

WORKERS PARTY OUTLINES POLICY ON FOREIGN-BORN

Urges Councils Support Farm-Labor Drive

The Workers Party is taking steps to build a permanent foundation of the Councils for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers it was so instrumental in setting up to fight its successful battle against the forty odd laws aimed to hit workmen who happened to be born in countries other than the United States.

Efforts are now being directed to build as many of these Councils, as practicable, into bases for the organization of Farmer-Labor branches which will be able to cope even more successfully with the menace of anti-foreign legislation. If the reactionaries should succeed in smothering the Teapot and Daugherty investigations there is a likelihood that the enemies of the foreign-born workers will make a last desperate effort to rush thru some of their vicious bills that have been held up so far.

In view of this danger the following plan of the Workers Party is of tremendous significance to all workmen:

Comrades:—The campaign initiated by our party for the organization of Councils for Protection of the Foreign Born Workers to carry on a fight against discriminatory legislation directed against foreign born workers has developed a mass movement of native and foreign workers against the proposed laws. Councils representing thousands of workers, in some cases tens of thousands have been formed and many mass meetings held. All kinds of workers' organizations have adopted resolutions opposing the proposed laws thru our initiative.

Immigration Committee Backs Up.
The pressure thus exerted has had the effect of compelling the Committee on Immigration to leave out of the law reported to the House of Representatives some of the worst features of the bills which were introduced in Congress and referred to the committee. The Johnson bill, reported to the House of Representatives by the Committee on Immigration, however, contains the following provisions:

1. Limits immigration to 2 per cent of the number of foreign born of each nationality in the United States in 1890.
2. Provides that each immigrant must secure an immigration certificate.

Photographs Required.
3. A photograph must be attached to the immigration certificate. The applicant must answer questions giving a detailed description of himself. In this section there is the provision that the immigrant must give "such additional information as the secretary shall by regulation prescribe as necessary to the proper enforcement of the immigration and naturalization laws."

Under the authority given in this section of the law the Secretary of Labor may require statements from each new foreign born worker coming to this country as to his political beliefs and union affiliation.

Would Bar Radicals.
4. Another section of the law prescribes that no immigration certificate shall be issued to an immigrant "if it appears to the consular officer, from statements in the application, or in papers submitted therewith, or otherwise, that the immigrant is inadmissible to the United States under the immigration laws." This section can be used to exclude those whose political views do not suit the ruling class in the United States, for it makes the test of securing an immigration certificate those laws under which many workers whose political views were contrary to the interests of the capitalists have been deported in recent years.

5. The immigration certificate of each immigrant will contain his photograph which will be kept on file in Washington, thus providing for a registration of all foreign born workers who come to this country in the future.

6. The Johnson bill does not apply to foreign born workers now in the United States, as did many of the other bills introduced in the House and Senate.

Our Policy.
1. While the immediate danger of registration, photographing and fingerprinting of all foreign born workers in this country is not so great as it was earlier in the year, the danger of amendments to the Johnson bill still exists. The danger of such legislation against foreign born workers also continues as a future threat.

2. The provisions of the Johnson bill are of such a character that the bill should be opposed by every worker. Immigration is still more limited than under existing law. By making the census of 1890 the basis

Bughouse Fables

FABLE NO. 1.

ONE thousand striking dress-makers led by Oscar Nelson marched thru Market street yesterday, carrying banners "Down with the Injunction; Long Live the DAILY WORKER" and "We make the garments but the bosses' harlots wear them." "Dennie Sullivan is a capitalist hack; let us have labor judges" and "Mayor Dever may be a friend of labor but he says it with Clubs."

The parade started from the headquarters of the Chicago Federation of Labor with the Musicians' Union band playing, "Hail, Hail, the gang's all here." John Fitzpatrick stood in the window of his office waving his hat at the column as it swung into Wells street. Anton Johannsen was busy preparing bail for Meyer Perlstein, who was caught in the act of cleaning up twelve clothing bosses single-handed. He was charged with attempting to overthrow Chicago.

As the demonstration approached the strike zone, a call was sent in for police reinforcements, but the latter when they saw who was leading the parade dropped dead from laughing, and the girls won the strike, the bosses having no more sluggers to protect the scabs.

of the quota certain nationalities are discriminated against. The requirements in regard to securing an immigration certificate make careful sifting of immigrants in the interests of the employing class possible. The bill provides the machinery for excluding those whose political views are not satisfactory to the ruling class.

Keep Councils Intact.
3. It is, therefore, necessary to keep up the fight against legislation against the foreign born and to keep the Councils for Protection of the Foreign Born Workers intact.

4. Our policy in these councils should be to show the workers' organizations represented that slave laws directed against foreign born workers are a constant threat, in fact, many discriminatory laws are now in the statute books, as shown in the pamphlet, "The American Foreign Born Workers." The only protection of the foreign born workers against such legislation is to join with the native born in their industrial and political struggles. This means of conducting the fight is thru the organization of mass Farmer-Labor Party which will fight the political battles of native and foreign born workers alike.

Need Farmer-Labor Party.
5. We should endeavor to promote support of the organization of a Farmer-Labor Party in each council and to secure a resolution of endorsement of the formation of a local unit of the Farmer-Labor Party where none exists, or endorsement of the existing organization where formed. We should also endeavor to have the June 17th Farmer-Labor National Convention endorsed by the councils and a delegate elected from each council.

6. In such cases where the council is favorable to the idea of the formation of a local branch of the Farmer-Labor Party the council should act as the organizing committee to create such a party.

7. Our tactics in each council should be adjusted to the conditions existing, the direction being in every instance to secure support for the formation of a mass Farmer-Labor Party and the June 17th Convention.

Fraternally yours,
C. E. RUTHERBERG,
Executive Secretary.

Bulls Who Beat Youth to Death Get Whitewash

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—The expected coat of whitewash has been applied to the city detectives, charged with having fatally beaten Claude Mitchell after he had figured in a minor auto collision which caused no damage or personal injury. Detectives say he failed to heed their command to halt. They captured the lad in front of his home, where he fell wounded. His mother, supported by eye witnesses, says the detectives beat her son with their pistol butts as he lay in the street. He died at the city hospital. A coroner's jury holds that the detectives did their work in performance of their duty. The matter will be laid before the grand jury.

Russian Cartoons Make Merry Over U. S. Oily Grafters

MOSCOW, March 24.—Cartoons in the Russian papers are evenly distributed between the American oil scandal and the British Labor government's gradual transformation into an imperialist government. The cartoons point to the fact that Premier Ramsay MacDonald is finding that pacifism and imperialism can not go hand in hand.

It's a Dark, Dark Year for Farmers, Uncle Sam Admits

(By The Federated Press)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—Admission that the farmers of the United States can hope for no improvement in conditions this year is made in the official summary of "The Agricultural Outlook for 1924" issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Reports from 43,000 farmers throughout the country stating their intentions as to the planting of spring crops, have been studied in connection with market conditions, and the bureau finds that "a normal production program is in sight, with no reduction in costs and no increase in the world market price for American wheat, pork, cotton and tobacco."

The situation this season, says the Bureau, with respect to labor, machinery, fertilizer, credit and other cost items is not such as to favor any expansion in production.

A surplus of corn next winter is anticipated, and the hog industry is declared to be "going thru a period of liquidation and discouragement." The dairy industry, also, will produce more than can be consumed in this country. Potato acreage is being reduced but oats, barley and hay will have a bigger acreage than in 1923. The spring wheat acreage will be somewhat lower than the total harvested last year.

The average wages per month, without board, for farm labor in 1923 was \$47, as against \$42 in 1922, and higher wages are expected this season. The Bureau recommends the reduction of hiring to a minimum. Nevertheless, purchases of farm machinery for the past season have been much below the normal for the preceding three years.

Bankers' Alliance Kills Russo-Chino Treaty Negotiations

(By The Federated Press)
NEW YORK, Mar. 24.—Informants here point to the recent redoubled activities of the American, as well as the French ambassador to China, in connection with the rupture of Russo-Chinese negotiations. The intrigues which led the Chinese government to terminate conversations with the Russian envoy, Karakhan, are traced to the French-controlled Russo-Asiatic bank, with its subsidiary Peikin-Chita railway. It is suggested that Chinese interests in China have offered important concessions to American investors in their sphere of influence, in exchange for American support against Chinese recognition of Russia. Moscow journals which are usually informed from Russian government sources claim to be in possession of proof of Franco-American-Japanese intrigues against China's amicable policy toward Russia.

Czarist Refugees Will Get Proceeds Of N. Y. Leg Show

(By The Federated Press)
NEW YORK, March 24.—Theater goers in this city who attend the opening night of the Shubert performance, "Vogues," will contribute their money to Czarist conspirators and their victims in machinations against Soviet Russia. Proceeds from this performance will be devoted to maintaining the Russian White Hopes.

Several thousand voluntary exiles, mainly former officers of the Czarist armies, have chosen to remain abroad. It is for the benefit of these forlorn conspirators that proceeds of the Shubert show will be handed to Prince Youssouloff, the former aristocrat who is now in this country on his own invitation.

Olds and Browder Speak Tomorrow For the T. U. E. L.

Leland Olds and Earl Browder will be the speakers at the monthly meeting of the Chicago local of the Trade Union Educational League tomorrow at 8:15 p. m. at North-West Hall, North and Western avenues.

Olds, well known economic writer and statistician connected with the Federated Press, will speak on "American Imperialism and Unemployment."

Browder, associate editor of the Labor Herald, will speak on "The Situation in the German Trade Unions."

Discussion follows. No militant can afford to miss this meeting.

Chance for Few More.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Denmark is the only country still entitled to send 1,000 emigrants to the United States before July 1. Norway's quota is down to 953, France's to 898, Estonia's to 741, and Sweden's to 425. Russia and Armenia still send 68, Iceland 53, Yugoslavia 36, and Austria 22.

NEGRO UNIONIST PROTESTS BLACK CAPITALIST PLOT

Denounces Conspiracy Of Negro Press Ass'n

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 24.—Declaring that the stand against labor unionism taken by the Negro Press association means that 52 newspapers will seek to keep the Race in economic bondage, a Negro union miner makes a clear and ringing argument for workers' organization in the current issue of the Pittsburgh American, a Negro paper. The miner's letter from Finleyville, Pa., follows in part:

It is indeed discouraging to note the action of the Negro Press Association in its recent session in Nashville, Tenn.

It calls upon the Negro race to stand squarely behind capital, and announces its intention to use its powers to discredit all forms of unionism and economic radicalism. What does this mean to the Negro? We are a race of working people—hewers of wood and drawers of water. We are compelled to sell our services for our daily bread. The exceptions are negligible. (About two per cent.)

Union Dropping Color Line.
The migration of the Negro race to stand squarely behind capital, and announces its intention to use its powers to discredit all forms of unionism and economic radicalism. What does this mean to the Negro? We are a race of working people—hewers of wood and drawers of water. We are compelled to sell our services for our daily bread. The exceptions are negligible. (About two per cent.)

Union Dropping Color Line.
The migration of the Negro race to stand squarely behind capital, and announces its intention to use its powers to discredit all forms of unionism and economic radicalism. What does this mean to the Negro? We are a race of working people—hewers of wood and drawers of water. We are compelled to sell our services for our daily bread. The exceptions are negligible. (About two per cent.)

Non-unionism Means Slavery.

The capitalists desire Negro laborers to remain unorganized in order that they may maintain long hours, low wages, company stores which sell the poorest grade of goods at the highest prices; always live a supply of strike-breakers and keep us in a state of poverty and ignorance. They desire that we be herded like cattle in industrial camps and be driven to slavery by the state constabulary, the iron and coal police or other similar "cossacks" for whom the industrial states are famis.

They are to continue the peonage system of the south by which our people work from the early morning hours until the last beam of fadeth and are cheated out of their earnings, always remaining in debt. All of us know what happens in Arkansas in October, 1919, when Negro farmers attempted to form a temporary organization to secure a fair price for their cotton.

We are told much about Negroes being industries sufficient to employ our people. Capital knows no color line. A black capitalist is no more human than a white one. They all follow the dollar mark.

Radicals Make Progress.

The union of the Negro Press Association means that fifty-two papers will use their influence to keep us in economic bondage. Whatever we think of the radicals we must acknowledge that all reforms are and always have been advocated by radicals. We should not forget that they are the only people to advocate a square deal for ever man whose blood is red.

Why could not leaders of this type be classed with Judas who sold his lord for thirty pieces of filthy lucre?

WARWICK WHITE,
Box 138,
Member of L. U. 1254, United Mine Workers of America.

Safest First for Workers, Costs Too Much, Railroads Say

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—Alfred Tamm, representing the railroad companies of the United States, has protested to the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate against a proposed legislation requiring the use of steel baggage cars as a means of protecting the lives of mail clerks and baggage-handlers in railroad wrecks. Tamm told the committee that the cost of this protection the lives of workers on the railroads would be too great, and that a great deal of time would have to be allowed if the change in case it were ordered.

Boycott For Their Comrades.

NEW YORK, March 24.—At a meeting here, German-speaking seamen passed a resolution in favor of boycotts against shipping lines whose employees have been sentenced to prison because of their participation in the recent strike in English harbors. An appeal has been addressed to American seamen and transport workers' organizations to support their German comrades in the boycott of the specified German ships in United States ports.

Every DAILY WORKER reader means to recruit in the ranks of militant workers.

WORKERS MUST GO!

Urban League Sells Cheap Negro Labor to White Bosses: Always Sidesteps Real Issues of Race

The constant and increasing drift of the Negro farm tenants from the South into the industrial life of the North has paralleled the drift of the white farmers into the city factory life.

The Negro migration, however, has been on a much larger scale, proportionally, and the Negro has been forced to accept more humble positions than the white migrants.

"In recent years there has been a large increase in the number of Negroes working in factories," we learn from the 1919 Negro Yearbook. "The Negro worker in the factories is, to a large extent, doing the rougher, cruder and semi-skilled work."

Between 1900 and 1910 there was an increase of 173 per cent in the number of these factory workers. Negroes doing menial jobs in the textile industries increased 283 per cent in the same time."

A Race of Laborers.
Of the total Negro population in the United States, 87.4 per cent of all the males and 64.7 per cent of all the females are engaged in gainful occupations. These figures include a large number of Negro children, working in violation of child labor laws. Of the working males, 1,099,715 are engaged in domestic service (servants), 2,893,674 are farm help, and close to a million are employed as factory laborers.

These figures mean that the Negro Race as a whole is employed at unskilled labor. Economically the Negro Race is a Race of servants and laborers.

Over half the total female population of the Negro Race is working at gainful occupations. Out of the two and one quarter million Negro women employed, over one million are employed as servants, factory laborers, charwomen and cleaners, maids, seamstresses, waitresses, and chamber maids. Another million are employed as farm laborers, laundresses (taking in washing at home), cooks, and cigar makers. Practically all of the 54.7 per cent of the total females of the Negro Race, including many children, work at unskilled and menial labor.

Home Life Destroyed.
We have seen that in all the large Northern cities, the Negro, living in segregated areas, in wretched houses, and paying higher rents than any other group, are working for low wages at unskilled labor. The Negro has less home life than any other group; for over half the total females are forced to labor as well as raise their families, because the low wages of the Negroes are combined with the high rents. Not only are the women and children forced to go into factories, but in order to make both ends meet nine out of every ten Negro families are forced to take in at least one lodger, in many cases destroying the private family life, irritating the women of the house, and having a bad effect on the children.

And yet the leaders of the Race, both individually and in their business and welfare organizations, instead of squarely facing these appalling facts, by trying to organize the Negroes in their unions to demand higher pay, instead of taking a determined stand on the housing and segregation evils, instead of putting the true conditions of the Race before their people, not only ignore these issues, but are untruthfully, nevertheless directly traitorously to their Race.

League Dodges Issues.
"It is impossible," says L. Hollingworth Wood, President of the National Urban League, "to adopt a definite program and enforce it in all its branches, the theory of our organization being that general principles are suggested by the National body, and the local groups of white and colored men and women forming the branch organizations in each locality are charged with the working out of these principles in the way best suited to the locality in which they have set up their organization."

In stating these general principles, Wood goes on to say "Negroes and whites are admitted to membership. Racial co-operation is the slogan. We have branches in 41 cities. Large numbers are visualizing the Race question in terms of world peace and good feeling." We will readily admit that the Urban League talks generalities.

League Bought by Bosses.
At the last national convention of the Urban League it was decided that "The Negro housing problem cannot be left to agents or private interests working for profit. It can best be handled by corporations employing Negroes, under direction of welfare agencies, or by building and loan societies."

No mention is made of organizing the Negroes into a militant party in order to gain the power to enforce their demands for better housing and

Negro Women Are Forced Into Factories by Leaders of Race

THE NEGRO has less home life than any other group of people. Over half of the total Negro females, including many children, are forced to enter factories, to meet the high rents. In addition, nine out of every ten Negro families take in at least one lodger, destroying all Negro family life, and irritating the women of the Race. The combination of low wages paid to Negroes and higher rents for Negro dwellings has forced women and children to work and raise families, too.

The Urban League dodges real issues like Race segregation and the housing problem. To the Urban League, "race co-operation" means supplying cheap labor to white employers who support the League, and extracting high rents from the Negroes, which go into the pockets of the wealthy Negro real estate firms—who support and direct the League.

Rykoff Tells of City-Land Crisis In Red Russia

Alexis Rykoff, the new premier of Soviet Russia, in a recent interview, declared that the Soviet Republic which weathered many crises since the Communists first seized power in 1917, is today faced with a crisis equal to any that the Russian leaders ever grappled with.

"There is no working basis between the industrial classes and peasants," Rykoff said. "They are not running parallel in the matter of wages and compensation for their products."

Industrial products are sold too cheaply in Russia and the products of the soil too cheaply for the peasant to be able to buy manufactured goods in any but the smallest quantities, if at all.

Rykoff's Analysis.
Russian cities, M. Rykoff pointed out, have only 20,000,000 people at the present time, yet this urban population consumes seven-tenths of the manufactured products of Russia, while the peasant population of over 100,000,000 consumes only three-tenths of such products.

"When the peasant refuses to buy your calico and your kerosene and your nails," said Rykoff, "because he cannot afford to pay for them, because the price is too high, what do you have then? You have a chain that is broken, and one end of the chain hits the workmen. If the peasants won't buy, the production of such articles will have to be curtailed and the city workman will be thrown out of his job."

"Our crisis," said Rykoff, "is not a crisis of poverty and want. It is, on the contrary, a crisis of over-production and surplus—a surplus of grain for which there is no market in our cities, and which, therefore, keeps down the price of bread and reduces greatly the buying power of the peasant."

Lack of Balance.
The premier was quite well aware, he said, that "the lack of balance between industry and agriculture is a historic fact in Russia. It existed before the war, when Russia was exporting 500,000,000 to 700,000,000 pounds of grain. (A pound is 36 pounds.) Even then Russian industry was kept going to a large extent with foreign money, money which came either in government loans or else from investments by foreign capitalists in Russian industries, particularly in the mining and metal industries."

The premier touched upon the subject of Russia's foreign policy. In general, his attitude is that of "watchful waiting." He made no denial that the Soviet government was anxious to attract foreign capital and utilize it in the rebuilding of Russia's economic life. Some foreign capital was, in fact, already at work in Russia.

Necessity of Extreme Caution.
"But," he said, "the greatest obstacle in this direction is the absence of recognition of the Soviet regime by such countries as France and America. We have even no trade agreements of any sort with these countries. There is no official connection between us and them that could give a legal guaranty to any business transactions between us and citizens from those countries. To talk of concessions, therefore, is well-nigh useless. Even in a preliminary discussion about concessions with business representatives from those countries we must act with extreme caution."

New Baritone to Be With San Carlo Opera This Week

Local opera fans attending the performances of the San Carlo Grand Opera Company, which comes to the Auditorium Theater for a week's engagement on March 31st, will hear a new baritone, who is making his initial appearance in this city. The new singer is Mario Basiola, an importation from Italy last fall, and an artist whose singing has aroused the New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other large town critics.

Probably Basiola's greatest success is his work in Rigoletto, in which he will be heard here on Wednesday evening, April 2nd, with a noted cast including Consuelo Escobar, coloratura; Stella DeMette, Demetrio Onofrei, the sensational young Roumanian tenor; Pietro De-Biasi and others.

Report Shows 80 Pct. Of German Children Are Undernourished

(By The Federated Press)
LEIPSIK, Germany, March 24.—Investigations recently made in one of the working class suburbs of Leipzig, Liebertwolwitz, show that 80 per cent of the school children are undernourished. Of these, 28 per cent are so badly undernourished that International Workers' Relief had to assume responsibility for them immediately, without waiting to see where the money was to come from. It was further demonstrated that many of the children wore no shirts on their bodies, tho this is a severe winter.

OUT WITH DAUGHTERY!

The Robots Are Coming to Chicago!

Watch for Rossum's Universal Robots

(AUSPICES LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL)