

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

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# STRIKE PROBE BEFORE U. S. SENATE

## COAL OPERATORS TERRORIZE UNION MINERS IN W. VA.

### Workers See Need of Militant Program

By ROBERT LINCOLN. (Special to The Daily Worker)  
JERE, West Va., March 21.—Here in Jere, W. Va., the miners have been reduced to very poor straits. Our pay envelopes at the end of the week are mostly empty. When we have our taxes taken off, that is, the price of powder, rent, tools, tool sharpening, etc., we have little to take home as pay for our work.

**Conditions Terrible.**  
I have lived, or rather existed here for many years, but I can confidently say that our wages and conditions have never been as bad as they are now. We are like slaves. Most of the miners are even afraid to let anyone hear them kick or go to the local and register their complaints for fear of being put on the road as it is stated that it is the same all around here, and if they get fired they will not get another job, and their wives and children would be even worse off than they are now.

**In Bondage to Coal Barons.**  
No matter what is said around here, the bosses know all about it the next day. The miners know that the coal company has stool pigeons thru-out the mine. The company has created a reign of terror as a result of this espionage. Our working conditions have entirely disappeared and to talk of wages is a joke. The shacks that the miners exist in are more like chicken coops than human dwellings.

**Company Unions.**  
Into this slavery hole there appeared the other day an agent of the coal company, E. S. Douloogh, who heads the Pittsburgh Coal company's 1917 scale movement, and attempted to get the miners to accept the company union and the 1917 scale. The miners told him that they would see him in hell first. He tried to show them many advantages that would come to them as a result of accepting the 1917 scale, but the miners knew better and repudiated him and his wares.

**Supporting Progressives.**  
The miners here know that we must build up the United Mine Workers of America, with a strong militant group. We are now doing that. We are organizing for the progressive miners' program. Every one who understands it—that is those who have read it, are flocking to support the program. We realize that we must stay in the United Mine Workers of America and fight for relief thru our union under the leadership of the progressive miners to make our union the fighting instrument that it was in the years that have now passed away. At many meetings in the last few weeks around here, the progressive miners' program was unanimously endorsed, and resolutions were passed to support the miner paper known as The Progressive Miner.

## PETERS, GARVEY BACKER, IS NOW U. N. I. A. HEAD

### Much Political Trading During Elections

DETROIT, Mich., March 21.—Much political trading went on at the fifth international convention of the Universal Negro Improvement Association when the officers of the organization were elected.

Mr. Peters, who has been an ardent supporter of the Garvey faction and of the Garvey "back to Africa" and "this is a white man's country" policies is now president of the association.

Mr. Wallace, president of the Chicago division of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and Chicago leader of the Garvey faction was elected secretary and lord councillor.

**To Divide Workers.**  
VANCOUVER, B. C.—(FP)—A new wrinkle in the employer campaign to divide workers on racial lines is seen in an advertisement by the Canadian Wood & Coal Co. in the Canadian Labor Advocate of Vancouver. The ad emphasizes: None But White Help Employed.



## NEWARK GREEK WAITERS WIN A GREAT VICTORY

### Eight Restaurant Bosses Grant Union Demands

NEWARK, N. J., March 21.—The militant manner in which the Greek restaurant workers have been striking has forced eight of the restaurant bosses to accept the demands of the striking waiters. The Greek waiters are on strike demanding shorter hours and one day off each week.

Besides the eight restaurants that have signed up granting 100 per cent union conditions, are 10 more that are now carrying on negotiations to end the strike. Thruout the strike a strong picket line has been maintained before the restaurants that are on strike.

The Little Presto restaurant refused to grant the demands of the union. The effective picketing which is being carried on has kept customers from going to this restaurant. If the proprietor persists in his stubbornness, the strikers are determined to keep their line in front of the restaurant and thus force him to close his place.

CLEVELAND—(FP)—The American plan crowd are adding race prejudice to the anti-union prejudice, according to Cleveland Negroes, who complain that the open shoppers are refusing to train colored workers for better jobs.

## CLEVELAND LABOR ASSAILS LAWS AIMED AT FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS

CLEVELAND, March 21.—Peter Witt, city councilman, hit the nail on the head at the mass meeting called by the council for the protection of foreign-born, when he said that the trouble with the government is that the people do not know whom they have in the government—if they did, these representatives would never be there. "Look over our city council," he said. "It is more like a menagerie." Witt declared that if the aliens in this country stick together and let the men at Washington know that they are against the alien-restriction laws, the laws will not pass.

**Denounces Washington Politicians.**  
Max Hayes, an old fighter in the labor movement denounced the so-called democracy that exists in this country. He excoriated the men at Wash-

## GENTLEMEN OF THE 'FORWARDS' TELL US NOW WHO IT IS THAT SQUANDERS THE UNION FUNDS

WHEN a suspicious looking individual cries, "Stop Thief!" it is well to look into his pockets to find the stolen purse. And when the gentlemen of the yellow socialist daily "Forwards" raise a hue and cry about the expenditures of the left wingers in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union fight of last year, it is well to look so that we may find what the "Forwards" is trying to distract attention from. And we have found it.

We were told some time ago that when the "Forwards" agents led the pogrom on the progressives in the New York International last summer, some \$170,000 were spent. We immediately felt that such a sum is ridiculously small for such a collection of precious gentry. When we know that for the "stoppage" a half a million was "spent" then we are sure to be right in feeling that \$170,000 is too little for the boys to have spent in their pogrom on the joint board left wing. And now, since the "Forwards" has begun to shriek about the funds which the left wing spent, we give space to the following extracts from a report given at a meeting of dress-makers in New York the other day:

1. During the whole period of the bitter struggle which the joint action committee (the left wing) was carrying on it spent a total of \$122,000, but the machine of the joint board—the gentlemen of the "Forwards"—spent not \$170,000, but \$270,000! The additional \$100,000 they spent was conveniently forgotten by them.

2. Besides the \$270,000 spent by the joint board of that period, there were tens of thousands of dollars spent by the individual locals, led by the reactionaries, to fight the joint action committee.

All that remains to be discovered now is for what purpose the money spent by the former joint board and their kept local leaders was used. The leaders of the former joint action committee have told how they spent the \$122,000. But how our good "comrades" of the "Forwards" spent about three times that much, with the machinery of the organization in their hands, they have as yet forgotten to inform us—or anyone else outside of their gang.

## CHICAGO TO PROTEST AGAINST FOREIGN-BORN BILLS ON WEDNESDAY

This Wednesday evening, at 8 p. m., March 24, at Schoenhoffen Hall, Milwaukee and Ashland, there will be a huge protest meeting against the many bills now in congress to further enslave the foreign-born worker. The meeting, which is under the auspices of the Workers Party, Chicago district, will be addressed by Robert Minor, well-known editor of the New Magazine Section of THE DAILY WORKER, and Arne Swabek, delegate to the Chicago Federation of Labor from the Painters' Union.

All workers are invited to attend. Admission free.

## CHICAGO MACHINISTS LAUNCHING CAMPAIGN TO "ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED" THRUOUT DISTRICT

An active campaign to unionize the machine shops in the city of Chicago has been initiated by the District Council of the International Association of Machinists. An organization committee composed of rank and file members from the various locals in the city have been elected, a practical program has already been worked out and the machinery for a real campaign has been created.

The first leaflet has already been distributed in a number of shops and by drawing into the work all the active members of the union the organization committee plans to cover all the open shops in the city. Active committees have already been organized to cover several sections of the city and the rank and file have responded enthusiastically for the work. The organization committee is planning to enlarge itself until hundreds of the members have been drawn into the campaign. Other leaflets and propaganda material is being prepared by the committee and during the month of April after all committees have been systematically organized a number of shops will no doubt be unionized.

**Huge Profits Made.**  
That enormous profits have been made in the metal manufacture is

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## 'PROBE TEXTILE INDUSTRY!' IS LAWRENCE CRY

### Workers Send Appeal to Senator Borah

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
LAWRENCE, Mass., March 21.—The United Front Committee of Textile Workers in a letter to Senator William E. Borah requests that the senator insist on a federal investigation of the miserable working conditions of the textile workers of Massachusetts.

In the following letter the speed-up and doubling up systems that are in vogue in the Lawrence mills are pointed out to show how the conditions of the textile workers have become worse and worse:

"We, the United Front Committee of Textile Workers of Lawrence, Mass., earnestly request that a federal investigation of the entire textile industry of Massachusetts be instituted at the earliest possible moment."

**Doubling Up System.**  
"The doubling up system, whereby hundreds are thrown out of employment, while those on the jobs are speeded up with lower wages than before they took over another worker's job—in addition to their own—has been put into effect in all the mills. Old men are working 12 hours per night and if one of them dares to complain he is threatened with discharge—because of his age he is made to feel that he is an object of charity—that it is a great privilege to be allowed to work 12 hours.

"Women in the cotton mills here in Lawrence who used to operate 14 looms now operate 32 looms and receive lower wages than when they managed 14.

"In the entire industry all human standards have been ruthlessly sacrificed to a mad scramble for immense profits and supremacy in the textile world.

**Barons Reap Enormous Profits.**  
The American Woolen company, owning three large mills in Lawrence, one at Maynard, Mass. and the Botany mill in Passaic is notoriously prosperous. While the Pacific mills according to their own printed financial statements had enormous earnings last year—their labor conditions are almost unbelievable—bosses holding threats of wage cuts and dismissal over the heads of the workers.

"By the speeding and doubling up methods the most skilled weaver now tending 32 to 40 looms (cotton weaving) cannot command anything like the wages received for the more normal task of managing 16 to 18 looms. It is a common saying in Lawrence that the weavers should be equipped with roller skates to make the jumping back and forth easier for them.

"We urge that you investigate these conditions immediately as the federal government must be concerned with the welfare of the thousands of textile workers—skilled and useful men and women, citizens of America.

"Respectfully submitted,  
United Front Committee of Textile Workers of Lawrence."

## ANTI-EVOLUTION LAW ISSUE

### Tennessee Candidates Give Echo to Scopes Trial

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 21.—The anti-evolution law of this state which was used to prosecute John T. Scopes, in the famous Dayton trial, has become a popular question again with the approaching of the gubernatorial elections. Of the three contenders for the democratic nomination—which is equivalent to election—the two who stand any chance at all are loud in their proclamation of the excellence of this seventeenth century statute.

One of the contenders for the nomination, Hill McAllister, maintains that his opponent, Austin Peay, the incumbent, said privately that it was unconstitutional and that it would hold the state up to ridicule and that he could not afford to sign it. Peay maintains a staunch public defense of the law.

It is expected that John R. Neal, chief of the Scopes defense counsel, who is an opponent of the law, will run for the nomination.

## U. S. TREASURY PAID WAR TIME STRIKEBREAKERS

### Charge Padding of the "Fink" Payroll

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
TRENTON, N. J., March 21.—How the government supplied funds amounting to \$127,000 to the New York Central railway which were paid to a detective agency for breaking a strike during the war when the railroad was supposed to be under government control was brot out here during a government case against William C. Gennerich of the Ascher Detective Bureau and Captain Reginald Fay, superintendent of the marine department of the New York Central railroad. The charge is conspiracy to defraud.

Characteristically enuf, the charge does not involve questioning the right of the railroad to use government funds in breaking the strike which occurred in the marine department of the government prosecutors is that the price charged by the Ascher Detective Agency and paid to them by Captain Fay for the railroad was exorbitant and that the strikebreaker payroll was padded with invisible "finks" by Detective Gennerich and Captain Fay.

## PASSAIC WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY SHOWS NEED OF GREATER SOLIDARITY OF TEXTILE STRIKERS

PASSAIC, N. J., March 21.—The attempt on the part of the department of labor and the textile barons to have the striking workers return under the old conditions and then arbitrate is shown to be nothing more than an attempt on the part of the mill owners and the government to crush the strike of the textile workers in the following statement of the Passaic local of the Workers (Communist) Party and the district executive committee of District No. 2:

The proposal of Secretary of Labor Davis, that the workers return to the mills unconditionally, and then submit to arbitration, is a plan to break the great strike of the textile workers, and to compel the surrender of the workers to the textile barons. It is a proposal even worse than that which Colonel Johnson and the mill owners have been making from the very beginning of the strike.

The textile barons proposed from the very start, thru their office boys, the mayors of Passaic and Garfield, that the workers return without conditions, and that their grievances be

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## SENATOR OPENS FIGHT FOR AN INVESTIGATION

### Workers' Low Wages Bared in Discussion

By H. M. WICKS. (Special to The Daily Worker)  
WASHINGTON, March 21.—Robert M. LaFollette introduced in the senate Saturday a resolution instructing the committee on manufacturers to investigate the textile industry with particular reference to the Passaic strike.

After consultation with senators and others interested in forwarding the investigation it was decided that the manufacturers' committee was the one it should properly come before because most of the objectionable features of the industry concern matters over which that committee is supposed to have control.

LaFollette in his speech named the list of grievances which were presented to the secretary of labor, Davis, by the Passaic strikers.

LaFollette pointed out that the workers in the textile industry in New Jersey have been denied a living wage and that sanitary conditions in the New Jersey mills are a "menace to health" and "living conditions far below American standards," and also that thousands of American citizens are "being denied their rights under the constitution, of public assembly, free speech and free press" and brutal assaults are being made on peaceable citizens.

Senator Borah, republican, Idaho, declared the low wages paid by the mills was "ample justification for the strike.

"I am examining the pay envelopes and I know the wages paid," declared Borah. "Do we want to justify such wages in America? That is the vital matter."

William B. McKinley, the traction magnate who is running for re-election in Illinois this year is the chairman of the committee on manufacturers and will have the deciding vote as a canvass of the committee reveals six for it and six against.

## Another Oil Merger.

LOS ANGELES, March 21.—Virtual confirmation of the merger of the Standard Oil company of New York and General Petroleum corporation was made in a statement issued here today by H. L. Pratt, president of the Standard Oil company of New York. He said "tentative agreements" for the consolidation had been made.

## GAS BOMB PRACTICE IN CHICAGO!

GAS bombs have become staple equipment of the Chicago police department. Tear gas explosives were used by the detective bureau in yesterday's "raid" on the "underworld." These excursions of the police occur periodically, accompanied by a fanfare of publicity. Care is taken, however, that the raids do not interfere with the very lucrative collusion known to exist between the political bosses of Chicago and the wealthy liquor salesmen. When Captain Stege threw a tear gas bomb into a "joint" yesterday he without doubt counted on the publicity the incident would get.—The recent Passaic episode has shown, however, that tear gas bombs are far more effective when thrown into a crowd of strikers than when tossed over the transom of a "speak-easy."



# DEATH TOLL IN PEKING CLASH GROWS TO 50

## Pro-Japanese President Arrests Radicals

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
PEKING, March 21.—The death toll in the clash yesterday between student demonstrators and the military was far higher than estimated. At least 50 were slain and hundreds wounded. Among the dead are several girl students of the American University here.

After the collision occurred, the president's bodyguard quarreled and in the ensuing battle several were president of the Sino-Russian University foreign quarters has been largely increased.

**Order Radicals' Arrests.**  
The government has ordered the arrest of the radical leaders it holds responsible for the agitation which resulted in the collision. The most prominent of these are Hu Su-chien, president of the Sino-Russian university and chairman of the diplomatic mission from Canton; Ku Meng-yu, former head of the Peking National University, the acknowledged center of working class revolutionary propaganda; and Yi Pei-chi, a former minister of education.

**President a Japanese Tool.**  
The president, Tuan Chi Jul, against whom the demonstration was directed, is a notorious Japanese tool and old-time reactionary. He is hated and despised, except by the militarists who are able to use him for their own purposes.

The Peking Leader, a local paper owned by an American and published in English, is advocating the cause of the Chinese.

**Missionaries Protest.**  
The group of ten missionaries who called on American Minister MacMurray two days ago to protest against the United States participating in the ultimatum to China, have issued a public declaration stating that the powers' action at Tientsin involves the violation of international law and is unjustified. The 1901 Boxer protocol provisions, they point out, apply only in the event of imminent danger of an attack on the foreign residents, which they say is not threatened.

For the American warships to participate in hostile action, such as to fire upon the Taku forts in accordance with the note to the Kuominchun leaders, would violate all precedents and greatly and irremediably injure the commercial and financial interests of the United States, the missionaries state.

**Tientsin Impasse.**  
TIENTSIN, March 21.—The situation here has resolved itself apparently in an impasse. The Kuominchun commander of the forts refuse to allow foreign shipping to pass until inspected by the customs officials and his own representatives in order to prevent Chang Tso-Lin slipping in soldiers and spies as ordinary passengers.

**Japan Will Insist, But—**  
TOKIO, March 21.—The Japanese minister at Peking has been instructed to demand that China apologize for the firing upon its warships at Taku, punish those responsible, and indemnify the families of the dead officer and the wounded men. The note is worded to avoid an abrupt diplomatic break and urges China to act promptly on the request.

The demand will be presented to General Lu Chung-lin, commander in Tientsin, and the Peking authorities at the same time.

## MAY DAY COMMITTEE MEETS TONIGHT AT DAILY WORKER OFFICE

The committee in charge of Chicago's May Day arrangements will meet tonight at THE DAILY WORKER office, 1113 W. Washington Blvd. All party nuclei are expected to be represented at the meeting. The May First demonstration this year will be held in the Coliseum which has a seating capacity of eleven thousand. The speakers will be Wm. Z. Foster, Jay Lovestone and J. P. Cannon.

## MONTANA MINERS' UNION LOCAL PROTESTS AGAINST OPEN-SHOPPERS' ANTI-FOREIGN-BORN LEGISLATION

KLEIN, Mont., March 21.—Local Union No. 3574 of the United Mine Workers of America at its meeting adopted a resolution of protest against the laws that the open shop Coolidge administration is trying to jam thru congress for the finger-printing, card-indexing and photographing of the foreign-born workers making them subject to immediate deportation the moment they strike for better conditions. This miners' local of 460 members, most of whose members are American citizens, points out that a reduction of the foreign-born workers to the state of serfs will lower the living standards of the American workers and calls on all workers to resist the passage of the bills.

## REVOLUTIONARY ARTISTS JOIN THE PASSAIC TEXTILE WORKERS ON PICKET LINE

By MICHAEL GOLD.  
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., March 21.—The New Masses magazine is to be a publication of revolutionary art and literature. It is to appear on May first, but today was its real revolutionary birthday. For the magazine office was closed down, and the whole staff of editors, artists, business manager, office boys and poets came here to Passaic, to march on the picket lines and to express their solidarity with the brave textile strikers.

Our New Masses group marched in the picket line at the Lodi mill, and in the afternoon we marched at the Gera mill. It was a new experience for some of our group, and they enjoyed the spirit of the strikers. James Rorty, one of the editors of The New Masses spoke at one of the meetings. Jos. Freeman, who is co-author with Scott Nearing of "Dollar Diplomacy" and also a poet, and Hugo Gellert, the artist, and Michael Gold were the others who spoke.

The New Masses is planning to form a group of artists, musicians, poets and writers who will appear at strikes in or near New York, and give concerts, poetry readings, etc. In an effort to draw more and more of the radical intellectuals and college students into contact with the class struggle. This is why The New Masses is being born. Some fine material is already in for the first number, which will appear on May first.

## WARDEN BEATS CONVICTED MAN UNTIL HE DIES

### Quaint Oriental Appeal Breathes Sincerity

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 21.—That the horrible mistreatment of prisoners in contract labor camps of the south, exposed repeatedly and just as futilely, is still going on is revealed by testimony given in the inquiry over the death of James W. Knox, a native of West Virginia, who was beaten to death by the warden.

Knox was a convict working in the Flat Top coal mines, which employ convicts by contract with the state. For failure to obey certain orders he was sentenced to be flogged.

**Warden a Brute.**  
The warden, Charles R. Davis, according to evidence in the inquiry now being conducted by Attorney General Harwell G. Davis, held the unfortunate man's head under water alternately in vats of ice-cold and boiling hot water and then beat him with a blackjack until he was almost dead. This terrible torture was carried on personally by the warden, who administered all the blows. The dipping into the vats was done by trustees under the oversight of Davis.

Knox died shortly after the beating. To conceal his crime the warden had the death certificate assign the cause as "self-administered poison."

**Kick Negro to Death.**  
Other witnesses told of how Bill Bates, a deputy warden, had so badly beaten up and kicked a negro prisoner that the man died a few minutes after the brute had finished.

These are but a few examples of the horrible conditions disclosed.

A similar revelation in Florida several years ago caused the abolition of the convict labor system of that state. In view of the exposures previously it is doubtful if the Alabama authorities will do anything except to hush up the matter.

### Build Company Town.

WOONSOCKET, R.I.—(FP)—A mill village of 88 houses, a hotel, a restaurant, dance hall, bowling alleys, drug store, grocery, butcher shop, postoffice, garage and service station and coal yard is being erected under direction of the Branch River Wool Combing Co., Inc., around their new \$1,000,000 mill at North Smithfield, R. I. The firm is controlled by Prevost & Lefebvre of France. The company will not directly run the village but its contractor Christopher Ferrier, erecting the buildings, will be acting landlord and boss.

## FIGHT AGAINST JOINING WORLD COURT RENEWED

### League Request Stirs Senate Opposition

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 21.—While world court leaders and the state department maintained a strict silence, the senate irreconcilables showered condemnation upon the league of nations' decision to invite the United States to a conference over American reservations to the world court.

They declared the United States could not attend such a conference without the consent of the senate and termed it a plain indication that America's entry to the league thru the "back door."

### Division of Opinion.

There is a division of opinion among constitutional authorities as to whether the state department can send such a negotiating commission without the express authorization of the senate.

It is the contention of the irreconcilables that the league, as such, has nothing to say about the drastic senate reservations. They are for the consideration, rather, of the individual nations comprising the league. One of the reservations in fact specifically provides that America's adherence shall be contingent upon each of these forty odd nations individually agreeing in writing to accept the conditions imposed by the senate.

### State Department Mum.

Meanwhile, the state department and the pro-court senators generally refused to comment on the situation.

Both the pro-court and the irreconcilables have been taking their case "to the country" since the senate acted last month, and in a number of states the court has been made an acute issue in the forthcoming primaries. This is particularly true in Illinois and Wisconsin, where Senators McKinley and Lenroot are under fire because of their votes in favor of American adherence.

### Campaigning for and Against.

Senator Borah and Senator Reed, the irreconcilable leaders have carried the battle into these states. They have been followed by pro-court senators to offset their attacks. Senator Robinson, democrat of Arkansas, has just returned from such a trip into Illinois, and Senator Lenroot has been making speeches in Pennsylvania, to help out Senator Pepper, who is under attack because of his about-face on the court issue.

### Geneva Fiasco Hurts.

The fact that the league narrowly escaped dissolution at Geneva within the last ten days in the wrangling over the enlargement of the council, and the revelations made there of secret agreements which have well-nigh wrecked the Lacarno peace pacts have not enhanced the league's prestige with the senate. The report on European conditions brot to Washington by Ambassador Houghton and Minister Gibson has not served to increase the senate's desire for more intimate relationships with the league.

If the senate now becomes engaged in another acrimonious row, such as that which kept it at fever heat for the week during which the court was being debated, the fighting will inevitably spread out and into the approaching political campaign in a manner exceedingly distasteful to most of the administration senators up for re-election.

### League Diplomats Surprised.

GENEVA, March 21.—Surprise was expressed in league of nations' circles here today over reports of apparent amazement in Washington at the decision of the council of the league to summon a conference in September to discuss the American reservations to its entry to the world court. The proposal for the conference was made by Sir Austen Chamberlain and it was understood here that Sir Austen had informal assurances that the United States would enter such a conference.

The conference, it is believed in league circles, may obviate the rejection of the American reservations and speed the American entry into the world court. All of the reservations are believed to be acceptable with the possible exception of reservation five, which provides that the world court shall not give decisions except after public hearings. It is the contention of one or two league leaders that such a reservation would prohibit the league of nations from asking for opinions in confidence from the world court, and it is possible that changes in this reservation will be sought.

### Farmers Strike Against Cannery.

A strike of farmers raising sweet corn for the cannery near Millford, Ill., is reported. The farmers demand pay for deliveries of sweet corn based on cost of production plus a reasonable profit. The cannery refused. The farmers have organized and are negotiating with the Farmers' Co-operative and Educational Union. A co-operative cannery is also under consideration.

## Oil Company Buys Millions of Acres in Guatemala Area

NEW YORK, March 21.—The Mexican-Panuco Oil company announced yesterday that it had acquired control of the Guatemala Syndicate thru the purchase of a four-fifths interest, the remaining one-fifth being held in Guatemala. The oil company holds concessions in more than 4,500,000 acres of oil lands in El Paso, Isabal, Altavarez, Tana Rose and seven other states. The syndicate is capitalized at \$7,500,000 and obtained concessions directly from the government.

The oil company already holds 1,000,000 acres in British Guiana, 1,110,000 acres in Venezuela, 300,000 acres in Colombia and producing properties in Mexico.

## Cleveland Workers Fight Against the War on Foreign-Born

(Continued from page 1)

439 of the Machinists Union, himself an immigrant, told what the measure would mean if enacted. He told about the persecution in Europe and what registration meant when the authorities could track down a man and hound him from place to place. "Stick together and the people of this city, the majority of whom are of foreign stock, will be protected."

I. Amter, district secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, analyzed the bills, showing just what the foreign-born workers in this country face. Amter took up the bills, point by point, reading from the original and showed the audience that foreign-born workers will not only be registered, but their every movement will be controlled by the federal, state and local police, "by the department of labor and any other agencies that the president may designate."

"This will be like Prussia or the Russia of the czars. The worker who comes to this country hoping to find democracy and an opportunity, but who is forced to fight for better conditions, will not merely be branded. He may be arrested and immediately deported. That means that he goes back to his native country, where the white terror is raging and that signifies further jailing, torture and possibly murder."

### Fear Organized Power.

"The people at Washington are not afraid of votes. What they are afraid of is organized power. Let councils for the protection of the foreign-born be built up in all sections of the country, with native and foreign-born, white, black and yellow workers affiliated to them, then Washington will heed the voice of the workers."

Amter dwelt on the world situation, and showed that the introduction of the bills at this time is not an accident. The working class faces serious struggles. The capitalists intend to reduce the standard of the American worker and in their shrewdness, attack the weakest section of the American working class—the foreign-born. When they have subdued them, they will proceed against the native-born workers.

"Why are the open-shoppers openly in support of these bills?" asked Amter. "Because they wish to use the foreign-born as a weapon to destroy the entire trade union movement of the country. If all the workers of this country stick together and fight, the bill will not pass."

Albert F. Coyle, editor of the Locomotive Engineers Journal, was the last speaker of the meeting. Coyle pictured the degeneracy into which American democracy had fallen, and asserted that only the united strength of the workers would be able to restore it to the original form. Carl Hacker acted as chairman of the meeting.

The meeting was preceded by a conference at which the Cleveland Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers was formed. Fifty-one organizations sent delegates or credentials to the conference. Trade union locals, fraternal organizations, sick and death benefit societies were among those sending delegates. The conference was very enthusiastic.

An executive committee of seventeen was elected, which in turn elected an executive council of seven, including the four officers elected by the conference. The officers are: J. Gallagher, president, Mrs. A. Kulczar, vice-president, E. A. Duchan, secretary and Joseph Keller, treasurer. The other members of the executive council are Anna Morgan, I. Amter and M. Shtatz.

The executive committee will proceed immediately to form language sections of the council, and develop the work among the trade unions and all language groups of workers in the city. Practically every nationality was represented at the conference, which thus was widely international in aspect. The Cleveland Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers is planning a broad campaign in this city.

### Adopt Protest Resolution.

Resolutions were adopted at the mass meeting and at the conference in the morning condemning the anti-foreign-born legislation that is now before congress and calling on the foreign-born workers to join the trades unions and both native and foreign-born workers to join the Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born.

## Wall Street Is Trying to Hide Its Role in the "League" Smash-up

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

THE loquacious Ramsay MacDonald, who showed the working class of Great Britain how not be premier in a labor government, seeks silence as his only refuge in the face of the chaos that wrecked the league of nations at Geneva last week. MacDonald declares, "The less said the better."

That is also the attitude of Wall Street's international bankers who speak for the American government in European affairs. Money always chooses to work in the dark. In all the pages of comment and explanations incidental to the Geneva holocaust, the attitude of the United States and its influence on the disastrous results attendant on the league break-up received little or no attention.

It was left to Edgar Ansel Mower, the correspondent of the Chicago Daily News at Geneva, to tag on a little explanatory paragraph to the end of one of his dispatches, declaring:

"The last word rests with the bankers, chiefly those in the United States. It is believed that they alone can decide whether backsliding and nationalistic Europe merits financial trust and whether the trouble makers should be encouraged, chastised or ignored."

The last words rest with the American bankers because they have money to loan. The United States government stands solidly back of them. This was first clearly evidenced when Coolidge put his "O. K." on the Dawes plan.

Mussolini's spokesman at Geneva could not have taken his aggressive attitude at Geneva without American inspiration. The Mussolini dictatorship is the pet of American financiers. This was clearly shown in the extremely favorable war debt payment terms granted the Italian government, followed immediately by a loan of \$100,000,000. Mussolini becomes Morgan's puppet on the European check-board.

American imperialism has nothing to lose by the European threat to exclude the Central and South American powers from the league. Under the Monroe Doctrine the United States claims sovereignty over Pan-America and the exclusion proposed would be a recognition by Europe of that claim.

It is interesting, however, to watch the imperialist policies of the league of nations parallel those of the International Federation of Trade Unions (the Amsterdam International), dominated by European socialists who have been collaborating with their capitalist governments during and since the war.

The Amsterdam International would divide the world as follows: Pan-America under the domination of the American Federation of Labor; Western Europe to be the main stamping ground of the International Federation of Trade Unions, allowing the Red International of Trade Unions jurisdiction over the Union of Soviet Republics and Asiatic countries.

Revolutionary workers the world over will, of course, struggle against any such artificial division of international labor.

Probably the most outspoken assailant of the league, among British politicians, is Lloyd George, who directs his shafts at the "caged nations snarling and scrambling over the bone of contention" . . . "The heroes of Loarno have gone home bedraggled after their many carousals."

But it was this same Lloyd George who was war premier of Great Britain and acted as midwife at the Versailles Peace when it spawned the league. Lloyd George doesn't like his own offspring. But he cannot disown it.

What all American workers must realize is that the European situation plunges toward new wars. American great finance has involved the United States in that situation. When that war comes mighty millions of European workers will strike again for Soviet Rule thruout all Europe.

Wall Street hides its moves. It works in secret as much as possible. American labor must not be silent. It cannot shout too loudly, so that tens of millions in the shops, mills and mines over the nation will clearly hear, that the workers of this country must and will stand shoulder to shoulder with European labor for the triumph of the working class.

## Need of Greater Solidarity Shown

(Continued from Page 1)  
taken into consideration by a committee which the majors will appoint. The employers further stated that they were ready to take up complaints with their employees individually, if they return to work, but that they will not recognize the union.

### To Crush Workers' Strike.

Now Secretary of Labor Davis proposes the very same thing—that the workers return to work unconditionally and that the demands be arbitrated by a committee composed of one from the employers, one from the workers, and one appointed by Secretary of Labor Davis, and furthermore, that the employees of each mill and each department be dealt with separately. This means further division of the workers and refusal even to recognize the right of the workers to organize.

The plan means that the workers shall go back to work without a union, and that a committee of two to one worker may then discuss for months the simple demands of the strikers, at the end of which the workers will get nothing, as they will have no union and no power to do anything in the situation. Dozens of similar cases and experiences have already occurred in which the workers went back to the mills and then got nothing from the bosses. Only the other day in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, the textile workers who submitted to a similar plan to that of Secretary Davis, after months of arbitration secured a decision that the wage cut was justified. Meanwhile the mill turned out the orders, and now the workers have no union and no power to fight against this decision.

### Fight Against Miserable Conditions.

The textile workers are fighting against the most miserable exploitation in the country—against long hours, vicious speed-up system, and unsanitary conditions. They are fighting for the restoration of the wage cut, and for an increase in wages to meet the high cost of living. They are fighting against unsanitary working conditions and for a reduction in the working day—elementary demands that have been achieved long ago by workers in the United States. Secretary of Labor Davis has nothing to say about miserable conditions of the workers. He plays the game of the employers. No worker will be fooled by this proposal of the government.

Secretary Davis' proposal is in line with the entire policy and practices of the Coolidge administration, which from the very beginning has acted as the most powerful strike-breaking machinery for the employers, and has always taken the side of the bosses, even in industries where the workers are most miserably exploited.

In making the proposal, the agents of Davis consulted with the mill owners.

## CHICAGO I. A. M. ORGANIZATION DRIVE BEGINS

### Rank and File Members on Union Committee

(Continued from Page 1)

proven by the government's analysis of income tax returns of corporations last year. According to these reports 10,168 corporations made net profits of \$1,427,495,888.

The magnitude of this tremendous industry can be better understood by a comparison with the figures reported by other manufacturing establishments. Such a comparison shows that the metal manufacturers made more than one third of the net profits of all the manufacturing corporations. Ten thousand firms in that branch of manufacturing made net profits of more than 50 per cent of the profits reported by nearly 70,000 other corporations engaged in manufacturing other commodities.

Metal manufacturers made more than half as much as all the banking and other financial corporations in the country and two and one half times as much as all the railroads.

By examining the facts it is found that 192 big companies or less than two per cent of the total is enjoying the cream of the profits. The 192 corporations are tucking away in their safes net profits of more than one million dollars and some have reported incomes of more than \$5,000,000.

The smaller concerns average a smaller margin of the profits and of course the general trend is to consolidate the smaller enterprises into bigger industrial combines and kill the small competitors.

The conditions in the open shops and especially the bigger corporations are deplorable. Machinists are working from nine to ten hours at a wage of from 50 cents to 80 cents an hour. Specialists are of course worse off yet. In the shops controlled by the Metal Trades Association a regular spy system is maintained in order to prevent organization.

In the International Harvester Co. and other similar concerns company unions have been organized in order to prevent the influence of real trade unions. These company unions must either be destroyed or be made to function as trade unions fighting for the interests of the workers.

In these great corporations skill is no longer the predominating factor and the specialist has taken the place of the skilled mechanic. The great number employed in these shops are unskilled and semi-skilled workers such as machine operators, as for example, punch press, drill press, screw machine, lathe, milling machine, etc. The machinists' union recognizes this fact which is set forth in the leaflet calling for the tool and die makers, machinists, specialists of all kinds and helpers to join the union. The initiation fee is also reduced to such a minimum that every worker in the shops can afford to join.

The initiation fee is only \$6.50 and all machine shop workers reading this article should immediately make their application at the office of the union, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.

### Big Job Ahead.

The problem of organizing this gigantic industry is a big task and can not be accomplished overnight but a start has been made and if a real mass campaign is carried on and all unions in the industry would unite their forces in a real organization drive this would no doubt pave the way for the amalgamation of all these unions into one industrial union capable of carrying on a real struggle against these great corporations and wrest some of these gigantic profits away from them and ultimately take over the industry for the benefit of the workers in the industry.

### Tools of Big Business.

Davis, who is carrying out the orders of big business, is a tool of the bosses and is an enemy of the workers. His arbitration scheme means the betrayal of the interests of the workers. That is why the mill owners have already agreed to his plan.

The textile workers who have successfully carried on their struggle against tear gas bombs, arrests of pickets, and long-term sentences of strikers, will not be fooled by this new maneuver.

Stick firm and fight for your demands. The only safeguard against your employers is a strong union.

### Need Labor Party.

The police, courts, mayors, and cabinet ministers now in control of the city and national governments are the agents of the bosses. They are there to do the bidding of the mill owners and of big business.

The workers need a labor party, a party of the workers which will oust the politicians of the mill owners, and will put labor representatives in control of government. Only thru organization and struggle will you win your rights.

Workers (Communist) Party, Passaic Local and District Executive Committee No. 2. (New York and New Jersey.)

## TWENTY-ONE WORKERS DIE IN ALABAMA SCAB STEEL PLANT EXPLOSION

BIRMINGHAM, Mar. 21.—Twenty-one workers were killed outright at the Woodward Iron company works when a furnace exploded releasing a flood of white hot metal. Six more workers are expected to die. All Birmingham steel plants are run on an open shop basis. Accidents such as the above occur frequently in the "Industrial Mecca" of the south, which is also the Mecca of the "American plan."



# AGITATE 'CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE' IN PORTO RICO

## Nationalists Fight U. S. Imperialism

By J. NEVARES SAGER, Porto Rican section, All-America Anti-Imperialist League. MAYAGUEZ, Porto Rico, March 21.—Mahatma Gandhi's slogan of "civil disobedience" has found its echo in Porto Rico, where the nationalist party has taken it up enthusiastically, not in the original pacifist sense of Gandhi but as the best available means at the disposal of the island in its struggle to throw off the yoke of the imperialist rule of the United States.

Under the leadership of its president, Federico Aosta Velarde, the party is carrying on a widespread campaign to bring about the organization of a constituent assembly which shall form a government in the name of the "Republic of Porto Rico," right in the face of the United States authorities. The Porto Rican people are asked to ignore the proclamations and regulations of the colonial administration of Governor Towner, and to refuse to pay taxes.

Appeal For Independence. As already reported to the DAILY WORKER, leaflets containing this program have been distributed on the streets of San Juan, Ponce and Mayaguez during the last few days. The official organ of the Nationalist Party, "El Nacionalista de Ponce," prints the following appeal to the Porto Rican people:

"The immediate solution for our woes: Porto Rican independence! The method: Resignation of all colonial positions occupied by Porto Ricans; calling, on the direct initiative of the people, of the Constituent Convention of the Republic of Porto Rico, which shall organize a government.

"No taxes to be paid to the colonial government. When Washington is obliged to support her own instruments perhaps she will be more disposed to let us alone and retire from the island. Let us adopt passive resistance as an immediate measure of defense. . . . "The people are wearied of speeches and articles. They want acts. . . . "We must not allow our fatherland to remain enslaved, and to be swallowed up by the sea. No! Let us rather throw off the oppressors who force us to live under conditions of starvation and humiliation! "Forward to the struggle!"

United Anti-Imperialist Front. The Nationalist Party of Porto Rico, organized some months ago, has secured a strong foothold in all the principal towns of the island. While not affiliated to the Porto Rican section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, the party is thoroughly in accord with its program. Relations between the two organizations are most cordial.

In all likelihood the Nationalist Party will send delegates to the international conference of colonial and semi-colonial peoples which is to be held at Brussels this year.

## Dutch Bigots Dismiss Doubter of Snake Tale

(Special to The Daily Worker) AMSTERDAM, March 21 — Rev. Goelkerken, who publicly expressed his disbelief in the bible statement that the serpent spoke to Eve in the Garden of Eden, has been dismissed from the church by the Amsterdam synod. The synod gave him a chance to retract his statements, but he declined.

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

## Mother Leads Passaic Pickets



Passaic working class mothers are determined that this strike for a wage increase and better conditions in the Passaic textile mills shall be won. For years they have been forced to pinch and scrimp in order to make both ends meet. Their husbands and in some cases the mothers themselves have had to work in the textile shops under a brutal speed-up system at small wages. These wages are not enough for them to live on. The workers struck. The working class mothers are now helping their husbands. "We stick together until we win. The boss will not scare us with his police clubs," declared a number of mothers as they took their babies along with them on the picket line and led the pickets on to the Forstmann-Huffmann mill in Clifton.

## GARVEY ATTACKS ADMINISTRATION OF WM. SHERRILL

### Lengthy Accusation Is Read at Secret Session

(Special to The Daily Worker) DETROIT, March 21.—The lengthy statement by Marcus Garvey, who is now a federal prisoner in Atlanta, Ga., containing a number of serious charges against William L. Sherrill, acting president-general, created quite a stir in one of the closed sessions of the fifth international convention of the Universal Negro Improvement Association meeting here in Detroit in extraordinary session.

Charges Intrigues. There are twenty-seven charges leveled by Garvey against Sherrill. The chief charges are that Sherrill carried on a policy of duplicity and intrigue against the Universal Negro Improvement Association and the Black Cross steamship line and against Garvey. Garvey accuses Sherrill of using funds of the organization to pay the back salaries of the officers and of neglecting to use the funds for the more urgent needs of the organization and the steamship line.

Another charge leveled against Sherrill is that he acted in such a manner as to put the steamship lines in the hands of others. Garvey also accuses Sherrill of trying to undermine the influence of Mrs. Amy Jacques Garvey, his wife and whom he considered as his representative during his incarceration. Sherrill is also accused of not visiting Garvey in prison to take orders as to matters of policy in the organization and when contracts were signed for the Black Cross steamship line.

Garvey Policy Not Carried Out. Another charge that is made by Garvey is that Sherrill did not carry out the "African program" of Garvey. This latter charge seems to indicate that Sherrill is tending to pay more attention to the problems facing the Negro in America which is contrary to the policies of Garvey. Garvey's policy has been one of catering to the white ruling class by promising to leave undisturbed all of the inequalities and persecutions of the Negro workers and farmers in the United States and to direct all attention to the utopian scheme for colonizing Africa and in this way avoiding all conflict with the American ruling class which wishes to continue to further exploit the Negro.

As a matter of fact Sherrill has never shown any open indication of

## SOVIET UNION STATE BANKS PROSPERED IN 1925, REPORT PROVES

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 21.—The report of the Commercial & Industrial Bank of Russia, known as the Prombank, for the year ended with October, 1925, shows an increase in capital and reserves of 119.4 per cent, from 33,900,000 to 74,400,000 rubles. Total deposits increased 109 per cent, from 106,400,000 to 222,800,000 rubles. Capital of the four leading banks in Russia, including the Prombank, shows for this period an increase of 74.5 per cent.

a willingness to take up the fight of the Negro workers and farmers against persecutions in America. However, Garvey's attack on Sherrill seems to indicate there is a strong tendency in the Universal Negro Improvement Association to oppose Garvey's policy of African zionism and to demand a fight for the rights of the Negro in this country.

Garvey Assails New York. In a letter to Marcus Garvey sent to the convention, Garvey refers to the New York membership as the "New York gang" and declares that they have been mobilized against him. This would indicate that the Negro workers who made up the greater part of the membership in New York are in revolt against the utopianism of Garvey. It seems that the organization in New York which is the most advanced and enlightened division has become the backbone of the opposition which seeks to win Negro citizenship in America and repudiate Garvey's slogan that "America is a white man's country."

This would explain why the convention is now being held in Detroit instead of in New York as heretofore. Whether Sherrill is the leader of the opposition demanding a militant program in the United States remains to be seen.

Mr. William L. Sherrill, who has been the acting head of the organization since Garvey's imprisonment and by Garvey's own choice, denies that he has in any way neglected the fight to get Garvey out of prison. He has, in fact, made many speeches and collected much money for Garvey's release. He contends that Garvey's criticisms are based on nothing but unjustified suspicions.

Mr. Sherrill, however, shows no signs whatever up to the present time of taking the leadership of a real fight to bring into the organization an aggressive policy of struggle for the Negro's political and economic rights in this country.

## Defeat Coolidge Plan to Reward Nominator

WASHINGTON, March 21.—President Coolidge has decided to accept defeat at the hands of the senate in the nomination of Wallace F. McCamant of Oregon to a circuit judgeship. The senate rejected McCamant's nomination without even a record vote, so overwhelming was the opposition to him.

McCamant, as a delegate to the 1920 republican convention, was responsible for nominating Coolidge for the vice-presidency.

# DISARMAMENT MEET BLOCKED BY THE LEAGUE

## Coolidge Bitter Over French "Trickery"

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, March 21 — Any faint hopes that the league of nations can or will go thru with its worldwide disarmament conference this year flickered out today.

The narrow escape from complete collapse which the league has just experienced at Geneva is regarded by administration officials here as the final act in a long drama of evasion and circumvention of this government's plans.

Simultaneously with the abandonment of the last hope so far as the league is concerned, President Coolidge inaugurated a series of conferences with his principal advisers on European affairs to determine a course of American procedure and to ascertain what, if anything, can be done in the somewhat embarrassing circumstances.

Coolidge "Tricked." Administration officials make no bones about their feeling that the dominant league powers have "tricked" Coolidge in the matter of the disarmament conference, and by a policy of subterfuge and downright misrepresentation have succeeded in so shaping affairs that 1926 probably will pass without any progress made in the way of international agreements on the restriction of armaments.

No Conference Now. The principal question to be decided by the president, in conference with Ambassador Houghton, called home from London, and Minister Hugh S. Gibson, summoned to Washington from Geneva, is whether the United States can properly initiate any move now toward the holding of a conference this year. The consensus of opinion is understood to be that no move is possible at this time—at least, no move with any real chance for success.

France Blocked Proposed Call. A year ago, President Coolidge initiated a movement toward a new disarmament conference. American diplomats abroad were instructed to "sound out" the various powers, the necessary procedure before any formal invitations could be dispatched. Of the great powers, France alone adopted a negative and somewhat hostile attitude, and drew her smaller allies, notably Poland, into supporting her. The pressure, however, became acute, and being unwilling to be put into the position of blocking a second Washington conference, France and her allies prevailed upon the league to "beat American to it" by issuing the invitations for a disarmament conference at Geneva. This was done with a haste that officials here considered at least undignified.

Made-To-Order Delays. France, according to the version generally accepted here, counted strongly on America's rejecting the league's invitation, thus affording an excuse for ditching the whole undertaking. President Coolidge, however, accepted the invitation, and abandoned his own plans for calling the powers to the Washington conference table again. From that point on, persistent "delays" have blocked the proposed conference. The date for the preliminary meeting, set for Feb. 15, was abandoned upon the French argument that Germany should be a member of the league before the nations of the world could properly sit down to talk about scrapping their armament. Germany's entrance into the league was set for March.

League Conference Impossible. Now, however, Germany's entry to the league has been postponed until at least September, if not longer, because France injected into the proceedings at Geneva the demand that if Germany were granted a seat on the league council, France's eastern ally, Poland, should also be given a seat, thus maintaining French dominance in the council.

As conditions now are, it is regarded here as impossible for the league to stage a conference this year. The Locarno agreements have been virtually nullified at Geneva. Instead of the peace spirit prevailing, there has been created an atmosphere of mutual distrust and rivalry that would make abortive any attempt really to reduce armament. Besides, France can still argue that Germany is not yet a member of the league.

Object of Gathering. It was to discuss this and other aspects of European affairs that President Coolidge called Ambassador Houghton and Minister Gibson home from Europe. Out of the conference inaugurated at the White House today may conceivably grow a new Coolidge policy toward Europe. The consensus of opinion was, however, that nothing can be done from Washington until curial problems.

Flat Janitors Organize. ST. LOUIS—(FP)—Flat Janitors in St. Louis are organizing. A new local union of glove workers has been formed.

# RENEGADE SOCIALIST LINES UP WITH LABOR FAKERS AND BOSSES TO SABOTAGE PASSAIC STRIKERS

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, March 21.—The following is a letter sent by the officials of the Pocket Makers' Union to all shop chairmen to have a rule enforced in their respective shops:

To all Shop Chairmen of the International Pocketbook Workers Union: Fellow workers: The attention of the joint board was called to the fact that in a number of shops, collections have been made for the textile strikers of Passaic. While there can be no doubt that the cause is a very worthy one and deserving of the support of all class conscious workers, it is nevertheless contrary to the best interests of a labor organization to permit any collections to be made in the shops without the consent of the organization.

The joint board voted \$100 from its treasury in response to the very first appeal that came from the strikers, and no doubt the joint board would be only too glad to authorize the shop chairmen and bend every effort to help win the just struggle of the strikers if such a request were made.

You will therefore please take notice that at its last meeting the joint board has reaffirmed its decision to permit no shop collections to be made without permission from the office. If your shop has already made such a collection, you will please bring the money with the subscription list to the office so that your organization may be credited with the work and also that the responsibility for the funds be centered in the organization itself. We hope you will understand that any other method of doing this kind of work is bound to cause trouble sooner or later.

Signed—A. Shiplacoff. I feel it my duty as a member of the International Pocketbook Workers Union to call to the attention of my fellow workers this latest action of our reactionary officials. I hope THE DAILY WORKER will be instrumental in doing so.

Special attention should be paid to the fact that the letter was signed, "A

## NEWARK PLANS FLOWER DAY TO AID STRIKERS

### Will Help the Passaic Workers Win Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEWARK, N. J., March 21.—On March 27 a flower day will be held here for the benefit of the Passaic textile strikers. The Young Workers' Culture Club, a Jewish club composed of young workers, have applied for the permit and are sure to get it. All organizations interested in raising funds for the benefit of the strikers are advised to take note of Saturday, March 27, and aid in the flower day.

On March 28, at the Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 S. 14th St., at 2 p. m., a conference will take place of delegates from labor, fraternal and friendly organizations interested in raising money, food and clothing for the strikers. All organizations are invited to elect two delegates to the conference. The conference is being called by the Passaic Strikers' Relief Committee of Newark, a non-partisan organization, organized for the purpose of getting relief for the workers and their families in Passaic. The temporary chairman is Dr. Louis Reisz. For further information write to him at 188 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

## Boston Workers Will Aid Passaic Strikers

BOSTON, Mass., March 21 — On Sunday evening, March 28, a big mass meeting will be held at the Paine Memorial Hall, to aid the striking textile workers of Passaic. The mass meeting is being arranged by the International Workers' Aid and the Mothers' League of New England. A number of speakers from Passaic have been invited as well as well-known figures in the Boston labor movement.

## 11 Seattle Laundries Join Big Syndicate

SEATTLE—(FP)—The wave of industrial consolidations sweeping the country has hit 11 of the largest Seattle laundry companies who are considering selling a controlling interest to a syndicate of local and New York financiers. Properties totalling more than \$1,250,000 are involved. Under the proposed merger it is planned to place plants at strategic trade centers, eliminate duplication and manage the work from a central headquarters. The Brotherhood Bank & Trust Co. is reported to be representing the purchasers. The Laundry Workers union, other local unions and individual trade unionists own and control the Mutual Laundry. Some years ago it was the decisive factor in winning a strike of the laundry workers. It is feared that the proposed consolidation will make it difficult for this and other small places to operate.

# UNION LAWYER CHARGES JUDGE FAVORS BOSSES

## Magistrate Railroads Furriers to Jail

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, March 21.—A charge of partiality and bias was made against Magistrate Harry A. Gordon of the Jefferson Market Court by Abraham Goodman, counsel for the Furriers' Union, which has 12,000 of its members in the fifth week of a general strike which has paralyzed the fur industry in New York.

Goodman's charge against Magistrate Gordon was made when four striking furriers were brot to Jefferson Market Court on a charge of disorderly conduct. The men were arrested and were brot to trial over the protest of Goodman, who pressed for an adjournment of 48 hours. When the cases of the strikers were called, Goodman suggested that the magistrate disqualify himself in fairness to himself and all other interested parties. When the magistrate refused to do so, Goodman wanted to place his associate, Collins, who had handled the earlier part of the week, on the stand, to prove the charge that he had a good reason to question the impartiality of "His Honor." Magistrate Gordon refused to admit Collins to the stand and Goodman thereupon withdrew from the case.

Magistrate Gordon proceeded with the trial of the men and J. Morgan and Samuel Kruiland were sentenced to fifteen days each in the workhouse. J. Lpresti and James Bassetti were fined \$10 apiece. The four men were arrested while doing picketing duty before the shop of Salkin Bros., 312 Seventh avenue.

## Urbana Closes Movies Violating Blue Sunday

URBANA, Ill., March 21.—Urbana was without movie shows last night thru the action taken by the council in revoking all licenses for violation of the city ordinance prohibiting Sunday shows. It was said the licenses will be renewed providing the theater owners promise to abide by the Sunday blue law.

# BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

## Speech of Shapurji Saklatvala in the House of Commons.

A bitter indictment of British imperialist domination, given by Secretary Kellogg as a reason for barring the author from the United States.

Add this splendid pamphlet to your library or give it to your fellow worker in the shop and trade union.

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## 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.

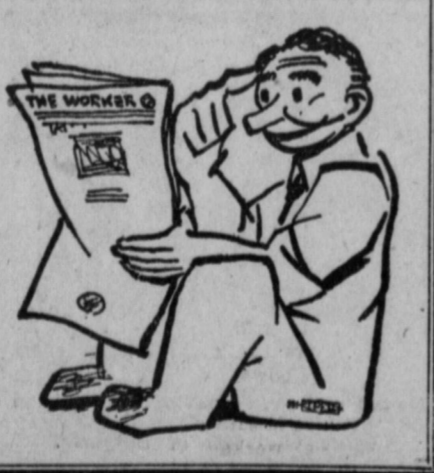
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Organization Meetings

# Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs Resolutions

## Uphold Your Revolutionary Traditions!

By JOHN J. BALLAM.

THE appearance of the Lettish Communist weekly, The Zihna (Struggle) at this period in the development of the Communist movement in America is of tremendous significance for our Lettish comrades and for the Lettish masses in America.

The Lettish comrades have played an important role in the establishment and the unfolding of the Communist movement in America. With the crushing of the revolutionary movement in the Baltic provinces in 1905 thousands of Lettish workers migrated to the United States, bringing with them their traditions of struggle and heroic devotion to the cause of the workers and the organizational training acquired by close contact with the party of Lenin in Russia. These Lettish comrades at once affiliated with the socialist party and early in the struggle against its reformist practices and program formed the backbone of its left wing. In 1912-1913 the Socialist Propaganda League was organized in the Lettish Club in Boston which formed the center of opposition to the Berger-Hillquit machine in the socialist party. Once acquiring the use of the English language, comrades like Charles Johnson, Jurgis, Berger and Bernard became active in co-operation with the English speaking comrades. It was therefore no accident that with the opening of the Russian revolution in 1917 that the left wing organ, The Revolutionary Age edited by Fraina should have been issued from the Lettish press and was supported financially by the Lettish comrades.

No history of our movement would be complete without a consideration of the services rendered by the Lettish in America.

It is not my intention to write a eulogy of our Lettish comrades—but a criticism. The revolutionary Lettish workers in America have done no more than their duty and it was at once their privilege and their opportunity to give to the party in this country the benefit of their experiences and training gained in their struggles against the Czarism in the Baltic provinces in 1905 and later.

But no individual or group can live indefinitely upon a revolutionary past. It is a sad but very noticeable fact that our Lettish comrades are no longer responding to the needs of our movement with the same revolutionary fervor and devotion as in the recent past.

Our Lettish comrades are divided into three groups outside the main stream of our movement. (1) The old "underground" section of the old opposition around the "Straadniks"; (2) A considerable group which is infected with pessimism and who are no longer active in the movement; (3) A smaller group whose revolutionary spirit has been undermined and sapped by the influence of the prevailing American ideology.

From the last-named group there is little to be expected. These former comrades have succumbed to the "softness" of a comparatively easy existence—farmers who are more or less prosperous; craftsmen that have been corrupted by the wages paid under American imperialism to skilled workers; former workers that have acquired an education in bourgeois schools and are now more "American" than the Americans.

Our old "opponents" are less easily understood. These comrades claim to be more "revolutionary" than the Communist International itself. They have not been able to adapt themselves to the changing modes of the revolutionary movement either in America or in the world. They maintain their old slogans of 1919 as though nothing had happened in the world since then. They are entirely subjective and do not seem to be able to grasp the changed conditions of the struggle and the need for Bolshevik strategy and understanding. Their old Bolshevik training seems to have evaporated thru long years of subjectivism and introspection—by a refusal to meet the realities of the class-struggle as it develops from day to day. If they cannot have their revolution according to their own plan and blue-print—well so much the worse for the revolution. The rank and file of these Lettish comrades are misled by blind leaders who vainly imagine that the hands of the revolutionary clock can be set back to 1921, and that

the Communist International will finally recognize its "errors" on American questions. These comrades are valuable elements and every effort should be made to win them back to the movement by extending the friendly hand of comradeship to them at all times. They need but the invigorating influence of mass work to rejuvenate their flagging spirits. By drawing them into the broad stream of the struggle they will overcome their subjectivity and be amongst our most valuable and trusted workers. I have more than once since my return from Moscow appealed to these comrades to unite with us in our common struggle upon the basis of the program of the Communist International. I now again appeal to my comrades of the "oppositon" to stop sulking in their "underground" tents, and to come out with us and at least co-operate in united front movements for the protection of the foreign-born workers; for defense and recognition of the Soviet Union; for the creation of a progressive left wing bloc in the trade unions, etc. etc. I again appeal to them to stop dreaming of the revolution and to get out and work for it; to stop contemplating ideal programs and to get down to Bolshevik realism. I ask them to remember the words of Marx, that, "One movement is worth a dozen programs."

To the pessimists in our movement I can only quote Comrade Lenin's words from his pamphlet, "The New Times and Old Errors in New Form," as follows: "Those to whom the work is 'dull,' 'uninteresting,' 'incomprehensible,' who turn up their noses and are liable to panic, or who intoxicate themselves with declarations regarding absence of the 'old spirit,' the 'former enthusiasms' had better be released from work and retire so that they may not harm the cause, for they do not want to understand, or are incapable of understanding the peculiarities of the present stage of the struggle."

Of course countless difficulties and innumerable obstacles stand in the road of our party and our cause. It is only by overcoming these that we shall at last develop the strength and tenacity to overthrow capitalism and establish the workers' rule. Pessimism is the

philosophy of opportunism. Pessimism is at the very foundations of the Second International; fatalism at one pole and pessimism at the other. Pessimism is the vice of old age. Courage and struggle; faith in the workers at all times; merciless self-criticism and constant review of our tactics—this is the method of the Communist International—this is the way of Lenin—this is the way of the Workers (Communist) Party in America.

The Zihna comes at an opportune time in the life of the movement in America. All Lettish comrades, and particularly those who accept the line of our party, should rally as one man to its support. Differences of opinion as to the advisability of issuing the Zihna should now wholly disappear. The Zihna can become a mighty weapon for the unification of the Lettish workers in America and for the revivification of their old revolutionary spirit. The Zihna will be the collective organizer and agitator among the Lettish workers in the trade unions, etc. etc. I again appeal to them to stop dreaming of the revolution and to get out and work for it; to stop contemplating ideal programs and to get down to Bolshevik realism. I ask them to remember the words of Marx, that, "One movement is worth a dozen programs."

Every worker who reads the Lettish language should make the utmost sacrifices to maintain and develop the Zihna into a powerful mass organ of the party in the Lettish language. Support of the Zihna today means to support the propaganda of Communism and the influence of our party among the Lettish workers in America. Long Live the voice of the revolutionary Lettish in America! Long Live the Zihna.

## PREACHER TELLS OF PROGRESS IN SOVIET RUSSIA

### Cleveland Fed. of Labor Fears Real Facts

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, March 21 — The Cleveland Federation of Labor, which arranged the meeting for Purcell, was the scene of another exposition of conditions in Soviet Russia. Dr. Sherwood Eddy, the well-known clergyman, was the speaker at the meeting of the Federation last night. Eddy told of his trips around the world and finally came to Soviet Russia.

Eddy introduced his remarks about Soviet Russia with an apology. He evidently knew the attitude of the Cleveland Federation of Labor to Soviet Russia. "I intend to tell you what I saw in Soviet Russia and I intend to tell you the truth. First of all I was free to enter and leave Russia without any molestation. There are some things in Soviet Russia that I do not agree with. I do not like the dictatorship. But one thing I must say: the Russians are frank about the dictatorship and explain it in their way. If the other governments would be as open about it, it would be better."

**Laws for People.** "Laws are made in Soviet Russia in behalf of the people—the workers and peasants. The art galleries, concerts, opera are all for the people."

"Wages outside of Moscow and Leningrad were not high last year. But they were sufficient to maintain the Russian worker at his standard. And as far as I have learned, wages have increased since last year. But there is no place in the world where the miners have such good food and such housing as in Soviet Russia."

"There is one thing that we must never forget when speaking of the Russian people. The Russians are striving not only to improve the conditions in Russia, but are willing to help the workers the world over whenever they get into struggle. Thus we see that they are supporting the Chinese in their fight against the imperialists."

Eddy then told about China. "How would the American people like it if in the parks they would read 'Dogs and Americans keep out.' That is what the Chinese have to tolerate. The parks and public places are full of signs, 'Dogs and Chinese keep out.'"

**Why Fear the Truth?** "Thus we find that clergymen not only go to Soviet Russia but report their experiences without fear. How can the American Federation of Labor fear a corruption of its representatives if they go to Soviet Russia? Are they afraid of the truth? Do they fear that many of the things that they have said in the past will have to be explained?"

They will have to explain more in the future if they continue this attitude of maligning Soviet Russia, closing the door to representatives of the trade unions who wish to go to Soviet Russia and persist in their attitude of being holier even than the capitalist who has everything to lose by the truth being told to the American people about Soviet Russia.

Still such lectures as that by Dr. Eddy are of excellent service in bringing the truth about Soviet Russia to the American workers. Pity is only that it was delivered to a small body of delegates instead of to the mass of the organized workers of this city.

In the evening the delegates took part in the celebration in the Great Theater of the eighth anniversary of the Red Army.

**NEW YORK WORKERS PARTY WOMEN MEMBERS WILL MEET THURSDAY**

NEW YORK, March 21.—Women party members who do not work in factories and shops will meet on Thursday evening, March 25, at 8 o'clock at 108 E. 14th St. This is an important meeting for party work and all women not in shops must attend. This meeting is for all women in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

### YOUNG WORKERS AND PASSAIC STRIKE

By IRVING FREEMAN.

THE strike of the textile workers in Passaic and vicinity has already lasted seven weeks. Fifteen thousand workers, men, women and children, are striking for a living wage, better working conditions and for recognition of the United Front Textile Union.

In reviewing the strike there are many features that are noteworthy; mass picketing, absence of violence, singing of the strikers and the presence of large masses of young workers and children. Nobody can help but note the presence of the youth and the predominating part that the young workers are playing in Passaic.

Wherever one goes along the battle-line of the strike, whether it is in the relief office, the stores, the mass meeting or on the picket lines, these young workers who never conducted relief work before, who never dreamed of leading the picket lines and never knew they had the courage and the power to resist every onslaught of the bosses, are always present. It is the young men and women who are the driving force, the power and the spirit that maintains the splendid morals of the strike. The youth in Passaic are the ones leading the picket lines, the ones that are thrown in jail; they are singing and they are beaten up by

the police. They are undergoing all the hardships that a strike throws upon the workers. They have no time for recreation—no dance halls, no playhouses, no movies, etc.

War is on between the workers and the bosses. The youth knows it. The strikers want more wages—the bosses more profits. Who will win? If all signs are correct, the strikers will win! They have learned during the past seven weeks that organization is the weapon that will carry them thru to victory. They also know that their children and wives are fighting side by side with them. The strikers know that youth are sacrificing all to win. They are learning who their friends are and who their enemies are. As a result a splendid solidarity has been created amongst the rank and file of the strikers. Let me emphasize that this solidarity will not be broken by policemen's clubs, nor by the jails of the cities.

The young workers are on guard. They are present everywhere. They are the life and motive force behind the strike and consequently the strike will be won. Organization, education and solidarity are the lessons the strikers have learned. Thru these roads they will obtain their victory.

"The future belongs to the youth," is a saying. For further proof visit the war zone in Passaic.

### Cap Makers Vote Passaic Aid

#### Girl Militant Shows Up Right-Winger.

By a Young Worker Correspondent. BOSTON, Mass.—At a meeting here of the Cap Makers' Union \$50 and plenty of moral support was voted for Passaic relief. Frantic efforts of the right wing to block action were repulsed by the militant workers.

The meeting was called in a regular manner, but interesting to describe. The hall is crowded and full of smoke. An election for an executive is on the agenda. As usual, a right wing and a left wing.

A right winger takes the floor. "They brot all the girls here just for votes." A young sister answers: "For the first time I find in a workers' organization such an outlook on the working women. Didn't we fight shoulder to shoulder on the picket lines? Didn't we prove that we can fight for our class just as you did? Didn't we working girls organize ourselves? Must we have special meetings in order to keep up our standards? Be careful next time of such wild statements; we will show you that we can stand up against anyone!"

The right winger does not reply. Everyone applauds the girl's heroic stand. The meeting proceeds in a regular manner. A communication was read from the Passaic strike relief. Everybody wants the floor at one time in order to express solidarity with the militant textile workers. A worker proposes to send immediately \$50 to the relief committee and elect a committee to find further ways and means to help them. Applause follows. The worker has proposed exactly what everyone wants—to help the strikers in their fight.

A communication of the I. L. D. of Boston on the Bimba case was read. A protest against the mouldy laws which were being revived in order to better subject the working class. A motion was passed to help the case financially and morally.

This looks like real work of an organization of class conscious workers. Don't waste your breath, put it on paper.

### Exchange of Experiences of Shop Nuclei and Concentration Groups

MEETING opened at 6:30 on Jan. 27, and Comrade G. elected as chairman New York group.

Order of business was: Election of chairman. Reading of minutes. Reports of comrades. Report of organizer. Report of literature agent. Next meeting. Dues. Roll call. New business.

Comrade W. reported that we will lead a factory campaign on 30th street in conjunction with concentration group "J." It was decided to print a leaflet and distribute it at the factory.

A meeting of the literature agents of all concentration groups will be called; report was accepted. Comrade G. did not go to W.'s house because he had a meeting, but he promised to go again this week. Comrade M. said that she is going to form a nucleus in her shop. Our literature agent, Comrade G., resigned and Comrade G. accepted. Next meeting was called for Monday, February 1. We decided to collect fifty cents (50c) each month for dues. Meeting adjourned at 7:30.

## Bordiga, of Italy, Presents His Views

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 23.—(By Mail)—The fifth session of the Enlarged Executive Committee of the Communist International was opened today under the chairmanship of Ferdi (Turkey) and was completely taken up with a speech of Bordiga (Italy) which lasted several hours.

Bordiga: "The discussion cannot be limited to the theses and to the speech of Zinoviev because the actions of the Comintern are not always in agreement with the theses. The existence of Communist Parties alone is insufficient if the connection with the masses is lacking. In an objectively revolutionary situation this was shown by the German March action. This led to the united front tactic in the enlarged executive after the Third Congress.

I am no opponent of the united front tactic as far as it means the mobilization of the masses. The tactic nevertheless degenerated. It was applied too widely. The slogan of the workers' and peasants' government brought confusion into the masses, this was shown by the German example.

Instead however of admitting the mistakes which had been made, individual leaders were made responsible. The Fifth Congress in revising the errors did not go far enough. The balance of the process of bolshevization is extremely unsatisfactory. The only victorious party is still the Russian Party. The lessons of the Russian revolution are extremely important, but its historical scheme is insufficient for the parties of the west and their problems.

THE Russian proletariat experienced no struggle against the modern bourgeois state. Theoretically, Lenin offered us everything that we need, but tactically, the Russian revolution does not offer us everything which is necessary for the parties of the west.

The significance of the organizational question was underestimated, the Russian organizational forms were mechanically carried over. The building up of the western parties upon the basis of the shop nuclei is impossible. The nuclei are incapable of discussing great political questions, they lead to a mechanical removal of the intellectuals from the party and this is not desirable, but at the same time the nuclei do not offer any guarantee against opportunism which does not only make its way into the parties thru the intellectuals.

The bourgeoisie is more easily able to destroy the nuclei than it is the local territorial organizations. It can do this thru work policies, etc. The "Aubert" is also beginning to build up shop nuclei. Executive organs of the party are, it is true, necessary in the shops, but the basic organs of the party must remain the local organizations.

I AM against the mechanical application of party discipline. The

homogeneity of the party is naturally necessary, this is nevertheless not a starting point, but an aim that cannot be reached by force from above (interuption from an Italian delegate: "and when you were leader?"). Internal party fractions were always previously considered from a moral point of view and characterized as crimes.

It is necessary to look at the matter historically. Opportunism always covered itself behind the mask of unity, on the other hand the history of fractions is the sign of unhealthy conditions in the party, and for this reason the way to struggle against fractionalism is not to smash the fractions, but to study and abolish the causes responsible for the formation of the fractions. For instance the unhealthy over-centralism in the French Party has driven the syndicalist elements away from the party and back to syndicalism, and in this way held up an important process inside the working class, also as a theory syndicalism is finished.

Sometimes it is not only the sections which are responsible for the fractions, but the whole Comintern. To the accusation that I am in agreement with the French right I answer: the standpoint of the French right in the question of the united front is incorrect, but the French right is a healthy movement, it is a healthy reaction to the mistakes of the party.

The open letter to the Communist Party of Germany was incorrect. Individual leaders are not responsible for the mistakes but the whole internal party system of the Comintern. The Russian Party has really the greatest historical experience, but it cannot take over the infallible leadership of the Comintern for the last internal party discussion showed that the Leninist central committee itself is not united. Therefore the pyramid of

the Comintern which at the moment is balancing on its point must be placed upon its base."

A Gescheke read a telegram of greetings from the Red Day in Cologne in which 90,000 demonstrators took part, to the Enlarged Executive. The telegram was accepted with the greatest enthusiasm.

Bordiga then continued his speech: "A certain stabilization in a sense unfavorable to us has taken place. The double perspective is correct. A revolutionary party cannot however base itself upon a dry analysis alone, it cannot do without the revolutionary perspective even in the period when the revolutionary wave is receding, otherwise the party will be swamped with opportunism, just as the Second International was. The standpoint that the transfer of power from the right to the left bourgeois parties thru parliaments represents a weakening of the bourgeois state is incorrect. The basic task of the Communist Party is to shatter the bourgeois state. Fascism itself does not merely consist of the large bourgeoisie, but also from broad sections of the middle classes who create an independent regime and who are always prepared for an alliance with the big bourgeoisie. And here lies the reason for the consolidation of fascism. The Aventine policy of the party which was prepared to form an opposition even with the left bourgeois parties was similarly incorrect.

THE whole question of perspectives concentrates itself in the problem of the relations of the Soviet Union to the capitalist world. The whole capitalist world is mobilizing against the Soviet Union. Previously the Russian Party has always been successful in solving these problems of antagonism without giving up its principles in any way. The problems how-

ever do not disappear, but re-appear ever more sharply. Their solution demands a strong basis, and this basis is supplied by the Russian and the non-Russian proletariat. The assistance of the non-Russian proletariat consists above all in a resistance to outside intervention. The problem however cannot be solved with military considerations alone. An intervention of the European parties into the internal political life of the Soviet Union is necessary. The European parties are the best watchdogs against opportunist dangers in Russia.

The whole system of internal relations inside the Comintern must be altered without fearing to mention unpleasant things. If the question of the choice of leaders is correctly solved, if it is permitted to discuss thoroughly all problems, then the Comintern is safe from all dangers, it will then lead the proletariat to the world revolution.

In the evening the delegates took part in the celebration in the Great Theater of the eighth anniversary of the Red Army.

SEND IN A SUB.



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### Not Amnestied by Liaptchev!



ZOLA DRAGOITCHEVA  
Raped and sentenced to death by the white terrorists of Bulgaria.

This picture illustrates the Bulgarian "amnesty" which was proposed and carried thru by Zankov's successor, Liaptchev. It is the picture of the student girl, Zola Dragoitcheva, who was arrested after the attempt on the Cathedral of Sofia, not because she had anything to do with the attempt, but because she had given shelter to a persecuted revolutionary. In the political trial of Plovdiv she was sentenced to death for this "crime" as a "concealer." Her attitude before the court was that of a courageous revolutionary. She was not amnestied. At present the death sentence against her cannot be carried out because she has become pregnant with child as a consequence of rapes by the Zankov bandits. All these shocking facts could not induce Liaptchev to amnesty this tortured victim of Zankov terror.

This is the Bulgarian amnesty.



RECOGNIZE UNION, IS DEMAND OF THE LAUNDRY TOILERS

600 Strike to Better Working Conditions

By a Worker Correspondent Six hundred laundry workers are on strike at the Quick Service, the Great Western, the King's Model and the New Yay laundries demanding higher wages, shorter hours and a recognition of their union.

During the past eight months the Laundry Workers Union has been carrying on an intensive organization drive in the laundries controlled by these million dollar corporations.

Picket lines have been placed before these laundries and the union has opened two laundries of its own.

Conditions in the laundries of Chicago have been of the worst. Women have been forced to work 12 and 13 hours, five and a half days a week for the small wage of \$8 to \$12 a week.

One of the worst blacklist and spy systems in use in the laundry industry is in force in Chicago, point out the union heads.

The union declares that it will open more of its own laundries in different parts of the city and is calling on the members of the different Chicago unions to support the laundry which the union membership has opened and to call Seeley 7339 when they need laundry work done.

Worker Correspondence will make The DAILY WORKER a better paper—send in a story about your shop.

JOURNALIST ON A CAPITALIST NEWSPAPER GIVES REQUIREMENTS FOR QUALIFYING FOR THE JOB

By a Journalist on a Capitalist Newspaper. A journalist in a capitalist country on a capitalist paper is a paid liar, who lies and knows that he lies.

Of one thing he can be certain, whether his paper be "liberal" or "conservative," he must not defend labor. On a liberal sheet he must pretend to be friendly toward the working man by recording strike news accurately but omitting to pen a single line editorially that can be taken as anti-capitalist.

Must Never Define Labor. He may champion Countess Karolyi and Eugene Debs to his heart's content but he may not champion a local strike that in any way affects local capitalists.

Los Angeles to Stage A Living Newspaper on Saturday Nite, March 27. Los Angeles, Cal., March 21—Something novel, something unique in the history of the Los Angeles Reds. An honest-to-goodness live newspaper.

Lie For "Law and Order." In writing crime news waste no time on modern theories of psychology. Capitalism demands that criminals be considered responsible for their actions.

Keep your eyes open for the activities of all business organizations such as the chamber of commerce, the Kiwanis, Rotary, etc. Give men of wealth an occasional boost. Once in a while say a kind word for a labor leader, if the labor chief is a republican, a church member and an enemy of all Reds.

Don't forget sentiment. Throw in an occasional load of gush for the home, its sanctity, for mother and the babies. Sentiment is an excellent substitute for hard thinking.

The Master Prostitute. Study Brisbane. He is the master prostitute of all hacks. One day he praises the Catholics, next day the Jews, next the fundamentalists and then the liberals.

Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

NO CHICAGO WORKER CORRESPONDENT CAN MISS TONIGHT'S CLASS

By a Student of Chicago Worker Correspondent's Class. Big things are being done by the Chicago worker correspondents' class and those who do not attend are missing much of the fun and enthusiasm.

Discussion on the new worker correspondents' magazine, and on the living newspaper which will be staged on April 1st and which will be conducted almost exclusively by the class supply part of the evening's pep.

The real spirit is seen however, when the contributions are read and a lively discussion is launched. The articles are criticized from all angles. From the standpoint of interest; from the standpoint of worker correspondence subject matter; from the standpoint of party policy.

Many of the students prefer to take their copy back again and re-write it in the light of the new knowledge gained while others leave them in the office to be corrected and printed at once.

If you are one of those students who has dropped out and just can't get started again don't miss tonight's class. If you are a shop or street nuclei member, who has not as yet carried out the mandate of his nucleus to join the class, be sure to do so tonight.

The Chicago workers correspondents' class meets tonight at 8 p. m., in the editorial room of The DAILY WORKER. Don't stay away.

New York, March 21—The New York workers correspondents' class under the leadership of Jos. Freeman, meets every Monday evening at 8 p. m. at 108 E. 14th St., New York City.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes.

Your pen must be stronger than the hired pen of the boss.

UNION IS BADLY NEEDED, FACTORY PAPER DECLARES

"Radiator" Raps Low Wages and Speed-up

By a Worker Correspondent NEW YORK, March 21—The first issue of the "Durant Hayes-Hunt Radiator," a factory newspaper issued by a group of workers in the big auto plant in Elizabeth, N. J., gives union organizers plenty of arguments to push organization of all auto workers.

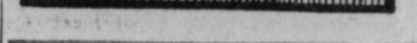
Demands given by the "Radiator" include: abolition of the 9, 11, 12 hour day; abolition of the piece work system; abolition of night work; time and a half for overtime; a living wage; restoration of our smoking privileges; reduction of hours and steady employment for all.

In the Letter Box one of the auto workers writes: "We work nights for five nights a week; 11 1/2 hours per night. Of course the boss is very kind and he allows us one-half hour for lunch. Of course he takes this from our pay. He took away our right to smoke as it is against the law for the worker to smoke, the this law does not apply to the boss."

An article on piece work shows how the system speeds up the workers to exhaustion and tends to divide them because of different grades of pay. "Let us take the metal-stamping division of the Hayes-Hunt Corporation as an instance," says the author.

The hourly rate these men are paid is 40 cents per hour. At the highest rate of speed, the workers can turn out 200 doors per hour. Therefore the operator will get 8 cents per hour above his hourly rate. The receiver will get four cents more, while the wiper, the grinder, and the fellow placing the metal sheets on the bench receive nothing above their hourly rate."

The auto plant has a spy system, the "Radiator's" leading article relates, which prevents the worker-editors from conducting open organization meetings. The paper complains of a new order that workers must wear their badges on the outside and says that the employer has spotters to report workers for smoking or speaking to anyone at work.



FARRINGTON SELLS MINERS' VOTES

By A. REID. LATE issue of the Illinois Miner announces that Frank Farrington has entered politics. The miners of Illinois ask when was Frank over out of politics. Frank is supporting Colonel Smith for the United States senate. Frank supported Smith before and Smith was defeated.

The records of the special convention that was called to try Farrington for offenses in the miners' union will show that Farrington got \$1,000 from Smith for his former support. How much is he getting this time?

Telegraphs Support. Farrington is now busy canvassing politicians thruout district 12. Farrington has been in politics for a long time to my personal knowledge. About two years ago Frank sent a wire thruout the state boosting Small for governor, and his henchmen has been busy ever since boosting Small's supporters.

We now see the sad spectacle of Farrington, with the miners' legal department coupled with the so-called legal investigators, etc., touring the state in an attempt to deliver the miners' vote to the Small and Smith factions.

Farrington has many times declared that the miners' union cannot officially enter politics or use any money from the union for the furtherance of any political candidate.

Debate in Detroit Between Negro Forum and Y. W. L., March 28

By a Worker Correspondent. DETROIT, March 21—A debate on the proposition: "Resolved That Communism Is The New And Only Emancipation For The Negro," will be held March 28, at 6:30 p. m., in the Labor Lyceum, Livingstone street. The affirmative will be upheld by the Young Workers' League and the negative by members of the Congregational Forum, which is an organization of young Negro students and workers.

As a result of this debate it is expected that many new recruits for the league will be secured. This is not the only source that the league hopes to draw young Negroes from. In Detroit there are many organizations of colored youth which are very sympathetic toward Communism and as the league carries out its program in this work colored members will be secured until we have a fraction in each of these Negro clubs.

FALLING SLATE CRUSHES MINER; BOSS TO BLAME

Trip Rider Is Severely Injured in Illinois

COLLINSVILLE, Ill., March 21.—Edward Welle, a miner, was killed at the Lumaghi Coal company, Mine No. 2, while he was pulling a load of cars from the mine. A piece of slate fell, killing the motorman instantly and severely injuring the trip rider. The accident was caused due to neglect on the part of the operator and the state inspector.

Here at the mine the working conditions are deplorable. All over the mine slate hangs down from the roof ready at all times to fall and kill the unlucky miner that passes by underneath. This condition is the worst at the main shafts where the miners go to and from working places.

The union officials flirt around with the operators and give but little thought to demanding safety measures for the coal diggers.

Last spring when a motorman was killed in main entry by a fall of slate, the miners demanded that Farrington protect the miners and insist on safety measures. Farrington answered that he could do nothing in the matter and that the miners should protect themselves. The miners then tried to protect themselves. They went on strike for two weeks, but Farrington broke the strike and fined each miner \$25 for "disobeying" his orders.

The miners decided to strike again when the \$25 was taken from their pay. Board members advised that a strike should not be called but that they should appeal the fines. The miners agreed and did so.

When the case came before the board, Farrington refused to allow the money to be refunded declaring that it would be a good lesson to the "damned tools" and would keep them from going on strike the next time. As 500 coal miners worked in this mine, it meant that Farrington was able to collect \$12,500 of which half went to the union treasury for Farrington to use and the other half to the coal operators.

"Say it with your pen in the worker correspondent page of The DAILY WORKER."

Miners Repudiate Deal.

Farrington has also called down the miners when they have attempted to use the miners' money for the defense of their brothers on trial and many times has stated that the miners' union is not a political organization and cannot officially use its money for the election of any political party or candidate.

In spite of the foregoing, we see the machine touring the state in an effort to deliver the miners' vote to the Smith and Small faction. This action of Farrington is bitterly resented by the starving unemployed miners in Illinois who have been idle for a long time and who have been denied any financial aid from the district organization.

Not for Sale.

The miners don't deny Farrington the personal right to support Smith or anyone else he desires, but they do object to having the president of our union and the legal department, with our so-called legal investigators, tour the state in an effort to deliver the miners' vote to any party.

As Frank supported Smith before and Smith was defeated, it did not say much for Frank's influence at that time and when the miners see what is going on now we can depend on it that his support for Smith will result like it did in the former election. THE MINERS' VOTE IS NOT FOR SALE.

DAILY BUILDERS IN LOS ANGELES ORGANIZE CLUB

60 Members Enrolled as Starters

By PAUL C. REISS. (Special to The Daily Worker) LOS ANGELES, Calif., March 21. Last night at a gay celebration brightened by a musical program the Los Angeles DAILY WORKER BUILDERS' Club was organized, including about sixty members, with representatives from eight language papers and including those of the youth papers, the Young Worker and the Young Comrade.

All these are bona fide builders, workers who thru special activity of securing subscriptions, donations or participating in sales of the DAILY WORKER or work in the local office, have merited membership in a club whose purpose is more efficient distribution of the whole Communist press and literature thru joint effort.

Other Cities Send Greetings. Telegrams of congratulations, expressing hope for success and an early calling of a national conference of DAILY WORKER builders and worker correspondents from the New York, Philadelphia and Chicago builders' clubs thru their city DAILY WORKER agents were received with enthusiasm by the assembled propagandists. In turn, the newly-formed Los Angeles Builders' Club extends hearty greetings to all existing clubs, with a challenge of activity to surpass that of other cities.

To enable the builders' club to begin its work with less difficulty, the assembled workers taxed themselves with a collection which netted the tidy sum of \$42 and outlined a program of activity which includes work for the DAILY WORKER and the whole Communist press, including all language papers whose representatives are important cogs of the newly-built propaganda machine.

Your Union Meeting

- Fourth Monday, March 22. Name of Local and Place of Meeting. 89 Bartenders, 123 N. Clark St., 8:30 P. M. 1 Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 910 W. Monroe St. 94 Boot and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Av. 98 Butchers, Hebrew, 5420 W. Roosevelt Rd. 638 Butchers, Bohemian, 1870 Blue Island Ave. 17742 Cleaners & Dyers, 113 S. Ashland. 181 Gleaners Workers, 1710 N. Winchester. 307 Carpenters, 1850 Sherman Ave. Evanston. 2505 Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St. 70 Carpenters, 4035 Roosevelt Rd. 70 Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St. 80 Carpenters, 4039 W. Madison St. 181 Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave. 199 Carpenters, S. C. 9139 Commercial Ave. 416 Carpenters, S. C. 1438 W. 18th St. 449 Carpenters, S. C. 1457 Clybourn. 448 Carpenters, 222 N. West St., Waukegan. 1367 Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave. 14 Cigar Makers Executive Board, 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m. 713 Electricians, 118 S. Throop St. 394 Engineers (Locomotive) 7832 S. Union Ave., 7:30 p. m. 400 Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted Street. 401 Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave. 589 Engineers, 180 W. Washington St. 196 Firemen and Enginemen, 2431 Roosevelt Rd., 9:30 a. m. Last meeting 7:30 p. m. 331 Firemen and Enginemen, 64th and Ashland Ave. 698 Firemen and Enginemen, Madison and Sacramento. 18 Glove Operators, 1710 N. Winchester Ave. 76 Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St. 59 Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren St. 74 Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave. 374 Longshoremen, Tug, 355 N. Clark. 265 Machinists, 75th St. and Dobson Blvd. 337 Machinists, 1638 N. Halsted St. 378 Maintenance of Way, 1643 W. 103d Street. 723 Maintenance of Way, 202 W. 4th Street. 27 Painters, 175 W. Washington St. 823 Plumbers, 635 N. Cicero Ave. 101 Painters, 3316 W. North Ave. 147 Painters, 19 W. Adams St. 194 Painters, Madison and 5th Ave. 265 Painters, 205 E. 115th St. 273 Painters 2452 S. Kedzie Ave. 2094 Railway Clerks, 159 N. State St. 51 Sheet Metal Workers, 1638 N. Halsted St. Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark Street. 5 Tailors, 180 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m. 721 Teamsters, 11526 Michigan Ave. 758 Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd., 3 p. m. 772 Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd. (Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA WORKERS PREPARE TO FIGHT AGAINST THE ANTI-FOREIGN-BORN LEGISLATION

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 21—That the workers of the Pittsburgh district are ready to fight the anti-registration and deportation bills was clearly shown at the two conferences held in Pittsburgh and Uniontown. The conferences were called by the Western Pennsylvania Council for Protection of Foreign-Born and altho only short notice was given, over 200 delegates representing virtually all mining and steel towns of western Pennsylvania were present.

Among the organizations represented at the conference was the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union, several machinist locals, flint glass blowers' locals, Canonsburgh steel workers' lodge, a number of miners' locals, moving picture operators' unions, tailors, bankers, broom-makers, waiters, cooks and pastry locals, and a number of Croatian, Slovak, Slovenian, Lithuanian, German, Russian, Hungarian, Ukrainian, and Negro societies and a number of other organizations.

Resolutions are unanimously adopted condemning the so-called anti-alien bills as being nothing but strike-breaking measures affecting all labor—both native and foreign-born—and providing for the establishment of a bureau to help the foreign-born to become naturalized and members of trade unions. The Central Labor Unions of Pittsburgh and vicinity are called upon to co-operate with the Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born to put these resolutions into effect.

The conference also went on record in favor of establishing a legal aid bureau to protect the foreign-born against the illegal wholesale raids which are being made on the foreign quarters under the pretext of "rounding-up" those who entered the country illegally. The conferences will meet regularly once a month. The next conference in Pittsburgh will be held, Sunday, April 18 at the Wallon Hotel, 220 Stanwix street. The conference in Uniontown will be held Sunday, April 11, 10 a. m. at the Croatian Hall on Franklin St., Uniontown.

European Powers Make 8-Hour Day Gesture to Aid Reformist Leaders

LONDON, March 21.—After nearly seven years, five governments, those of Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium and Italy have signed the convention for putting into effect the 8-hour day program for labor adopted in October, 1919, at the first international labor conference under the auspices of the International Labor Bureau of the League of Nations.

Prospects for its actual enforcement are not very bright and the signing is considered more to be a gesture to strengthen the position of those labor leaders in all European countries who have been ardent supporters of the league. The break-down at Geneva has seriously undermined their influence. Another factor bringing about the convention is the desire of large capitalist groups in the countries concerned to secure an equal basis of labor cost in an equalization of wages. Needless to say, what they would like would be a reduction to the level prevailing in the country paying worst.

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## Passaic Cossacks Resume Clubbings

Police Chief Richard O. Zober, brass-buttend bandit of Passaic, who heads the depraved band of thugs whose assaults against strikers aroused much unfavorable comment thruout the nation a few weeks ago is now back on the job, repeating the unprovoked assaults upon citizens who are minding their own affairs. The story of a few weeks ago is repeated; men, women and children are beaten with heavy clubs, mauled into insensibility and many of them thrown in jail because they couldn't move away from the cossacks fast enough. Not only were the pickets assaulted but again newspaper reporters and cameramen were beaten up and their machines smashed by the drunken and infuriated brutes who feared the publication of photographs showing proof of their criminal acts.

For a few days things were quiet, while the chief criminal of Passaic, Colonel F. A. H. Johnson of the Botany Mills, was in Washington, trying with Secretary of Labor Davis' right hand man, Hugh Kerwin, to set up a trap into which the strikers could be enticed. But at the same time, much to the chagrin of the mill owners, a strikers' delegation was also in Washington demanding that the whole thing be investigated. Certainly there is no industry that need fear an investigation more than the woolen mills of this country. The average tariff has been raised from 39 to 78 per cent (doubled) under the Fordney-McCumber law, but in spite of this protection wages have been slashed until it is impossible to maintain decent standards of life in the mill towns.

The Passaic strike became a national political issue that will furnish much ammunition for the coming campaign. The desperate mill owners see the tariff wall tottering. They also fear an investigation as they know with what devastating effect such an examination will proceed with Frank P. Walsh, as attorney for the strikers, cross-examining the witnesses of the woolen trust.

Since the last turn of affairs at Washington augurs ill for the mill owners, the Passaic Daily Herald has lost its enthusiasm for governmental intervention and plaintively wails that the "strike will be won in Passaic—not in Washington or New York."

The very next day after publication of the editorial in the Herald, the police resumed their ferocious assaults upon the strikers. This circumstance is more than mere accident. It proves that the Herald is one of the spokesmen for the mill barons. The News, also of Passaic, states that the workers "should give the government plan thorough consideration," in an effort to break the ranks of the strike by conveying the notion that the government is a neutral agency instead of the instrument of coercion serving the capitalist class.

Unquestionably the main struggle of the strike in Passaic cannot be removed from that city. But a senate investigation will aid in paving the way for an intensive drive in the whole industry. Other textile centers are preparing to join the strike and every effort should be made by the militant workers in Paterson, Lawrence, Mass., in the Blackstone and Pautucket valleys in Rhode Island, where the famous "iron battalion" swept thru those valleys in 1922 bringing out 200,000 workers, to close the mills in their districts. The strike should be made general in order to establish the principle of unionism in this industry. Hence it is a problem that extends beyond Passaic and, contrary to the idiotic propaganda of the Passaic Herald may be settled anywhere. The settlement will be based upon the relative power developed on both sides. A general strike will crush the scab shop apostles of the textile centers.

As to the clubbings of the Passaic police the time has about arrived when the masses of strikers should notify the mayor of that city that either he disarm the cossacks or the strikers themselves will take the clubs out of the hands of these creatures and give them a dose of their own medicine. If the police force of the city exists only to perpetrate lawless acts then it is up to the strikers to establish their own police force and keep order.

## The Church and Progress

Cleveland newspapers are carrying full page unsigned advertisements which make violent appeals to readers to attend a church, to support church enterprises, to evangelize, to work for church extension and—of course—to contribute money to this business. With scare headlines the irreligious are informed of the horrors of life that would result from the tearing down of the church. With sweeping strokes of the copy writer's pen they are told that chaos would reign, we would revert to barbarism, laws would be worthless and progress would be at an end.

The anonymous boosters of the church, i. e., the worker-troubled boss and the almost jobless sky-pilot, have stretched the point somewhat, to put it as mildly as possible. The church has ever been on the side of reaction; it has always been an obstacle to progress. In the past, when a rising class fought for supremacy with a ruling class, both used their particular species of church to sanctify their cause. Today, the church is divided into two main groups: one of which attempts to maintain the status quo blindly; the other, more intelligent, which strains itself in an attempt to patch up and strengthen a dying imperialism and the faith of the masses in it. Both are tools of imperialism. Is there, for example, a colonial slave who does not know, with more and more conviction, that the church is the advance agent of the robbers of imperialism?

Progress has always been made in a bitter struggle against existing class rule, and the particular theological reflection of the class rule of the time. The working class, conscious of its class interests, needs no church to aid it in its struggle for freedom. The mission of the working class is to abolish all class rule and only in unflinching struggle against one of its vilest enemies, the church and religion, can it fulfill this task.

Let the glorifiers of exploitation, unemployment, misery, and war plead unheeded, even if the pleas come from the pulpit-pounding dispensers of opium.

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

# The Part Played by Kuomintang Party in the Chinese Revolution

By A. N. K.

In January, 1926, the second national congress of the Kuomintang party was held in Canton. The resolutions passed by the congress of this party, which was founded by Sun Yat Sen, the father of the Chinese revolution, are of great importance and form a turning point in the history of the Kuomintang and of the whole national revolutionary movement in China.

The forerunners of the Kuomintang were revolutionary organizations, "The National League" and the "Tunmenhu" party, which were founded by Sun Yat Sen. The chief forces of the "National League," which was founded in Tokyo in 1901, were of the Manchu dynasty to study abroad. The league played an important part in the preparations for the Chinese revolution in 1911. During the revolution the league reorganized itself into the Tunmenhu party, which had the command of one-third of all the votes in the national assembly of 1912. The platform of the party was one for strengthening the republican state and making propaganda for the republican idea among the masses of the people. After a short time the Tunmenhu, with the object of creating a government majority, united with allied organizations under the name of Kuomintang, which means the party "to put an end to the government of the sons of heaven" ("Son of Heaven" was the title of the emperors of China of the Manchu dynasty).

### Chief Tasks.

The chief tasks of the new party were: the fight for the republic; union of south China and north China, where, after the Manchu dynasty had renounced the throne, the power was actually in the hands of General Yuan Shi Kai; establishment of equal rights of the Chinese with the Manchurians; support of provincial self-government, etc. As is well known, the union of the north and south was accomplished at the cost of Sun Yat Sen renouncing the presidency and Yuan Shi Kai being elected. When Yuan Shi Kai had become president of the United Chinese republic, he gathered all the reactionary forces round him and soon showed his anti-revolutionary character. On November 4, 1913,

he declared the dissolution of the Kuomintang party, which prevented him mounting the imperial throne, and threatened its leaders with arrest and banishment. The party became illegal and remained illegal until 1919, when Sun Yat Sen once more raised the banner of revolution in the south and asserted himself in the province of Kwantung.

"Militarist Revolution."  
The seizure of the province of Kwantung, in which Sun Yat Sen was helped by an understanding with Chen Tsu Min, one of the Chinese generals, determined the tactics of the Kuomintang party for the next three years. The party's standpoint was that of the so-called "militarist revolution." The Kuomintang opposed the mercenary troops of the reactionary generals with its own mercenary army, and hoped with its help to realize the Kuomintang program. The party gave little attention to work among the masses and to attracting the workers and peasants to the active fight against reaction. The construction of the Kuomintang from the point of view of organization was at that period very imperfect. Anyone who sympathized with the objects of the party could be a member, while membership hardly implied any obligations. There were no party meetings, conferences or congresses.

### English Bribe Canton Generals.

The fact that the leaders of the Kuomintang yielded to the attraction of military combinations resulted comparatively soon in the workers leaving the party and the party losing its influence among the peasants. The English, the foreign enemies of the Canton government, made use of this circumstance. In the middle of 1922 they won over Chuan Tsun Min, the general of the Canton government, by bribery, and his treachery led to the occupation of the whole of south China by the reactionaries. When, after some time, thanks to combinations and agreements with other generals, Sun Yat Sen once more succeeded in reconquering Canton, the tactics of the "militarist revolution" were abandoned. A beginning was made towards approaching the masses, which was especially intensified when the Communist Party of China joined the Kuomintang party in order to support the national revolutionary movement. All this led to

the necessity of creating a program for the Kuomintang.

**Kuomintang Program.**  
The program of the Kuomintang was given its final form at the first national congress of the party in January, 1924. It was based on three principles of Sun Yat Sen: the national principle, the principle of democracy and the principle of socialism.

The national principle is understood by the program to mean the fight for liberation from political and economic dependence on foreigners and equal rights for all nationalities which inhabit China. The practical demands in this respect consist in the annulment of the treaties based on inequalities of rights which had been forced on China by the imperialist states. Furthermore, the Kuomintang demands, as is expressed in the manifesto issued by the party at the beginning of 1925, the convening of a national assembly for the whole of China with the object of uniting it and restoring its entirety.

The realization of the principle of democracy is to find expression in that all citizens are to be granted equal rights, with the exception of certain limitations of the rights of the reactionary generals and of persons who support the foreign capitalists.

### Socialization of Property.

The third principle, that of socialism, is understood as the institution of equal rights in the ownership of land and the limitation of the growth of private capital. In the land question the party demands that peasants owning little or no land should have a share of the land at the expense of the state or should be granted the necessary means for renting land. As regards industry, the demands of the program go considerably further. In this respect the nationalization of all Chinese and foreign industrial undertakings, railways, banks, etc., is provided for. In the labor question the demands of the Kuomintang are for protection of work, of the mother and the child, help for unemployed, etc.

### Right Wing Secedes.

The development of the Kuomintang towards the left led to the secession from it of the possessing elements, the merchants, landowners and other elements which went over to the counter-revolutionary forces. In October, 1924, an insurrection of fascist

groups took place in Canton, which had been organized by Canton and Hong Kong merchants. After the suppression of this insurrection the leaders of the Kuomintang were faced by the question of organizing a permanent revolutionary army. The divisions of the army were re-grouped on the European model, political divisions were organized and the institution of political commissaries was introduced. The school of instructors on the island of Wampu was reorganized for the training of revolutionary commanders. The school of Wampu—the pride of the Chinese revolution—played an important part in the liquidation of the military opposition which, with Chen Tsun Min at its head, tried to destroy the government of Canton.

The secession of the right elements from the party led to the formation of an organized right wing. In November, 1925, the leaders of the right wing, Cho Lu and Shial Che, summoned a congress of their followers in Peking, which professed to be the fourth plenary conference of the Kuomintang.

### Second National Congress.

The party was thus faced by the necessity of liquidating the threat of unity and of wedding together the revolutionary forces of the Kuomintang. This task was fulfilled by the second national congress of the party, which was held in Canton from the 2nd to the 18th of January, 1926. The congress severely condemned the "plenary session" of Peking, the resolution passed by which "puts obstacles in the way of the development of the national revolution." At the same time the congress resolved to exclude Cho Lu and Shial Che forever from the party and to inflict a number of disciplinary punishments on other leaders of the right. In order to strengthen the unity and centralization of the party, the congress resolved to dissolve the executive bodies of the Kuomintang in Peking and Shanghai and to concentrate the whole of the party administration in the hands of the C. C. The congress chose Canton, the revolutionary town, in which the power of state is in the hands of the party, as the seat of the C. C. and of all congresses and plenary sessions of the C. C. of the Kuomintang. Furthermore, a control commission was formed, consisting of

the most experienced members of the party.

**Political Work.**  
The congress devoted great attention to raising the political and cultural level of the members of the party and to the work among the masses of workers and peasants. It was resolved to establish weekly meetings in all the institutions of the party and the government and in the divisions of the army, which were to be devoted to expounding the ideas and the revolutionary activity of Sun Yat Sen. It was decided to centralize the propaganda carried out among the masses. A special resolution demands complete equality of women and men and new legislation with regard to marriage and divorce, etc.

### Recent Rapid Growth.

The reports from the provinces described the position of the party organizations not only in China but also in Korea, India and the Malay Islands. The total number of members of the party, which until 1919 had been less than 100,000, had increased to 138,000 by the end of 1922. At present the Kuomintang numbers about 400,000 members, 87,000 of whom belong to the foreign party organizations. The rapid growth of the membership is illustrated by the following fact: Before the notorious shootings in Shanghai, there were 1,000 members in Hong Kong. At present their number amounts to 18,000, of whom 10,000 are workers.

### Becoming Disciplined Party.

The resolution of the second national congress of the Kuomintang completed the reorganization of the party which was begun by Sun Yat Sen and indicate a new epoch in the history of the Kuomintang. The party has finally liberated itself from all the remains of the period of the "militarist revolution." The discipline and party duties of the members are being defined. The fratricidal fight in the political leadership of the party is being abolished and the connection of the party with the working class and the broad masses of the peasantry is being strengthened. The second national congress of the Kuomintang puts an end to the weakness of organization and the political instability of the party and marks the transformation of the Kuomintang into a united fighting force, into a real party of the Chinese revolution.

## The Fight Against the Soft Coal Miners Begins

By ISRAEL AMTER.

IF any worker had any doubts as to the meaning of the anthracite strike and its significance for the entire organized labor movement, his doubts have been cleared up.

The bituminous operators of Ohio are in conference at Columbus to "form plans for relief of the employment and operating situation in the region." What does this mean? What is the situation?

The operators contend that there are now 34,000 unemployed miners in the state of Ohio, many of them starving with their families. Cleveland papers have published a series of articles by investigators who picture the misery of the miners. The burden of their articles is that the industry is collapsing and thousands of men will be forced to move to other places and to other industries.

What is the bituminous situation? Seventy million tons of coal are used in Ohio every year. Only a small fraction of this is Ohio-mined—10,000,000 tons. The production of coal in Ohio has steadily diminished. In 1917 40,000,000 tons were mined, rising and descending till the year 1924, when there was a decided slump and finally in 1925 only 23,000,000 tons were mined.

In the meantime soft coal mining in Pennsylvania starting with 172,000,000 tons in 1917 rose and declined till in 1923 it amounted to 172,000,000. Then there was a decided decline till in 1925 there were only 136,000,000 tons mined in Pennsylvania.

Quite different is the situation in West Virginia and Kentucky. In West Virginia production started with 86,000,000 tons in 1917, rose and sank somewhat; in 1923 it amounted to 107,000,000 tons and then rose to 121,000,000 tons in 1925. Kentucky has experienced a constant rise from 27,800,000 tons in 1917 to 53,000,000 tons in 1925. West Virginia and Kentucky are exclusively non-union fields and today are producing more coal than Pennsylvania and Ohio. The two first-named fields, furthermore, are practically untapped and therefore offer splendid opportunities to the operators.

The union miners earn \$7.50 a day when they work. But they work only 198 days a year. The operators claim that freight rates are too high and that coupled with the "high" rate of wages makes it impossible for them to continue production.

They are meeting at Columbus and are calling for a conference with John Lewis. In his absence Phil Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers, declares that the "Jacksonville agreement must stand." But Lewis is to be called to a conference, where the operators will point out that the miners are working only four days a week and are earning only \$3 a day. The operators declare that

with reduced wages the men will earn twice as much as they do today.

A specious argument in itself—but it is followed up with the threat that the mines will close completely and Ohio will go out of the coal-mining business if this is not done.

WHAT does Lewis intend to do? He cannot compel the coal operators to keep their mines open; he will pretend to demand a continuance of the Jacksonville agreement. But what will the unemployed men say in the face of the failure of Lewis to fight for the anthracite miners who were 158,000 strong and who were obtaining more and more help from organized and unorganized workers generally as their strike progressed? What will he do and what will the rank and file of the U. M. W. A. in the soft-coal fields do?

If the soft-coal miners yield today it means the positive end of the U. M. W. A. Nothing can prevent the coal operators from continuing operation in West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and other non-union fields, where the union is spurned and an organizer does not go. Freight rates are being lowered from these fields, and the only method that the coal operators are willing to employ is that of reducing wages.

THE miners have no other recourse—even if they sought one—but to fight. The union must be preserved at all costs. To surrender on a single point will mean to give up the union and to accept conditions that will place organized miners on a level with the non-union men—with men who dare not organize because they are working in camps that are completely company-owned.

The struggle of the anthracite miners is finding its reaction very quickly. If Lewis continues the policy that he employed in Philadelphia in settling the anthracite strike, the strongest union of the American Federation of Labor will be a thing of the past.

The fight will be a hard one—against the coal operators and the weak, compromising attitude of Lewis and the machine. The rank and file must gather its strength; the odds are heavy, but the fight is such that it will determine whether the men are to be within or outside an organization.

"Ohio does not want miners to get out of the union," said O. S. Newton, one of the operators. No, they may remain in the union, but the union will be ineffective, harmless—a plaything of the operators.

The organized Ohio miners must fight—the organized miners in the other fields must support them. This is another test of the entire United Mine Workers of America, and of the organized labor movement generally.

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

## Anti-Lynch Law Is "Too Harsh," Declares Coolidge



THIS photo shows a picture of an aged Negro who was lynched by a mob on the pretext that he had attacked a white girl. When the Negro was brought to the hospital, the girl declared that it was not him, nevertheless a mob of 75 took him from the deputy sheriffs and lynched him 20 miles from Ocala, Fla. His body was riddled with bullets of the mob. No arrests were made of members of the mob, the many of them are well-known and have openly boasted of their part in the lynching. At present there is a bill before the senate introduced by two politicians which would make the state, county or city in which a lynching took place pay a fine of \$5,000. This

bill was introduced by Dyer and McKinley. Both of these lawmakers are not interested in having this bill pass. They introduced this bill because they think it will bring them the votes of Negro workers and farmers and send them back to the United States law-making bodies so that they can serve the interests of big business for another term. Calvin Coolidge their leader, has declared the anti-lynch law "too harsh" and is trying to keep it off the senate floor. Efforts are being made to adjourn congress in May so administration supporters can repair their fences and hide their support of the big business interests. Negro workers should realize that Dyer and McKinley are for the

present system which has brot about Jim-Crowism and lynching and race terrorism. The Negro worker must remember that he will be persecuted and used as the political football by capitalist politicians until he recognizes that the interests of the Negro worker and the white worker are alike and joins in the movement for a real labor party that will fight against the system which has brot about the evils that the Negro worker must suffer.

**Union Bus Operators.**  
TOLEDO—(FP)—Only union street-car men will be employed on buses of the Toledo traction company, according to a new agreement.