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AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

NOW we do not want in any way to encourage militarism or become "Hearstical," writes Victor Berger in the Milwaukee Leader, by the way of preparing his readers for a definite flop into the ranks of the jingoes. Whatever else might be said against Berger's perversion of socialism, in the past, the pacifists could still hug his portly figure to their bosoms as a beefy mountain of solid anti-militarism, except when Mexico was mentioned. But nature has finally broken out thru the eyes of this fascist cat.

IN the April 16 issue of the Milwaukee Leader, Berger throws off the white robes of pacifism and appears in his war paint. It is a good beginning. No doubt, Arthur Brisbane's propaganda has done its dirty work, tho it must be admitted that Berger's pacifism was never more than skin deep. When hard pressed during the period of war hysteria, he boasted of having urged one of his male relatives to join the army. This proxy fighting has at least two advantages. First, and foremost, it is perfectly safe and secondly, it is a useful defense in court.

BRISBANE has been carrying on a jingoistic campaign for a flock of war planes in his column for over two years. It seems that Berger has decided to follow suit. From now on Victor will not be obliged to dig up old pacifist speeches of Eugene V. Debs when his brain is too busy pondering over real estate problems to fill his column with the usual kind of rubbish. All he has to do is to quote Brisbane.

AFTER declaring his opposition to a "large" standing army, throwing a few bouquets at the navy, Berger writes: "The case of the air forces is somewhat different. Airships and airplanes could not for obvious reasons be very readily used against our own people in cases of strikes." Is that the only use to which airplanes could be put? What about bombing Hawaiian, Mexican, Japanese, or Filipino villages? And come to think of it, were not airplanes used against the West Virginia miners in their famous march to clean up Logan county and unionize it?

BERGER is not a militarist, but neither do we want our (emphasis ours) country to be at the mercy of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, or of Russia." This is the same old gag that sends rear admirals inflicting on old women's conferences or on rotarian conventions. And this monumental faker sees no difference between the Red army of Soviet Russia and the White armies of the capitalist powers. No, because Berger is as much of a capitalist at heart as Judge Gary and would fight, or get others to fight, just as willingly against the Red army of Russia, as the most loud-mouthed union hater in the American legion or the Ku Klux Klan.

BERGER goes on to draw a terrible picture of what happened to Germany since that country was disarmed. (Continued on Page 6)

BOSSES BOOST FREIGHT AIR FLEET AS START OF HUGE WAR PLANE FORCE

Commercial aviation is being boomed by the Chicago association of commerce, New York business men, and nationally known financiers, including Henry Ford, in the plan to prepare a large air fleet for the next war.

Col. Harold Hartney, representing the General Airways System, Inc., of which he is vice president and general manager, said his company will soon have five airplanes running between Boston, New York, Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul, with freight and passengers.

Militarists agree that commercial airplanes can be readily converted into war machines.

BOTH BLACK AND WHITE CHILDREN WORKING IN COTTON FIELDS OF TEXAS CHEATED OF SCHOOL HOURS

NEW YORK, April 16.—A study of the cotton field child workers of Texas, made by the national child labor committee and reported by the New York committee of that organization, tells how the educational progress of the children is retarded by the time lost in the fields.

The investigation covered 998 families with 5,121 persons in six counties of Texas. It was found that the white child lost one-fourth of the school session, with 62 per cent of this loss due to work in the cotton fields. Negro children lost one-half the school time, with 85 per cent of this loss due to the cotton work.

Children of from 6 to 16 years work in the fields from nine to eleven hours during the cotton seasons. In the spring planting, in the cultivating and chopping and in the cotton picking the children are conscripted to the task by their poverty-stricken parents. Those are the hard facts: they are offered without recommendations.

LET CANNOT BULSTER UNSTABLE FRANC

French Currency Is Inflated Some More

(Special to The Daily Worker.)
PARIS, France, April 16.—France will emerge from the present financial and political crisis a second rate power, dominated by the international bankers, headed by the Morgan Wall Street syndicate, it was predicted here today.

Premier Paul Painleve told president Doumergue this afternoon that he is having difficulty in completing a cabinet and asked for more time.

Socialists Serve With Financiers.
Former premier Aristide Briand, the conservative, has been asked to take the post of foreign minister, and Louis Loucheur, France's richest man, has been offered the portfolio of minister of commerce. If these two men accept, the socialists will find themselves serving on the same cabinet and in the same government which includes the representatives of the industrialists and financiers.

Joseph Caillaux, upon his arrival in Paris, assumed what promises to be a dominant position in the new cabinet. Caillaux has accepted the post of minister of finance, and refused to withdraw despite the objection of the socialists. Later the socialist party, having 139 seats in the chamber of deputies, voted to support Caillaux.

Bank Further Inflated.
The Bank of France balance sheet was published today and showed a decrease in circulation of 45,000,000 francs over last week. The bank's loans to the government last week increased 350,000,000 francs. This makes the total loan to the government twenty-two billion, three hundred and fifty million francs. The legal limit heretofore has been twenty-two billion francs.

However, the chamber and senate passed a bill authorizing the Bank of France to raise the legal limit of circulation from 41,000,000,000 to 45,000,000,000 francs and "legalizing" advances to the government of twenty-six billion francs.

MARX COALITION ENDORSES DAWES SLAVERY PLAN

German Ambassador Echoes Servile Views

(Special to The Daily Worker.)
BERLIN, Germany, April 16.—Dr. William Marx, candidate of the socialist-republican coalition, for the German presidency in the April 26 election, again endorsed the Dawes plan in a speech in Koenigsburg.

"The president of the German republic must give the outside world the assurance that we are determined to carry out our policy of international rapprochement in politics and economics," Marx said. "Our national convalescence can only be attained thru constant and faithful prosecution of a policy of reconciliation."

"Here's Our Neck-Step," Says Ambassador.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Baron Ago von Mallzan, German ambassador to the United States, declared that no matter what the outcome of the German presidential elections, the Dawes plan will be carried thru.

"The far sighted president of the United States and of his government," said the baron, "has transferred the reparations problem from the realm of politics to the hands of economic experts."

He made a plea for "continued economic co-operation."

MORGAN'S EAGLE ON THE JOB



THIRD CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO IN SESSION; GREETES THE WORKERS PARTY

(Special to The Daily Worker.)
MEXICO CITY, April 16.—The Third Congress of the Communist Party of Mexico today telegraphed the following greetings to its brother party in the United States:

"To the WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA:
"The Third Congress of the Communist Party of Mexico greets the members of the Workers Party as comrades in the Communist International, leader of the world revolutionary proletariat, and congratulates you for your able fight against capitalist imperialism."
"Signed: R. G. LORENZO, Presidente del Congreso."

The national congress was opened on April 7, with ten regular delegates besides the national committee and fraternal delegates from Guatemala and the United States.

The Workers (Communist) Party of America is represented at the Mexican congress by Manuel Gomez, of Chicago, secretary of the Pan-American Anti-Imperialist League, the activities of which form an important point on the agenda.

There are representatives from the following cities present: Mexico City, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Crizaba, Guanajuato and Morelia. Many practical subjects, such as the street-car strike and other larger issues are being taken up.

CANADIAN FARMERS AND WORKERS DESTITUTE IN CLUTCH OF BIG BANKS

(Special to The Daily Worker.)
WASHINGTON, April 16.—(FP)—Canada is in desperate straits because of the collapse of her agricultural prosperity, the shrinkage of her western production and population with the failure of farm prices and crops, and the steadily mounting burden of her annual interest charge on the public debt, according to Messrs Spencer of Battle River and Coote of McLeod, province of Alberta, who have been in Washington, looking into taxation policies of the United States.

Spencer and Coote are members of the dominion house of commons at Ottawa. They both belong to the banking committee which is searching vainly for a way out of the morass of debt into which the war and over-expansion of facilities in the west has plunged the country.

Spencer reports that Canadian banking is now virtually operated by four big banks; that all banks have withdrawn credit from farmers in the west; that western farm lands are almost valueless in the market; that inability to migrate to the United States has damned up a great volume of unemployment in the dominion; and that economic standstill is accordingly threatened by hard human facts.

Another Herriot in Trouble.

FLORENCE, Italy.—Charles Duneat, a cousin of former Premier Herriot and traveling in Italy on his honeymoon, was arrested and fined four hundred lire today for striking a man whom he believed gazed over admiringly on his bride.

Kin of Bavarian Premier Dies.

ROME.—Dr. Hans Held, brother of the Bavarian premier, died suddenly today while walking.

POLISH WHITE TERROR MURDERS MANY WORKERS

World Protest Grows Against Butchers

The Polish white terror is by no means confined to the widely protested and unsuccessful attempt to execute the Communist Deputy Lanuzsky. This is but one of the outstanding instances of the violent path being pursued by the desperate and reactionary Grabski government to bolster up a bankrupt regime, and at the same time suppress the indignations of a rebellious people.

At present there are eight thousand workers and peasants in the prisons of Poland as political prisoners in a country of some thirty millions. Ninety-five were sentenced to a total of 386 years hard labor. One hundred fifty three others sentenced in August and September have a total of 677 years of hard labor to serve.

Many Get Death Sentences
In October, ten white Russian peasants were sentenced to death for political activity on behalf of liberation. In the period from September 1924 to January 1925, 132 trials took place against 248 revolutionaries in which sentences of 618 years hard labor were passed. At Lodz 89 young workers were sentenced from four to twelve years for participating in the work of the Communist youth organizations.

According to incomplete statistics, 109 death sentences have been passed during the terror.

Bestial Murder

Only the most vehement protests from the workers in all countries of the world and energetic diplomatic action by the Soviet government

(Continued on page 5.)

WIDE RIFT IN BRITISH LABOR PARTY'S RANKS

Labor Weekly Flays the MacDonald Govt.

(Special to The Daily Worker.)
LONDON, April 4.—(By Mail)—The wide cleavage that exists in the ranks of the British labor party is illustrated in the damning indictment of the right wing leadership of that party in the current issue of Lansbury's Labor Weekly, one of the left wing papers that have sprung up in this country of late.

The Communists have charged the MacDonald government with treachery to the working class during its terms of office but the following bitter arraignment of the labor government in an organ owned, controlled and edited by members of the labor party, is as complete a picture of labor party treachery as could come from the pen of any Communist:

The I. L. P. Ministers

There is not much to be gained by crying over spilt milk. There is, however, much to be gained by having clear ideas as to who is and who is not responsible for the milk spilling. The first labor government was very largely composed of members or ex-members of the independent labor party. The ex-prime minister is the leading figure in that party, Philip Snowden, Charles Trevelyan, Noel Buxton, J. R. Clynes, John Wheatley, Fred Jowett, Josiah Wedgwood, Arthur Ponsonby, Professor Richards, Morgan Jones, Rhys Davies and many others are leading members of the party. Consequently they must accept

(Continued on page 5)

Ulster Parliament Opens.

BELFAST—The Ulster parliament reopened today. It was reported Milne Barbour, who has large linen interests in the United States, was under consideration for minister of commerce.

Heligoland Is Slipping.

HELIGOLAND—A huge land slide, the second within a fortnight, moved approximately 3,000 cubic meters of land into the North Sea today. There were no casualties.

Sheik Said to Persia.

CONSTANTINOPLE—Sheik Said, leader of the Kurdistan rebels, has taken refuge in Persia, according to a report here today.

Vandervelde to Head Cabinet.

BRUSSELS.—M. Vandervelde, socialist leader, will form a socialist cabinet despite his party's lack of an absolute majority in parliament, he declared today.

LEVIN, CHICAGO HEAD OF A. C. W., UNMASKED AS ALLY OF POLISH TERROR IN EXPULSION DRIVE

That the complete unmasking of the Hillman-Levin machine in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, as an agent of reaction and white guardism, was soon to come, no one has doubted.

But at the meeting of Polish Local Union No. 38, Wednesday night, it astounded even the most faithful to hear Sam Levin, manager of the Chicago Joint Board, seek the expulsion of a member from the Amalgamated because this member, H. Bramorski, had taken part in the protest demonstrations against the pogroms of the Polish white guard government.

This is the betrayal of the workers linked definitely in a united front between the murderous regime of Grabski, Pilsudski of the Polish government and the Hillman-Levin-Abe Cahan counter-revolutionary gang in the United States.

Urge Bramorski Be Reinstated.

A majority of the local executive have passed a motion to reinstate H. Bramorski back on the job from whence he was illegally taken by orders of Sam Levin.

The board of seven were divided, with four in favor of putting Bramorski back to work, two against and the chairman, also opposed, not having a vote in the board.

Levin, having heard of the local's executive's action, called the reactionary members and his gang into consultation Wednesday afternoon at his office, to determine on a plan to overrule the local executive and to jam thru the local meeting a repudiation of the action taken by the majority of the local executive.

"Hail, Hail! The Gang's All Here."

So when Local No. 38 convened Wednesday night, Levin himself, Leo Krzycki, former "socialist" chief deputy sheriff in Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, now general organizer and member of the general executive board—known as an arch-reactionary by all workers, and all the business agents of the local, appeared in a campaign to filibuster the meeting until the workers would go home and to jam thru their program of expulsion disguised as "suspension."

The local's chairman, being in (Continued on page 2)

WHEELER PLEADS NOT GUILTY IN OIL FRAUD CASE

Farmers Tell Judge Their Troubles

(Special to The Daily Worker.)
GREAT FALLS, Mont., April 16.—Three fourths of the veniremen called for the trial of Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana on charges of misuse of his office in favor of oil companies for whom he acted as attorney, asked to be excused from jury duty when the trial opened here today. Wheeler pleaded not guilty.

The veniremen, farmers and miners, asked to be excused on the ground that their labor is necessary to keep their families provided with food. One miner said his family of eight would starve if his wages were stopped.

Many of the farmers told of the deplorable conditions of their farm, and declared they must labor from dawn until dark to keep from bankruptcy.

Judge Frank Dietrich, who is trying the case, said, in excusing 25 farmers from jury duty, "I do not want to interfere with the planting of crops."

Wheeler, who has a large battery of lawyers, headed by Senator Thomas J. Walsh, defending him, was in court and announced he will testify. Wheeler is charged with accepting \$4,000 from Gordon Campbell, oil promoter, to use his office as senator to secure oil leases for his client before the department of interior.

Owing to the dismissal of the farmers and miners, the jury will be composed largely of clerks and business men, it is predicted.

HARVARD MEDICAL EXPERT SAYS SOVIET RUSSIA AHEAD OF U. S. IN CARE FOR WORKERS' HEALTH

NEW YORK CITY, April 16.—"Great things" in the way of industrial hygiene may be expected of Russia, according to Dr. Alice Hamilton of the Harvard Medical School and consultant for the Workers' Health Bureau. Dr. Hamilton, with Miss Rebecca Hillos, formerly of the bureau of women in industry, New York state department of labor, recently made a study of workers' health in Russia, at the invitation of the Soviet Health Department and the institute of occupational diseases.

Preventive Treatment Developed
"Soviet Russia is new a country of workers and peasants, and one would expect to find the health of the industrial worker a matter of supreme (Continued on page 5.)

WALL STREET'S ARMADA TO AWE PACIFIC SLAVES

Red Soldiers to Hear Big Guns in Prison

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

HONOLULU, Hawaii, April 16.—The United States naval forces are now steaming toward Hawaii, to engage in battle maneuvers intended to impress Japan with the power of American imperialism in Pacific waters.

In the prison hospital in Schofield barracks, near here, Private Paul Crouch, who has just been given a taste of Wall Street justice, will hear the booming of the big guns in the war maneuvers. Crouch has been sentenced to forty years imprisonment for defending Soviet Russia in a letter to the Honolulu Advertiser, and for declaring himself a Communist.

To Hear Guns in Guardhouse.

Walter Trumbull, now in the barracks guardhouse, has been sentenced to 26 years in prison for being a Communist, and six other privates are in prison awaiting the pleasure of the court martial.

There are others in the territory of Hawaii who will hear the booming of big guns. "The attack on the islands will be such as Japan might deliver at a moment when the entire American navy is in the Atlantic," says a news dispatch from the battleship West Virginia.

Mass of Population Oriental.

The overwhelming population of the territory of Hawaii is of the darker races. Three-quarters of the population are Japanese or Chinese workers. It is these workers that American imperialism wishes to impress by the naval war and by the imprisonment of the Communist soldiers.

There are 40,000 Filipino laborers in Hawaii who work for one dollar per twelve-hour day on the sugar plantations.

It was these workers who struck terror into the heads of the American sugar trust when they went on strike for a living wage last September. The police were immediately rushed to attack the sugar strikers by the American authorities, and in one battle, on September 10, sixteen Filipino workers were shot dead by the police. The strikers killed four policemen in defending themselves. These sugar workers produced 700,000 tons of cane sugar in 1924 which was sent to American sugar refineries.

Hawaiian Hearst Babbles.

"We shall give the United States naval fleet a great reception," says Lorrin A. Thurston, editor and owner of the Honolulu Advertiser, the man who informed the military authorities that the "dangerous Communists" at Schofield barracks should be punished.

"Economically we need the Japanese now here," says this Hawaiian Hearst, "altho I believe in the soundness of restricting oriental immigration."

The United States soldiers stationed at Schofield barracks will perhaps resent being used by the sugar trust as a cat's paw to terrorize the oriental sugar plantation slaves.

And these slaves will no doubt look with hostile eyes at the Wall Street armada as it steams into Hawaiian waters to set the seal of force upon their slavery.

KLANSMAN HELD FOR CRIMINAL ATTACK ON GIRL

Doctor Tells Story of Brutal Assault

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 16.—D. O. Stephenson, former grand dragon of the ku klux klan in Indiana, a well-known Indiana politician, and owner of a large factory, was held for trial in criminal court on charges of criminally attacking Miss Madge Oberholtzer, 28, whose funeral was scheduled to be held today.

Judge James A. Collins today denied Stephenson's motion to quash all charges contained in five indictments against Stephenson. No definite date was set for the trial, but Judge Collins said the case would probably be reached about May 25.

Drugged and Beaten. Dr. John Kingsbury, who attended Miss Oberholtzer after she returned home from the kidnaping and attack, testified at the coroner's inquest that before her death the girl told him she had been summoned to Stephenson's home. Drinks were being mixed, and she was forced to drink. She tried to escape by calling for help on the telephone, but she was beaten and snatched away from the phone. The drink overpowered her, and she could offer no resistance.

The girl was then taken on a train to Gary, she told Dr. Kingsbury. Stephenson remained in her drawing room and attacked her, she said. When they reached Hammond she was forced to remain at the same hotel room with Stephenson, and was again attacked.

Poisoned Herself. She secured poison in a drug store, to which Stephenson and his two accomplices, Earl Gentry and Earl Klencik, accompanied her thinking she wished to purchase cosmetics.

When she told the klan kidnapers that she had drunk poison, she was taken back to Indianapolis, suffering tortures, and kept prisoner in a garage. Altho Miss Oberholtzer pleaded to be allowed medical attention, she was refused, and was not released for many hours.

The three klansmen pleaded not guilty.

Responsible for Death. None of the charges against the politician hold him responsible for the girl's death, but Charles E. Cox, attorney retained by Miss Oberholtzer's parents, has indicated the prosecution will seek to fasten that responsibility on him at the close of the coroner's inquest.

Pathologists, who examined her stomach after death, testified at the inquest that death was due to mercurial poison, self-administered. However, the contention of the prosecution is that more serious indictments are returnable against Stephenson, alleging that he refused medical aid to Miss Oberholtzer when he learned she had swallowed a slow poison.

One of the charges against Stephenson is kidnaping. Klencik and Gentry are charged with holding the girl a prisoner in the Stephenson garage following her return to Indianapolis. All are at liberty under bond.

Every Teacher Taken Care of in Ricca Bill Says Dr. Tildsley

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 16.—Dr. John L. Tildsley, district superintendent of schools of New York City, is co-operating with the teachers in their struggle to get the Ricca bill which calls for an increase in teachers' salaries signed by Governor Al. Smith. He sent out an appeal to "friends of the public schools" to write or telegraph to the governor to sign the Ricca salary bill.

Tildsley denied Mayor Hylan's claim that the bill had been drawn up in the interest of the higher paid teachers. Dr. Tildsley said that the teachers from the kindergarten to the 6B grade would profit by the Ricca salary bill. In speaking of the increase in taxes he said it would amount to about one mill in the tax rate.

Dr. Tildsley said that teachers are now receiving only 79 per cent of the purchasing power of 1914 and the bill would increase this to about 92 per cent. Many teachers, he said, were compelled to take on extra work so that teaching in New York has become a part time job.

The United Real Estate Owners' Association of New York is viciously attacking the teachers' salary bill, and Mayor Hylan has lined up with that element. Hylan is strongly opposed to the bill. Stewart Brown, president of the real estate owners boasted last night that he is sure Governor Smith will veto the bill.

I. C. C. Values Kentucky Road. WASHINGTON, April 16.—The interstate commerce commission today placed a tentative valuation of \$4,382,474 on the property of the Louisville Bridge and Terminal Railway company of Kentucky.

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two, will make a better Communist of you.

CALL STRIKE IN W. VA. PANHANDLE; BUT DARE NOT DEFEY INJUNCTION

WHEELING, W. Va., April 16.—A call for a general strike of coal miners in the four Panhandle counties of West Virginia was issued today by officers of the Ohio district organization of the United Mine workers. An exception was made in the strike call of the mines of the Windsor Power House Coal company where injunctions are in force.

ARBITRATION OF UTICA STRIKE AIDS BLACKLIST

Organizer Permits Discrimination

(Special to The Daily Worker.) UTICA, N. Y., April 16.—The betrayal of the mayor's "arbitration committee" assisted by Joseph R. White of the United Textile Workers is now showing up in the discharge and blacklist of active union workers from the textile mills. In spite of this, Organizer White is discouraging a protest strike and playing the game of the mill bosses in the most brazen manner.

Five active union workers have been discharged. The bosses find fault in their work without reason, and in this way try to get rid of them because they are trying to get other workers to join the union. Any active union man is forbidden from going around the workroom, even during the noon hour. In addition the bosses are adopting an unbearable attitude of provocation, calling the workers unprintable names.

Those discharged are two spinning fixers, one girl in the spooling, one man in the card room and Tony Gigliotti, a yarn tender, the most active member of the spinning room union.

Tony was going around the room to get the workers to join the union. The superintendent told him to stop asking workers to join the union, but Tony still got the workers to sign up their application cards. So the superintendent told one of his straw bosses to fire Tony.

That was last Saturday, and the workers in the mill have been very angry and want to go out on strike to force the mill to take Tony Gigliotti back to work. But yesterday morning Joseph R. White, organizer of the U. T. W. of A., who seems to do just what the bosses want done—told the workers of the Utica Steam and Mohawk Valley Cotton mills that they must not strike to defend their fellow worker. But the workers are demanding that he be put back on the job—and nobody knows now what will happen.

Farm Tractor Kills Two.

MATTOON, Ill., April 16.—Van Bowman, 39, and his 3-year-old son, Lawrence, were crushed to death today when a farm tractor fell over backward on them while crossing a small ditch. The child was sitting on his father's lap and both were pinned beneath the steering wheel.

LEVIN IS AID OF POLISH TERROR

(Continued from page 1) league with the Levin gang, permitted little discussion from either Bramorski or his supporters, but gave the Levin-Krzycki crew all the time they wanted—and they wanted it all. So unfair was this that members of the local cried out from all over the hall in protest against the unfairness. Bramorski himself was permitted to speak only once and briefly against his many detractors.

Strangely enough, the supposed charge of "passing out leaflets" was completely ignored. Nothing was said about that at all. But Levin and Krzycki and all their gang fulminated at length upon the point that Bramorski had took part in the protest demonstrations against the catholic white guard government of Poland for its murders and imprisonment of Polish workers.

"Why," shouted Levin, "Bramorski actually marched in front of the Polish consulate in the demonstration against the Polish government! And he was one of those who called the meeting in Schoenhofen Hall against the Polish government! He is a Moscow agent and tool of Foster and the Communist Party! Let Foster give him a job!"

There was nothing at all about leaflets.

"Heads I Win—Tails You Lose." The reactionary amendment to the motion of the local executive board, provided that instead of reinstating Bramorski on the job, he should be suspended and disfranchised. But, according to Levin's own words, no matter what the membership or the executive of Local No. 33 would do, he would do as he pleased and overrule any action of the membership which would return Bramorski to the job.

"I'm a czar and I'm going to keep it being a czar!" declared Sam Levin, quite aptly to his program of aiding catholic white guards of Poland in their murderous pogroms against the workers. "What is more, if this local accepts the action of its executive board, I will ignore the local's action."

Oh, How Sam Loves Capitalism! He added, "If the local accepts its executive's action, the DAILY WORKER the next day will run a big headline saying that Local 33 is in favor of Communism and against capitalism."

SENATE PASSES SMALL'S STATE COSSACK BILL

Provides Force of 750 Strikebreakers

(Special to The Daily Worker.) SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 16.—The senate today passed the Barr state police bill by a vote of 34 to 9, and sent the measure, which passed by virtue of Governor Small's support, to the house. The bill provides for a state "highway" police force, which is under control of Governor Small, as it is made a part of the public works' department of the state machinery.

The Barr bill is even more vicious than the proposed Dunlap cossack bill, as it provides for a force of 750 state police, who are given full power to make arrests, act as sheriffs and are under the command of a single individual. The Dunlap bill provided for a force of 400 state police.

The workers have flooded the legislature with protests against Small's cossack bill, because it provides the employers with a large force which may be used to break strikes. Airplanes, radio and modern weapons of war are provided for in the Barr bill, with which to intimidate workers in labor disputes.

The bill providing for the reading of the bible in the public schools was favorably reported to the house from the committee.

Julius Smitenka and Supt. McAndrew Clash on Salary Schedule

Julius F. Smitenka, chairman of the finance committee of the school board is holding out against Superintendent McAndrew's new salary schedule it was learned yesterday. He won't approve before he knows how the superintendent proposes to get the money. "There will be no more closed meetings on the proposal," he said. The "showdown" on the proposal will come at the next regular meeting of the board which will be held Wednesday afternoon.

The clash came when McAndrew refused to consider a suggestion that the lists be approved "in principle" and that their provisions be made operative until November 1926. At that time referendum will be called on the question of increased tax rates.

The position taken by the Chicago Teachers' Federation differs from that taken by Trustee Smitenka. The teachers do not object to getting a raise. But they do object to an increase that leaves the bulk of the teaching staff out in the cold and provides large increases for the aristocracy of the teaching staff. They also emphatically denounce any talk of increases in the tax rate before property controlled by big business interests has been properly assessed and the revenue due the schools from that property is collected.

"Let Him Snore Again."

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Street traffic around the home of Secretary of War Weeks, in upper sixteenth street, was diverted today, because his sleep had been disturbed.

ANOTHER UNION HAT FACTORY MOVES TO NORWALK TO GO SCAB

ORANGE, N. J., April 16.—The dispute of the hatters and the F. Beng and company felt hat manufacturers over an increase in wages has drawn to a close with the company's decision to move to Norwalk, Conn. to conduct an open shop there.

Norwalk, at one time the biggest center for union made hats and union controlled hat manufacturing has now, thru the treachery of the class collaborating reactionary union officials of the United Hatters of North America been lost to the union workers. This will be only one of a large number of shops that have moved to Norwalk to conduct an open shop.

WORKERS PARTY AIDS TEXTILE CONFERENCE

Branches to Organize for United Front

BOSTON, Mass., April 16.—That the campaign for a united front initiated by the central executive committee of the Workers Party in conjunction with the Trade Union Educational League is at last bearing fruit, can be seen by the fact that a delegate conference from all the various textile unions and from unorganized mills is to be held on April 26 at Lawrence, Massachusetts, to plan ways and means of united action against the wage cuts.

In conformity with the party program of active leadership in the struggle against the textile barons, the executive committee of District One, under date of April 10, has sent out from Boston to the party branches in the textile towns of the district the following call:

"To All Branches in Textile Centers: The district office has been carrying on a campaign to organize the textile workers in the mills in this district since January 1925.

"Seventy thousand workers in the cotton mills here have had their wages cut from ten to twenty per cent. Speeding-up systems have been introduced in nearly all the mills. The textile workers are unorganized and have no means of resistance to the bosses. The few unions that exist only divide the textile workers.

"Shop committees must be formed in every mill. United front committees of textile workers must be organized in every mill center. The many little weak and ineffective unions of textile workers must be amalgamated into one powerful industrial union.

"The textile workers must be organized to resist the millionaire mill owners. The Communists, members of the Workers Party, must take the lead in this campaign to organize the exploited textile workers.

"A textile conference has been called to meet at Ideal Hall, 180 Essex street, Lawrence, Mass., Sunday, April 26, at 10:30 a. m.

"Please act at once! Do the following things without delay:

"1. Call a special meeting of your branch. Don't wait for the regular meeting. Make this a special order of business!

"2. Elect a delegate or two to go to the textile conference in Lawrence.

"3. Take up a collection at the meeting to pay railroad fare.

"4. Fill out and mail the enclosed credential.

"5. The delegate should be a textile worker.

"The success of the conference will depend upon your immediate action. This is the most important conference of textile workers ever held in this district. Delegates will be in Lawrence representing every union and every important textile center. Be sure and send a delegate from your city and branch! Our party must be well represented there.

"The textile conference will be held Sunday, April 26, at Ideal Hall, 180 Essex street, Lawrence, Mass., at 10:30 a. m.

"Call a special meeting! Elect a delegate! Take up a collection to defray his transportation expense!

"Yours in comradeship,

"District Executive Committee,

"District No. 1,

"John J. Ballam, Dist. Organizer."

T. U. E. L. General Meet Wed., April 29, 8 P. M.

The regular meeting of the Chicago Trade Union Educational League general group will be held Wednesday, April 29, at 8 p. m., at North West Hall, corner North and Western Aves. An interesting series of reports on the progress of the militants in the Chicago trade union movement will be given. All militant and progressive trade unionists are invited to attend this important meeting.

Sargent Funeral Saturday.

LONDON, April 16.—Funeral services for John S. Sargent, famous American painter who died suddenly in London yesterday, will be held Saturday from Chapel Ardent.

Ex-Prince Spills Beans in New York Courtroom; Hopes to Get Land Back

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

TODAY, a hundred million and more of peasants under the red flag of the Union of Soviet Republics should find interesting reading in the reports of the court proceedings now taking place before Supreme Court Justice Davis in New York City.

The trial seems innocent on the surface. An emigre Russian "prince," Felix Youssouppoff, whose family was wealthy in land under the czars, is trying to collect on some paintings he stole, after the Bolshevik revolution, and smuggled out of the country. The pictures, two Rembrandts, are valued by the untitled "prince" at a million dollars, and evidently he needs the money. All czarist emigres do.

But in an idle moment Youssouppoff was cross-examined by Ex-Governor Nathan B. Miller, the opposing counsel, after this fashion:

"Then you expect your estates in Russia to be restored to you?" asked Mr. Miller.

"Yes."

"In other words, it's like the hope you have that you will get back the family castle in France?"

"No. I have more hope of getting my Russian land back than I have of getting the castle," was the reply.

That was a frank admission. It embodies in a few words the ambitions behind the attack on Soviet Rule. The frankness of this outburst startled the Chicago Tribune, for instance, into explaining:

"That is the trouble with all the white enterprises against the Bolsheviki—with the Kolchak, the Denikin, and other attempts to overthrow Lenin and his regime. They were all supported by men who expected to get back their estates and that is what the peasant, 85 per cent of the Russian people, whose will is the final arbiter in Russia, in all matters which concern them, will not permit."

Instead, the Tribune urges that Youssouppoff should have stuck to the slogans of "democracy," heralding to the Russian peasantry that the alliance of western capitalism with the outcast "princes" and "dukes" was "a crusade on behalf of liberty and sanity." This is the policy that the Tribune has followed for the last eight years and it is quite chagrined to think that a "prince of the Russian blood royal" should double-cross it at this late date, even tho the hard-headed Russian peasant had turned his back on the "liberty and sanity" myth, and held to the land given him by Soviet rule. The Tribune's idea was to lie to the Russian peasantry first and then take the land away from them afterwards, a good American capitalist shell game.

Evidently the Tribune will confine its attentions more to the United States in the future, where its efforts will be better appreciated.

It will be compelled to return to preaching of the "liberty and sanity" of the Landis scheme in the building industry and other union-wrecking "open shop" maneuvers. It will have to emphasize some more the "glorious freedom and unbounded opportunities" facing the mortgaged and tenant farmers in their struggle to enrich landlords, bankers and food speculators. The Tribune, for instance, was for the re-election of Coolidge, and it got some satisfaction out of the fact that Coolidge was kept in the White House. It feels that the dope works in the United States.

But it much annoyed that the Russian masses should not succumb to the same alluring propaganda. In its moment of annoyance it admits that Soviet rule has been successful in its land policies; just as successful as the intervention plots of the deposed forces of czarism have been failures.

It is well that the Russian peasants should know of and enjoy the chagrin of the capitalist Chicago Tribune. But, for America's workers and poor farmers, it should also help shed a new and clearer light upon their own slavery. What's good for the freed Russians ought also to be good for enslaved Americans.

STUDENTS HEAR THURBER LEWIS ON COMMUNISM

Ask Questions on Pacifism and Trotsky Dispute

Students of the University of Chicago heard a thing or two about Communism from a Communist yesterday morning. On invitation of the school, Comrade Thurber Lewis took over a session of Dr. Holt's class in Huskell Hall. The students were anxious to hear what the professor called "The Communist's criticism of society."

Comrade Lewis was cordially received and spent a half hour or so explaining the viewpoint of Communist toward capitalism, reviewing as much as time would permit the fundamentals of Communism, and closing with a resume of the struggle against capitalism thru the world medium of the Communist International.

Shoes Under Communism

The rest of the time was given to questions. "Can one be a Communist and a pacifist at the same time?" called forth a statement of the revolutionary role of the workers' movement.

"How, for example, would a pair of shoes be made under Communism?" Lewis replied, "Much the same way they are made now, by means of large scale industry, but, under Communism the maker of the shoes will have a better opportunity to wear them than he has now."

The students showed an interest in developments in Russia and asked a brief account of the Trotsky controversy.

Turks Occupy Shendj.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Turkish regulars have occupied Shendj, ending the military operations against the Kurdistan rebels.

Two Tools of Imperialism Dine.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—President and Mrs. Coolidge entertained General Mamado, president-elect of Cuba, at a state luncheon at the White House.

VOICE THESE DEMANDS ON MAY DAY!

Down Tools on May Day. Come Out of the Shops and Mines!

NO wage cuts! No open shops! No child labor! The government must feed the working class children! Amalgamate craft unions! Organize shop committees! Release the class war prisoners! Protect the foreign-born workers! No discrimination against the Negro race! No forced religious training in public schools! Down with militarism and imperialist wars! Down with the Dawes plan! Recognize Soviet Russia! For unity of the world's unions! Join and support the Workers (Communist) Party! Forward to a workers' and farmers' government!

ORDER a supply of May Day leaflets now, before it is too late. Order from Workers Party, National Office, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. \$3.00 per 1,000. \$1.50 for 500.

Date
Workers Party, N. O.
1113 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Enclosed please find \$..... for which send leaflets "DOWN TOOLS ON MAY DAY" to name below:
Name
Address
City State

YOUTH PROTESTS ATTEMPT TO GAG U. S. SOLDIERS

Mass Meeting in Detroit Against Sentences

(Special to The Daily Worker.) DETROIT, April 16.—While the U. S. navy is commencing its practice for the next war in Hawaiian waters, the workers of Detroit are holding a mass protest meeting Sunday against the brutal sentence by court martial of U. S. soldiers in the Schofield barracks, Honolulu.

In Jail in Hawaii.

With plans for the next war being worked out in the Pacific, Comrades Crouch and Trumbull are in jail in Honolulu under a sentence of 40 and 26 years respectively, because they dared to have working class sympathies and because they showed up the all too evident war preparations to the other soldiers in their company, organizing them into a Hawaiian Communist League.

Demand Political Rights for Soldiers.

The officers in the army have the right to belong to any political organization (of course, they always join organizations of their class) while the soldiers are denied the right to join or even show sympathies with any organization of the working class. While generals can belong to the ku klux klan, chambers of commerce, rotary clubs, etc., soldiers find things different when they want to join an organization either to improve their rotten service conditions or in order to save themselves from being slaughtered for the profits of the bosses.

Warns Workers of War.

To save the comrades arrested in the army and to prevent the further terrorization of all class conscious soldiers by the war lords, all class conscious workers must fight with the soldiers for the following demands:

1. The right to join political parties and to organize branches of these parties in the army and the right to attend political meetings and demonstrations.

2. The right to join trade unions and the right to form and join soldiers' unions.

The meeting will be held Sunday at the House of Masses at 2 p. m., and Barney Mass, acting national secretary of the Young Workers' League will be the speaker. Immediately following the meeting there will be a bazaar and dance conducted by the Young Workers' League and its Junior Section.

Jap Freighter Affre.

Schurman Leaves Peking. PEKIN, April 16.—Joseph Gould Schurman, former American minister to China and now ambassador designate to Berlin, today departed for Germany via Washington. Chinese officials, members of the diplomatic corps, leaders of the foreign community and the American legation guard and band were at the depot to see the party off.

STRIKE TUNNEL JOB AT OZARK, ILLINOIS, "FOR RECOGNITION"

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

HARRISBURG, Ill., April 16.—One hundred men, figuring in the labor dispute at the huge Illinois Central tunnel construction project near Ozark, Ill., went on strike today because, according to labor reports here, the Guthrie Contracting company, supervising the work, refused to recognize the union. Labor officials here said the Guthrie company asserted it would not recognize the American Federation of Labor.

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

THE T. U. E. L.

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

DISTRICT ONE, MINERS TURN TO PROGRESSIVES

Reject Traitors and Conciliation

By PAT TOOHEY.

Scranton, Pa.—Miners of District 1, United Mine Workers of America, largest of the three anthracite districts, will go to the polls in June to vote for officers to replace the present administration headed by Rinaldo Cappellini. He who promised the miners so much two years ago and was elected as a radical on a radical program, has now degenerated into nothing more than a servile and dependable tool of the syndicates who control the anthracite coal supply.

For many years the anthracite region has been a hotbed of discontent. The bosses have consistently robbed the miners all these years, while the men have no redress with the exception of turning their case over to their district officers to fight for them. District officers of District 1, past and present, do not differ from district officers of other districts, being usually spineless job-hunters and easy prey for the employers. When a case is referred to the district office for adjustment, usually the miner sighs and gives up in defeat long prior to the "hearing" of the grievance.

A Bitter Lesson.

So often, and with impunity, do the bosses violate the contract and attempt to compel the miners to work under damnable conditions that grievances by the hundreds arise and keep arising without adjustment. The conduct of their district officers in the past, in "fighting" these grievances, supposedly representing the interests of the miners, have taught the rank and file a bitter lesson.

They have been taught that before they will get the wages due them for work done, satisfactory adjustment of their grievances, and to make their organization an economic weapon to fight their battles and not a meal ticket and source of income for a select crew of quacks and fakery they must select men from their ranks, militant miners who have a thorough understanding and knowledge of their conditions and unhappy lot.

A Demagog Unmasked.

This awakening was but dim two years ago when Cappellini, the quack and demagog, realizing that in order to get himself elected district president was to suddenly become a fighter for the miners, exposing the corruption of the district, recounting their many lost grievances and suggesting his general grievance committee for closer unity between the membership. Not being able to see thru the fakery the men hailed him as their savior and elected him by a 10,000 majority over Brennan, the Lewis candidate.

Cappellini swore by every saint in the calendar that if he was elected he would make Alex Howat one of his organizers. His conduct during the past two years have shown him for what he is. At the present time the thousands of miners are in open rebellion. Their grievances are still unsettled or those that have been "heard" and decided upon by the conciliation board were invariably lost and the decision in favor of the operator.

Another Strike Rumored.

The outlaw strike of the 12,000 men of the Pennsylvania Collieries was because of unsettled grievances. Rumors are that the men of Glen Lyon have set a time limit of 15 days for settlement or they strike.

The grievances of the miners are heard by the conciliation board, composed equally of miners and operators and a referee. It is the same medium of grievance adjustment that Roosevelt instituted in the great 1902 strike. Grievances presented to the board from two months to five years remain unsettled. The conciliation board is very beneficial to the operators and it is the miner who usually loses.

A most striking example of this fact was recently when the board handed down its decision in the case of the Wanamie local, prohibiting the local from specifying the amount of cars to be loaded by an individual miner.

The Progressive miners ticket, headed by Bernard Zaleskas, con-

Textile Trust Drops Pretense of Caring for Workers' Welfare

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 16.—The American Woolen Co., has abolished its labor (welfare) department and hereafter will handle its labor problems without gloves.

The welfare program began in 1919 after the great strike and thru its Americanization courses, company farms and welfare camps, cafeterias, visiting nurses and employes' magazine The Booster sought to minimize the friction that attended a low wage, speed-up policy in the mills.

The plan was instituted under the presidency of William M. Wood but his successor as president of American Woolen, Andrew G. Pierce, concluded that the 20 welfare employes made too high an overhead and of the farms and other equipment of the department Pierce tersely said, in discontinuing the welfare program, that he was a manufacturer and not a farmer.

Union Pleas

The United Textile Workers' Union does not regret the passing of the welfare work. The union has never supported this paternalistic system of camouflaging exploitation and it has always opposed the espionage features of the welfare program.

"When the textile workers are given enough money in their pay envelope they will make enough for their own welfare," says a union statement. "They will not need any workers' welfare department."

Trade Unionists to Hear J. E. Snyder and Tom Matthews Sunday

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

CLINTON, Iowa, April 16.—On Sunday afternoon, April 19 at 2:30 p. m., J. E. Snyder and Tom Matthews will speak at a gathering of trade unionists at the Clinton Memorial Temple, 613 So. Second St. on Marxian science.

The trade unionists of Clinton will be especially interested in this lecture, as they have had a good share of experience with "labor political action." In explaining the science of Marxism, these speakers will show the difference between real working class political action and the mere election of "good men" to office.

No admission will be charged at this lecture.

demns the conciliation board and stands for its immediate abolition and for the direct adjustment of grievances by the miners and operators with the rank and file representatives present at these settlements, while demanding the settlement of all grievances within sixty days from the date they arise.

Lewis has ordered the dissolution of the general grievance committee, or rather his "commission" has, which is about the same thing. The general grievance committees are the only mediums of rank and file expression. Lewis and his cohort, Cappellini, does not want the men to have any expression and calls attention to a very innocent looking section of the district constitution wherein it states that all locals are forbidden to affiliate with any group or organization not endorsed by the district executive board.

Progressives to Retain Grievance Committees.

Lewis held this club over the heads of the men until now. The committees had to be organized, for Cappellini spewed so much about them during his campaign that the rank and file, determined to organize them. Now, Cappellini, founder of the general grievance committees, safely in the band wagon of Lewis, also orders their dissolution and refuses to recognize them officially.

The Progressive platform demands the retention and development of the general grievance committees for the better expression of the rank and file. To develop these committees under a militant leadership to fight for the rank and file is the object of the Progressive miners.

Boss Painters' Weaken

WASHINGTON.—Striking painters see signs of weakening of the part of the Master Painters' association. The bosses announce that they will not import strikebreakers, since they can get plenty of them at home.

FIGHTING LOCAL AT CHARLEROI SITS ON FAKERS

Refuses to Consider Framed Charges

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURG, Pa.—District No. 5 miners' officials wrote charges against progressives and had one of their tools sign and present them to Local 4546 of Charleroi, Pa. Failure in their first attempt to secure an expulsion in McDonald they now turn to the local from where the call for the March 15 conference originated.

At the last meeting of Local 4546, the following charge was preferred against Jim Oates, "Violating Article 13, Section 3, and Article 13, section 2 of the district constitution" on the basis of a resolution passed at the last district convention which is a sense prevents miners attending a movie show if the officials see fit. The charges were signed by Thos. Winn who is a brother-in-law to Frank Feehan a former president of this district. His motion was seconded by the sub-district board member's brother.

A Plain Frame-Up.

In the discussion, Winn admitted that the charges were written by the district officials and that he signed them. So flimsy is the basis for the charge, the local refused even to accept them and have a trial. And the officials, knowing that they have no leg to stand on, do not trust to one specific charge but rather draw up a document of them, hoping that at least they could induce the local to accept one of them.

It must be remembered that this local is the one that in Feb. 15, held a mass meeting of miners in Charleroi to which they invited the district officials to answer charges of misappropriation of the miners' money.

A Fighting Local

Not one of the officials were present at the meeting, but instead carry on a policy of disruption and expulsion. This same local is also calling for a special district convention to take up misappropriation of the miners' money by the district officials, misfeasance of office, investigation of the funds expended in the Fayette county field in 1922, present grievances that are piling up and rallying the entire organization for the release of the men imprisoned at Moundsville.

The officialdom knows that the local and Oates have the goods on them, they are afraid the membership will get to know the truth of their methods. Oates at one time was an organizer and has had an opportunity to get a close look at their activity. He was very active in the organization of the Alleghany Valley and securing conditions for the miners at a time when Van Bittner wanted the strike in that region called off.

Feeders Threatened with Wage Slash; Berry for Arbitration

George L. Berry, president of I. P. P. & F. U., visited Chicago recently to urge upon the members of Franklin Union No. 4 the necessity of submitting the question of their wage demands to arbitration. The bosses are trying to reduce our wages \$4 a week. In his arguments in favor of arbitration he told the membership that the union was too weak to strike, but that as soon as "his" union located at 181 W. Washington St., had organized the pressrooms of Chicago then they could get anything they wanted.

This union on Washington St. is a peculiar outfit. The members in that union work 48 hours a week and receive whatever wages they can get, while the members in Locals No. 3 and 4 work a 44-hour week and have a regular union scale of wages.

The members of Franklin Union were not very much impressed with the vision of the Washington St. union organizing the city when they were unable to force the bosses to live up to the union scale. However, Berry thinks it a fine idea to keep six of his organizers in Chicago looking after that union. To the members of Franklin Union the Washington St. outfit is nothing more than a scab outfit.

Berry had to admit that he was not very welcome in Chicago. Perhaps he remembered when in 1918 Franklin Union No. 4 was successful in signing up most shops for a \$5 a week increase he came in and told the bosses that \$2.50 a week was sufficient of an increase for a pressfeeder, with the result that Franklin Union got only a \$2.50 raise. After listening to three hours of Berryism (arbitration, no strikes and co-operation with the bosses) the union decided to hold a referendum on the question of strike or arbitration.

Miners' Institute Free of Debt.

COLLINSVILLE, Ill.—The \$140,000 building housing the Collinsville Miners' Institute is free of debt, following the burning of the mortgage April 1. Locals 264, 685, 826, 848 and 4398, United Mine Workers, have been assessing themselves 1 per cent of their earnings since 1916 to wipe out the debt.

Progressive Party Holds Caucus in Typographical 16

On Sunday, April 12 the Progressive Party in Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 held a caucus to choose candidates for the coming local elections. About seven hundred members attended. The qualification for admittance was the possession of a paid-up card in the local. No speeches from candidates were allowed. Canvassing took the form of whispered conversations as to the qualifications of the candidates—and the main qualification of all of them appeared to be that "he is a good fellow."

The candidates of the Progressive Party in the May elections will be: for president, Hedger; for vice-president, DeWolf; for organizer, John English; for executive, Aussem, Carlson, Cooper, Powers, White; delegates to I. T. U. convention, Chapp, Tatge, Oblinger; sergeant-at-arms, Jack Canty.

As compared with the Wahnetta clique in the Typographical Union the Progressive Party is very much preferable. At least the Progressives have broken loose from the hide-bound conservatism that characterizes the Wahnettas. But there is a lack of any fundamental program on the part of the Progressives.

COURT DECISION HELD BIG BLOW AT RAIL BOARD

Held Aid to Voluntary Arbitration

By LAURENCE TODD, (Federated Press Staff Correspondent)
WASHINGTON, April 16.—Prospects for the Barkley railroad labor bill in the new congress are distinctly improved by the supreme court's decision in the Kansas industrial court case—that compulsory arbitration of labor disputes is unconstitutional.

Hence the railroad labor board must go, and competent machinery for dealing with rail labor disputes must be arranged. That is the purpose of the Howell-Barkley measure which was throtted by the Longworth-Gillett-Snell organization in the house during the past year.

See Efficiency of Bosses' Rule.

There are cynical persons who observe that the supreme court of the United States nullified the principle of compulsory arbitration only when the organized employers had become more efficient in swaying public opinion than the organized workers. Organized business had become strong enough, class conscious enough, and sufficiently united under aggressive leadership, to get more for itself from a free fight than from state compulsion.

They point to the fact that in the capital, on the day this decision was rendered, some 70 building contractors signed a compact to stand by one another in the refusal to grant wage increases to the building trades; that only four firms stayed out of this agreement; that the sub-committee which engineered the deal included Vice-President Robertson, of the Associated General Contractors of America, and officers of the Building and Manufacturers' Exchange, the Operative Builders and the Builders' Exchange. Not a word of protest from the White House or from Secretaries Davis or Hoover.

Hope for Howell-Barkley Bill. Administration press agents, however, declare that the ruling of the supreme court shows that organized labor has lost none of its standing, under a conservative political regime; that if labor has the power to drive a good bargain with the employers, it surely has the legal right to do so. What they do not mention is labor's utter lack of means of carrying its message to the general public, so that trade union membership will cease to be a matter for half-ashamed explanation, as it is becoming in neighborhoods and classes affected by conservative propaganda.

Railroad men see in the decision a bit of real encouragement for their plan of voluntary arbitration. The Howell-Barkley bill will be brought forward, next December, with vigorous determination.

Will Favor "Friendly" Banks.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—By a vote of 39 to 6 the Washington central labor union has voted its approval of a plan for selection of 6 or more local banks as being "friendly," from the 47 to whom letters of inquiry as to their policy toward the building trades strike were recently sent. It is recalled that when one of the local banks was identified, some years ago, as hostile to a union then on strike, some \$200,000 of its deposits were affected.

Does your friend subscribe to the DAILY WORKER? Ask him!

LEFT WING TAILOR PROTESTS POLICY OF EXPULSIONS

Reds Life of Union, Says Sillinsky

The Journeymen Tailors' Union has become, under the brazen-faced office stealing régime of Thomas Sweeney, as reactionary as any other of the unions. Sweeney, thru his control of the official organ, The Tailor, has had the policy of loudly applauding all the illegal and disruptive attacks made on the Communists in the central bodies of Minneapolis and Seattle.

Finally, a left winger has managed to get a letter into the publication, opposing such expulsions and pointing out the real issue, class struggle versus class collaboration underlying the question. The letter is written by Max P. Sillinsky, a Cleveland progressive, and is as follows:

Cleveland, Ohio, March 23, 1925.

"It was with a great deal of interest that I read the news items in the columns of the several recent issues of The Tailor that told of the expulsion of Communists and Reds from the Central Labor Unions of Seattle and Minneapolis.

"My activity in the trade union movement is of many years' standing, and all those years I have been subject to the same experience. This experience has been, that the so-called 'Reds,' those in the unions that are really progressive, that really believe in the struggle of the workers for a betterment of conditions, as well as for the eventual emancipation from wage slavery, these Reds were always in the forefront in all our union work, were constantly helping to build up the unions and accepting the most dangerous posts when the union was on strike.

"In certain localities, among some unions, a novel idea seems to be gaining ground. This is the idea of class peace. Labor leaders, here and there, are boasting about their friendship with employers, paying more attention to building banks and apartment houses and other profit making enterprises, than they are in gaining higher wages and better working conditions for the workers. The recent trouble the miners' union had with the locomotive engineers' organization and its nonunion mines in West Va., is a clear case in point.

"The idea of class peace will lead us only to one end, a continual weakening of our union, lower wages and worse working conditions. For a labor union to give up fighting is equal to playing into the hands of the open shoppers. There is no more effective weapon the workers have than a strong union, ready and able to fight when necessary. We should organize and amalgamate so as to be able to use our power more effectively.

"When I read of suspensions from central bodies of the real fighting elements, I am convinced a wrong step is being taken. To weed out the real fighters from the ranks of labor is a grave mistake. I am never afraid of labor becoming too radical, there is greater danger in labor becoming too conservative.—Fraternally yours,
MAX J. SILLINSKY."

Building Trades in Boston Vote on Strike Settlement

BOSTON, Mass., April 16.—Striking building trades local unions and other building trades unions not yet on strike are voting on the proposal of the building trades employers' association for a 3-year agreement, with present wages to stand until April 1, 1926, and the wage scales for the remaining period of the pact to be settled by arbitration.

The building trades council committee has accepted the proposal but it must be ratified by the trades to be effective. Final results will not be known until the end of the month when the voting will have been completed.

Painters, plumbers, lathers and gas fitters are on strike for \$1.25 an hour. The strike is effective against all building trades employers' association jobs. Some independent firms have yielded to the union.

"Right of Contract" Covers Too Much Ground for Workers

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Elm City Laundry company of this city is similar to many other such concerns in forcing its drivers to sign a "yellow dog" contract which says in part:

"Said party of the second part further agrees that he will not at any time while he is in the employ of the said party of the first part, or within one year after leaving its service, for himself or any other person, persons or company, engage in the laundry business."

This is used also in a warning to other laundries not to "interfere" with the Elm company's drivers. This property right over the lives of employees is partly responsible for the unionizing campaign being carried on among the laundry workers here.

Chicago Pressmen's Election Gives the Berry Gang a Gain

In the election in Chicago Pressmen's Union No. 3 held Saturday, April 11, the adherents of Geo. L. Berry succeeded in winning the positions of president and organizer. President Moran (Berryite) was re-elected and Organizer Van Arzen (anti-Berryite) was defeated by 3 votes by Seppi who can be trusted to use his office for the good of the Berry machine. The result of the elections leaves the anti-Berry administration forces with a majority in the local executive.

Pressmen's Union No. 3 has taken a leading position in the struggle against Berry for many years. It was this local that charged Berry with embezzlement of International Union funds some years ago. The Berry forces have done all in their power to gain control of the local but have not yet succeeded.

The progressive forces in the local now see the necessity of consolidating their forces in order to prevent the loss of the gains they won only after many hard battles. The defeat of Organizer Van Arzen was a blow at the anti-Berry forces, but they are confident of winning in the next elections because of this experience.

JOHNSTON BEING SNOWED UNDER BY THE MACHINISTS

First Run Vote Shows Heavy Defeat

The first run of votes in some of the Chicago locals of the International Association of Machinists shows a tremendous swing away from "B.&O." Johnston to Anderson. Voting continues in all locals for two consecutive meetings, so the figures given below are incomplete, representing only the votes cast at the first meeting.

All left wing members should report the votes of their locals to the T. U. E. L., 1113 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Local	Johnston	Anderson
83	2	96
84	2	40
113	52	69
126	1	299
128	2	11
134	43	47
185	5	25
199	5	75
337	6	62
386	16	29
390	4	74
1528	157	1

The Anderson slate is running strong in District 8, and in fact the whole country as well as can be told at this writing. New York City and San Francisco are reported going against Johnston by about two to one. The Left Wing Committee in Chicago visited many locals explaining the left wing position in qualified support of Anderson.

Collective Bargaining Turned Wrong Side Out by Boss Bakers

NEW YORK CITY.—Bill Green's fondness for "collective bargaining" has been taken up in a new quarter, that is to say, by the Specialty Bakery Owners of America, the Master Bakers' Jewish organization fighting the Jewish Bakers' Union for "the right to organize."

The spokesman for the bosses says in accents pitiful that "The Jewish Bakers' Union insists on being an association of workmen to protect their interests. They insist on making individual employers sign agreements with the union and refuse to permit the employers' association to represent the master bakers. This we are determined to no longer tolerate. Unless at an early date the union grants collective bargaining and an agreement calling for arbitration, we will close our shops and lock out our workers."

The matter of forcing arbitration by such a "collective" agreement is particularly distasteful to the union men. The association does an annual purchasing business of \$200,000,000.

SHOE WORKERS PREDICT VICTORY WHEN JUDGE FREES UNION STRIKERS

NEW YORK, April 16.—After listening to all that the owners of the United Shoe Rebuilding corporation had to say regarding the high crimes and misdemeanors of Pascal Cosgrove, organizer of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, and Mike Tesky, one of the pickets in the strike for recognition of the union in the "United" shops, the judge in the Jefferson court dismissed the cases without even calling Cosgrove to the stand.

The failure of the boss in this case has convinced the union that they are on the road to complete victory, and that this boss will soon have to deal with the Shoe Workers' Protective Union if he desires to do any shoe repairing in his seven New York shops.

WHAT WERE THE PRE-WAR UNION INTERNATIONALS?

Losovsky Tells Their Lack of Unity

By A. LOSOVSKY (General Secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions)

In the trade union sphere of the pre-war period we have the International Secretariat of Trade Unions, which was created in 1902. Its conferences usually were connected with international socialist congresses, as these trade unions usually sent their delegates to the latter congresses. This international secretariat was not an international organization in the sense which especially we, the Communists, understand it.

It was not an organization for struggle; but an international organization for the exchange of information. We could easily call it an "international information bureau," an international bureau for sending statistics to each other, an international post-office box, or anything but an international labor union. It lacked the characteristic of a real labor international; that is, the domination of interests of the class as a whole over the interests of separate parts of the international.

The Internationals of Industries

Besides the International Secretariat of Trade Unions, there were international units of trade unions—or international—by industries: The International Textile Union, the Metal Workers' Union, the Wood Workers' Union; the Barbers' Union; the Cap Makers' Union, the Needle Trades, etc., over twenty international unions, which could be more correctly called a semblance of international unity than real unity. In fact we cannot remember one time in the international labor movement before the war where any industrial international played a leading role in the international struggle where the unions would take concurrent action in different countries.

Only Fake Internationals

Therefore, if we look at these international units from the point of view of those problems which an international in general should solve, we must openly state that no such international in fact existed. They were organizations which called themselves "internationalists." They had stationery with their names upon it, but they were only indications of the necessity of militant internationalists, which they themselves were not. The existence of these internationalists proved the necessity of creating real international units. Their weakness characterized the degrees of the development of the working class movement of the world.

Again, if we wish to get a clear understanding of those causes which led up to the disintegration of the labor movement of the world with the beginning of the war, let us see what these labor organizations represented, and what were the connections between them.

The Inner Weakness.

Only after we carefully acquaint ourselves with these organizations, will we understand why 1914 was the year of the complete disintegration, demoralization and disorganization of the international labor movement. The competition between international capitalist groups before the war, was reflected in the industrial international unions, and with the coming of the war, came out more boldly. After the international congress of metal workers in 1914, one of the former delegates at that congress, Merheim, stated in an article that at that congress the competition between the British and German metallurgy showed itself.

The labor movement of that period, although officially connected in international unity, in fact was filled with national prejudice, national separatism, and national interests. The questions of "fatherland" were superior to the interests of the working class, and the question of "defending the fatherland" was a principle accepted by the whole labor movement.

The above is an excerpt from Losovsky's famous book, "The World's Trade Union Movement," which is different from and more valuable than any other book published upon world unionism. It can be obtained for 50 cents, post free from the Trade Union Educational League, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Give your shopmate this copy of the DAILY WORKER—but be sure to see him the next day to get his subscription.

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The Workers Party in Action

Coney Island Open Forum to Hear of Communist Women

NEW YORK, April 16.—On Sunday, April 19 at 8 p. m., Sadie Amter will speak at the Coney Island Open Forum at 3109 Surf Ave., on the subject of women in the labor movement. Comrade Amter attended the Third Communist Women's Congress in Moscow in 1924.

Comrade Kate Gitlow, secretary of the United Council of Working Class Women, will speak on the duties of working class women in the class struggle. All working class women in the vicinity should attend this meeting to which admission will be free. The meeting will be held under the auspices of Council No. 4 of Working Class Women, Coney Island.

New York Leaguers to Have a General Hike on April 26

NEW YORK, April 16.—A general hike of all the branches in the city has been arranged for Sunday, April 26.

This will be the first general hike this year, and we expect that over 1,000 young workers will participate.

This hike will not only serve as a means of entertainment, and the physical well-being of the comrades but will also be devoted to an educational program that is being arranged for by the district executive committee.

Since no definite place has as yet been decided upon, comrades will have to watch in the next issue of the Young Worker, in the DAILY WORKER, Freiheit, Novy Mir, Volkszeitung and Elora for further announcements.

For the present remember the date, April 26, and tell your shop mates and friends.

Comrade Olgin Speaks Tonight at Soviet School

Comrade Moissaye Olgin, the well-known writer and co-editor of the Russian Communist daily, Novy Mir, will speak tonight at 1902 W. Division St., on "What Did the Russian Revolution Give to the Workers and Peasants?" He will speak in the Russian language, beginning at 8 p. m.

Gitlow Will Speak on War and Revolution in Europe at Sunday Meet

NEW YORK, April 16.—The subject at the Brownsville open forum meeting Sunday night, April 19, which will be addressed by Benjamin Gitlow, will be "Toward War and Revolution in Europe."

The open forum, run by the Brownsville section of the Workers (Communist) Party, meets every Sunday evening at 1701 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn.

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE ACTIVITIES, LOCAL CHICAGO, Friday, April 17.

Activity meetings of all the league branches this Friday. Activities of individual members, work of existing shop nuclei, prospective nuclei, factory campaigns, etc. of the branch are discussed.

The meetings will be held as follows: Branch No. 1, Room 506, 166 W. Washington St.

Branch No. 2, 1910 W. Roosevelt Road, Barney Mass, speaker. "Youth and Unemployment."

Branch No. 3, 3201 S. Wabash Ave.

Branch No. 5, 19 S. Lincoln St.

Branch No. 6, 2613 Hirsch Blvd.

Saturday, April 18.

Dance given by the Jewish Propaganda Committee, Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

Sunday, April 19.

City Hike. End of Grand Ave. car line; groups to meet at 9:30 Sunday morning at the following stations:

West Side—3116 S. Halsted street; West Side—3118 W. Roosevelt road; N. W. Side—2733 Hirsch Blvd.; North Side—2409 N. Halsted St.

Membership meeting, Tuesday, April 21, at 722 Blue Island Ave.

Dance on Sunday, April 26, 8 p. m., Folkets Hus, 2733 Hirsch Boulevard.

Auspices of Area Branch No. 2 and Mid-City Branch of the party.

Y. W. L. city dance, Saturday, May 9, 1925, Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

Saturday, May 16, is reserved for an affair by Area Branch No. 1.

REMEMBER MAY 23!

The John Reed Junior group is arranging a surprise party and dance Saturday, May 23, at 1902 W. Division St. All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange other affairs on that date.

A Tip to Philadelphians.

At the rate the Juniors of Philadelphia are selling tickets for the play, Our Juniors in Action, April 17, which will be produced by the Junior Players' group on April 24, at the Progressive Library it seems that those who will fail to get their tickets before the night of the performance will have a slim chance of getting in.

So get your ticket in advance and also for your friends for a treat of that kind will never be forgotten. Tickets are only 35 cents for grown ups and 15 cents for juniors. Remember, Friday, April 24, Juniors' night.

TOUR OF PHILIPS.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Monday, Tuesday, April 20-21.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Thursday, Friday, Saturday, April 23-4-5. Mass meeting on Thursday, April 23.

Toledo, Ohio.—Sunday, Monday, April 26-27.

Detroit, Mich.—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, April 28-29-30. Mass meeting on Tuesday, April 28.

Pullman, Ill.—Speaks May 1.

Talk it up—your shopmate will subscribe!

Surprises Promised at Joint Dance of Party and Y. W. L.

Many unique features are promised by the committee arranging the program for the big dance on Sunday, April 26 at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch boulevard. In fact there are said to be some surprises that will really surprise—and that will certainly be surprising!

The dance is a joint affair under the auspices of the Mid-City English branch of the Workers Party and Area Branch No. 2 of the Young Workers' League. Put the date down now, Sunday night, April 26.

Program for Hike

The following is the program for the hike on April 19, 1925, starting from Grand and Harlem Aves. Directions to starting point are: Take Grand Ave. car going west to end of line. Comrades will meet in groups at stations outlined below.

Workers' Lyceum (2733 Hirsch Blvd.), 3118 Roosevelt Rd.

Imperial Hall (Fullerton and Halsted), 3116 S. Halsted St.

Cicero and Roosevelt Rd.

From these stations the groups must leave a 9:30 sharp to be on time at starting point for hike. From there the combined groups will proceed to the forest preserves along the Harlem Rd. Marks will indicate the direction of hike for stragglers. Comrades will bring their own food, a shelter will be provided for bundles while games are in progress. Games will be played as arranged below:

Footraces, novelty races, two games of baseball (five innings only), two games of volley ball. Juniors, Workers Party members and friends especially invited.

Comrade Alex. Mletz will be in charge of all committees.

Keep May 17 Open.

The Workers School and the Trade Union Educational League are arranging a joint affair for Sunday, May 17, which will be the great event of the year, both for the school and the league.

All party units and sympathetic organizations are urged not to arrange any other affair for that date.

PRESENT GLASS WAR DRAMA AT INDIANA HARBOR, IND., SUNDAY

A performance, concert and dance will be given by the Workers Party, Local Indiana Harbor, Ind. Sunday, April 19, at Turner's Hall, 3809 Main St., Indiana Harbor, Ind. A drama of the class struggle "The Striker" by L. Rinehold will be staged. A good time is promised to all.

Comrade Peter Herd of the Young Workers' League of America will speak. Dance starts at 5 p. m., performance at 7 p. m. Admission 50 cents.

K. C. RADIO HAS LEGURE ON REDS' HIGH MENTALITY

Says Communists Believe in Education

KANSAS CITY, April 16.—With the hope of condemnation yet with the principle of comparison, Frank S. Larnsd, chief scribe of the De Molay in a speech that was broadcast here made use of the high standard of education that the individual Communist has, desiring to rouse the "good" Americans to more educational activity.

He told the fans about 78 delegates going to a Russian Communist convention saying that, "not one knew where he was going nor the others' names, yet every man was a member of the Communist Party and they all seemed to have had feelings against this country." (He did not say against the workers who are the majority, but the "country" that is owned by a small minority—we compliment him for his accuracy.)

Surprised at Intelligence.

Out of this group that the "country" would like to deport, he said, "24 were Americans and 11 were college and university graduates, one holding the Ph.D. degree of Columbia, and it seemed to be an intelligent gathering, for they were not the peasant type" as the press would have us believe, "but were of the high student type."

Fearing he said too much, the chief scribe tried to counteract this by telling of acts of violence and of government raids hoping to leave the impression that after all they were horrible fellows. In reality he painted a vivid modern picture of the "Inquisition."

Outraged Americanism.

His Americanism seemed to be offended when he told of the 15-year-old Communist youth that addressed a crowd of 15,000 reds in Madison Square Garden and quoted the youth as saying, "Down with America and up with the Reds!"

The capitalist use of the red scare for every conceivable thing in business and now we find their henchmen using it as an educational scare for their group to get busy.

Get A Sub And Give One!

Pershing Promises Bosses to Guard American Interests

General John J. Pershing, in Chicago to stir up interest in a larger army, in his last speech here before the chamber of commerce spoke on "the opportunities for American capital in South America." Pershing has been appointed to head the plebiscite commission to "arbitrate" the dispute over the Tacna-Arica territory now raging between Chile and Peru.

Pershing gave intimation in his speech that he will look after the interests of the American capitalists who are anxious to lighten their hold on South American countries. The dispute has been decided in favor of Chile, so that American capitalists may secure nitrate concessions from that country.

Pershing advocated the establishment of branch banks in South American countries, broaching the plan for domination of the Latin-American countries which has been used by British imperialism. He urged "A union of North American capital with South American opportunities" and increased investments in those countries.

Your Union Meeting

- Third Friday, April 17, 1925.
- 237 Bakers and Conf., 3420 W. Roosevelt.
- 8 Bookbinders, 175 W. Washington St., 8 p. m.
- 29 Broom Makers, 810 W. Harrison St. Building Trades Council, 180 W. Washington.
- 1 Carpenters, 175 W. Washington.
- 70 Carpenters, 2705 W. 35th St.
- 1 Carpenters' Dist. Council, 180 W. Washington.
- 2200 Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
- 219 Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St.
- 779 Electricians, 4141 W. Lake St.
- 564 Firemen and Enginemen, 5438 S. Halsted St.
- 84 Glass Workers, Emily and Marshfield.
- 225 Hod Carriers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
- Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. V. Commercial St.
- 83 Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
- 113 Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
- 273 Painters, 2345 Sp. Kedzie Ave.
- 637 Painters, Scheidt and Sheffield Aves.
- 863 Painters, 3140 Indiana Ave.
- 1332 Painters, 3140 Indiana Ave.
- 1 Patters Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
- 612 Plumbers, 625 S. Chicago Ave.
- 346 Railway Carmen, Village Hall, Kozie, Ill.
- 376 Railway Carmen, Village Hall, Kozie, Ill.
- 998 Railway Carmen, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
- 328 Railway Clerks, 20 W. Randolph St.
- 679 Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
- 1354 Railway Clerks, Ft. Dearborn Hotel.
- 4 Railroad Trainmen, 1036 E. 64th St.
- 119 Railroad Trainmen, 3349 North Ave.
- 198 Railroad Trainmen, 9120 Commercial Ave.
- 367 Sheet Metal Workers, Ashland and Van Buren.
- 2 South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, 3130 Commercial Ave.
- 2 Stage Hands, 412 Canal Bldg.
- 12 Stove Mounters, 3609 Wolfram Ave.
- 3 Teachers (Women), Women's City Club Rooms, 429 p. m.
- 1 Telegraphers (Comm.), 312 S. Clark St.
- 484 Waitresses, 19 W. Adams Street, 3 P. M.
- Women's Union Label League 220 S. Ashland Blvd.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Labor Defense Council Needs Funds for Zinich, Severino, Vajtauer, Lassen and Other Cases--and to Fight the Deportation Merace.

Send Funds to New Address: 19 So. Lincoln Street, Chicago, Illinois.

List of Contributions for Month of March

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J. E. Henderson, Detroit, Mich. 1.00	G. Roger, Dowell, Ill. 3.10	Adolf E. Pederson, Forda, N. J. 2.00	Olaf Wennberg, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00
A. Necker, Chicago, Ill 1.00	Bertolano, Petahuma, Calif. 1.00	Arthur S. Seeds, New York City 5.00	J. M. Miller, New York City 3.00
R. Lepoit, Cincinnati, Ohio 1.00	C. J. Fjeldstad, Taylor, Wis. 1.00	Ewald A. Seltmann, Ne-koma, Kansas 5.00	Fred Miller, Chicago, Ill. 4.00
P. Knoetig, Manchester, N. H. 1.00	Fritz Althorst, Rock Is-land, Ill. 2.50		
N. H. Michigay, Detroit, Mich. 1.00	K. Schuppe, Utica, N. Y. 4.00		
W. Ebel, Hazardville, Conn. 1.00	Andrew Prehrat, Mil-waukee, Wisconsin 2.00		
W. S. & D. B. F. Kinkaid, Illinois 10.00	R. Luderer, Metuchen, N. J. 1.00		
J. A. Weber, Ancon, Conn. 1.00</			

FLAT WORKERS MAY STRIKE IN NEW YORK CITY

200,000 Will Walk Out Over Hours

NEW YORK, April 16—(FP)—Apartment house elevator men in bondage to 14 hours' night work and 84 hours a week, are being canvassed by the Elevator Starters and Operators Union in a vigorous organization campaign.

The campaign includes the hall boys and the attendants, the starters and the door men, says Michael Fiore, business agent of Local Union 67 and it has the backing of the firemen's union, the elevator constructors and the building service employees' organization as well as the support of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York.

Many Are Organized. An up-town office is being opened by the elevator operators' union to facilitate their new campaign.

A strike will be the culmination of the organization drive unless demands now being drawn up are granted by employers, says Fiore. There are 200,000 workers engaged in building maintenance, a minority of them already organized, whose backing will be sought in the movement.

Demand 8-Hour Day. Reduction in wages of 10 and 15 per cent have recently been suffered by elevator operators and other building maintenance workers, says Fiore. The affiliated unions will demand wage increases of 25 to 30 per cent and the 8-hour day. A minimum of \$25 a week will be asked in apartment houses.

Experience in the April, 1920 strike taught the elevator operators the need for industrial co-operation from the other building service employes. The elevator operators went it alone in that strike with disastrous results.

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DELAY MEANS DECAY

SOVIET RUSSIA IS AHEAD OF U. S.

(Continued from page 1)

importance to the state." Dr. Hamilton writes in her report on Russian industrial hygiene in the February issue of The Journal of Industrial Hygiene. "It is, however, a surprise to a foreigner to see a system of preventive medicine, diagnosis, and treatment so admirably worked out in so short a time, for it must be remembered that the country has had peace for only a little over two years. Yet there is no city in America so well equipped to protect its working population against the dangers of industry and to care for them they fall victims to these dangers as is Moscow."

Dr. Hamilton's first visit was to the Institute Obuch for occupational diseases, "a large building with dispensary, hospital wards and laboratories which serves the city of Moscow, receiving patients from all the medical centers, whenever it is suspected that the trouble may be of occupational origin. There are thirteen physicians attached to the institute, and five laboratories for clinical pathology and for experimental work."

Guard Workers' Health At present the institute is making a study of metallic poisonings. Lead poisoning, for instance, is common in the Russian painting trade, because white lead paint is universally employed in that country. "But a law recently passed decrees that by 1930 the manufacture and use of white lead must be abandoned."

In co-operation with the dispensaries attached to the factories the institute is carrying out routine examinations of large groups of workers in various industries, according to Dr. Hamilton. The actual examination is made in the factory dispensary, but if a puzzling case is found, the worker is sent to the institute, sometimes for the day, sometimes for several nights, so that without interrupting his work he may be put thru all the necessary tests.

Health is First Consideration Dr. Hamilton next visited the Institute of Sanitary Hygiene which is especially devoted to problems of ventilation, temperature and lighting. One of the chief occupational hazards this institute is fighting, is that of mercury poisoning, common in the hat industry, and known as "hatters shakes." A caustic potash solution has been substituted for the nitrate of mercury used formerly.

Dr. Hamilton tells how "a specimen hat," of white felt, was presented to her. "Candor obliges us to say that although it is perfectly good felt, it is not such felt as an American manufacturer would regard with pride, nor would be persuaded, by examining this specimen, to abandon mercury carrot for any caustic method. But the Russians, who are not interested in display in dress, hold that the beauty of the felt is of minor importance, the health of the hatter is of prime importance."

Another health institute in Moscow

is the "Tsect," the Central Workers' Institute. This is devoted to the scientific study of labor, "the effort to fit the work to the man and the man to the work." Here experts are "carrying out all sorts of physical and mental experiments to determine fitness for certain kinds of work, to develop efficient methods of work, to get rid of fatigue, and to devise ways of discovering individual capacities and incapacities in men and women workers."

Women, as a class, are urged to go into the factory, not only because economic conditions force them to, but because they are considered as "citizens," side by side with men. "The wages for men and women are the same for the same work," although as an actual fact they are usually working on different processes in the factories, and there are special laws relating to them, such as the limitation of night work and the prohibition of certain types of work considered particularly injurious to women.

The desire to substitute the factory for the home leads to the encouragement in every way of the employment of married women. Not only are nurseries provided for the children of working mothers but a very generous arrangement is made for the nursing of the babies and the care of the children when they are sick. A nursing mother is allowed time off to go and feed her baby, and when the nursery is at a distance from the factory this may actually cut as much as two hours out of her day's work.

Nursing Mothers Welcomed and Cared For

"No discrimination against a mother is supposed to be permitted by any factory committee. If a young unmarried man and a nursing mother were to present themselves for employment, they would be treated as if they were equally desirable."

The theory of Soviet Russia, according to Dr. Hamilton, is that labor, industrial and agricultural, is the foundation of the state, and that the life of the industrial workers should center around the factory just as the life of the peasant centers around the farm. "Their ideal is to have in connection with each factory, not only communal houses but also a nursery, a kindergarten, a hospital, an amusement center and whatever else the workers need and want."

Textile Factory Has Best Hospital in Moscow

Dr. Hamilton reports that the best hospital in Moscow belongs to a large textile factory. In another factory there were "wall newspapers" in abundance, and "in addition to the innumerable activities of its own workers, this factory, together with two other nearby factories, had undertaken to play 'big brother' to fifty-two villages in a certain section of the country near Moscow. This particular factory in its effort to increase production was working two shifts; one from 7 to 4 with an hour's break at noon, and the other from 4 to 11, with no break."

In Russia, "it is accepted that the worker's welfare is far more important than what he produces," states Dr. Hamilton. "Consequently, the difficulties which we encounter in this country, when we wish to make a through study of a given factory or a given industry in which we suspect some unusual hazard, are unknown in Russia. Here the whole question can be treated as openly and as thoroughly as if it were a problem of pneumonia or typhoid fever."

An Entirely Different Viewpoint "Given the fact that industrial medicine is recognized as a branch of medical study fully equal in importance to any other, that it is engaging the services of the ablest men and women in the medical profession, and that their work is meeting with enthusiastic co-operation and with no obstacle except the lack of money, it would seem that we are justified in looking for great things in this field to come out of Russia."

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POLISH WHITE TERROR MURDERS MANY WORKERS

World Protest Grows Against Butchers

(Continued from page 1) saved the Polish Deputy Lanzutsky from death. On the heels of the Lanzutsky affair came the bestial murder of two exchange prisoners bound for Soviet Russia. The murder was committed by Polish police officers a half hour before the exchange party was to cross the border.

The day after this crime was committed the Polish courts, thru Judge Krakoff, condemned to death the Communist soldiers Segal and Difetski, charging that they had issued revolutionary proclamations.

Peasants Are Persecuted Coincident with its action against Lanzutsky, the Polish diet deprived three Ukrainian members of parliamentary immunity for the purpose of prosecuting them for political activities. The three deputies, Wasslichuk, Chuchmay and Kozitsky have been marked by the Grabski government because of their efforts on behalf of the Ukrainian national minority peasantry, that has suffered intolerably under the Polish regime.

The oppressed Polish masses are moving as best they can against this reign of terror. But on all sides they are met by merciless military force. In the coal basin of Dumbrawa, the police attacked a number of Communists, in the fight one policeman and one Communist were killed. The troops were then brought into action. They proceeded to carry out a gas attack against the workers. 145 Communists, among them 30 women, have been arrested at Lodz.

Police Disperse Crowds Throughout the whole land, the most violent forms of military oppression and suppression are the order of the day. When thousands of workers gathered about the court room in Przemysl, where Lanzutsky was being tried, they were immediately dispersed by the gendarmes.

The demonstrations to save Lanzutsky outside Poland constituted one of the best international working class protests in history. In practically every town in Europe where the workers' movement has any semblance of legality, monster meetings were held and demonstrations conducted before the Polish consulates.

In Leningrad 200,000 Russian workers gathered in a great protest meeting before the Polish consulate there. All over Russia the Polish consulates are heavily guarded by red army soldiers for fear the indignation of the workers against the Polish white terror might result in violence. In Paris, Berlin, London and all the large centers of Europe, monster demonstrations composed of thousands of workers struck fear into the hearts of Polish representatives abroad and forced the Grabski government to back down on the legal murder of Lanzutsky.

In Washington, D. C., the Polish embassy building was picketed by hundreds of workers. In Detroit a demonstration before the Polish consulate was dispersed by the police, resulting in the arrest of three Communists.

In Chicago a similar demonstration was carried out and in addition a great mass meeting was held in the Polish section attended by hundreds of Polish workers.

Polish Workers Need Help. The Polish regime of blood is arousing the wrath of the workers the world over. It is still continuing. Thousands of families are left dependent because of husbands and brothers and fathers being dragged off to prison, executed or murdered outright.

The Polish workers and peasant-need help. Send your contributions to the International Red Aid which has taken up the cause of the oppressed Polish working class. Checks should be made payable to George Maurer, secretary, American Section International Red Aid, 19 S. Lincoln street, Chicago, Ill.



BUILDERS AT WORK

MILWAUKEE LEARNS A THING OR TWO FROM MONESSEN

Send Greetings to Our Young Builders

THAT the suggestions of this column are useful to other BUILDERS thruout the country and that even a local like Milwaukee where they are already doing such splendid work, can learn something from our busy young workers in a small coal mining town in Pennsylvania, is proved by a letter from Comrade Shklar, secretary and DAILY WORKER agent for Milwaukee. He writes:

Milwaukee, Wis., April 13, 1925.

The DAILY WORKER, Builders' Column. Dear Comrades: Inclosed in this letter you will find three new subscribers among them one subscription for the period of one year. This subscription has been secured on credit as the comrade could not afford at the time to pay six dollars. He promised to pay in a few days and I feel sure that he will pay soon. I had similar experience in the past few weeks and I find that it is a very good idea to allow credit on the long term subscriptions and collect the charges at a later date. It keeps our DAILY WORKER agents in closer touch with the subscribers and at the same time insures for the paper long term subscribers. There is very little inconvenience connected with the plan and I feel sure that our members thruout the country could practice it on a much larger scale.

I take this opportunity of extending my greetings to the Young Workers' League in Monessen, Pa., who are putting this plan into effect and are making good.

Fraternally yours,
G. S. SHKLAR, Secretary.

Has your local found "methods that work"? If it has, or you think that you can show how we can more efficiently build "our Daily," get your suggestions and "fire when you are ready." We'll print it to see what other builders think of it.

DETROIT LED TODAY

with 5 subs sent in by the City Agent and with other locals and agents right behind him. This is only on subs sent in on April 15:
DETROIT, MICH.—A. E. Goetz (5)
ROUNDUP, MONT.—J. H. Roddy (3)
MONESSEN, PA.—Leo Kauppila (3)
HARTFORD, CONN.—J. Krichevsky (2)
CHICAGO, ILL.—Nancy Markoff; N. Kjar; Louis Falich.
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Maurice Malkin; Ed Arnold; L. E. Katterfeld.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.—C. O. Peterson.
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.—A. T. Zaparka.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—G. S. Shklar (3); John Vaikas.
HAWCOCK, MICH.—John Kliskila
OAKLAND, CAL.—P. B. Cowdery (2).
BOSTON, MASS.—Elsie Pultur.
HIBBING, MINN.—Geo. Mackre.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.—I. Hoffman.

Wants Democracy for Counts and Liberals But Not for Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker.) NEW YORK, April 16.—Samuel Untermeyer, the millionaire attorney who argues for free speech in one breath and attacks trade union organizations in the next, delivered himself of a characteristic speech at the convention of the national association of the Jewish baking industry in the Broadway Central Hotel.

Untermeyer condemned the gag on Count Karolyi and the conviction of Roger N. Baldwin in Paterson, in the same talk in which he criticized the Jewish Bakers' Union with which his hearers deal. Untermeyer thinks the organized workers are too hard on their bosses and argues that the union should sign its contracts with the Jewish bakers' association instead of compelling the bosses to sign up separately with the union.

He further deplored the practice of compelling the boss to get his workers thru the union. His words aroused among the employers much pity for themselves and admiration for the lawyer who is their kind of a liberal.

Let the DAILY WORKER make your arguments every day. Send in a sub for your shop mates.

WIDE RIFT IN BRITISH LABOR PARTY'S RANKS

Labor Weekly Flays the MacDonald Government

(Continued from page 1)

responsibility for whatever sins of omission or commission can be charged against that government. They must not be held up to us as the ones who were always on the side of socialist policy and not responsible when the labor government went astray.

Kneebreeches and Swords We must not in our days of opposition forget that court dress, court functions and social gatherings, such as dinners, luncheons and receptions, were as well attended by the I. L. P. ministers as by other people. The cocked hats, tin swords and other tomfool paraphernalia appeared to be as beloved by some socialists as this sort of guy worship is by Tories and Liberals. There were some splendid exceptions, but these were exceptions.

During the labor government's existence the party in the house was tied hand and foot, owing to the worn-out methods and rules of the commons. We hope the Easter conference will back up Fred Jowett in his demand for a root and branch change. The whole cabinet system must sooner or later give place to a system which will allow men and women to speak and vote according to conviction and not as now be guided solely by expediency.

"We Are Just The Same"

But they must be prepared to treat their own people to the same measure of criticism as they give to other parties. If we would escape the evils of the past, we must be prepared to face frankly the issues involved. Our view is that the late government did do valuable work for the people, but it was handicapped from the start, because its leaders, with one or two exceptions, like parrots, went about the country declaring that a labor government was exactly like all other governments. Bankers were quite safe, capitalists were quite safe, the monarchy was safe, and so was the empire.

This latter was handed to Lord Olivier and J. H. Thomas, both of whom only appeared too anxious to prove that, so far as they were concerned, the imperialists had no cause to fear. In addition, the prime minister himself, in his first letter on India and his dispatch to Zagul Pasha, proved that Indian policy and Egyptian policy were very largely to be carried on on lines similar to those already laid down.

Enough of Self Praise

In the things that count most of all, that is in national and international policy, members of the I. L. P. must not attempt to prove themselves more consistent or virtuous than other people. The labor party as a party, including the I. L. P., gave wholehearted support to the ex-premier's foreign policy, which included the Dawes report, the snubbing of Zagul Pasha, and the statements that the Suez Canal and the Sudan were outside the realm of discussion. The bombing of homes, buildings, and sheep in Iraq, India and Egypt, was accepted and defended as a painful necessity by I. L. P. ministers, who were formerly pacifists and conscientious objectors against war. More cruisers were added to the navy almost without protest. This policy also was accepted by out-and-out pacifists. As to India, the Bengal ordinance under the abominable act passed over a hundred years ago, under which people may be arrested without a warrant or charge of any kind, and held in prison for long terms, was issued while Lord Olivier and Professor Richards were at the India office, and was defended by them.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

UNDER GARMENT



5077

5077. Fillet lace and crepe de chine are here combined. One could also use radium silk, crepe or batiste, with trimming of lace or embroidery.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 35-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 5/8 yard of lace or contrasting material and 1 1/2 yard of crepe de chine if made as illustrated of 36 inch material. If made of one material 2 3/4 yards will be required.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

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4695

4695. Crepe, gingham, printed voile or linen could be used for this style. The pockets may be finished at the edges with fancy stitching, and the paws, eyes and tail worked out in embroidery, or stichery.

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290 Advertising rates on application

The Cleavage in the British Labor Party

George Lansbury, writing on the record of the British labor party as a government in his weekly of April 4, substantiates every criticism of that government made in the Communist press.

Our English correspondent gives this comment, which is causing a sensation within the British labor party, in detail and it is sufficient here to mention one or two of the most penetrating indictments made by Lansbury. He devotes his attention chiefly to the independent labor party leadership and the fact that he still has hopes of something good for the workers from this aggregation of capitalist hangers-on makes his criticism all the more interesting. He says:

"It (the labor government) was handicapped from the start, because its leaders, with one or two exceptions, like parrots, went about the country declaring that a labor government was exactly like all other governments. Bankers were quite safe, capitalists were quite safe, the monarchy was safe, and so was the empire. . . . In addition, the prime minister (Ramsay MacDonald) in his first letter on India and his dispatch to Zaglul Pasha, proved that Indian policy and Egyptian policy were very largely to be carried on on lines similar to those already laid down . . . the bombing of homes, buildings and sheep in Iraq, India and Egypt was accepted and defended as a painful necessity by I. L. P. ministers, who formerly were pacifists and conscientious objectors against war."

With George Lansbury, one of the most militant and influential leaders of the British workers, expressing such opinions of its official leadership, it is evident that within the labor party, under the influence of mass pressure resulting from the proletarian disgust with the treachery and snobbery of the leadership, there is arising a powerful left wing movement—a center group in between the Communists and the I. L. P. parliamentarians.

The outcome of these developments will very likely be a coalition of the liberal party and the MacDonalds, Thomases, Hendersons and Snowdens, a purging of the labor party of its most reactionary elements.

Of the greatest influence in this new alignment has been the report of the British trade union delegation on Soviet Russia and the setting up of a joint committee of British and Russian trade union leaders to accelerate the drive for world trade union unity. This militant policy will in time force a more clean-cut struggle with the British government.

In conservative Great Britain the revolutionary movement is making its greatest progress today. The Fifth Congress of the Communist International was correct when it decided to make Great Britain the center of gravity in the revolutionary struggle in western Europe.

Chinese Children and Christian Foreigners

Chinese children 10 years of age and under have had their sentences of hard labor in the textile mills in Shanghai renewed by 300 Christian foreign taxpayers who boycotted a meeting where their votes were necessary to endorse a city ordinance making the labor of children of these ages illegal.

Yet the American capitalist press is incensed at the action of Chinese students in boycotting American merchants. The remarkable thing in connection with the growth of the liberation movement in China is not the hostility shown towards foreign exploiters but the small amount of this sentiment.

As far as we are concerned the Chinese students can take the American merchants and shipowners who defeated the child labor ordinance and throw them into the harbor along with their merchandise.

If any protests as a result of such action are made, the Chinese might refer the diplomats to the Boston tea party which seems to us to be a fairly good precedent—established with much less provocation.

Unity Drive Gains Impetus

Unity of the world trade union movement is not a mere catchword with the Russian and British trade unionists. The formation of the Anglo-Russian unity committee with Smillie, Purcell, Bramley and other prominent British trade union officials acting in concert with the representatives of the All-Russian trade unions, the immediate convening of the committee in London on April 6, the adoption of a practical program for reaching the membership of the trade unions in every country over the head of the right wing leaders of the Amsterdam International, all show that the struggle for consolidation of the world trade unions into one powerful body is actually under way.

The British ruling class, by rejecting the miners' minimum wage bill and continuing the war on the trade union movement in general, are furnishing the advocates of unity in Great Britain with their most telling arguments.

Release Crouch and Trumbull

An outburst of popular protest is forcing the reduction of the savage sentences given Privates Crouch and Trumbull of the Hawaiian army of occupation for expressing Communist opinions. It is hinted that the terms will be reduced from 40 and 26 years to 3 years or less.

The DAILY WORKER was the only paper in the United States for weeks that carried the news of this case. The capitalist press paid attention to it only after the trials had begun. The protests must not be allowed to die down. These class-conscious soldiers must be freed.

The Chicago Tribune corroborates the charges made by us to the effect that had soldiers with Communist sympathies been found in the United States they would simply have been given a dishonorable discharge. But Hawaii is a colony, it is "the most important military post in American control," the huge fleet gathered by our imperialist government made Hawaii its base of operations in its latest maneuvers preliminary to its cruise of intimidation in the Far East. Imperialism rules harshly enough at home, but in the colonies it is an open dictatorship.

The workers and their organizations should flood Washington with protests until these soldiers are released. Let the imperialists know that the workers of America are at least alive to the plots and barbarities of their rulers.

Tom Mann Goes to Poland

The Polish embassy has given permission to Tom Mann, veteran of a thousand battles of the working class in a dozen different countries, to enter Poland as representative of the Workers Weekly.

We hope nothing we say will cause the Polish government to change its mind, but if it thinks that Tom can be fooled by any prepared-in-advance prisons which he will be allowed to inspect they have another guess coming. Tom Mann will find out more about the Polish government and its murderous assault upon the workers, its tortures and murders than it knows itself.

That he does not speak Polish is no handicap to Tom. In Russia it is a matter of public knowledge that he can talk with Russian workers and peasants and make himself understood and understand them altho he knows but two words of Russian and they know no English. Tom Mann will turn the torture government of Poland inside out and let the workers of the world see what makes it go.

The fact that he is allowed to enter Poland as a correspondent shows that the world-wide demonstrations of the workers against the terror of the Polish government is having its effect.

Starvation in Stable Roumania

Roumania is one of the little darlings of the allied imperialists, an important link in the chain of kept nations that are supposed to bar Bolshevism from western Europe.

Roumania has had no revolution, the boyars—the landlords—with the backing of French finance and bayonets are in full control—but the workers and peasants are on the verge of starvation.

Across the border the Russian peasants, under the Soviet government, travel each month farther away from the danger of famine and hardship. Soviet Russia has a Communist government. Roumania is semi-feudal but is admitted freely into the congress of civilized nations. Its government is a government of terror. It crushes mercilessly even peasant parliamentary movements.

But the peasants, altho saved so far from the mistake of revolution, are starving nevertheless.

Will the enemies of Soviet Russia who are also the enemies of the whole working class, the Snowdens, Wolls, Greens and Jouhauxes, who wasted so much pity on the peasantry of Russia, please explain why in safe and sane Roumania, an almost purely agricultural country, the people who raise the grain are starving?

"The Mire of Party Strife"

Speaking of the candidacy of General Hindenburg, Fritz Ebert, son of the late German president, remarks:

"We republicans, especially the republican war veterans, are most indignant that the person of the aged field marshal, who was equally venerable to all Germans, is thus dragged into the mire of party strife."

Fritz must be congratulated on his choice of words if on nothing else. If any one should know what "the mire of party strife" in Germany means, it ought to be the son of a socialist president whose administration sold itself to the big industrialists, to the allied imperialists, to everyone who was willing to pay a certain price, even to Barmat, the banker.

Yes, "the mire of party strife" so far as the German social-democracy is concerned, is black, deep and filthy, stinking with the putrid bodies of murdered workers.

But Hindenburg is able to stand this kind of an odor as well as the most experienced social-democrat official.

The Ungrateful Chinese Students.

The students in the south of China are an ungrateful lot.

After John D. Rockefeller has donated millions for their education in the American style they go right out and boycott honest American businessmen.

No American college student would be guilty of such unbecoming conduct. On the contrary, they make the finest strikebreakers in the world, showing that we Americans are the natural leaders of the backward peoples of the Orient.

Every day get a "sub" for the DAILY WORKER and a member for the Workers Party.

Sessions of Enlarged Executive of the C. I.

(Continued from last issue.)

Continue Discussion of Bolshevization. MOSCOW, March 29—(By Mail)—At today's session the debate on Bolshevization is continued. Comrade Tondl (Czecho-Slovakia) declares that with constant friction, victory is impossible. The workers will not permit the movement to suffer under personal questions. The workers want unity.

Comrade Pepper (America): "The nature of the problem at present confronting us has not yet penetrated our consciousness. The first period of the Comintern's activities may be called the Mid-European period. The second period is characterized by the extension of the Comintern's sphere of influence to the Far East. Since the Fifth World Congress, it has become clear that the present period is characterized by the acquisition of new territories in the Far West. The main political problem in the Far West is the labor party question—just as the question of the social-democracy dominates central Europe.

Since the Fifth Congress, the tactic of the Comintern has produced new results in England. In the first place—a minority movement which has become a mass movement; in the second place, the crystallization of a left wing in the labor party. In this respect we have noticed a certain opposition on the part of some of the British comrades.

Now it is clear that the tactics of the Comintern were correct. Already the left wing is pursuing an independent policy against the right. All this proves the necessity of developing the British party to a mass party. Our next task therefore is, to find the specific English method of developing a mass party. This can be accomplished of course only thru the collective work of the British party. Gallagher did not at all attempt to bring up the real problems; he spoke on generalities but not on the main problem of how to form a mass party under the given circumstances in England. The Communist Party of Great Britain has done good work in the trade unions, but failed to bring up the most urgent political questions, and the problem of the monarchy and the house of lords.

U. S. Politically Backward. The United States is politically behind the European countries. In spite

of the existence of a huge industrial proletariat, there is in America no mass political party. It is characteristic of the United States that the question of political and organizational independence from the bourgeoisie is in that country still the fundamental problem. There is a wide gulf between the task of the proletariat to break away from the bourgeoisie, and that of the party to become a mass party; and this gulf can be bridged over only by a labor party.

The labor party is based on collective membership; it therefore represents the most primitive political form of organization. The historical reason for this phenomenon is the early development of imperialism, the early division of the workers into labor aristocrats with closed unions, and lower unskilled masses whom it was impossible to organize because their ablest leaders went over to the bourgeoisie.

The first shock received by British imperialism rendered the trade unions politically active. With the proletarianization of the labor aristocracy, it became possible to develop a mass political party of the proletariat. In the United States the division of the proletariat is still sharper because the social divisions are emphasized by racial differences, and because the centralized government had cut down the privileges of the labor aristocracy which had the effect of increasing the latter's political activities.

After the war, it first became possible to form a mass proletarian party in the United States. The task of the American Communist Party is: to build a bridge connecting the historical task of the proletariat with the aim of the party to become a mass party. The speaker says that he will refrain from discussing factional matters before the plenum.

The Labor Party Problem. These theses on Bolshevization should contain the tasks of the American Communist Party in the labor party. The labor party problem also concerns Canada, South Africa, Australia, and perhaps even Holland. The speaker warns against attempting to solve the problems of the Far West with the Mid-European slogans and methods. That would be just as erroneous as to attempt to solve the problems of the Far East with Mid-European slogans. The labor party in the United States may be opportunistic, but we must get into it none the less, for the purpose of taking over the

initiative. The process of development of the United States will slow up considerably, since the world is full of conflicts for America, and since there are in the United States a most centralized industry and a powerful proletariat. The American Communist Party must play the role of an initiator and organizer in the labor party; this will make a mass party out of it. (Applause.)

No Mass Party Tradition Here. Cannon (America): In America there is no mass party tradition. The main task is therefore to carry on Marxist-Leninist propaganda. Comrade Kun's statements on this point are of great significance. The speaker suggests that great care be taken in connection with the slogan "Professional Revolutionary," for otherwise there is the danger that the party may become merely a party of functionaries.

The two problems facing us are: Trade union work and the formation of shop nuclei. The American trade unions are extremely weak; hence the immediate task should be to create trade unions. Shop nuclei are of special importance in the United States, but they also involve special difficulties; the small party, weak trade unions, a large industry, and the tendency to do everything outside the shop or factory.

The party is divided into language federations; centralization is therefore the first problem. As to the labor party question, a comparison with England is out of place. In England a mass labor party is already in existence; besides, the American masses are not as class conscious as the English. The labor party question is for the present, a question of working in the trade unions. The speaker is not opposed to a labor party as such, but only to its being a parallel organization to the Communist Party. A labor party must be the reflection of the unity of the working class. A labor party cannot at once be formed; our immediate task is to propagate a labor party on the basis of partial demands.

Slogan Against Opportunists. Comrade Kuusinen: Bolshevization is a slogan against the opportunists, but not for sectionalism. Kreibich declared in the Czech commission that not only was a correct policy necessary but its correct execution as well. The speaker points out that correct policy is the prerequisite for its cor-

rect execution. He then cites an article by Thalheimer, on the united front, and another one by Kreibich, on the slogan of a workers' and peasants' government, and shows that both of these articles contain erroneous views. Kreibich did not grasp the revolutionary meaning of the slogan; the speaker also suggests that Thalheimer and Kreibich have misunderstood the decisions of the Fifth Congress on the trade union question.

The parties have already begun the Bolshevization work, but they have as yet not fully grasped the Bolshevik method of concentration of action. The theoreticians give too little attention to the Marxian interpretation of current events.

The daily party work must be better organized, and the reorganization on the shop nuclei basis offers rich possibilities. This also makes possible the extension and education of the staff of new organizers. The speaker then polemizes against Thalheimer and Kreibich, who in their articles treat the question of continuity of party leadership too mechanically.

The mere submission of Comrade Kreibich does not suffice. There are in Soviet Russia many specialists who submit to discipline, but they are not elected into the party executive. The former social-democratic leaders must be Bolshevized thru constant work but it is not absolutely necessary that the executive should do the massing. Expulsion from the party is not the normal method of Bolshevization, but it is sometimes necessary, as in the case of Bubnik (Czecho-Slovakia). Formal democracy is just as erroneous as autocratic leadership, or a mixture of formal democracy and autocratic leadership. A party leadership is good if it extends and develops simultaneously with the activation of the party masses. As to the international leadership, the speaker is of the opinion that when Kreibich and Thalheimer opposed the Russian influence in the executive, they were really opposing the Bolshevik leadership of the Comintern. The so-called independent Communists are fighting the Comintern, and Paul Levi who had also followed his own course and found the social-democratic party, should serve as a warning to Thalheimer and Kreibich. Objective criticism for the improvement of the work is desirable, but the leading role of the executive must remain. (Applause.)

(To be continued in next issue.)

WALSH IS KEEN FOR NEW PROBE OF OIL LEASES

Democrat Likes Sham Battle with G. O. P.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., April 16.—If Senator Walsh of Montana, has his way, the senate will devote considerable of next winter's session to another investigation of government oil leases.

Field Adjoins Teapot Dome. Walsh declared here today he would demand an investigation of the holdings of the Midwest Refining company in the Salt Creek fields in Wyoming. This field, one of the richest in the country, adjoins Teapot Dome. The inquiry would air the interior department's part in the leasing of the field. Walsh said the Midwest company, of which Harry M. Blackmer, of Denver, formerly was chairman of the board, had gained what amounted to almost complete dominance of the field.

Works on the Quiet. At the same time, Walsh announced he also would investigate the disposition of \$230,000 in liberty bonds which were traced at the recent Teapot Dome trial at Cheyenne, Wyo., from the defunct Continental Trading company to ex-Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall.

For weeks, Walsh has been working quietly on the Midwest case and said he expected little trouble in getting the inquiry authorized by the senate.

Co-operative Farming Increases. A tremendous increase in co-operative marketing in the southern states during the past ten years is reported by the bureau of agricultural economics, United States department of agriculture. It reports that in these states there are now some 913,000 farmers who are members of co-operative organizations as compared with 104,000 in 1915.

Deny Envoy Was Punished. WASHINGTON, April 16.—State department officials deny the charge made in a letter from F. de P. Davila in Mexico City, that Willis C. Cook, minister to Venezuela, has been mysteriously detained in Washington for the past year, and suggesting that Gomez, the tyrant of Venezuela, caused him to be recalled to the United States because Cook reported some of the atrocities of Gomez's rule. Cook is declared to have been in Caracas for many months past. No denial is made that Gomez is an absolute dictator, a terrorist and torturer—the department professes not to know the facts pro or contra.

AS WE SEE IT -- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1) ed by the allies. He worries about the Germany of the Kaiser, Hindenburg, the Barmats, and the Dawes' plan. But what about the Germany of the working class? The Germany that Berger pities, had enough lethal weapons to murder Liebknecht and Luxemburg and thousands of other workers. It had enough guns to shoot down the workers of Halle only a few weeks ago. Berger has no words to waste on the slaughter of German workers by the ruling class of that country.

It is well that Berger has finally thrown off his pacifist mask. At best that was the extent of his socialism. When the left wing elements left the socialist party there was very little socialism left. But thousands of workers have mistaken pacifism for real socialism. Berger's self-unmasking is useful in disillusioning them. This is important, because Berger stands for the socialism of the second international more shamelessly than any other socialist leader in the United States. Hillquit and the other traitors are too clever to expose themselves as Berger does—for the present.

AFTER reading the poison spread among the workers of Milwaukee by Victor Berger, the importance of increasing the circulation of THE DAILY WORKER impresses itself forcefully on one's mind. What effect will Berger's propaganda have on the mind of the average worker who reads

it? Some will be convinced that they must defend Wall Street's country. Doesn't Berger say it's their? Others will become disgusted and cynical and will lose all faith in the working class movement, and become potential fascists.

THE DAILY WORKER is the only antidote to the deadly drug carried in the columns of such papers as the Leader. It is more dangerous than the capitalist press. The workers, at least, are schooled to expect nothing that is to their interest from that quarter. But a socialist paper! And when they see a socialist paper come out for a larger air navy, defense, and so forth, you cannot blame them for having a funny sensation inside their think tanks.

WHEN one turns to THE DAILY WORKER, with its virile working class tone, its bitter hatred of capitalism and all its works and pomps, its anti-capitalist-militarism, its defense of Soviet Russia, Red army and all, its constructive program for the organization of the working class, its vision of a socialist society where the worker alone will rule—it seems a scandal that during a subscription drive we find only a few miserable subs come in daily instead of hundreds. Let our answer to the treachery of Berger and the rotten socialist party, as well as to capitalism, be a new enthusiasm to put our Communist paper into the hands of the workers. Get more subs and let THE DAILY WORKER defend socialism against the socialists.

Last Year's Strike Injunction Jails a Belleville Worker

BELLEVILLE, Ill., April 16.—Ninety days in prison are being served by Wm. T. Christopher, former business agent, Belleville Central Trades and Labor Assembly, for assisting girl strikers in the struggle last summer for a union shop. The charge against Christopher is violation of an injunction issued in behalf of the Charles Meyers & Co. pants shop when the strike was called in July, 1924. Eight girl employees, called out by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, and a former business agent of the building trades council were also adjudged guilty of contempt but were let off with fines ranging up to \$100.

The strikers demanded a 44-hour week instead of the 50 hours fixed by the Meyers company and asked 15 to 20 per cent increases over the company wages of \$6 to \$12 a week. The Amalgamated strike had the backing of the Belleville A. F. of L. central body.

Chinese Just Can't Understand Triumph of Reaction in U. S.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Progressive leaders who are seeking to re-establish orderly government in China, and to start that nation on the road to a humane administration of industry, are reported, in letters received in Washington from American sources in China, to be shocked at recent tendencies in the United States.

Sun Yat Sen is dead, but his Kuomintang party and the Chinese students are united in a campaign to improve the conditions under which women and children are employed in the factories in the big port cities, where foreign influence has penetrated. The fact that child workers in American factories are now being denied protection by the federal constitution is a serious blow to this movement, except with those who point to America as a bad example.

The recent strike in Shanghai is reported to have been aimed to compel a cleanup of these bad factory conditions, which are due to merciless competition with foreign plants.

'ANISE' SPEAKS AT SANITARIUM ON SOVIET RULE

Jewish Workers Aid Children's Homes

DENVER, Colo., April 16.—When Anna Louise Strong was here, she addressed among other meetings, patients and workers at the Jewish Consumptive Relief Sanatorium near Denver, Colo. As this is a charitable institution maintained by Workmen's Circle branches and other Jewish organizations, the patients who are mostly Jewish workers who are trying to recuperate from the ravages of tuberculosis, which the wage system has inflicted upon them in their struggle for a livelihood, the patients are incapacitated from earning a livelihood and have very little or nothing themselves.

In spite of this fact in a personal solicitation by a committee which consisted of O. Fine, M. Kronetz, Klein, and Mazor, to the patients and workers collected \$113.75, which was sent direct to Anna Louise Strong for the children's homes in Russia.

The money was sent by manager of the sanatorium, Mr. Sorkin.

Attorney General Approves Grant. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—Attorney General Sargent announced that he will back the United States shipping board in turning the five government steamships operating in the Pacific over to the Dollar Line. Robert Dollar is the notorious open shopper who was largely responsible for the frame-up of Thomas Mooney. The shipping board has moved for dismissal of the suit filed in the supreme court of the District of Columbia by the Pacific Mail Steamship company, which had put in a lower bid for the ships.

The steamers were built at a cost of thirty million dollars and sold for five million dollars.

Scott Reprived Until July 17. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 16.—Russell Scott, condemned to die on the scaffold in Chicago tomorrow for the murder of Joseph Maurer, loop drug store clerk, was given a chance for his life today when Governor Len Small ordered a stay of execution until July 17.

Alfonso Greets Rotary Head. MADRID.—King Alfonso received international President of Rotary Hill before the latter's departure for Barcelona last night.

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