed the committee that he had secured 300 horses for the police and that there would be no intimidation allowed by the strikers. They would be ridden down and law and order would be maintained if he had to shoot every peaceful worker in the whole blasted town.

Weisbord replied that he would hold the police commissioner responsible for any violence and that there would be 3,000 pickets on the line to meet his cossacks.

Typographical Union Seeks Wage Increase

DENVER, March 1.—The Denver Typographical Union has asked for a wage scale of \$54 a week on the day side for newspaper printers and for \$60 a week for typographical workers on the night side.

EASTERN OHIO CONFERENCE OF YOUTH SUCCESS

(Continued from Page 1)

ling from 2 to 7 cents more. The sanitary conditions there were horrible and on top of all the speed up system had been introduced so that instead of lids being turned out at the rate of 95 they are now forced to turn them out at the rate of 125.

Another delegate from the enamel works in Bellaire told of the girls getting only 24 cents an hour, working some 50 hours a week thus making a total of the magnificent wage of \$12 a week. It was no wonder, therefore, that many of the girls are driven to lives of shame. In this plant, the sinks are so rusty that the girls cannot wash their hands before lunch because of the filthiness of the water.

Boys Work for Half Wages.

The young miners reported one instance after another of discrimination against the youth. Where young miners and couplers, who were doing the work of men, received only \$4.00 a day, the men would get practically \$7.00 a day. Boys are often obliged to set posts at 7 cents each, a job which should be done by the day man who gets 7½ cents per post and can work swiftly enough to make a fairly decent wage—something which the inexperience of the boy prevents him from making.

Slate pickers and trappers are regularly discriminated against not only by the coal operators but also by the union, which provides for less wages for equal work in the contract with the bosses.

Story after story was told of the life of the young workers in industry and the buffeting from pillar to post between the capitalist who knows how to take advantage of the young workers, and the adult workers who are too shortsighted to see the harm which is being done to their whole class by their attitude of superiority and carelessness.

The resolutions committee of the conference introduced a number of resolutions. One resolution endorsed the labor party and called upon the trade unions to form one. A resolution was unanimously adopted endorsing the International Labor Defense and calling for the release of all the Moundsville prisoners. A resolution of demands for the young workers of Eastern Ohio, containing detailed points, was adopted and a motion accepted to have it printed in leaflet form for distribution to the young workers of the entire section.

Against Militarism.

A resolution against the Citizens Military Training Camps was passed with enthusiasm, after one of the delegates who had attended the camps last year, arose and pointed out its basically capitalist and anti-labor character.

A resolution which was also unanimously adopted called upon the Young Workers League to carry on further the work of rallying the young workers to the support of the conference program, and endorsing the Young Worker, official organ of the league, as the only paper which represented the real interests of the working class youth of the country.

The conference ended with enthusiasm, the delegates pledging themselves to return to their respective localities and work with greater energy than ever before for the carrying on of the work.

N. Y. Labor Council Elects Joseph Ryan Tammanyite Lackey

NEW YORK CITY, March 1.—Joseph Ryan, vice president of the International Longshoremen's Association, has been elected president of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council at its last meeting, succeeding John Sullivan who has been elevated to the presidency of the New York State Federation of Labor, replacing James P. Holland, who has obtained a political plum from Mayor Walker, that of commissioner of the board of standards and appeals.

Ryan was placed in nomination by John Mulholland, who had also been nominated earlier by Delegate Curtis, but had declined, stating that his connections with the Federation Bank were of such importance, that he had to refuse. Curtis in nominating Mulholland said that he is "not only famous in the field of labor, but also as a banker. We are proud of him, we who were supposed to know nothing of banking."

An amusing incident connected with Ryan's election as president was that the chairman, Sullivan, forgot to take a vote; giving the chair over to Ryan so quickly that the delegates did not realize what had taken place until a delegate named Cohen called to the attention of the assembly that no vote had been taken, and moved that Ryan be unanimously elected.

HELP WANTED.

Modern Grocery of Pittsfield, Mass., at 238 Columbus Ave., requires services of a comrade living in or near Pittsfield, Mass. Bring good standing Communist card.

THIS PAGE
Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the
Trade Union Educational League
(T. U. E. L.)
North American Section of the
RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS
(R. I. L. U.)

THE T. U. E. L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrow of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

**RANK AND FILE OF RUSS UNIONS
TAKE ACTIVE PART IN PASSING
ON CONTRACTS WITH EMPLOYERS**

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE
(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 1.—Anyone who thinks that the Russian worker is subjected to the domination of an oppressive state apparatus, a la charges from the capitalists' labor lieutenants, would have had his eyes opened at our union meeting recently.

Russian unions are truly industrial in scope. Not only are all the workers of an industry combined into one union, but each enterprise is a "local" by itself, embracing every worker in the plant from the lowest skilled to the highest. Moreover, every agreement covers each and every category of workers under one roof.

The meetings are held at the club, an excellent room set aside in every enterprise as a meeting place for the workers. The order of business includes but one point, the ratification of a new agreement with the firm. It is a long agreement and point by point it is read and discussed. The business manager, a fellow worker, responsible for the administration of the enterprise, often objects but practically without exception the workers insist upon their stand. Frequently they are able to base their contention on some paragraph of the soviet labor law, while in other cases the agreement goes beyond the provisions of the law. The workers also have the support of one of the district officials of the union.

Clash "On Trial."
One of the first points to bring about a clash was that providing that workers could not be hired "on trial" for a longer period than two weeks. The manager thought that this was not always long enough. The workers disagreed, and cited the labor law. The more basic provisions that employment and discharge had to be ratified by the union was of course self understood and never questioned.

This agreement provided an increase of nine per cent in the wages of all technical workers, the "responsible workers" having had a raise given them in all industries thru action by the "Stoa," or national council of labor and defense. An interesting section provides that in case of delay of pay for any reason, interest at the rate of one-quarter per cent per day must be paid to the workers. This provision has more of a traditional than a recently practical basis, for in czarist times paydays were very often postponed indefinitely, and some enterprises paid only once or twice a year. It is then used to help hold the workers in line. There is seldom any occasion for its application today but when there is it is maintained to the letter.

Mothers' Protection.
Another point that raised considerable discussion was the objection of the administration to the extension of the protection of mothers beyond the provision of the labor law. This law now provides for vacation, with pay, two months before and two months after confinement. The agreement provides that even if the nursing mothers are unable to return after the four months' period they cannot be discharged without the consent of the labor inspection, the most powerful revisory body in all Russia. The manager stated that he was agreed in principle, but that the practice would be bad, in that the tenure of the workers employed to replace a mother on vacation would be too indefinite. The section remained in the contract just the same.

Transportation for Workers.
Another question that aroused dispute was a demand that transportation be paid for all workers living more than two versts (a mile and a half) from the plant. This provision originates in industrial enterprises which draw their working forces from an extended countryside. The Russian industrial proletariat was drawn from the peasantry, and a large transition element has now one foot in industry while the other foot remains in the village. Yet in the cities the question of car-fare is of no small importance to the lower paid workers, since it is particularly these who live in the cheaper new lodgings on the outskirts of the city. After some discussion the section likewise stayed in the contract, the better paid workers coming to the aid of their fellows.

Other interesting points, so well-rooted that there is no dispute possible concerning them are those of workers sent to other cities, and those regarding apprentices. A worker can be sent to another city only with his

**R. I. L. U. GREETES
CHINESE RAIL
WORKERS' MEET**

Points Out Need to Consolidate Ranks

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 1.—The executive bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions sent the following message of greetings to the third conference of the Chinese Railway workers in Tientsin:

"Since the commencement of the working class movement in China, the railwaymen have been its chief and foremost troops. In the periods of reaction the chief blows of the militarists and the international capitalists, standing behind them have always been directed against the railwaymen.

"Your role in the struggle which is approaching will be immense. The victory of the revolution in China is unthinkable without the organization of all railway workers in a single centralized class struggle organization.

"The Red International of Labor Unions is convinced that you will use the present moment for consolidating and enlarging your organization. That you will carry on energetic propaganda amongst the masses of the railwaymen and organizational work. "Recently, not only well known elements, but also new reformist elements have attempted to make their way into the ranks. The presence of these latter is no less dangerous than that of the yellows. The Red International of Labor Unions wishes the work of your congress great success in the name of the international proletariat and is convinced that you will organize your union still better, that you will draw your ranks still more closely together and stride forward as the advance guard of the working class movement of China.

"Long live the Chinese railway workers!
"Long live the Chinese revolution and the oppressed and exploited peoples of the east and the west!"

consent. Before leaving, the worker receives in advance a sum equal to his wages for the entire period of his stay, plus his fare. If he is to spend any length of time the transportation of his baggage is paid as well as the cost of moving his dependants. The right to move his family at the expense of the employer is not forfeited for three months. Three days leave is granted prior to leaving the city for the purpose of settling personal affairs in order, and three days further in the new location for the purpose of arranging personal matters there. If he is later discharged he has the right to return to the original city at the expense of the employers.

Treatment of Apprentices.
Apprentices are selected from among those registered in the labor exchange, or among the unskilled young workers proposed by the shop council. The proportion of young to adult workers varies with the industry, but in each case it is fixed in the agreement. In addition to wages the employer pays 20 roubles per apprentice to the trade school for organization expenses, thereafter 15 roubles per month per student. In addition to this the employer must pay to the union two per cent of the total wages and to the shop council one per cent of the total wages, for social purposes. There is one thing certain. This is that trade union agreements in the Soviet Union practically confine their clauses to benefits to the workers themselves, while in the capitalist countries they contain as many benefits for the bosses as the class collaborationist officials can put over.

BRITISH COAL OWNERS WANT TO CUT WAGES

Would Lower Wages Below 1914 Rates

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press)

That the British capitalist class has been sparing for time in the face of the coal crisis appears in an attempt to short circuit the report of the coal commission. While the public wonders whether the long investigation will produce plans for a fundamental reorganization of the industry, Lord Londonderry proposes that the operators and miners resume negotiations in the class collaboration spirit exemplified by Prime Minister Baldwin.

Londonderry owns extensive coal lands and draws large royalties. His proposal has been publicly endorsed by Premier Baldwin. Apparently the big capitalists behind the present government realize that the commission's report must be futile and fear labor's solid front.

Bosses Demand Lower Wages.
The owners want negotiations resumed on a district rather than a national basis. Certain districts as a result of the long pressure of unemployment are suspected ready to accept terms rejected by the national organization.

The employers demand lower wages and longer hours. Londonderry tries to disguise this by saying that a demand for lower piece rates need not necessarily mean lower wages. What he means is that the low rates will speed up the miners into producing more to secure a bare subsistence for their families.

The British Miners' Federation has a table showing that the demands of the mine-owners would mean earnings below those of 1914 in five of the ten major coal districts. The average earnings per day at present, those if the mine owner's proposals were put into effect, and those in 1914 are as follows:

Miner's	Daily Wage	Present	Proposed	1914
Scotland	\$2.52	\$1.55	\$1.64
Northumberland	2.23	1.54	1.51
Durham	2.41	1.56	1.51
South Wales	2.51	1.69	1.64
Eastern	2.55	1.79	1.60
Lancashire, etc.	2.41	1.44	1.47
North Wales	2.20	1.34	1.42
Cumberland	2.17	1.22	1.30
Somerset	2.04	1.48	1.16

"Revolutionary Change Needed."
Secretary Cook of the Miners' Federation predicts a crisis—the greatest economic storm England has had to face. He sees the mining industry as the center of the crisis but says the decision involves the whole question whether Britain is to go forward or into bankruptcy. Commenting on the suggested district basis he says:

"Let me repeat once more that neither conferences nor goodwill will change the present structure of the industry. A revolutionary change is needed, and until that change takes place the miners insist on a living wage. Our men are in this industry for a livelihood. The employers are in it for profit. They never consult us when there are big profits. Indeed up to the last they do not allow us a say.

"We did not get the mines into the present mess. But we have made proposals to get them out of the mess. So far, however, all that the owners officially have done is to deny that any reconstruction is needed, and to demand wage reductions and longer hours."

A. F. of L. Gets Ready to Extend Policy of Class Collaboration

GENEVA, March 1.—The American Federation of Labor has outfitted an office in the new building of the International Labor Bureau here. This bureau is a part of the official activities of the league of nations. Comment is to the effect that this marks the beginning of a change in the international policy of the organized labor movement of America from its policy of isolation to one of participation in the conservative international labor groupings.

It is expected that the American body will in the near future affiliate with the Amsterdam (yellow) federation of trade unions. This step is urgently desired by Udegeest and other reactionary leaders as a measure to strengthen them in their struggle against the alliances of the powerful British unions with the Russian labor organizations.

Its Master's Voice.
It has been significant that the American Federation of Labor, under both Gompers' leadership and that of his successor, Green, has followed the attitude of the American department of state in its relations to Europe. This is, to European minds, perfectly explicable by the fact that the A. F. of L. pursues the policy of class collaboration to the limit.

Denver Carpenters Demand \$2 Increase

DENVER, Colo., March 1.—The carpenters are demanding an increase of \$2 a day. At present they are receiving \$2.

DAVISON ATTACK ON COMMUNISTS AIMED TO DIVERT ATTENTION FROM HIS OWN TREASON, SAYS COMMITTEE

The International Committee for the Amalgamation of the Metal Trades has issued the following statement in answer to the vicious and unwarranted attacks made upon the Trade Union Educational League and the Workers (Communist) Party by E. C. Davison, general secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Machinists. These attacks have been published in the Machinists' Journal, the union's official organ.

The statement of the international committee is as follows:
International Committee for the Amalgamation of the Metal Trades, Chicago, Illinois, February, 1926.
To the Metal Trades Workers of America:

"The Communist Plague in Our Union," "Labor Spies and Others," are the titles of two articles written by E. C. Davison, general secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Machinists, which appeared in the November and January issues of the Machinists' Journal.

The motive, of course, behind the articles is to turn the attention of the rank and file away from the treachery of the Johnston-Davison administration. More than that, this vicious attack upon the Workers (Communist) Party and the T. U. E. L. is part and parcel of the scheme of class collaboration.

B. & O. unionism is only a step away from company unionism. It hitches the union up as a responsible part of the mechanism of capitalist production. The success of the B. & O. unions depends upon the complete subjection of the rank and file to the interests of the employers. This can only be done by the elimination from the union of all progressives who demand that the union adopt a fighting program of action. So class collaboration demands a united struggle between the employers and the Johnston administration on the one side against the progressives on the other. That is why Davison and such labor haters as General W. W. Atterbury and others find a common language. Like birds of a feather they sing the same song against the Reds. Red baiting is the order of the day. All opposition elements are either designated as Communists or members of the T. U. E. L. "who get their orders direct from Moscow."

The rotary club, the Kiwanees, the chamber of commerce, the Ku Klux Klan, the steel trust, etc., and the Johnston administration are united in the struggle against the left wing. The explanation is very simple. It finds an answer in an editorial in the same journal for February, in which the Johnston-Davison administration truckles to such a labor hater as General Atterbury and lauds the Watson-Parker bill which if adopted will turn the unions into semi-if not actually, company unions. The editorial says: "It seems almost incredible that some of the railway executives, including our 'old friend' Atterbury of the Pennsylvania, should reach an agreement with representatives of the railroad labor unions, including the shop crafts on anything pertaining to the operation of the railroads, but they have and it is reasonable to expect that because of the agreement thus reached after extended conferences between the representatives of the carriers and the representatives of the unions, the bill will become law without much opposition, except that offered by that group of union haters represented by James A. Emery. This gentleman, however, was told 'where to get off' at a recent hearing held on the bill by the senate committee on interstate commerce, and our 'good friend' General Atterbury, who stated that never before had he appeared before a congressional committee that he had not been in opposition on any such labor question, warned Mr. Emery to keep hands off."

Then again:
"There is no doubt that the transportation brotherhoods will benefit more by the measure in the immediate future than will the shop crafts, but unless we misunderstand the provisions of the bill, the benefit the shop-crafts, considering them as a whole, will receive, will depend largely upon the future character of the organizations to which the shop employees belong. If company unions are continued, there is in our opinion little the members of such organizations can hope for, because we are convinced these unions do exist will continue to find ways and means to dominate in any situation that may arise."

Finally they advocate open support of this betrayal.
"Our members should, therefore, urge their congressmen and senators to vote for its passage. One thing we must do is to make sure that before congress adjourns the death knell of the railroad board is sounded. That in itself will help wonderfully in eliminating much of the dissatisfaction now existing on both sides in the present manner of settling disputes on the railroads."

The barrage against the Communists and progressives by Davison and his ilk is quite understandable. The imperialist development of American capitalism demands the reduction of production cost, which in turn requires a peaceful labor movement at home, so as to better be able to exploit the colonial peoples and carry on their war against their imperialist rivals, without labor disturbances in the home country.

The labor bureaucracy, the Davidsons, Johnstons, etc., after the great defeats of 1919-26 feel powerless and helpless in this present crisis. They refuse to adopt the militant fighting program put forward by the International Committee for the Amalgamation of the Metal Trades and so they adopt openly the program of class betrayal. In the hope that in some form of semi-company unionism the railroad companies will allow them to retain the organization and collect dues so as to pay their salaries, they exploit the savings and use the money of the workers to advance their trade union capitalistic adventures (so-called labor banks, labor insurance schemes, etc.) Thus they enrich themselves as a group at the expense of the workers as a class.

The majority of the rank and file of the machinists' union are opposed to the present administration and its program of surrender. They understand very well the purpose of the attack made upon the left wing including the Communists. They know, Brother Davison, that your administration has violated every clause of the constitution. You have forsaken the very principle upon which the labor movement was built. They know that your administration stole the election from Anderson and that the expulsion of Anderson was because he and the left wing exposed your corrupt administration. They know that your order to expel all Communists and members of the T. U. E. L. is because your administration is afraid to call a special convention. You are afraid to meet the membership because they know that you are betraying them into the jaws of Moloch.

The membership of the machinists' union are going to rid themselves of the plague that infests the union. They are not worried about the Communists or the T. U. E. L. The plague is class collaboration, class betrayal, and the carrion is the present administration.

We challenge you to call the special convention so strenuously demanded by the rank and file. When your administration is finally compelled to do so, the plague will be removed. A new leadership will be elected that will turn the machinists' union away from its present policy of surrender into its rightful channel—class struggle.

CHICAGO T. U. E. L. GROUP MEETS WEDNESDAY NIGHT AT THE NORTHWEST HALL

Class collaboration and the Watson-Parker bill; the necessity for breaking down the bars against the Negroes in the labor unions; protection for the foreign-born; and the need for building up the Trade Union Educational League will be the main subjects for discussion at the next meeting of the local general group of the T. U. E. L.

Every member of the league should bring at least one friend, a member of your local union, your shop mate or someone from the neighborhood in which you live. The meeting will be held Wednesday, March 3, at 8 p. m., at the Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves., in the large hall. This will be the last opportunity to get tickets for the T. U. E. L. International Concert which is to be held March 13 in the Eight Street theater.

BRITISH UNION MEMBERSHIP IS ABOVE 4,000,000

9 Organizations Number Over 100,000 Each

LONDON.—(By Mail)—Funds of the British trade unions increased during 1925 by £1,000,000, and totaled nearly £11,000,000. Membership, however, declined during the year by 150,000, according to the report for the year 1924, published by the chief registrar of friendly societies.

Since the end of 1920 membership had fallen by 2,500,000. The total membership, however, was 4,400,000, practically the same as at the end of 1917. The funds—£11,000,000—were £2,000,000 less than at the end of 1917. The amount expended in dispute benefit was smaller than in any year since the war.

At the end of 1923, 9 per cent of the members of registered trade unions were women.

Nine unions, as compared with 16 in 1920, had each over 100,000 members. The largest was the National Union of Railwaymen, with 363,230 members. The other unions in order of size were the Transport and General Workers' Union (307,273); Amalgamated Engineering Union (263,979); the National Union of General Workers (201,476); Yorkshire Mine Workers' Association (158,572); Durham Miners' Association (158,339); the South Wales Miners' Federation (147,611); Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers (140,967); and the Workers' Union (140,000).

Of the total income £197,000 was set aside for political purposes. Of this amount £1,000 was derived from other organizations and £11,000 from sources other than members' contributions.

The income receivable from the ministry of labor for unemployment allowances, which in 1920 amounted to £300,000, rose to £7,800,000 in 1921, the highest point reached. In 1922 the figures fell to £5,400,000, and in 1923 to £2,600,000; but the rate of diminution, it is pointed out, is not a true index of the decrease of unemployment amongst members of registered trade unions, as some of the largest unions had ceased to administer state unemployment during the two later years.

Tampa, Fla., Policeman Robs Musician of \$62

TAMPA, Fla., March 1.—George Simaner, a musician, seeks vainly at the police station for the patrolman that arrested him and stole \$62 from his pocket.

As Simaner was taking home a friend of his, who had imbibed to freely he was arrested along with his friend. The officer immediately frisked both and took \$62 in cash from Simaner, put it into his own pocket and brought both of them to the police station and had them locked up.

They were released the next morning as the policeman had declared that "he was too sick to appear," and when they were released and asked the desk sergeant for their valuables, the money was nowhere to be found. All attempts on the part of Simaner to get the policeman have failed.

COMPANY UNIONS USE SLOGAN "A DAY'S WORK FOR A DAY'S PAY"

By ROBERT DUNN, Federated Press

The Union Pacific is a typical western company union line. Its "independent" associations—shop craft, maintenance of way, etc.—introduced as strikebreaking agencies in 1922, use both the check-off for dues and the yellow dog contract. A certain Hines, assistant to the company vice-president, overjoyed at wage reductions accomplished by the plan, declared in the Railway Review that the company unions were "the embodiment of the fundamental ideals which lead to pure unadulterated Americanism." The slogan of one Union Pacific association is "A Day's Work for a Day's Pay, and the other is One Hundred Percent Americanism," either one of which, Hines says, "is an inspiration to every man to give the best that is in him every minute of the time."

Barred From Real Unions.
"Rock Island shop craft employees sign individual employment contracts which force them to join the association of Mechanical and Power Plant Employees and to keep out of regular shop craft unions. Violation of this contract is considered the worker's resignation from the employ of the company. Missouri Pacific supervisory officials are instructed to work with the mechanical department association "with a view to keeping up interest in the association." They are ordered to see that men under them attend company union meetings regularly. These company officials go to meetings in person to see that the workers confine themselves strictly to company boosting and other business favorable to the management.

AMSTERDAM RIGHT WING FIGHTS UNITY

Rank and File Must Push World Unity

By GEORGE HARDY.
(Acting General Secretary, British National Minority Movement.)

"Stop!" This must be the answer to J. Udegeest and the continental right wingers! The rank and file of the British and continental unions cannot have any other answer. Misrepresentation increases with astounding rapidity. In volume it extends in proportion to the growth of opinion in favor of international trade union unity.

Losovsky's Request.
Losovsky, the general secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions, has due regard for all affiliated bodies he represents and rightly so. He therefore asks for an unconditional, all-embracing world conference to find agreement, and is accused of aiding and abetting the "dissidents," Tomski, the leader of the Russian T. U. C. and a member of the Anglo-Russian joint advisory committee, in answering his critics said: "We must show our sincerity, and prove it by deeds and practical work, lest we be misunderstood. We cannot stand still." The "Amsterdammers" twist this, and interpret it to indicate insincerity. A case of "Damned if you do, and damned if you don't."

What are the facts? In December, 1922, an international anti-war conference was held at The Hague. The Russian representatives attended. They proposed joint and united action against war because of the threatened occupation of the Ruhr. The I. F. T. U. refused. When occupation took place the R. I. L. U. proposed a joint fight against the repressive measures, which resulted in the murder and imprisonment of German trade unionists affiliated to "Amsterdam." The I. F. T. U. asked for a united front in opposition to fascism—then sweeping Germany and other countries. Again the I. F. T. U. refused. Again and again, similar requests have been made, but the I. F. T. U. officials always refused.

Aping Imperialists.
The Russian unions and the Red International, composed of millions of trade unionists outside the U. S. S. R., have proved their sincere desire for unity. At the last congress of the R. I. L. U. the congress decided to allow the affiliated unions to join the industrial secretariats. A passage in the resolution states: "This must not be regarded as a maneuver, but a genuine move towards unity." In the interests of working class solidarity some small R. I. L. U. unions have been liquidated and amalgamated with the unions affiliated to the I. F. T. U.

With the exception of a small minority, the I. F. T. U. are aping the imperialists. The capitalist diplomats ask Russia to join the league of nations so as to exact conditions and the abandoning of their revolutionary socialist policy. The proletarian government refuses, so "Locarno" is used to isolate the U. S. S. R. Attempts further to isolate Russian unions by the I. F. T. U. follow as a sequence, and attempts are made to split the unions affiliated to the R. I. L. U.

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

ular labor unions. They are, like other such organizations, committed to the "openshop policy of our employer" and all members of American Federation of Labor unions, formerly recognized on the road, are termed "radicals."

In addition to a regular monthly bulletin published by its associations, the Santa Fe has for several years issued an employe magazine, given over to boosting the road. The management contends that its company unions have reduced turnover, improved morals and increased production. It does not mention that they have also reduced wages and lowered working conditions. The Maintenance of Way and Miscellaneous Foremen, Mechanics, and Helpers' Association, Santa Fe company union, claims membership of 3,500. One divisional chairman, in thanking the company for assistance rendered in enrolling members in this pet union, says the company should consider it "money well spent."

Injunction Against McNamara Defeated
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 1.—The petition for an injunction served against Thomas McNamara of the Cleveland Building Laborers' Union by union officials who do not agree with McNamara's policies, has been defeated in court by the International Labor Defense attorney. The petition demanded from the court sought to restrain him from union activities.

The arrest case against McNamara, which is to come up tomorrow as based on the faked-up charge of "falsely misrepresenting a union organization." On this charge, McNamara was arrested by detectives on January 3, and released on \$300 bail furnished by representatives of the local I. L. D.

Workers (Communist) Party Mass Contact Thru the Unions

By BUD REYNOLDS.

THE task of the party is to revolutionize the ideology and point of view of the working class so that a revolutionary crisis will find the working class hardened and matured for its task and strongly in support of the party. The methods of the party are chiefly propaganda, agitation, education and struggle.

The meagerness of our forces particularly, compels the party to survey the various fields of activity carefully so that our efforts may be expended with the greatest results. The experience of the whole proletarian revolutionary movement over its whole history proves that unions of workers are the most fruitful field. This is true for the following reasons:

1. The union is the instrument thru which the workers strive to protect and improve their conditions and wages.
2. The workers are thrown into direct conflict with the master class and develop class consciousness in the unions.
3. The economic struggles lead to struggle with the forces of the state, police, militia, soldiers and courts, and develop political consciousness in

the workers.

4. The unions offer the basis of continuous and prolonged contact with bodies of workers organized for struggle and action against the bosses and thus lay the basis for developing revolutionary action.

Reach Socially Decisive Elements in Unions.

If we stop to consider the objects for which social, fraternal, religious and sport organizations are formed, it is apparent that they are vastly inferior for our purposes. Then, we have the unorganized workers in the large industries who form a fruitful field of agitation and propaganda but who can only be an effective factor in revolutionary struggle thru organization.

It therefore becomes apparent, even after a casual survey, that the Communist who really wishes to serve his party thru direct and continued contact with socially decisive elements of the working class must get into the unions.

Fractions Perform Leading Tasks.

As the party organizes the revolutionary workers for their historic task, so too does the party organize its various elements for specific tasks. The party members in the unions have

specific tasks to perform and the conditions under which they function are widely varied. It is therefore necessary to have special guiding committees to guide and execute this work. The trade union fractions perform this function and on the functioning of the fractions depends the effectiveness of our trade union work.

Consider the issues which depend greatly upon our "face to the trade unions" slogan: Organize the unorganized, labor defense, protection of foreign-born, defense of the Soviet Union, world trade union unity, a labor party, amalgamation, smash the expulsion policy.

These are just a few of the many problems which have their roots in the unions. Attention to the party press will reveal how intimately the party, the unions, and the working class are related. The contact of the party with the worker must be thru the unions. The task of the party is to draw the whole working class into the organs of struggle, the union, and win both for revolutionary struggle.

Into the unions!
Vitalize the fractions!
Unless you are "face to the unions," your back is toward the working class!

THE FUNCTIONS OF NUCLEI, FRACTIONS AND INDUSTRIAL BRANCHES

By MARTIN ABERN

AT the national organization conference held recently in Chicago, examples were brought forward that showed that all of the party members were not yet clear on the differences and role of the party shop or street nucleus, the party fraction in the trade union, language fraternal organizations and industrial branches. Letters came into the national office more or less often showing confusion between shop nuclei and fraction work in the shops.

The shop is one of the basic party units. It consists of all party members working together in the same shop, factory or mill. The street nucleus is the other basic party unit. It consists of all the party members living within a specified residential area. Concentration groups, or a group of comrades brought together from a number of shops close to each other, may be formed, and these also are regular party units.

Nuclei the Basic Political Units of Party.

The party nuclei, either shop, street or concentration groups, are the party units which take up and decide on the carrying out of party campaigns and policies within their sphere. The nuclei receive the dues of the members, assign each member specific tasks to perform. The nuclei discuss and voice opinions at convention periods or at conferences on party issues; the nuclei elect delegates to party conventions, conferences. They are the basic, authorized party units. Party Fractions Apply Party Policies in Other Organizations.

The party fraction, on the other hand, whether a fraction in a trade union, central labor council, language fraternal organization, workers' club,

co-operative, sport club, etc., is not a basic political unit of the party. The party fraction is organized in all organizations where we have two or more members. It applies party policy in that organization, but cannot decide policies. The regulation party unit, whether the nucleus, section, district or central committee, lays out the party policy and program. When the members who make up a party fraction meet together before the meeting, they discuss how to apply the policy, not what it should be. Every member of a fraction is at the same time a member of a shop or street nucleus and subject to its jurisdiction. A member of any fraction may of course make recommendations on policy and program to any regular party unit, from the nucleus to the central executive committee.

The industrial branch is sometimes confused as a party unit, or desired by some as the basic party unit. At the third national convention of the Workers Party, the convention went on record against the industrial branch as the basic party unit, and accepted the shop and street nuclei (international branch) as we understand them today.

However, what is an industrial branch and why is it objectionable as a party unit? Briefly, it would be made up of the party members working at the same trade or industry, that is, the carpenters, machinists, lathers, clothing workers, irrespective of residence or place of work. If too large a group, then it would be sub-divided for working purposes. Those comrades who are organized into the unions would actually be a party fraction, whose functions are defined above. In that case, too, it would be the party base for the development of a left wing or progressive movement in the unions.

Industrial Branch Would Develop Craft Ideology.

If the industrial branch were the party unit, it would develop a strong tendency to think and act along craft instead of along class and party lines. It would tend to take up the problems of the trade or industry, instead of the party campaigns or policies as such. This would be because of the nature of this form of organization and the material for action and discussion before it.

Some may say, that a shop nucleus could develop a craft or professional and not a class attitude. This is not true. Organized in the shop or factory, the party members or nucleus are surrounded not by craft problems for solution, but by the general conditions of work common to all, by the direct exploitation and oppression by the boss, and, when required, such as in times of strike and generally otherwise by the direct intervention and use by the boss of spies, gunmen, soldiers, etc., by the, in many factories, insidious factory sport clubs and so on. Not a craft or professional spirit is thus developed in such surroundings by the party member or nucleus. Rather, there is developed a general class viewpoint and approach, a political approach.

Stachel Will Teach Class in Communism

NEW YORK, March 1—Jack Stachel, organization secretary of District 2, the largest district of the Workers (Communist) Party, has been secured by the New York Workers' School for a course in Advanced Fundamentals of Communism on Thursday nights at 8 p. m., beginning next Thursday night.

This course is especially designed for those who have already read the "A. B. C. of Communism" or its equivalent, or for those who have been in the party a considerable length of time.

Political parties in the United States, unions in the United States, the traditions of the American working class; such problems as war, imperialism, the national question, the Negro question, work among women, farmers and the youth; the political problems of the united front and the general questions of strategy and tactics in the organization of a revolutionary party of the working class. These will form the substance of this course. Those interested should register at once at the Workers' School, 108 E. 14th St., Room 34.

N. Y. Will Celebrate Woman's Day, March 6

NEW YORK, March 1—International Women's Day will be celebrated here by a mass meeting which will be held Saturday night, March 6, instead of Friday night, March 5, as had been erroneously reported. All those interested will please note the date.

PARIS COMMUNE CELEBRATION

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

FREE LITERATURE SUPPLIED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Free copies of the YOUNG WORKER, Tribuna Robotnicza, Pravda, and Honor and Truth, can be secured from Frank Alder, 821 Clydesburn St., Milwaukee.

Trade Union Educational League

International Concert

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 8 P. M.

Eighth Street Theatre.

Best Musical and Vocal Talent.

Fickets for sale at T. U. E. L. office, 156 W. Washington St.; DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.; Worker's House, 1902 W. Division St. and by all members of the T. U. E. L.

Get Your Tickets Now!

Women's Day Celebration in Chicago

SATURDAY EVE., MARCH 6 at NORTHWEST HALL

Cor. North and Western Aves. (3rd floor.)

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

RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS LAYS DOWN PROGRAM FOR WOMEN'S WORK IN FRACTIONS

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 1.—The executive bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions has directed a circular to its affiliated organizations calling upon them to support this year's women's day with all their forces and to draw wide masses of working women into this campaign. For this year's campaign it is of special importance to place the slogan of international trade union unity in the foreground.

The following is recommended for the preparation of the campaign: A discussion of the urgent questions concerning the work amongst women, the carrying out of the campaign in the Communist trade union fractions propagandistically and organizationally, the treatment of these questions in the press, and in particular the question of worker women correspondents.

During the course of the campaign the greatest possible number of meetings for working women must be held in particular in those branches of industry where many women are employed. Naturally, working men must be invited to these meetings.

BISHOP BROWN AIDS NEW YORK WORKERS' SCHOOL

Gives \$100 Towards Sustaining Fund

NEW YORK, March 1.—Bishop William Montgomery Brown, the famous heretic that was expelled from his church, in making a contribution of \$100 to the Workers' School in its drive for a \$10,000 fund, sent the following letter to the director of the school:

"I can think of nothing more needed in America than a school of Communism. I am glad to hear of the great work you are doing in New York. I wish I could attend your school as a student. I wish I could teach in it, if you and the faculty thought me qualified. Tho it would be physically impossible for me to undertake any such labor, it pleases me to dream that I might. I should like to occupy, say, your chair of heresy.

Heresy Pervades School.

"I assume that you will have a chair of heresy, or that the idea of heresy will so pervade your institution that there will be small likelihood of your student body closing their minds to the actual realities of social evolution in supposed loyalty to some preconceived formulae.

"The purpose of a school is to discover and to demonstrate the truth. There is no other legitimate purpose. Most 'schools,' therefore, are not schools. Theological 'schools,' for instance: their purpose is to keep certain concepts of the truth intact and to protect these concepts from a too rigorous questioning.

"Only the combined intelligence of open-minded searchers for truth can achieve this task—truth all along the line; the truth about industry; the truth about American industry as distinguished from the industrial situation in Russia, where our comrades have made such inspiring progress; the truth about capitalism, not merely the truths which Marx discovered, but the truths about the many variations of capitalism which have since appeared and which even Marx could not foresee.

"If we know the truth about all these things, we shall be able to cope with them. If we are merely schooled in doctrine instead, we may hope for no more of a triumph than that of the christian church. I say this, not because I fear that you may be drifting into the darkness of dogmatism, but by way of expressing my enthusiasm for your school of Communism. It must be a real school, and I have no reason to believe that it will not be.

"With every good wish for the school and all to whom we are indebted for it, I am,

"Very cordially yours,

"(Signed) Wm. M. Brown."

PITTSBURGH FOREIGN-BORN CONFERENCE SUNDAY, MARCH 14

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 1.—The Pittsburgh Council of Western Pennsylvania Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers is calling a delegated conference on Sunday afternoon, March 14 at 2 o'clock at the Walton Hall, 220 Stanwix St., Pittsburgh. At this conference all unions and other working class organizations are requested to send their delegates.

In the call for the conference the committee points out that those unions and organizations that have elected delegates should see to it that the delegates attend this important gathering and those unions that have not elected delegates are urged to do so immediately. Where the union will not meet before the conference the council board points out that the executive committee can temporarily appoint delegates or else the president or secretary may attend as observers at this conference. Plans are to be laid at this meeting to combat the anti-foreign-born laws now before congress.

COSSACKS FAIL IN DISRUPTING I. L. D. MEETING

Miners Are Determined Papcun Will Speak

(Special to The Daily Worker)

UNIONTOWN, Pa., March 1—George Papcun was arrested by the so-called protectors of "law n order" of Pennsylvania at South Brownville, as he was entering the Monongahela Hall. One of the state police grabbed hold of Papcun and with a "come on, George," shoved him into a machine and took him to the Brier Hill Coal Co. store. He was held in the state police headquarters above the store. They read a warrant to him which showed that the warrant was requested by W. J. White. One of the state cossacks then took him to Uniontown. It was 8:30 when he was thrown into the county jail.

Refuse Counsel.

That same evening at 10 o'clock Constable Joe Waggoner of New Salem took Papcun for a hearing before Squire McComb without even letting him get in touch with this attorney or any of his friends. It was learned then that it was not W. J. White that requested the warrant but that Joe Waggoner of New Salem preferred the charge of seditious against Papcun. The hearing was waived. The former charge against Papcun when he was picked up Jan. 24 at Republic, Pa., was dropped.

It seems that sometimes it is impossible to get the cossacks to lie hard enough to frame-up workers. The other point was that they were trying to keep him from speaking at the meetings that the International Labor Defense and American Civil Liberties' Union had arranged.

At the South Brownville meeting dozens of cossacks, constables, stool-pigeons and other hoodlums tried to keep the workers away from the meeting and did keep some of them away by telling them that the meeting was not lawful and that they should not go in.

The meeting was held just the same. D. E. Earley spoke for the International Labor Defense on the rights of free speech for the workers. All of the meetings were a success, especially the meeting at Republic where a few months ago Papcun took a leading part in a strike of coal miners. The International Labor Defense is determined that Papcun shall speak in the coal region and in a few more days, meetings will be arranged in the coke region as the coal miners are anxious to wage a fight for free speech.

After being held three days in jail he was released on \$2,000 bail. The case will come before the grand jury in a week or so.

Hear Walter Trumbull, the United States soldier and student, next Friday night at North Side Turner Hall, on "What Imperialism Means to the Hawaiian Sugar Workers."

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

LISTEN CHICAGO! IT'S THE TRUMBULL BANQUET FOR THIS SUNDAY, MARCH 7, 7 P. M.

Have you ever attended a real revolutionary welcome banquet before? Listen, this will be among the best there is, was or will be. It is arranged to welcome Walter Trumbull, who has just been released from jail. He was sent there by the American financial oligarchy because he dared to fight capitalist militarism right in the citadel of the military machine—the army. He is welcomed back to the labor movement by the revolutionary youth.

Speeches will not be the only feature of this banquet. We don't want you to come alone. No! You must bring ALL your friends, your wives, your children, etc. etc. Don't forget the date: this Sunday, March 7, 7 p. m., at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St. Tickets at the door 50 cents.

HOW THE FIRST SECTION OF THE CHICAGO LEAGUE WORKS

A Contribution to the Exchange of Experiences Between the Units of the League.

We have in our section about thirty-five members, four concentration groups and one shop nucleus. The concentration groups and nucleus meet every week. Besides that we have our section executive and section membership meetings which occur monthly.

We have already done some work in our territory. We systematize our literature distribution among our own members, in the shops and trade unions and other workers' organizations. A big problem for us is the meager attendance at section meetings. Out of 35 members there were only 10 present at our last meeting. This must be rectified. The comrades must realize that in not attending the meetings they are not performing the first and most elementary function of a member of a revolutionary youth organization.

Lenin said: Go to the masses. If all members become active in our section we can follow the line of Lenin. We have in our section an agitprop (agitation and propaganda) committee. This committee does not function well. It must get on the job and thus help out all the other committees in their work.

On the other hand the organization committee which we have in our section is doing work. We have some good meetings of this committee where we outlined tasks for our concentration groups and the nucleus and made many recommendations to the D. E. C. and C. E. C.

Regarding those members who do not attend meetings. At the last meeting of the Orgeon we decided to send letters to all the members with a special urge that they attend their meetings.

Thus a big problem is to devise the most effective ways and means of getting the members down to the meetings. Why don't all comrades write suggestions for these columns on this question. It would help us all out.

Jack Kaplan, Member Section Executive No. 1, Chicago.

N. Y. BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION FOR THE YOUNG WORKER.

NEW YORK CITY — The fourth birthday celebration for the Young Worker will be held on Saturday evening, March 20, at the Harlem Casino, 116th street and Lenox Ave. A varied program has been arranged which guarantees each and every one a most pleasant evening.

THE YOUNG WORKER SUB DRIVE

This drive is directly connected up with the matter of the life or death of the Young Worker. It must be pushed forward at express train speed if our official organ is to bridge its present crisis. The article by Comrade Flaini in yesterday's issue is an example of what can be done to systematize the drive. What are your suggestions? What are you doing on the drive? Write and let us know.



Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?



REMEMBER THESE CLASS WAR VICTIMS ON THEIR BIRTHDAYS!

- March 6—Edgar Combs, 13381, Moundsville, W. Va.
- March 10—J. B. Childs, 38109, San Quentin, Cal.
- March 10—Fred Suttie, Walla Walla, Wash.
- March 14—Ray Baker, 9413, Walla Walla, Wash.
- March 16—O. C. Bland, 9409, Walla Walla, Wash.
- March 17—Omar J. Eaton, 36627, San Quentin, Cal.
- March 20—D. C. Russell, 39458, San Quentin, Cal.
- March 25—Pierre Jams, 38117, San Quentin, Cal.
- March 26—Joe Clohessy, Folsom, Repposa, Cal.
- March 27—Joe Vargo, 37752, San Quentin, Cal.
- March 31—A. G. Ross, 38361, San Quentin, Cal.

Lenin Liebknecht Luxemburg

By Max Shachtman.

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

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

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

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ISSUE
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Features
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TRIAL OF MAGEE SHOWS 'DON' RULE IN NEW MEXICO

Spanish Political Ring Runs State

By a Worker Correspondent ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico, Mar. 1.—Carl C. Magee, editor of the Morning Journal of this city, will soon have to go to trial for killing a young man whom he shot while struggling for his own life with Judge Dan Leahy, of Las Vegas, some months ago.

It was years ago that Magee bought his first newspaper and curiously enough it was from Fall himself that he bought it. It was published at Three Rivers, New Mexico. Magee paid \$115,000 for the journal, having to finance the project by a bank loan.

Fall Tells Magee the "inside." Magee learned about this time that the Morning Journal of Albuquerque was for sale. A group of railroad speculators had originally bought this paper for the single purpose of electing Fall to the United States senate.

The political ring which ran the state was based on the old "Don" system of the Spaniards. He explained that prior to its acquisition by the United States, New Mexico had been reserved by the powerful Spanish Dons (gentleman landowners on a huge scale) for their domain.

Then the trouble began for Magee. Armed men tried to hold him up on the public road, One day in the Capitol building in Santa Fe an employe of the place, paid for the purpose, assaulted him. The state gang brot bank pressure against him as he had borrowed heavily to finance his papers.

Hardly had Magee gotten the Morning Journal into his hands than he started to expose the political corruption. His first attack was upon the management of the lead office, which was itself a part of the state political machine.

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This Week's Prizes!

First prize, Historic Materialism, by Nicolai Bukharin. This is an extremely interesting book on an extremely important subject for every thinking class conscious worker.

Second prize, Literature and Revolution, by Leon Trotsky, a criticism of present day literary groupings in Russia and a discussion of the relation of art to life.

Third prize, Lenin on Organization which needs no further explanation.

Send in your articles. This week's prizes will be given for subject and preference will be shown for direct on the job stories. Tell what is happening in your factory, the conditions under which you work, and show how organization can benefit the workers in your industry.

WORKER CORRESPONDENTS' PAGE IN THE DAILY WORKER AND THE CAPITALIST PRESS SOCIETY NEWS

By M. PERLIN, Worker Correspondent.

When a worker comes to his home after a hard day's work, he eats his evening meal, rests a while and then takes up a newspaper to see what is happening in the world.

If he buys The DAILY WORKER and reads the worker correspondents' page, he becomes acquainted with the struggles of his fellow workers in the different industries. He gets a living picture of the life of the railroad worker, the miner, the ship builder, the farmer, the sailor, etc.

This same worker who has returned from a hard day's labor may take up a capitalist paper. There he will read about an American millionaire's daughter marrying a Hungarian prince, and that a certain English lord, a son-in-law of a noted American millionaire, will honor America with a visit and that a great broker from Wall Street had made two million dollars in one day, or that a millionaire's family had gone on a cruise around the world in their yacht.

It is a pity that a worker, after a hard day's work, should fill his head with such nonsense. At work he is forced to permit himself to become physically crippled and in his meager hours of rest, by reading the capitalist sheets, he permits himself to become crippled mentally.

trilled the land for hundreds of miles in all directions. The state is mostly desert. In this fashion the people became utterly dependent on a few large landholders.

"And just as the Dons control the people, so we control the Dons," added Fall. "We have learned how. We do as we please in this state!"

Gets Into Trouble. Hardly had Magee gotten the Morning Journal into his hands than he started to expose the political corruption. His first attack was upon the management of the lead office, which was itself a part of the state political machine.

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FEDERAL PREMIER OF AUSTRALIA WARS ON LABOR

Attorney-General Asks Check on Agitators

(Special to The Daily Worker) SYDNEY, March 1.—The attorney-general has introduced into the federal parliament a bill penalizing persons "causing dislocation to trade and commerce" and "interfering with the transport of goods and passengers."

The measure is particularly aimed at the Seamen's Union. The prime minister, Bruce, has announced that the time is ripe for dealing with "extraneous" for overhauling the machinery of the courts of arbitration and investing them with greater power in the enforcement of awards, and for legislation which will secure the "democratic control of unionism."

His stand goes back to the secret joint conference of the employers' organizations at Melbourne last year.

What the Employers Want. The employers went so far as to demand, among other things, that all unions were to be made legally responsible for the acts of all branches, officials, and individual members. No "agitators" should be allowed to hold executive positions. Strike ballots must be secret and taken under government supervision.

Union officials "provoking industrial strife in defiance of the judgments or awards of the arbitration court" were to be arrested, prosecuted, and where possible, deported.

Campaign Against Communists. A legal inquiry was demanded by the employers into the affairs of certain unions, "with regard to the method of election of executive officers, the management of the unions, the control of finance, and the status of the branches."

A special campaign was demanded against the Communists as members of an organization aiming at the "abolition of government by force." Known Communists were not to be allowed to land in Australia.

CHRISTIAN 'MAD MULLAHS' REVIVE WITCHCRAFT DAYS

Indiana Christ Church Tries Heretic

(Special to The Daily Worker) PALMIRA, Ind., March 1.—This little town of two hundred inhabitants returned to the days of ancient salem and the witchcraft trials when W. Clyde Martin, educator and farmer, was put on trial before three judges selected from among the members of the church of Christ on a charge of "recreational heresy."

Martin is charged by his accusers, with being unfit longer to participate in the councils and deliberations of the church because of his advanced views in the matter of sports and amusements. His principal accuser is Deacon Charles Ellis, a farmer known generally as "cricket." Ellis believes that roller skating, basketball, checkers, amateur playlets, and other diversions are incompatible with the teachings of the bible.

Fire Stops Proceedings. The trial is being held behind closed doors in the little wooden building which houses the church of Christ here. As the hour set for the proceedings arrived and William Boston, of Palmyra, an elder chosen to act as chairman, mounted the pulpit, a breathless messenger arrived with word that his home was afire. Boston left the proceedings flat and raced down the street with a crowd after him. It proved to be only a flue burning out but the trial was delayed almost an hour.

A Holy Lot of Judges. The judges—are evangelist Sam Langford of Puff, Ind., chosen by the elders of the local church; Otis W. Scott of Borden, Ind., a bank cashier who also is an evangelist and pastor of the church at Mt. Tabor, and Chas. Wolfe of De Pauw, Ind., where he is an elder in the church. A. W. Harvey of Bloomington, an evangelist who occupies the local pulpit once a month, asked to serve as a judge, sent back word that the proceedings were "disgraceful," and he would have nothing to do with them.

Russian Far East and Japan Establish New Cultural Relations

Cultural relations between the Russian Far East and Japan have become fairly constant in recent months, taking the shape of mutual information among scientific organizations of both countries. The visit to Japan by the representative of the people's commissariat of health, who went to Tokyo to attend the international Sanitary conference, has resulted in establishing contact between the medical authorities of Japan and the U. S. S. R. A delegation of Japanese students visited the Far East, and a return delegation is shortly to leave for Japan.

ILLINOIS JOBS FALL OFF WHILE WAGES REMAIN A T A STANDSTILL

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press. Considerable unemployment in Illinois with social agencies in several downstate cities reporting the largest demands upon them in their experience is noted by the state labor research bureau on the industrial situation in January. At the same time it points out that factory employment maintained the level of December unchanged and was 1.3 per cent ahead of January, 1925.

The slackening of employment, due largely to seasonal layoffs in department stores, mail order houses and outdoor industries, is reflected in a jump in the rate of demand for jobs at the free employment offices. In December 146 persons applied for each 100 jobs offered. In January the figure rose to 190, indicating nearly 2 applicants per job. This is slightly worse than a year ago when the January figure was 188 applicants for each 100 jobs.

A reversal of the long downward trend of employment in the railroad car building industry is a feature of the report. This industry had been experiencing the worst depression in years. In December it reached a level 50 per cent below December, 1923. In January it increased the number of workers on its payrolls by 6 per cent. Another important change is the 3 per cent gain in the agricultural implement industry.

Other changes in factory employment were largely seasonal. So were the reductions of 17.8 per cent in the number employed by department stores, 13.1 per cent in mail order houses and 14.8 per cent in the building industry. In the last 2 months about 25 per cent of the building trades workers have been laid off.

Average weekly wages in Illinois have remained practically stationary for the last 2 years. In the factories the average for December, 1925, was \$23.75 compared with \$23.25 in December, 1923. For all industries the averages were \$23.41 and \$23.93. In leading industries average wages in December 1925 and 1923 were:

Table with 2 columns: Industry, 1925 Dec., 1923 Dec. Items include Weekly wages in Ill., Iron and steel, Cars and locomotives, Automobile, Machinery, Electrical apparatus, Farm implements, Boots and shoes, Job printing, Men's clothing, Meat, Mail order houses, Telephone, Street railways, Coal mining, Building.

Illinois factory wages throughout the year averaged \$27.93 a week. A full 52 weeks at this rate would mean annual earnings of \$1,452 or about \$20 more than could have been earned for similar work in 1924.

SET WAGE SCALE UPON BASIS OF LIVING EXPENSE

Philadelphia Traction Co. Tries New Plan

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co., which controls the car lines of this city and part of the surrounding country, has announced that the wage rates of its employes are to be determined by the purchasing power of the dollar. The employes have been divided into general classifications. General committees provided for by the plan, will set the first scale. Changes thereafter will depend on variations in the price of living.

This method of fixing wages proves what Karl Marx contended—that the worker is paid back just enough to keep himself in that standard of life necessary to sustain his physical efficiency as a worker and required for the reproduction of the labor supply. This is what the workers of this traction company will get. The employes could have supplied them with all their physical needs direct, the bare minimum of clothing, food, and shelter, etc. This would, however, have been a lot of trouble for the corporation and a giveaway to the men of the closeness of their economic conditions to slavery.

Strictly Open Shop. The local street car concern is strictly open shop. It is owned by the same capitalists who exploit the workers mercilessly in the non-union factories of the city. Thru the system it gets back that which was allowed the workers of those mills in their wage scale for the expense of getting to and from work. Street car fares today hit hardest the poorest workers. The middle class and the better-paid skilled workers have their autos. The determination whether changes in living standard costs require a revision of the traction scale will be decided by the company in this fashion. The company's announcement states that "a number of market baskets with fixed contents have been prepared, the prices of which are determined from month to month by a bureau working under the general committees. The wages paid are to be adjusted upward or downward so that at all times the contents of the pay envelope shall be sufficient to buy the same number of standard market baskets regardless of the changes in their prices upward or downward, to the end that, whether the prices that have to be paid for the necessities of life rise or fall, the wage will always be sufficient to maintain the present standard of living."

To insure stability necessary to proper budgeting, adjustments of wages are to be made not more than once in every calendar year, except when the purchasing power of the dollar varies ten points or more from the market basket index and remains at a point beyond that variation for a period of at least three months. The purchasing power of the dollar over a period of years shows no such sudden rise or fall except in time of panic or war inflation, in which times it was everywhere necessary to adopt emergency measures.

The Last Day of the Paris Commune. See it dramatized at the International Labor Defense commemoration March 19 at Ashland Auditorium

MASS ARRESTS OF JUGOSLAV LABOR CONTINUES

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 1.—The Yugoslav police refuse to give any information as to the reasons for the last mass-arrests of workers. Over 300 persons were arrested in these raids, among are the members of the Communist Party, Trischa Katzlerowits, Kosta Nowakowitsch, Sima Markowitsch, Sima Miljusch, Dusan gorgiewitsch, Ugljescha Jomanwitsch and the trade union functionaries Stefanowitsch, Kaljewitsch and Lazarewitsch.

It is stated in all newspapers that the former Communist member of parliament, Kosta Nowakowitsch was brutally beaten at the examination until his face was black and blue and his head entirely swollen.

The arrests are still going on. Recently the secretary of the independent Serbian Bank Officials' Association, Novica Petrowitsch and five other bank officials were arrested.

Buda Milutinowitsch, the secretary of the metal workers' union is accused for the protection of the state which provides capital punishment or 20 years at hard labor. There is nothing yet known about the fate of the others as they are isolated; neither the relatives nor their lawyers are admitted to see them.

Soviets to Grow Quinine and Rubber on Black Sea Coast

TIFLIS, U. S. S. R., March 1.—A conference of agronomical and botanical experts was held at Tiflis, under the auspices of the people's commissariat of agriculture of Soviet Georgia, at which was discussed the possibility of cultivating quinine and rubber trees on the black sea coast. It was resolved to organize such experimental cultivation upon a large scale. The climate and soil of the Black Sea coast were found perfectly suitable for the cultivation of these trees.

Soviets Build Many New Radio Stations

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 1.—A series of new radio stations are being built in Siberia and Kamchatka to link up the outlying districts with the center. Thus, a powerful station will be constructed at Petropavlovsk which will be able to communicate directly with Novonikolayevsk (Siberia) and America, having a radius of 3,000 kilometers.

Other powerful stations are to be erected at Yenisseisk in Siberia and Sverdlovsk (formerly Ekaterinburg) and Oren burg in the Urals. A new radio-telegraph station will be installed at Khiva (Uzbekistan), which will constitute the first radio station erected upon that territory, and will connect it with Turkmenistan and Afghanistan.

Plumbers Helpers' Club of Brooklyn, New York

calls on all helpers to join the club. Meetings every FRIDAY night, 8:30 p. m., at 7 Thatford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW EDITORIAL STAFF FOR COMINTERN MONTHLY APPOINTED; ENLARGED

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 28.—The present session of the presidium of the Communist International has made the following choices for the composition of the new editorial staff of the monthly organ of the Comintern, the "Communist International": Zinoviev, Bucharin, Manuilski, Pepper, Roy and Martinov. The editorial board has thus been enlarged by four. The previous editors were Zinoviev and Radek.

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on REVOLUTION IN AMERICA.

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A Spontaneous Auto Works Strike

The strike of the workers of the Haynes-Ionia auto body concern of Grand Rapids contains two valuable lessons for labor—that is the necessity for amalgamation and organizing the unorganized workers in the automobile industry. Long neglected by the official machine of the American Federation of Labor because the technique of mass production has wiped out the craft lines upon which the unions are based, the hundreds of thousands of workers in this industry have never been mobilized for struggle against the ever growing power of the great auto magnates. Attempts at organization by the A. F. of L. always exposed the inherent weaknesses of craft unionism and placed upon the order of the day the necessity for amalgamation.

But organization by industry instead of by craft interfered with the various interests of the leaders of the craft unions. They always place their own petty interests as officials above the interests of the labor movement as a whole. So, rather than risk the internal dissension aroused in such organizational efforts, the A. F. of L. deliberately ignored this important industry, leaving the workers unorganized.

Shunned by the official machine of the labor movement the auto workers have for years feebly groped toward organization, with varying degrees of local temporary relief, but without creating any permanent organization representative of the interests of the masses employed in the industry.

The fact that the industry, even in isolated places, is rotten ripe for organization, is proved by the spontaneous strike in Grand Rapids against the wage cut announced by the employers.

The Auto, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers of America has responded to the call for organization of the strikers and is on the job. The strikers are flocking to join the organization. We hope this can be made the starting point for the organization of the industry on industrial union lines and that the leaders of that union will then strive to amalgamate their forces with the unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., that claim jurisdiction over certain classes of workers, into one powerful union embracing all workers in the industry.

Praiseworthy indeed is the attitude of the local Central Labor Council officials who have joined wholeheartedly in the struggle regardless of the fact that an independent union is conducting the strike. This augurs well for the success of the strike and is a guarantee against the employers being able to use the machinery of the Central Labor Council against the strikers as was the case in the Paterson silk strike of 1924, when the State Federation of Labor gang, connected with the crooked political machine in control of the state government, tried to break the strike by issuing scurrilous attacks upon the strikers and their leadership.

May the Grand Rapids strike herald the dawn of a new day in the auto industry!

Fight Against State Police

Again the forces of reaction, the apostles of nation-wide scabbery, are endeavoring to establish a system of strikebreaking cosacks in Illinois in order to repeat here the murderous assaults that are common wherever these bands of plug-uglies, hooligans and gunmen exist. There is nothing good that has ever been said or can be said in favor of state constabulary.

Some of their supporters, like Representative Ralph H. Hoar of Elgin, try to begot the local motive for the existence of such a force, which, as everyone knows is strikebreaking, by suggesting that their "duties" include enforcement of prohibition. This is obviously bunk, and nothing else. Give the state constabulary jurisdiction over illicit booze peddling and you increase his graft. Instead of eliminating booze selling it will simply be organized by the state police, and those who pay enuf graft will get cosack protection.

Prohibition enforcement is advocated in order to conceal the strikebreaking character of the proposal for state police.

Organized labor must speak in no uncertain terms regarding this murderous threat against the labor movement.

Authorities Must Protect "Society"

Earl Carroll, Broadway showman, who staged the notorious "bath-tub" party where some 300 eminent members of the capitalist class drank booze dipped from a tub containing a naked artist's model, will escape persecution because he gave the grand jury investigating the degenerate affair a list of names of those present.

Among them were well-known and highly respected ladies and gentlemen of the capitalist upper strata in New York, who pose before the workers as models of purity, sweetness and light. The workers must never be permitted to know the facts regarding the actual depravity of their "betters." The authorities are supposed to protect "society"—capitalist society—and hence they must aid in perpetuating the illusions held by workers regarding the superiority of the ruling class by suppressing facts regarding their debaucheries.

Mr. Carroll is a judicious showman and court-jester for the bourgeoisie. He is careful to see to it—as a matter of protection—that his revelries are attended by those who dare not let the facts regarding their perversions become public property for fear of dispelling the illusion that they are superior people.

Every worker who expects to function as a leader in the struggles of his class should attend the classes at the Workers' Schools if within reach of those classes; if this is not possible study the classics of the revolutionary movement until such time as a school is in your reach.

The Dawes plan advocates will have a difficult time explaining why Germany today suffers from an unemployed army of 2,030,000—the largest in history—if the scheme of Wall Street is, as the social-democrats would have them believe, a boon to the working class.

What has become of the Geneva disarmament conference that we heard so much about after Locarno?

New Developments in the World Labor Movement

By JOHN PEPPER.

A NUMBER of new phenomena are to be observed in the international movement. The temporary stabilization of capitalism has, in some countries, given fresh vigor to the ranks of the aristocracy of labor and increased its privileges, with the result that the labor movement has to a certain extent, veered to the right. On the other hand, two powerful factors are more and more driving the masses of workers into opposition to capitalism, and in this way producing a strong current toward the left in the labor movement; these factors are 1) the crisis and the wholesale unemployment in a number of countries; 2) the successful building up of socialism in the Soviet Union. In view of the general veering to the left of the proletariat and the crystallization of left groups, we can speak with some justification of a new growth of tendencies in favor of a second and a half international. We will cite the most important signs.

1. The alliance of the English and Russian proletariat. The joint advisory council for trade union unity of the working classes of Great Britain and the Soviet Union in itself represents a form of organization of this alliance. The continued unemployment and the hopeless industrial crisis compel the English workers to regard the Soviet Union as the only large market in which it would be possible to sell English wares. The rapid succession of a liberal, conservative and a labor ministry and the return to power of a conservative government have given sufficient evidence of the impossibility of improving the situation of the English worker in the capitalistic anarchy. At the same time, the prospects of social construction in the Soviet Union fill

them with fresh hopes. That the Finnish and Norwegian trade unions have joined the unity committee is a further sign of the growth of this fighting spirit.

2. The success of the labor delegations. One of the most important characteristics of our time is undoubtedly that the European workers have begun to "discover" the Soviet Union. The success of the English delegation of workers was extraordinary, and the results of the visit of the German workers' delegation are gradually becoming more and more evident. There were years in which the Soviet Union was an inexhaustible source of revolutionary inspiration to the workers of the whole world. Then came the civil war. Both the famine and living conditions in the Soviet Union began to be used as a "terrible warning" by social democratic agitators. A great change has now come over the scene. Even in America, about 200,000 workers have formed committees with the object of sending workers' delegations to the country of socialist construction and of government by the workers.

3. The formation of a left wing of social democracy in all countries. There is now hardly a single country in which there is not an embittered fight going on between the left and right tendencies in the bosom of social democracy.

The stabilization of social democracy has proceeded parallel to that of capitalism. The Hamburg world congress had brought about the amalgamation of the Second and the Second and a Half Internationals. The rejoicing over this amalgamation however, did not last long. An embittered fight between the fractions is now raging through international social democracy.

The minority movement in the Eng-

lish trade unions gave rise to the first organized form of the left wing, and now the first steps are being taken to organize a left wing in the British labor party. The social democratic opposition in Saxony which for a long time preserved its local character, has now grown into a movement which embraces the whole of Germany, and organized left groups are opposing the official policy of the party in Frankfurt, Mecklenburg, Hamburg and even in Berlin. We have seen how at the party congresses of French, Polish and Hungarian social democracy, powerful opposition movements have simultaneously come into being. The question of a coalition government and of an understanding with the bourgeoisie is now shaking French, German, Polish and Hungarian social democracy to their foundations.

This left opposition within social democracy is still to a large extent uncertain and wavering. Nevertheless it exists, and if in the future it continues to grow as it has done in the last few months, we shall soon be able to say that before long, nothing but two wings—without a body—will remain of social democracy which was once a united whole.

4. The success of the Communists at elections. The last few months have brought success to the Communist Parties at the elections in Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Germany. The most recent municipal elections in Berlin, the Prussian provincial elections and the elections for the South German Landtag have shown an increase in the number of Communist and a decrease in the number of social democratic votes. Even the bourgeois press was compelled to acknowledge that after the letter of the E. C. C. I. and after the defeat of the policy of Ruth Fischer-Maslou, the masses have again begun

to draw nearer to the Communist Party. The Czech Communists polled about a million votes, and even the Berlin Vorwaerts had regretfully to state that the results of the parliamentary elections represented the complete annihilation of Czech social democracy. Even the small Communist Party of Belgium succeeded in making the first breach in the mighty wall of Belgian social democracy.

5. Attempts to draw nearer to the Third International. Leftward tendencies are making their appearance not only in a national but also in an international measure. One of the first signs of this was Otto Bauer's speech in Vienna. He was forced to acknowledge the social development of the Soviet Union and emphasized the necessity of an alliance between the international proletariat and the first workers' republic. At the same time, true to his nature, he demanded more or less as a reward, the liquidation of the Austrian Communist Party. A second sign is given us by an interesting article from the pen of Neilson, the Danish social democratic member of parliament. He writes that, whilst the Russian worker is building up socialism, the situation in Denmark and in the whole of Europe is getting worse from day to day and that wholesale unemployment has become a permanent phenomenon and that revolution is inevitable. In his opinion however, the Communists are unnecessary because they are only disturbers of law and order and because, if revolution should become necessary, it could be carried out by the Danish social democrats alone.

The most important sign of the tendency to approach the Comintern is however the latest resolution of the English independent labor party, which consists of two parts. In the first part it is stated that the inde-

pendent labor party must endeavor to unite the Second and Third Internationals. It will bring up this question at the next conference of the Second International and at the same time approach the Third International in writing. It proposes to relegate the question of armed force to the background and to concentrate all its strength on the fight against capitalism and imperialism. The second part of the resolution states that the independent labor party will not in the future absolutely strive to obtain unanimity in the resolutions of the Second International. It no longer conceals its left point of view, and thanks to that "a left wing is being formed and a lively discussion on the new ideas and the new policy will develop in the whole international."

All these facts and events are signs of the movement, the differentiation and the revolutionizing of the international labor movement. It is already possible to discern the outlines of tendencies of the nature of those held by the Second and a Half International among the masses of workers. Once more the wind is in the same direction as in 1920 when the independent labor party and the German independent social democratic party sent representatives to Moscow to negotiate as to the conditions of admission into the Third International. The significance of these signs should not of course be exaggerated, on the other hand however we should be guilty of thoughtlessness if we closed our eyes to the importance of these facts. It is necessary to maneuver with care, patience and wise tactics, but of course this involves a certain danger of opportunism. It would however be a great mistake on our part if we did not get in touch with the masses of workers who are pressing towards the left.

Free Kabaktchieff--Bulgarian Workers' Leader

By V. KOLAROV.

ON December 21, 1925, the case of the central committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party was examined in the Sofia appeal court, the charge being that of preparing, declaring and leading the September armed rising. For reasons of procedure, the case was postponed to another date.

To the White Guard government and the whole Bulgarian bourgeoisie supporting it in the struggle against the Communist Party and the revolutionary movement in the country the moral significance of this trial now is that by means of inflicting a sentence on the central committee, it must justify the provocative policy of the propertied class power which led to the September events.

Of all those charged, only Comrade Kabaktchieff is in the hands of "justice." The man, who for years has been the teacher and leader of the Bulgarian workers, must rot for many more years in white guard exile and is subjected every day to the threat of being shot.

Comrade Kabaktchieff is a valuable hostage in the hands of Zankov bands. Their swords continuously drawn above his head, these bands necessarily threaten the life of one of the front line fighters of not only the Bulgarian Communist Party, but of the whole Communist International.

Kabaktchieff, who, in spite of his 47 years has completely preserved his youthful faith in the inevitability and proximity of the victorious international revolution with stoical firmness and unshakable spirit has already for two and a half years tolerated in prison the heavy trials to which are subjected the fighters in the Communist Party.

Edited Teachers' Organ. Entering the ranks of the fighters against the capitalist social order after a thorough study of the principles of scientific socialism, he has preserved his learning for theoretical deepening of problems of the labor movement right up to the present day. No sooner had he left the high school when he became the ideologist of the socialist left in the Teachers' Union and edited its organ, Progressive Teachers, to a large degree indebted to Kabaktchieff in that from the early days of the movement he went hand in hand with the proletariat and actively participated in the revolutionary struggle of the latter.

The student years in France and Switzerland, enabled Kabaktchieff to deepen and extend his theoretical knowledge and to study directly the socialist movement in the west. It was here that he was being molded into a future proletarian leader, who understood the significance of the theory of scientific socialism for correct leadership of the labor movement and at the same time was permeated with the conviction that Marxism can be inspired and well-assimilated only by means of active participation in the proletarian struggle.

Edits Party Papers. He did not experience any attraction whatsoever for his profession as lawyer, which he took up after leaving the university. He left this profession at the first invitation of the central committee of the party to join the editorial board of the party organ Rabolniticheski Vestnik (Labor Herald). During the period that he was assistant editor, and from 1910 as editor, he directed the central party organ right up to the time of its prohibition by the government in September, 1923.



COMRADE KABAKTCHIEFF, Imprisoned Leader of the Bulgarian Working Class.

Kabaktchieff was one of the regular contributors also of the scientific organ of the party Novoy Vremya, edited by the late D. Blagov.

In the historical struggle between revolutionary socialism on one hand and opportunism on the other which to a large extent predestined the prevalence of revolutionary tendencies in the labor movement that was being born in Bulgaria (1903), he was on the side of the "close socialists" (revolutionary wing and did a great deal to help to disperse the thick theoretical fog with which the opportunists were energetically shrouding the heads of workers.

Fights Social-Democrats. In all subsequent party crises caused by attempts of petty-bourgeois intellectuals to distort the revolutionary ideas of the socialist and the proletarian nature of the party, Kabaktchieff retained with ability and erudition the party position on the fundamental principles. He also wrote a number of polemical pamphlets in which he revealed his worth as a forceful dialectician and talented publicist.

Kabaktchieff always linked up his theoretical work with the definite practical tasks of the party. When in 1910 the Balkan socialist parties put forward the slogan of a Balkan federated republic and began forming a Balkan socialist federation, Kabaktchieff in a special pamphlet presented the theoretical basis for this important practical step and in another pamphlet investigated the ideas of old Bulgarian revolutionaries with regard to a Balkan federation. Later, in connection with the struggle of Bulgarian socialists against the war, he wrote a special book on "Imperialism in the Balkans." These works of his also spread his ideological influence to other Balkan socialist parties.

Preached Anti-Imperialist Policy. During the war Kabaktchieff was one of the most zealous and consistent defenders and preachers of an irreconcilable anti-war and anti-imperialist policy. After the Russian revolution he quickly came over to the side of Communism and bolshevism and the central committee entrusted him with drawing up the basis of a new program for the party. Later, the central committee commissioned him to draw up the final party program which was presented for the endorsement of the Fourth Congress of the Comintern.

In 1905, Kabaktchieff was elected member of the central committee of the party. He has been continually elected to this post till recently. In 1923, he was temporarily the political secretary of the party. Since the Balkan war he was regularly elected as parliamentary deputy, and his calm and well-constructed speeches were distinguished by their well-sustained principles and political implacability. He was opposed in principle to all compromises in politics. He was elected deputy while doing penal servitude after the September rising. He remained faithful to the Communist Party even after it was outlawed. The government did not consent to his remaining in parliament and at the commencement of 1925 it annulled his deputy's mandate by virtue of the exceptional laws against Communists.

At the Basle international congress (1912) Kabaktchieff was a delegate of the Bulgarian "Closists" and there defended their revolutionary position. In 1920, he sailed across the Black Sea in a little sailing boat in order to take part in the second congress of the Comintern. He was a delegate of the Communist Party of Bulgaria to the Fourth Congress of the Comintern. At the time of the Fifth Congress, when he was elected a member of the International Control Commission, he was already a captive in the hands of the Bulgarian white guards.

Free Kabaktchieff. One of the oldest fighters of the Bulgarian Communist Party, to which he devoted his inexhaustible energy and rare industry, Kabaktchieff soon understood the great error of the party on June, 1923. He acknowledged it openly in a manly speech before the court, branding the provocative policy of the white guard bourgeoisie. Despite the serious defeats of the party, he completely preserved his bold spirit and warm faith in the cause of Communism. By liberating him from capitalist servitude the international proletariat will return to the Bulgarian and international revolution one of the best fighters devoted heart and soul to the movement.

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Bootlegging and Vice Flourish in Home of Anti-Saloon League

WESTERVILLE, O., March 1. — Bootlegging, vice and petty thievery flourish here in this town, the birthplace of the anti-saloon league, according to city manager, L. C. Whitney.

Whitney, central figure in a fight to oust City Marshal Harry Nutt, declared that "no effort is being made toward suppression, despite the fact that the citadel of pro-vice is coaxed here."

Whitney pointed out that the marshal had allowed "bootlegging and vice, verging on debauchery, to flourish at the very door of the anti-saloon league here for five years."

Hurry! Page Mr. Volstead!

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOMBAY, March 1. — The Maharajah of Wadhwan, a state in Kathiawar, western India, has prohibited the construction or operation of any coffee or tea shops in the country under his jurisdiction.

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

NEW YORK COUNCIL FOR THE PROTECTION OF FOREIGN-BORN REPRESENTS 200,000 WORKERS

(Continued from page 1).

dia, Korea, China, etc.; and "WHEREAS: These proposed laws would reduce the foreign-born workers to a class of outcasts and industrial serfs wholly dependent upon the whims of their employers; and

"WHEREAS: The purpose of these proposed laws is to create a reserve army of foreign-born workers compelled under threat of deportation to accept work at the lowest wages or to starve, thus tending to lower the level of the standard of living of the whole American working class by practically outlawing the great masses of foreign-born workers; prohibiting their right to organize and to resist their exploiters thru strikes and other means and constituting a menace to the whole American labor movement; now be it therefore

Call on A. F. of L. to Protest.

"RESOLVED: That we, the Conference for Protection of Foreign-born, do hereby call upon the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, thru its legislative committee at congress, to use all its resources to defeat these bills and all other similar ones; and we further call upon all trade unions, political, fraternal, labor and farmers' organizations and all sympathizers to send delegates to the New York Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers and to pass resolutions in their local unions and organizations against the passage of bills H. R. 5583, 3748, 6523 and 4489 and, be it further

"RESOLVED: That we call upon all foreign-born workers to join the trade unions and we urge that all organized labor unite to fight against this discriminatory legislation against the foreign-born workers in the interests of the whole American working class. The conference goes on record for an organized campaign to defeat these proposed measures to Prussianize the American workers. It calls upon all labor organizations to join in this campaign. Therefore be it further

"RESOLVED: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the representatives of this state in congress with the demand that they cast their votes against this discriminatory legislation against the foreign-born workers and that copies also be sent to the press and to the New York Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers.

RESOLUTION ON LABOR PARTY.

"WHEREAS: The experience of the last few years has shown the increasing use of the government machinery against the workers in strikes, the arrest of pickets, injunctions, use of the militia and other governmental interference, and

"WHEREAS: This has been used against the foreign-born workers as in the case of Sacco-Vanzetti deportations, etc., as well as against the American-born workers as in the railroad strike, miners, etc., and

"WHEREAS: The workers have been hampered from conducting a successful resistance by the entire working class against these persecutions, therefore

"BE IT RESOLVED that in the interests of maintaining the rights of all workers, we urge the establishment of a political party of labor—a labor party based upon the trade unions and uniting all sections of organized labor as a means to fight

effectively for the protection of the rights of labor."

RESOLUTION ON DEPORTATIONS.

"The Foreign-Born Council calls to the attention of all labor organizations and all workers the proposed recommendations of Commissioner Curran of the immigration department to deport thousands of workers under the pretext of illegal entry into the United States, and provides 1,000,000 for this purpose. Such a proposal would not only be used to deport militant workers engaged in strikes, but it would be used against thousands of political refugees that have escaped political persecution at the hands of Mussolini, Horthy, Zankoff and similar white guard persecutors.

"The conference protests against these proposals and goes on record in favor of providing legal aid to any of such workers that come into the clutches of these proposed measures and instructs the executive committee to carry this out."

RESOLUTION ON UNITED FRONT

"WHEREAS: This conference to protect the foreign-born workers has been organized on an issue vitally affecting the entire labor movement of the United States, and

"WHEREAS: The agitation for these persecution measures in the last few years have shown that the big groups of capitalists are united in favor of these measures, and

"WHEREAS: The defeat of these czaristic laws can be accomplished only by the unity of all labor organizations, irrespective of political opinion.

"THEREFORE: The conference goes on record in favor of inviting all organizations that have not as yet sent delegates and especially calls upon the various central labor bodies, such as the Central Trades and Labor Council, and various political groupings such as the socialist party and socialist labor party to join the campaign as a constituent part of the conference. Representation shall be offered to these central bodies and political parties in accordance with their strength and influence.

ORGANIZATION AND WAYS AND MEANS

"1. Conference shall meet once a month. Next conference shall be held March 21.

"2. An executive committee of 25 shall be elected in addition to which vacancies shall be left for other organizations.

"3. The executive committee shall begin a campaign with agitation, mass meetings, petitions, resolutions, etc. against these measures.

"4. An immediate petition campaign for 1,000,000 signatures shall be started.

"5. The campaign shall be begun with a mass meeting.

"6. When the campaign for 1,000,000 signatures is under way, a mounted mass demonstration shall be arranged in Madison Square Garden or larger place if obtainable.

"7. Agitation shall be made for delegation to go with petitions to present them to congress at hearings or when bills are under final consideration.

"8. Finances shall be raised to conduct campaign and subscription lists shall be issued. An immediate collection and pledges shall be gotten for the petition fund