

'UNIONIZE TEXTILE WORKERS!' STRIKERS CALL

U. N. I. A. HEADS FEAR MILITANT RANK AND FILE

Dodge Discussion on Change of Policy

(Special to The Daily Worker)
DETROIT, Mich., March 28.—The fifth international convention of the Universal Negro Improvement Association has closed without touching on the future policies of this great Negro organization. The questions of the international affairs of the Negro race were entirely neglected. The convention took no upstanding position on the question of Negro rights in America.

Fear DAILY WORKER.
One of the most interesting happenings that transpired during the convention was that The DAILY WORKER, the official organ of the Workers (Communist) Party of America was barred from the convention hall on the last day of the convention. This was because The DAILY WORKER had condemned the attitude of the officials of the Universal Negro Improvement Association toward the Ku Klux Klan of America. In one of the daily articles picturing the convention, The DAILY WORKER made critical notice of the fact that the Ku Klux Klan had not been condemned in a whole-hearted manner by the officials of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. This sentiment was not widespread in the membership but was only evident in the leadership of the organization.

Despite the fact that the fifth international convention of the Universal Negro Improvement Association was holding its session in Detroit, which had recently witnessed the "Sweet case," a case well portraying the fact that the Klan strength is well organized throughout America against the Negro, the Universal Negro Improvement Association had not a word of condemnation against the Ku Klux Klan.

Narrow International Outlook.
The international outlook of the convention was narrowed down considerably. No pertinent moves were made toward establishing relations with international groups of other races that might be of great help to the Negro people in their fight for liberty. Despite the fact that an invitation had been offered to the convention for the Oppressed People of the World which will meet in Canton, China, early this year, no international or inter-racial relationship of a permanent character was developed in the convention.

The convention ended abruptly with a cloud of secrecy. In a special interview given The DAILY WORKER representative, it was admitted that the fear of The DAILY WORKER'S influence on the membership of the Universal Negro Improvement Association might be disastrous to the backward policies of the Garvey followers and the present leaders of the Universal Negro Improvement Association was the prime motive for the barring of The DAILY WORKER representative from the convention.

U. S. POPULATION 115,940,000

National Bureau of Economic Research Gives Estimate

NEW YORK, March 28.—The population of Continental United States totaled 115,940,000 on January 1, 1926, according to estimates announced today by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

This is an increase of 1,629,000 over the estimate for January 1, 1925, and shows a population gain of more than 10,000,000 since the United States census was taken at the beginning of 1920.

A sub day will help to drive capital away.

Tacna-Arica Plebiscite Will Be Abandoned

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Definite indications that the plebiscite over Tacna-Arica will be abandoned was seen today from the announcement of the state department that the two countries, Peru and Chile, had accepted the offer of the United States "to extend the good offices of its diplomatic corps in an endeavor to arrive at a friendly adjustment."

THE FRENCH FRANC IS RIDING ROUGH SEAS



OPEN LETTER TO EUGENE DEBS FROM THE WORKERS PARTY ON STRIKEBREAKING 'FORWARD'

The following open letter of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party addressed to Eugene V. Debs, chairman of the socialist party of America, calls the attention of Debs to the shameful conspiracy with the fur manufacturers and the slanderous attacks of the Jewish Daily Forward against 12,000 striking fur workers in New York City and calls on Debs to curb the vicious union-smashing tactics of the Forward and their supporters, who are members of the fast-expiring socialist party:

Dear Comrade Debs:
We approach you with a matter that is of vital concern in the lives of 12,000 workers at present engaged in a bitter struggle against their exploiters.

You know that the class conscious workers in this country have experienced many unpleasant surprises from the official circles of our labor movement. It isn't unusual for the class conscious workers of this country to see the official labor leaders help the bosses under the pretense of opposing "outlaw strikes," "unauthorized strikes," etc. The class conscious workers have witnessed many times that those whose duty it is to help them in the struggle, have on the contrary fought them at every point. But it is unusual for a bonafide workers' organization to be attacked at the very moment they are engaged in a strike against their employers.

The following facts will undoubtedly be of interest to you:
Five weeks ago the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union declared a general strike. The strike was declared after the fur manufacturers refused to yield to a single demand of the workers—for the extension of the equal division of work—for a 40-hour week—for an insurance fund for the unemployed workers and many other vital demands. These demands of the union had the most enthusiastic support of the workers. The call to strike was answered by the workers almost

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When Profits Call.
Samuel Vaucian, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, will sail this month to discuss with the Soviet officials the use of American railway equipment. The works showed a heavy slump in business last year and it is believed that satisfactory terms can be arranged.

Butte Electricians Strike.
BUTTE, Mont.—(FP)—The central labor body of Butte is considering putting the Montana Power Co. on the unfair list because of its refusal to talk over the request of union electrical workers for a raise of \$1 from the scale of \$6.50 a day. The men are on strike.

'U. S. Loans to Europe Cannot Be Paid'-Smoot

Admission Brings Furor Among Bankers

WASHINGTON, March 28.—A surprisingly frank statement by Senator Reed Smoot, republican, of Utah, that the hundreds of millions of dollars which American bankers have poured—and are still pouring—into Europe in loans since the war "can never be paid" caused a furor of excitement and some embarrassment in administration circles today.

Senator Smoot's position as chairman of the senate finance committee, as a member of the American debt funding commission, and as an occasional "administration spokesman," gave his statement an official tinge that apparently was very disconcerting to the international banking world.

Wall Street banking houses rushed inquiries by phone and telegram to their representatives in Washington today, seeking light on Senator Smoot's bald admission that some ten billions of dollars in American capital are now in Europe to stay because Europe never will be able to pay them back.

The senator's statement was buried deep in the recesses of his 50,000 word speech, which required four hours for delivery in the opening debate on the Italian debt ratifications. "I say without hesitation," declared the senator, "that the loans we have made to foreign countries and that banks are now making to foreign countries cannot be paid."

Private Loans Worthless.
"The senator is speaking of private loans?" inquired Senator Reed, republican, of Pennsylvania.
"I am speaking of private loans," confirmed Smoot. "They never will be paid until something happens in the world such as the war that has just happened, transferring the money center of the United States to some foreign country, and then they will pass thru the same experience."

Slip Gets Mellon in Bad.
The treasury has been quietly bombarded with inquiries as to whether this statement, which may have a deleterious effect on the foreign securities market, might be interpreted as another administration move toward reducing the volume of foreign loans that has been a source of some worry for several years.

PASSAIC STRIKERS IN APPEAL TO AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR TO ORGANIZE TEXTILE WORKERS

PASSAIC, N. J., March 28.—The Passaic Textile Workers' United Front Committee in a letter to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor calls on the American Federation of Labor to take steps towards organizing the vast mass of unorganized textile workers. The letter points out that conditions in this industry are deplorable and that with the attempts of the textile barons to cut wages and lengthen hours, a favorable moment has arrived for the organization of these workers into a strong union.

The appeal of the United Front Committee declares that the Federated Textile Union is taking the first step in the direction of having all of the unions in the textile industry come together at a conference and map out plans for the unionization of the textile workers. The letter sent to the American Federation of Labor follows:

Appeal to A. F. of L.

Executive Council,
American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sirs and Brothers:
"The heroic and bitter struggle of the textile workers of Passaic and vicinity against the wealthy, powerful open shop textile interests has undoubtedly come to your attention. Over 15,000 workers are involved in the strike. They are fighting against low wages and wage cuts. They are fighting for the abolition of intolerable, inhuman working conditions.

Fight For Better Conditions.
"They are fighting for a shorter workday. Most important is the fact that they are fighting in an unorganized industry for the right to organize. Furthermore they desire thru collective bargaining to have the industry provide them with a decent living under improved human working conditions.

"We are writing this letter to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor because we feel certain that it, as the leading representative of the American Federation of Labor, recognize that the strike is part of the effort, coupled as it is with great difficulties, to establish trade union organization and conditions in the textile industry.

Conditions Deplorable.
"The abominable working conditions that exist in Passaic are general thruout the textile industry. The deplorable conditions under which the textile workers work and

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Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

SENATOR FISH URGES TRADE WITH SOVIETS

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, (FP)—March 28—Rep. Hamilton Fish of New York, member of the house committee on foreign affairs, has introduced a concurrent resolution declaring it to be the sense of congress that the president should send to Russia a commission to reopen trade relations with the Soviet Union. This commission would include representatives of the manufacturing, commercial, financial, agricultural, and exporting and importing interests of the United States, together with government officials. They would be instructed to arrange for an exchange of trade missions, pending the settlement of political relations.

His resolution provides that any such agreement would safeguard the necessary rights and privileges for persons and property of American traders in Russia and of Russian traders in America, and that "any organized hostile propaganda conducted against the institutions of either country shall be brought to an end."

It further provides that this statement must not be construed as a proposal to enter into diplomatic relations with the Soviet government, "but as evidencing an earnest desire for the economic rehabilitation of Russia and for the development of mutually profitable trade relations."
Fish stated that he saw no reason why Vaucian, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, now going to Moscow to sell rolling stock, should not have the same facilities for direct trade with Russia that he has with Mexico. He fears that Germany and Britain will soon recapture the Russian trade which America has secured since the war, unless American trade is given an equal competitive chance by the establishing of normal trade facilities. Fish visited Russia in 1923.

PLAN HUGE LENIN STATUE

Monument to Face the Pacific Ocean at Vladivostok

MOSCOW.—Patterned after Bartholdi's State of Liberty, a colossal stone and bronze statue of Lenin is being erected on a high promontory overlooking Vladivostok bay, society Russia's easternmost port, facing the Pacific.

It will be the largest monument to the bolshevik leader in Russia. His right arm will point the way to Soviet Russia as a land of social, political and industrial equality and liberality. The sculptor is V. V. Kozloff.

The statue will be visible at sea for a distance of fifty miles.

ALLIED ARMIES CUT OFF PEKING FROM THE SOUTH

Chang Tso-Lin Seeks Triumvirate Rule

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TIENSIN, March 28.—Peking has been cut off from the south by an encircling movement of the allied Wu Pei Fu-Chang Tso Lin armies. If the Kuomintang forces in the capital district remain intact they still have a chance to hold Peking, as it is hardly possible for the present anti-nationalist military coalition to keep its unity.

Chang Tso-Lin, recognizing the possibilities of his former rival Wu Pei Fu and General Li Ching-ling, who has co-operated with them in the war. Li Ching-ling was ousted from the office of civil governor of Tientsin when Feng captured the city last December.

Li Versus Chang.
An additional complication lies in the rivalry between Li Chang-ling and Chang Tsung-chang, the governor of Shantung province. It is reported that Li Chang-ling will not become tupan (military governor) of Tientsin, as he desired, but that this position will be given to Chang so that Chin-Yu-han, a henchman of Wu Pei Fu's, may succeed him as tupan of Shantung. The struggle for power by the military leaders in China resembles the intrigues carried on by American politicians in that promises of mutual support are freely given and as quickly broken for personal advantage. The friends of today are likely to be the bitter foes of tomorrow and the reverse.

Tuan Chi Jui Flees.
Tuan Chi Jui, whose treachery as president has undoubtedly contributed largely to the debacle of the nationalist forces, is reported to have fled Peking and to be on his way here. He left so suddenly that the country is now without any responsible central government.

No Protest Now!
The arrival of Chinese warships carrying troops of the anti-nationalist allies violates the conditions of the Boxer protocol, which specifically forbade their entry. Wednesday two gunboats escorted four transports heavily loaded with Shantung soldiers arrived here from Taku where they had been disembarked. Pi Shu-cheng, commander of the expedition, has formally taken over control of the Taku forts. Not a word has come from the diplomatic corps in protest against this violation of the protocol, in striking contrast to their hasty action against the nationalists.

White Guard Desperados.
The populace of the city is very much alarmed over the arrogant conduct of the large number of white guard Russians who are serving in the anti-nationalist armies and who are venting their wrath on all inhabitants suspected of favoring the Kuomintang or of being friendly to the Soviet government. The rabble

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CLIFTON POLICE VICIOUSLY CLUB STRIKE PICKETS

Attempt to Cut Off Strikers' Relief

BLOCK INVESTIGATION

BULLETIN.
WASHINGTON, March 28.—Senatorial investigation of the New Jersey textile strike proposed by Senator LaFollette was blocked by Senator Edwards of New Jersey, who tried to make it appear that the strike will be settled in a day or two.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., March 28.—In a desperate drive to smash the strike of textile workers in this vicinity, the Clifton police again launched an orgy of violence and attacked with their heavy clubs a group of pickets crossing the Ackerman Ave. bridge between Garfield and Clifton, beating fifteen of the defenseless workers and arresting five of them. Some of those arrested were charged with refusing to "move on" after they had been knocked down by the policemen's clubs and were unable to move. The charge against the strikers is "resisting an officer."

At other mills eight women and five men were arrested for no cause at all simply because the police are carrying out a policy of making a number of arrests every day in order to harass the strikers. But such tactics only make the strikers more determined than ever to continue the fight until the employers are defeated.

The strike has been extended to Samuel Hurd & Sons of Garfield, bringing the total number of mills affected by the strike up to ten and involving 700 more workers.

Arrest Relief Wagon Drivers.
A new form of terror was launched against the strike when drivers of three motor trucks of the Reichter Baking company were arrested on the false charge of speeding. The three men, Julius Grossman, Chas Schwartzberg and Alex Rasp, had delivered bread to the strike headquarters in trucks bearing signs to the effect that the bread had been donated to the Passaic strikers by Bakers' Union Local 100 of New York City. This exhibition of solidarity of labor in the strike was too much for the uniformed thugs of Clifton so they charged the drivers with speeding in spite of the fact that they were moving at less than ten miles an hour.

Legion Tries New Stunt.
The local lights of the American legion who tried to sidetrack the main issue involved in the strike by indulging in provocative attacks upon the strikeleadership and tried to hide their scabby intents behind the American flag were so thoroughly outgeneraled and defied in their stupid and contemptible efforts that they have now resorted to another trick. They now announce that they will open a "relief station" for the strikers and will solicit funds for provisions. It is doubtful whether they will even make a pretense of opening a relief station, but since they were told that the strike committee was using all funds available for relief for the needy, in the strike region instead of buying expensive flags they have to make the bluff that they will do something for the strikers besides trying to discredit their leadership by spurious appeals to patriotism.

They did not neglect, however, to aim another venomous shaft at the strikers by announcing:
"When a Communist agitator compels American workmen to violate the law in order to eat, it is time for every right thinking American to take action. Accordingly, the Gerald V. Carroll Post 161, American legion, will immediately open a relief station and appeal to the public for funds to support this enterprise."

In view of the previous action of this gang it is plain that their only motive in pretending to open a relief station is to try to collect funds that otherwise might go thru the regular strike relief channels. Furthermore they will probably try to utilize any "relief" they may grant strikers as bribes to get them to return to the mills as scabs. Most certainly they are not prompted by any desire for the strikers to win a decent standard of living from the textile barons.

LANSING, Mich.—(FP)—Bus drivers employed by the Lansing traction company are placed under the street-car men's union, according to an arbitration report.

INSPECTORS AID MEAT PACKERS TO VIOLATE LAW

Federal "Investigation" Held in Secrecy

Charges involving the United States inspection departments in the Union Stock Yards with aiding the packers to violate the corrupt practices act are made in a letter that is now in the possession of the Secretary of Agriculture, Jardine.

An investigation into charges of violation of the corrupt practices act was threatened about three weeks ago. All details of the moves that were to be made and of the guilty parties was hushed up as the department of justice claimed that it did not want evidence to leak out which would "hamper the department" in the "prosecution of the trial."

Following the threat that an investigation was to be made two men fled to Panama, two to Mexico and one committed suicide by taking a strong poison. Dr. Wesley N. Neil, who was in charge of the federal meat and field inspection in Chicago for the federal bureau of animal husbandry, committed suicide rather than face the publicity attendant on an expose of the conspiracy on the part of the packers and the federal officials short-weighting farmers and in discriminating against many of the cattle breeders.

At the time of the coroner's investigation into the death of this head of federal meat inspection in Chicago attempts were made to hide the fact that he had committed suicide and the jury returned an open verdict. A letter was later found at Dr. Neil's home in which names, places, dates and other intimate information on the collusion between the packers and the inspectors was shown. This letter was sent to Jardine.

Jardine when approached by newspaper reporters and asked what attitude would be taken by the government since this letter came to light tried to deny its existence and then later declared that he had "no information to impart" at this time.

Carry on in Utmost Secrecy. The first stages of the investigation were carried on in utmost secrecy in an attempt to cover up the collusion between federal officials and the heads of the Union Stock Yards.

Cattle growers point out that unfit cattle brot \$1 per hundred pounds when thrown in the tank, whereas cattle fit for food would net from \$60 to \$80. By juggling records, unfit cattle were credited to shippers whose cattle were really found fit, thereby saving the favored shippers large amounts of money.

The secret preliminary hearing ended in a mild rebuke to one of the cattle concerns by the federal officials.

D. OF J. PERJURERS HIT

Demand Accounting of Funds Spent in Wheeler Case

WASHINGTON, Mar. 28.—In a new outburst over the Wheeler case, the senate this afternoon adopted a resolution by a vote of 61 to 13 demanding an accounting from the department of justice of all funds spent in the twin prosecutions of Senator Burton K. Wheeler, democrat of Montana.

The resolution, sponsored by Senator Walsh, democrat of Montana, defense counsel for Wheeler in both prosecutions, provoked an hour's debate before it was adopted. It led to sharp attacks upon the department for employing "perjured testimony" in the prosecution of Wheeler.

CHICAGO UNIONS OPEN DRIVES TO UNIONIZE SHOPS

Machinists Reduce Initiation Fee

By CARL HAESSLER, Fed. Press. The machinists' union has reduced its initiation fee to \$5.50 and is approaching workers in big and little shops to become members. While the union scale is 95 cents an hour, open shop machinists' wages are from 50 to 80 cents. Specialists, as the semi-skilled mechanics working at a single operation like punch press or drill press are called, make even less. Some corporations like the International Harvester Co. have organized company unions to keep wages down and discourage unionism.

Another big organization drive in Chicago is that of the International Ladies' Garment Workers. A committee of 500 volunteer organizers is working to unionize the many open shops in the dress and cloak industry while union conditions are being enforced in signed shops where previously the 44-hour week, prohibition of piecework and other rules had not been strictly observed.

Even the cemetery workers, after their unsuccessful strike last autumn, are proceeding with an organized attempt to obtain the 8-hour day and 75 cents an hour. They are enrolled in a federal union of the American Federation of Labor.

The laundry workers' union is developing its own co-operative laundries in its strike to organize big west side plants that are now paying girls \$8 a week and men \$12.

Organize Suit Case Makers. DENVER (FP)—Twenty-three new members are the charter members of the newly organized Denver Trunk, Bag & Suitcase Makers union. The charter from the United Leather Workers Intl. union is on the way. Denver employs several hundred trunk makers.

OHIO OPERATOR CREW MEETS TO CUT COAL WAGE

Union Fights to Have Scab Field Organized

By J. SMITH. (Special to The Daily Worker) BELLAIRE, Ohio, March 28.—The coal operators in this district are calling a meeting to attempt to adjust the 1924 wage scale and effect a reduction in wages, claiming that the miners will be able to compete with the non-union field in West Virginia.

The miners here are in starvation, they have not been working for many months, while many around here have been doing very little for quite a few years. The miners across the river in West Virginia, altho working more are practically as bad off as the miners in the Ohio side of the valley. Cut Throat Competition. The nonunion miners work three and four days per week, but when pay day comes they find themselves mostly in debt to the coal company. There is no demand for coal, on this side of the river, and very little on the West Virginia side. The miners realize that to accept a reduction in wages would not increase the market demand.

The attempt to reduce the wages would only result in the worsening of the already too low wage rate, and conditions, in both sides of the river. Only a certain amount of coal can be consumed, and the production is already far over the demands. No matter if the coal miners were working for fifty per cent less, that would not increase the market demands, as nobody buys coal that does not need it.

Fooling Nobody. Should the miners accept a reduction in this field, the nonunion operators would immediately reduce the miners' wages in the nonunion field, and a campaign of wage cutting commences between the miners themselves that would practically destroy all union labor.

At a time when there is no market, the operators are attempting to fool the miners, by telling them that if they do not accept a reduction, the coal business in the Ohio valley will be ruined and they will have to look for new homes. An intensive drive is being made to have the miners join with operators, to ask Lewis to adjust the wage scale to save their industry. They state that should Lewis refuse to grant a reduction in wages, they will appeal direct to the men, for the reduction and attempt to put it in force.

Fight Against the Plan. The miners in this valley are determined that no reduction will be accepted. They point out, that the miners' officials themselves are much to blame for the conditions, in the field by not making a strenuous organizing campaign of the nonunion men.

The remedy for the situation is organization of the unorganized, but we do not expect to have Lewis start any campaign of this character. Lewis has had the opportunity to do this for a long time but up to the present time has failed. The miners in West Virginia want the United Mine Workers of America, but even those non-union men themselves laugh, when you mention Lewis as organizer. Many of them state that this field will never be organized under Lewis, as they state that Lewis is more concerned with the company's profit than the miner's welfare.

At many of our local union meetings, resolutions have been adopted demanding an intensive organizing campaign, but our demands have fallen on deaf ears. No aid can come thru wage reductions so we demand that the union get busy at once, and organize the miners in West Virginia, and save the United Mine Workers of America.

We also demand that a campaign for nationalization of the mines, with workers' control start immediately, in line with the demands of the miners at our late conventions.

Plan 50 Military Camps. WASHINGTON, March 28.—Citizens' military training camps will be held this summer at fifty posts and camps throughout the United States, the war department announced today.

MILITARY TRAINING IN HIGH SCHOOLS IS USELESS, SAY LEADERS

AMHERST, Mass., March 28.—Military training in the high schools of Massachusetts received a staggering blow when the high school principals and authorities in session here went on record by a vote of 300 to 9 as opposed to its continuance or further development in any way, shape or form.

Army authorities are furious over the vote and are doing their best to cover up the news. They fear the action will lead to a widespread dropping of such courses all over the country.

MEET HITS DISCRIMINATION

Detroit Lithuanians Will Fight Anti-Alien Bills

DETROIT, Mich., March 28.—A conference of Lithuanian workers' organizations in this city, with delegates representing 3,000 members, went on record against the anti-alien, registration, photographing and finger-printing legislation which is being proposed in congress by Representatives Aswell, Johnson, McClintic and others. The conference, under the chairmanship of P. Jacionis and J. Barron as secretary, was held in the Lithuanian Hall and voted to send delegates to the Detroit provision conference for the protection of the foreign-born.

STANDARD SAYS SOVIETS SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED

Oil Trust Agent Reveals Attitude

NEW YORK, March 28.—"Poison Ivy" Lee, publicity agent for the Standard Oil company, is an avowed exponent of American recognition of the Soviet government. He has written former Secretary of State Elihu Root, Secretary of Commerce Hoover and other prominent people urging recognition but has received few favorable answers. He suggested that in order to get first hand facts which he believed would change their views that the New York state chamber of commerce which recently adopted resolutions against recognition should select a representative body to investigate conditions in the Soviet Union.

"Mis Master's Voice." "Poison Ivy," who received his nickname from the slanderous and insulting articles he wrote against union labor and the miners in particular while he was the press agent for the Colorado Fuel and Iron company of Colorado during the big strike of their workers some years ago, always "hears his master's voice."

Economic Determinism. The Standard Oil company is for recognition of the Soviet government now only because after having vainly done all in its power along with the rest of big business to destroy that government, its officials have reached the conclusion that in view of the general world situation regarding oil, some kind of terms must be reached with the Soviets who control such enormous oil fields.

With the chances for recovering its confiscated properties in Russia growing ever more remote, there is no use in "crying over spilled milk," the Rockefeller interests have evidently concluded. The Standard Oil company of New York, and the Vacuum Oil company which is a foreign subsidiary of the American group, have closed large contracts with the Soviet government. These are reported to include the purchase of 190,000 tons of kerosene at a price of \$3,200,000.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

Plaster the Word 'Lie!' on Tribune 'Facts' and Get Truth About Russia

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

"WHAT NEXT?" is the question that appears above a map of the Union of Soviet Republics, in the Saturday, March 20th, edition of the Chicago Tribune. Accompanying the map was an article in which the Tribune makes the startling claims, if true, that the price of Russian money if falling, that Russia is selling her products abroad at a loss, and that Russia, as a result, is faced with economic chaos and ruin. These claims have already been denounced as cheap fabrications. Study of the facts must move every reader of the Tribune to ask, "What Next?" has this labor-baiting sheet to offer in its malicious campaign against the workers' and peasants' government in Russia?"

The Tribune first attacked the Soviet chervonetz. It stated that the price of the chervonetz is \$10. Evidently it had to put the price high in order that it might take a tumble. The par value of the chervonetz is actually \$5.14 not \$10, and for over a year it has been quoted at par or even above par (\$5.15), something that cannot be said of the money in any capitalist land.

After glorying in the claim that the chervonetz has fallen two cents on the local bourse at Riga, Latvia, the Tribune makes the flat statement that "the Soviet valuta is not quoted abroad." This is a brazen lie. It is being quoted in Italy, Turkey, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Persia and China. No doubt other countries will be added rapidly to this list.

It is certainly ridiculous to assume, as the Tribune does, that the activities of a few private speculators could influence the status of the Soviet gold currency.

As to the "approaching economic collapse," which the Tribune heralds under the headline, "SECRET REPORT SHOWS RUSSIA NEAR COLLAPSE," it is sufficient to cast a glance at the latest figures of the Soviet budget for the fiscal year 1925-26, which was recently increased as compared with the figures adopted in the fall of 1925. According to the "Economic Life," of March 5, 1926, the Council of People's Commissars decided to set the total revenues of the federal budget for 1925-26 at 4,000,847,373 gold roubles, and the total expenditures at 3,900,847,373 gold roubles, thus creating a reserve fund of 100,000,000 gold roubles.

Another Tribune falsehood is as follows: "... the Bolsheviks were even obliged (last year) to purchase American grain to fill their contracts for delivery abroad."

This lie is on a par with the others. It is true that purchases of flour were made by the Soviet government in America in 1924, when there was a considerable grain shortage in the Soviet Union on account of the bad harvest. But no such purchases were made after the harvest of 1925.

The Tribune is wrong again when it says that the Soviet Union obtained a \$20,000,000 credit in Germany. The credits actually obtained were several times higher, which will not make the Tribune feel any more comfortable. After the first credit of 100,000,000 gold marks (\$25,000,000) another credit of 300,000,000 gold marks (\$75,000,000) was received. In keeping with all these other statements is the assertion also that "large amounts of chervonetz were issued last fall on the strength of the various lottery loans." The two lottery loans floated were issued in 1922 and 1924 respectively and not in 1925. The Tribune should guess again. It may come nearer the truth the next time.

All of the other statements in this same article, which the Tribune has presented as truth to its half million subscribers, are of the same malicious order. They are not worth refuting. It is only necessary that the Tribune readers know that if they plaster the one word "LIE!" on every alleged fact that this sheet publishes about conditions within the Union of Soviet Republics, they will be placing themselves must nearer the truth.

ALLIED ARMIES CUT OFF PEKING FROM THE SOUTH

Chang Tso-Lin Seeks Triumvirate Rule

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comprising the Shantung forces are also feared as they have engaged in a number of raids on inoffensive citizens already.

Refugees Pour Into Peking.

(Special to The Daily Worker) PEKING, March 27 (Delayed).—It is expected that the line of communications between this city and the south will be cut almost any moment. Thousands of refugees are pouring in from every direction. If the battle for possession takes place it may be fought some twenty miles outside the walls where a heavy force of nationalist troops are stationed.

Foreigners are apprehensive lest the Chinese resentment at their treacherous conduct turn into actual attacks, tho there has been no trouble of this sort yet.

Wreck Japanese Consulate.

CHANGSHA, Hunan Province, Mar. 28.—A crowd of several thousand enraged Chinese stormed the Japanese consulate here, destroying the furniture and breaking the windows. Students led the demonstration.

Shanghai Mass Meetings.

SHANGHAI, March 28.—Great student mass meetings are being held here to protest against the powers' ultimatum to China and the massacre at Peking. The president of the national students' union is the principal speaker.

The city is flooded with circulars calling for the overthrow of the Tuan Chi Jui government at Peking. The demonstrators demand the abrogation of the Boxer protocol and the repudiation of the privileges granted for signers.

Police More Cautious.

Attempts to enter the foreign settlement and parade past the consular offices were prevented by a heavy force of police with orders to prevent such entry at any cost but not to fire except as a last resource. The police are not quite so ready to provoke trouble as they used to be.

Storm American Mission.

HONGKONG, March 28.—The American mission at Welin, 600 miles to the northwest, was stormed by the Chinese last Thursday.

Russ Unions Aid Chinese.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 28.—The trade unions of the Soviet Republic have contributed so far 47,000 roubles (about \$23,000) to the strikers at Hongkong and Canton to aid their struggle against imperialism.

Be a worker correspondent. It pays for the workers. It hurts the bosses.

"Unionize Textile Workers!" Strikers Call

(Continued from Page 1)

live have been brought to the attention of the labor movement in the numerous strikes that took place thruout the country in the last few years against brutal wage cuts that have been initiated by the textile interests at a time when the country was reputed to be going thru an era of unprecedented prosperity. Unless this industry which employs almost a million workers is brought into the fold of the organized labor movement it will act as a stimulus to the open shop movement and will threaten the better living standards enjoyed by the workers in industries that are organized.

"The organization of the textile workers is therefore of the most vital importance to the organized labor movement of America. It is absolutely necessary that steps be taken to organize this gigantic industry. The present situation calls for the unification of all the existing labor forces in the textile industry to fight the campaign of wage cuts, to increase wages, shorten hours, and to organize the million unorganized textile workers into a powerful textile union.

Call Conference.

"A step in this direction has been taken by the Federated Textile Union when it decided to send out a call for a conference of all the existing unions to consider the advisability of joint action in fighting wage cuts and organizing the industry. The step taken by the last convention of the American Federation of Labor in directing the executive council to take energetic steps to organize the textile workers thruout the country is most significant and important.

"In appreciation of this, we call upon the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in line with this decision to use its experience, prestige and power to establish the unity of all existing labor organizations in the textile industry in a campaign to end wage cuts and organize the industry.

"The United Front Committee of

Textile Workers of Passaic pledges its wholehearted support to any move towards that end which will be initiated by the executive council.

Time Ripe For Unionization.

"We pledge ourselves that if such a move is made we will do everything in our power to achieve such unity thru the American Federation of Labor. Never before in the history of the textile industry were conditions so ripe for the organization of the workers.

"We most sincerely and earnestly hope that the executive council consider this proposal in the spirit in which it is made.

Not a Dual Organization.

"The United Front Committee of Textile Workers is not a dual organization. It does not desire to set up an organization distinct and apart from the American Federation of Labor. We will be the first to halt enthusiastically any proposal that the American Federation of Labor will make to establish unity in order to combat the intolerable conditions that are forced upon the workers and to organize the industry.

"The situation is, we are sure, of such vital concern to the labor movement that we take the liberty of presenting it to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

Ask Favorable Action.

"We trust that the executive council, representative of the millions of organized workers in the American Federation of Labor will consider the proposals made in this letter as proposals coming from workers who are now engaged in a struggle against industrial despotism and whose only desire is, together with the organized labor movement, to work for the establishment of improved living conditions and a better world for the workers.

"We hope your reply will make possible greater and more successful efforts toward this end, as far as the textile workers are concerned.

"Fraternally yours,
"Albert Weisbord, Organizer."

An Open Letter to Eugene V. Debs

(Continued from Page 1)

100 per cent and the strike now in its fourth week has completely paralyzed the fur industry in New York.

A speedy settlement seemed unavoidable. At that moment a new factor appeared in the strike against the workers. The Furriers' Union in New York, which is by the way one of the best unions in the country, is under the leadership of the left wing administration which enjoys the full support and confidence of the strikers. The previous administration together with the previous president of the Furriers' International Union, Kaufmann, is seeking means by which they can overthrow this leadership and has on the quiet united with the bosses. Kaufman and Stetsky, a former vice-president of the International Union who was ousted at the last convention and a number of other henchmen still in office in the International Union came to a secret agreement with the bosses against the strike. Their plan was that the bosses hold their lines and not give in to a single demand of the workers. Meanwhile, these elements will spread dissatisfaction among the strikers; create disturbances in the strike halls. Gangsters were hired for this purpose. They were to demoralize the strikers and then attack the office of the Joint Board, tie-up the strike funds and drive out the legally elected representatives of the New York Joint Board of the Fur Workers.

This plan which was luckily enuf discovered at the very start before any chances were given to carry it out, had the full support of the Jewish Daily Forward. We say support, but the truth of the matter is that the Forward had been and is the backbone of the entire conspiracy against the New York Joint Board.

When the conspiracy was uncovered and brot to light the Forward threw off every pretense and openly launched attacks against the strikers.

In the most shameless manner the Forward spreads lies and baseless

gossip with the intention of undermining the confidence of the strikers in their leaders—knowing well that the police and the capitalist courts hate the Communists—the Forward conducts a daily agitation against the strike leaders declaring they are Communists and in the manner of the capitalist class tries to represent the strike as a Bolshevik plot. The Forward insinuates that the strike leaders are squandering the funds of the union. It does its utmost to poison the minds of the strikers against their leaders. This, at a time when thousands of furriers are on the picket line before the shops that are on strike. These insinuations, lies, and baseless gossip are being spread against the fur strikers and their leaders at a moment when the police are splitting the heads of the strikers and when the bosses are appealing to the courts for injunctions.

The Forward is employing the same methods of the capitalist class in its attacks on Soviet Russia. The capitalist class as you well know shrieks that the Soviet government does not represent the Russian people. That the Russian masses are dissatisfied with their Bolshevik leaders and seek to create an atmosphere which would be favorable for a counter-revolutionary and military intervention in Soviet Russia. The socialist Forward shrieks that the Communist strike leaders do not represent the strikers—that the furriers are dissatisfied with their leaders. Do the bosses need a better weapon in their hands? Is this not justification for the police and the courts in their use of the most brutal methods to beat down the striking furriers? Why should the fur manufacturers give into the just demands of the workers when a large Jewish "workers" daily insinuates that the strikers distrust their leaders—that they have no confidence in them—that they are eager to get rid of them. The bosses would indeed be mad under such circumstances to settle with the union.

The mass meetings and the mass picket lines of the striking workers

are sufficient testimony that the present leadership of the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union enjoys the full confidence of the workers and that it is able to lead it in a struggle for improvement in their conditions.

Comrade Debs, we approach you with this situation because you are the chairman of the socialist party and the Forward is the official Jewish paper of the socialist party. You therefore, become morally responsible for these tactics of stabbing the strikers in the back and for the open strike-breaking politics of the New York Forward. Is there so much irresponsibility in the ranks of the socialist party that one of its organs could sink to such low depths? Is the socialist party so loose that it can permit such unheard of crimes against 12,000 workers without protest?

Comrade Debs, we approach you with this matter because your record in the past in the labor movement is clear of such shameful acts. We are in different political camps. This however, does not minimize your past in our eyes. The revolutionary vanguard of the working class knows well your activities. You have always attacked the misleaders of the working class. You have fought heroically against the ruling class in a time when the union bureaucracy stood in the way of the fighting workers. You have just now correctly called the activities of the miners' leaders in the anthracite strike a betrayal of the interests of the miners. The workers in the United States remember your struggle in the Pullman strike in 1894—your struggle in the period of the World War and your friendly position to the Soviet revolution. You have always been in the left wing of the socialist party. Your heart, the heart of the fighter did not allow you to support the betrayals of the official leadership in the past. Will you remain now indifferent when the Forward and its contemptible machine is using all its power to break the heroic struggle of 12,000 workers? Will you remain silent when in the name of socialism the lowest crime against a

union that is on strike is being committed? The Forward has already used your name and your record. The Forward collected a fund for you. Will you permit yourself to become the shield that covers the dirty work which the Forward now carries on? The union in New York has an able, devoted and militant leadership. Their only "fault" is that they belong to the left wing and are not the tools of the Forward machine. Is this a crime that justifies a conspiracy and opens attacks from socialist papers in time of a strike? We should like to hear your opinion on it.

The present situation in the strike of the furriers and the attack of the Forward is an open scandal which cannot be hushed up. The furriers and all class conscious workers want to hear from you, want to know whether or not you can stop the strikebreaking activities of the Forward and those that support it. They want to hear what Debs, an old fighter for the interests and solidarity of the workers has to say.

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party is ready to furnish you with more details and facts on the whole situation.

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

Socialists Will Send Delegates to Foreign-Born Conference

BOSTON, Mass., March 28.—In a letter sent to L. Gilbert, secretary of the Council for the Protection of the Foreign-born Workers, the socialist party of the New England district announces that it will send two delegates to the conference to be held Sunday afternoon, April 4, at 3 o'clock at the American House. Present reports indicate that a very large and representative gathering of delegates will be present at that time.

'MINERS CHEAPER THAN TIMBERS,' DECLARES BOSS

Father of Six Crippled; by Fall of Slate

By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press. BROWNSVILLE, Pa.—(FP)—John Gorbush, who used to be the best coal loader in the Alicia mines of Monessen Coal and Coke Co., will never load another car, his doctor says. His backbone is dislocated and for two years he has worn, first a plaster of paris cast, then a steel jacket. Now the superintendent tells him to move out of the half of a 2-family house he occupies, he and his wife, six children and mother-in-law, and make way for a man who will work.

But moving costs money. Out of his \$12 a week compensation comes the \$2 round trip fare by taxi and street-car to the doctor at Uniontown, the coal company makes him pay for and food for nine people.

Crippled for Life. John was crippled for life because Monessen Coal and Coke, a part of the Pittsburgh Steel Co. and one of the huge nonunion concerns that spread across the coking coal fields of southwest Pennsylvania, feels itself above the mining laws. He told the story of his case there in his little home, sitting stiffly in his steel jacket and wincing as the youngsters bumped against their father in the crowded quarters.

The boss had taken him off shot firing, a better paid but highly dangerous job, because he complained at violations of the law that endangered his life. He went to coal loading and found conditions far worse than before. They put him in a room where the rich black coal stood 9 1/2 feet high. A hard place for two men to timber up; almost impossible for one. John called for assistance. The boss refused. Then John begged that at least he be given some good timbers.

Lives Cost Cheaper. "Timbers cost money," said the assistant foreman.

John pleaded the danger; the pitifully weak props they gave him would not do. "I'll be killed," he entreated. "If it kills you I can get ten more men," was the answer.

John begged again, and the boss impatiently told him to take his tools and get the hell out if he didn't like it. And, thinking of the six children, the miner went back to the job as many another has done.

Then it happened. The cross timber overhead crashed down, bringing slate with it. John fainting. When he came to he dragged himself for two hours to the shaft and waited till they consented to stop hoisting coal to take him up. Eight hours after the accident the company doctor came to the house, felt his head and said he'd be all right soon. But three months later another doctor after an X-Ray put him in plaster cast. In a year the compensation verdict came, with back money, part of which went for rent to Monessen Coal & Coke.

Slate Falls on Worker. He told the story slowly, the words coming out in pain as he lived over the agony and felt the hopelessness. He has given his life to the coal mines, since coming from Austria. Now its over—the doctor says he may live one year, two years, maybe three years.

So it goes in an open shop steel company mine. When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

QUAKER OATS, BEECH NUT PACKING AND BORDEN MILK COMPANIES MAKE ENORMOUS PROFITS DURING 1925

Do you eat Quaker Oats or Puffed Wheat? Then you paid your share of the exorbitant return which the owners of the Quaker Oats Co. received on their investment.

The 1925 profits, according to the company's annual report, amounted to \$5,502,748, giving common stockholders a return of \$39.31 on each \$100 share. This follows a 1924 profit of \$37.39 a share. But since 1912 the owners have seen their stock holdings more than doubled by stock dividends. Consequently last year's profit really means a return of \$81 on each \$100 actually put in by the owners, while the 1924 profit meant a return of \$77.20. Altogether \$158.20 on \$100 in 2 years is not so bad even for capitalists.

Although Quaker Oats and Puffed Wheat are the best known products of this concern, it has found several other avenues to the consumer's pocket. It makes macaroni and spaghetti. Lately it has absorbed the Aunt Jemima pancake flour business. It makes feeds for stock and poultry. It has plants at Akron, Cedar Rapids, Memphis, Tecumseh, Mich., Petersburg, Ont., and Saskatoon, as well as 59 elevators to which farmers deliver their grain.

Beech-Nut Packing Co. Beech-Nut Packing company's \$2,099,243 profit, described as a return of about 29% on the common stock.

LYNN STITCHERS AGAINST STATE BOARD DECISION

Local Union Plans Mass Protest Meeting

LYNN, Mass., March 28—Stitchers' Local No. 108 of the Lynn Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has decided to call a protest meeting at which the recent decision of the state board which granted the employers' demand will be discussed.

Great dissatisfaction has manifested itself in the various locals of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union against the action of the union heads in accepting the decision of the state board without a protest. The progressives in the stitchers' local are fighting for a shorter working week, better pay and for the abolition of arbitration.

Michigan State Police Brutally Beat Prisoner to Gain Confession

SANDUSKY, Mich., March 28 — Lieut. Fred A. Armstrong and C. E. Addison of the Michigan state police were charged with assault and battery by Pearl Dorland, who is being held on a murder charge.

The two state policemen brutally beat Dorland in an attempt to force him to make a confession stating that he had killed Roy Lee, 19, after his estranged wife had admitted intimacy with Lee.

The complaints were sworn to at the request of Dr. G. W. Tweedie, Sanilac county coroner, who declared that Dorland had been "horribly mistreated." The police heads when questioned about the beating and torturing of Dorland in an attempt to force the confession which Dorland has repudiated declared that "no coercive measures were used."

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

does not tell half the story about this company's exploitation of the demand for hams, bacon, preserves, jellies, etc. It does not show that almost all the capital used in turning out Beech-Nut products represents no real investment by the owners. It was taken out of the excessive profits of previous years.

Beech-Nut stock dividends include 500% in 1914, 400% in 1922 and 50% in 1923. The original \$100 invested has been multiplied about 45 times and the present return means something like 1,300% on the money originally put into the business by the owners.

In addition to the stock dividends Beech-Nut has paid the owners cash dividends to a total of \$3,627 on each \$100 that was invested in 1910, an average of \$227 a year. Here is another tollgate set up by capital between the farmer and the consumer.

Borden Co. (Milk) The Borden Co. belongs with this group. It represents capitalist control of the channels by which the farmer's dairy products reach the consumer. Borden reports a 1925 profit of \$6,297,235. This means a return of \$10.65 on each \$50 share of common stock. This 21.3% profit follows one of 20.5% in 1924, at which rate the investors will receive back in profits their entire investment in less than 5 years.

BIMBA SPEAKS BEFORE HARVARD STUDENT DINNER

Attacks Use of Laws Against Workers

HARVARD, Mass., March 28 — The Harvard University Liberal Club invited Anthony Bima, one of the editors of the Lithuanian Communist daily "Laisve," to address them at a luncheon on the Brockton trial. About 75 to 100 students were present, as well as several newspaper reporters.

Bima told the students that he appreciates very much those who dare to listen to Communist ideas which are opposed to the ideas of those who are in power at the present time in this country and control the universities and other educational institutions. He pointed out to the gathering that we are living in the age of intolerance when the capitalist class is unable to solve the great economic and social problems and maintains its power by force and violence. On the other hand, the working class is beginning to understand its interests and its mission and, led by the Communist movement, it is striving to take power from the enemy and conquer the world for itself. In this great conflict the capitalist class is always ready to suppress any protest on the part of the working class.

Manufacturers Aid Prosecutor. He took up the question of the Brockton trial and showed how the agents of the Catholic church and the shoe and textile manufacturers were contributing money to the prosecution. It is not hard to find the reason for their action. The workers of New England are being exploited to the utmost and therefore the employers cannot tolerate anyone who comes to their slaves and talks to them about organization and a struggle to better their conditions. He told the students that the judge brought a verdict which confirms the wishes and desires of the shoe manufacturers.

The \$100 fine is not so important, but it is very important that the Massachusetts so-called sedition law is being used for the first time against the labor movement. If the reactionaries are not defeated in this fight they will effectively use that law to further suppress freedom of speech and assembly.

Bima also discussed the relation of the bankers of this country with the reactionary European governments, which were established during the war and which are suppressing the labor movement there. The bankers are very much interested to maintain these governments as a barrier against Soviet Russia. They also support the agents of these governments who come to this country and carry on poisonous propaganda among the foreign-born workers and sow national hatred.

Weapon of Master Class. Bima explained the Communist position on religion and declared that church and god are but instruments of the exploiters of labor. The students laughed very heartily when Bima pointed out that there still exists a law in the state of Massachusetts which was enacted in 1654 against the Jesuits or the agents of the Catholic church. Bima asked if Cardinal O'Connell would contribute money to enforce that law as he did in trying to enforce the blasphemy law which was passed in 1697. He concluded in calling on the students to join hands with the workers in the fight against reaction.

After the speech a few questions were asked by the students about conditions in Soviet Russia.

FOES OF ITALIAN DEBT SETTLEMENT OUTLINE ATTACKS

Places Tax Burden Upon U. S., Says Norris

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 28 — Also administration forces contend Italy will pay to her "full capacity" under the \$2,042,000,000 war debt settlement, the senate's democratic-insurgent alliance began organizing today for a battle against ratification of the pact. The coalition, somewhat weakened by democratic desertions, will base its attack upon three points. First, it will be charged that the settlement displaces a "woeful lack of knowledge" concerning Italy's resources, second, that it will cost the American people hundreds of millions of dollars in taxation for interest payments on the money loaned Italy; and third, that once ratified, all the other debt settlements will have to be revised to give the same lenient terms to America's other debtors.

American Taxpayer Hit. "This settlement places the burden of paying Italy's war debt upon the American taxpayer instead of the Italian taxpayer," was the cry of comment of Senator Norris, republican of Nebraska, leader of the insurgents. His declaration briefly stated the angle of attack to be followed by the opposition.

Democrats for Postponement. Senator Robinson, democrat, of Arkansas, the minority leader, announced he would offer a motion to recommend the settlement "at the proper time" to the senate finance committee.

The debt battle meanwhile faced a temporary lull today while the senate turned aside to dispose of the Woodcock case. It probably will be resumed tomorrow and continued next week. There appeared small likelihood, however, of a final decision before the middle of April because the Steck-Brookhart case will be given the right of way sometime next week.

Confident of Ratification. In the face of this confusing specter, administration leaders remained confident. Senator Smoot predicted the vote would be at least 56 to 40 in favor of ratification.

"There will be no attempt made to limit debate," said Smoot. "I predict, however, that the settlement will be easily ratified."

Smoot Leads Fight. The administration's fight to secure ratification of the \$2,040,000,000 Italian debt settlement was launched by Smoot, republican of Utah, with a four-hour appeal for its consideration "on its merits and devoid of partisan politics."

The settlement forces Italy to "pay to its full capacity," Smoot declared, a better settlement can never be obtained, and if the pact is rejected, Italy will merely be relieved of all payments for an indefinite number of years. He closed with a "take it or leave it" dictum to the senate, supporting his challenge with a hitherto unpublished letter from Secretary of the Treasury Mellon to President Coolidge.

Letter to Coolidge. "The settlement," the letter states, referring to the president, "was approved by you and was passed by the house of representatives. If now the senate failed to approve the settlement, I think it would be obvious to the world that the reason was political and not fiscal."

"It is my conclusion that the only practical effect on Italy of a failure to approve the debt settlement would be that Italy would be relieved, for the present at any rate, of any payments and no settlement more favorable to the United States would likely be made in the future."

Smoot's Talk. Smoot touched on a wide range of subjects.—Mussolini, Italy's dreams of conquest, the Tyrol dispute, the Morgan loan. All of these, he said in effect, were "none of the senate's business" in considering the debt pact.

Smoot delved with meticulous detail into the national finances of Italy. The final picture was an Italy paying to its limit in the settlement with the United States.

The original Italian debt, Smoot explained, was \$1,648,000,000, including \$1,000,000,000 pre-armistice advances and \$648,000,000 post-war loans. To this was added interest at 4 1/2 per cent to December 15, 1922, and interest at 3 per cent from then until June 15, 1925, the date of settlement, totaling \$394,000,000. The settlement refunds this principal of \$2,042,000,000 with interest ranging from one-eighth of one per cent during the first ten years to 2 per cent during the last seven years of a 62-year amortization period. The United States, in all, will receive \$2,407,677,500, which includes future interest payments, totaling \$365,677,500.

Why All the Fuss?

WASHINGTON, March 28—President Coolidge is sending Brig. Gen. Harry A. Smith, assistant chief of staff of the war department, to the coronation of Persia's new sha, Reza Pahlavi, formerly a Cossack military leader.

Reza is reported to be friendly to Moscow.

LABOR UNIONS IN NEW YORK HAVE ONLY VERY SMALL PERCENTAGE OF NEGRO WORKERS IN THEIR RANKS

By ESTHER LOWELL, Federated Press.

NEW YORK, March 28—That unionization of Negro workers is essential to the success of the labor movement is granted by practically all New York union heads interviewed by Urban League investigators, says Ira DeA. Reid, industrial secretary of the Negro organization. Data was sought on the number of colored members of unions; whether colored workers had been involved in strikes of the union, either as loyal unionists, non-union workers or as strike breakers; whether Negro organizers are employed, etc.; present union programs regarding Negro labor and future prospects.

Negroes Unorganized. Results of the survey show Negro workers, unusually in very small proportion, in many unions. Longshoremen's local 963, however, has 1,000 Negro members out of a total membership of 1,200, and its officers are colored. About 100 out of 3,000 cigar-makers are reported colored and a Negro organizer and former local president had been active. About 35 per cent of the 1,400 members of the compressed air and foundation workers' union are Negro, the survey finds. Only 10 out of 1,600 carpenters in local 2090 are colored, but there are other locals in greater New York. The architectural iron, bronze and structural workers' union head said that Negro workers are coming into the union gradually. In United Cement Masons' Local 32 only 29 out of 900 members are reported colored.

Some 600 colored dressmakers are known in the 12,000 members of that union. The union head here suggested that Negro workers need more training for skilled positions. The same need was reported in the children's dress union, where there are 300 Negroes out of 3,000 members. Few colored workers are reported by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, also a Negro girl presser is an organizer. There are 300 colored workers out of a 4,500 total in the millinery workers' union.

Typographical local 6 has about 100 Negro members out of a 9,800 total and employers are charged with discriminating. Organization on Negro newspapers and printing plants with wholly Negro staffs is declared difficult, a colored worker on a Spanish daily has helped union organization work. Press Assistants' Local 3 penalizes firms refusing to hire Negroes by making them pay a day's pay. About 6 out of 3,200 members of printing pressmen's local 51 are colored and they have participated in strikes as loyal unionists.

Only 10 out of 700 union teachers are Negro, also this local has tried to induce colored teachers to join. Upholsterers' local 76 reports only four colored workers out of 1,000 in the union and says that unskilled Negro workers were brought in as strike breakers. Federal Employees' Local 4 has about 50 out of 2,000 to 4,000 workers colored. Cleaning and dye house drivers' locals have about 400 colored members.

Progressive Women's League Will Hold a Conference April 10

CLEVELAND, March 28—The Women Workers Progressive League which was recently formed in Cleveland will hold a conference Saturday evening April 10, at 8 o'clock at the Goodrich House Settlement, 1420 E. 31st St.

The call for the conference states in part: "The working class women of this country face a serious menace. A two billion dollar food trust is being formed, the purpose of which is to monopolize the food industry and exploit the entire people as consumers. This burden falls particularly upon the women of the working class."

"In addition this gigantic trust is one of the worst labor haters in the country. Organized labor has not been able to enter the doors of the establishments included in the trust. Hence the workers as producers also are directly interested in this trust."

"Furthermore, despite the abolition of military training from the public schools of Cleveland, the militarists are organizing to restore it to the curriculum. Imperialism menaces with new wars and working class mothers and fathers will be called upon to furnish their sons for a new slaughter."

The league asks that all women's organizations, parent-teacher associations, trade unions, fraternal organizations etc., send delegates to the conference. The issues above mentioned are burning questions for all working class women. All organizations should get into touch with the provisional secretary, S. Van Veen, 1893 E. 66th St., Cleveland.

Hoisting Engineers May Strike April 1

WASHINGTON, March 28—Steam shovel and hoisting engineers belonging to the Steam and Operating Engineers' international union have served notice on building contractors in Washington that unless granted \$12 a day they will strike on April 1. The wage is now \$10. Among the big jobs affected is the National Press Club building. Employers are reluctant to grant the raise.

Carpenters in the capital are asking a raise from \$9.50 to \$10 a day, while union millmen want \$1 a day raise and concrete rodmen ask \$2 a day increase.

KILLING UNION MINERS IS NOT CRIME IN W. VA.

Company Thug Kills Prisoner; Is Free

By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press. LOGAN, W. Va.—(FP)—Guns are worn with less conspicuous display by Logan's deputies since Don Chafin went to Atlanta. The shooting irons are still handy, but on the hips.

Some of the thugs were walking arsenals in the old days. Two big gun butts at open scabbards were not uncommon and sheriff Chafin sometimes dressed with three gats. On the day early in 1922 that 300 union miners from across the mountains were arraigned in Logan courthouse on charges of murder and treason for their alleged part in the armed march of the preceding summer the sheriff was on deck with a 45 at the belt and 38's protruding from the hips. They were heavy old fashioned revolvers. Don scorned the automatic.

I was reminded of a cell killing of 1921 when Oscar White, son of the former county jailer, was pointed out to me. I remembered well the story that two workmen told me that year. They had been prisoners in Logan, two of about a hundred men picked up in Logan as union suspects when the march against the county started. A foreigner, a mechanic, had the cell next to them. One day, they said, they saw young White blow out the man's brains for something that he said. The witnesses' affidavits are still on file but White was never prosecuted.

White was a prison guard then and when later the alleged marchers were brought to the jail there were complaints that money sent to them in registered letters turned over by the postmaster to young White was not delivered.

White is driving taxis in Logan today. Last year his father lost the wardenship after state auditors found a shortage of more than \$9,000 that White had collected from the county for the board bills of prisoners who had already left his custody.

Soviet Union Schools Liquidate Illiteracy in Mountain Villages

KRASNODAR (Caucasus) U. S. R., March 28 — In the Adygatsk-Cherkess region 89 illiteracy liquidating stations (schools) are in operation. Altogether 1,417 men and 964 women attend these schools.

The teaching is done in the native language, and they are well supplied with textbooks.

There has also been established 10 schools for those who have had some education, and there are seven "traveling schools" among the Aools (mountain villages).

Chicago Amalgamated Sends \$2,000 to Aid the Passaic Strikers

A \$2,000 check for the Passaic N. J. textile strikers is on its way east from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union of Chicago.

\$494,632,557 Is Set as Burlington's Value

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28 — The interstate commerce commission has placed a tentative valuation of \$494,632,557 on the property owned by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, and of \$497,441,808 on the property used but not owned by the road, as of June 30, 1917.

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

My Flight from Siberia By Leon Trotsky. A new edition, attractively bound, of the famous story by one of Russia's most brilliant writers. 50 Cents. Communism vs. Christianity By Wm. Montgomery Drown. Bishop Brown's unusual book is without question the most widely read book on the subject. It has been translated into every important language. This new edition just off the press carries supplementary data. 25 Cents. Fairy Tales for Workers' Children By Hermina Zur Muhlen. A beautiful book of children's stories with many black and white illustrations and four color plates by Lydia Gilson. 75 Cents. Cloth Bound. Russell-Nearing Debate A stenographic report of a debate by two well known figures (Bertram Russell-Scott Nearing) on the question, "Resolved the Soviet Form of Government is Applicable to Western Civilization." 50 Cents, Doard Bound. THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Advertisement for 'My Flight from Siberia' and other books, featuring decorative borders and publisher information.

Bela Kun Speaks at Comintern Session

(International News Correspondence.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 25—(By Mail)—The ninth session of the Enlarged Executive Committee of the Communist International began today in the evening under the chairmanship of Dimitroff with the speech of Bela Kun.

Bela Kun: "The economic hegemony of America has been generally recognized. However, too little attention has been paid to the alteration in the economy of Europe brought about by this hegemony although the best way to struggle against American dominance is to struggle against these phenomena in Europe. After the war the philosophers of the bourgeoisie in the defeated countries fell into pessimism, however, the stabilization has awakened their will to struggle once again. Many of them are coquetting with the ideal of a pan-Europe which represents in idealistic clothing an attempt to re-establish the destroyed European market and the struggle against America.

The slogan of pan-Europe is the beginning of the demand for a struggle against America. Our slogan, for the United States of socialist Europe can only be a slogan for the completion of the struggle, a propaganda slogan which we must complete with agitational slogans and slogans for action.

WHAT does America want in Europe? An American capitalist representative has declared that the condition for loans is a government firmly in the saddle, which does not go in too much for armaments and which honors its international obligations. It is clear that the economic and political stabilization must produce the contradictions of capitalism on a much wider scale than before the war.

For the present American capitalism wants "a class peace and a people's peace in Europe." For this reason European capitalism is undertaking to put its state finances in order at the cost of the toilers, and to introduce the alterations in the European economic and productive organizations known as "rationalizations."

Communist circles often times very much underestimate this rationalization. In consequence of this rationalization the Call Syndicate has reduced its workers from 22,000 to 9,000, and at the same time, however, increased its production by 50 per cent. In the interests of rationalization, German undertakings to the value of 600,000,000 gold marks have been held up. In consequence of this the workers have suffered from increased exploitation, increased unemployment, and the impossibility of a social policy keeping pace with the Americanization and the re-establishment of the economic dictatorship.

THE internal political effects of the American hegemony and the stabilization consist in a preference for "legal" methods as opposed to terrorist methods, that is to say a systematization and legislation of the terror. The consequences of American dominance in Europe are to be seen in the so-called pacifism in the form of the Locarno treaty, in the efforts towards a guarantee pact for Southeast Europe, in the disarmament circus, etc., etc. Also in the efforts to create a wider political economic unit, as for instance in the creation of a Danube federation to embrace economically the states which have resulted from the old Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

We can and must fight against the effects of the stabilization by a revolutionary daily policy. But with two reservations: (1) Against the K. A. P. form of sabotage (K. A. P. equals Communist Workers Party of Germany, an ultra-left split-off from the Communist Party of Germany) and (2) against what Lenin called economic romanticism. The setting up of partial demands for a limited time is important. Their boundaries, however, and their actual content must be discussed here. The chief fault of the previous partial demands was that they disappeared before they had their effect. A typical example of this is the Morocco and the finance campaign of the French party. When the partial demands have no connection with the revolutionary aim and collapse in themselves, they can become a source of the most dangerous opportunistic deviations.

Our program of action must contain: 1. Concrete demands against the consequences of the economic stabilization of capitalism; 2. Demands directed against the internal political stabilization methods of the bourgeoisie, that is to say, against the monarchist efforts to legalize the terror, against the abolition of labor legislation and against the excessive weight of taxes.

Up to the present our daily demands have been too little complete and the agitation too general, because there are still unjustified fears present. In the theses of the third world congress, for instance, the leading aim of the partial demands is to destroy the tottering structure of capitalism. The third group of questions is the struggle against the international political results of the bourgeois stabilization policy.

IN many countries the question of the army is topical. Here, the question of the democratic organization of the army will play a great role. The concretization of the policy in the question of the attitude to the Soviet Union is also important. Here, also, partial demands are necessary, for instance in England trade demands which aim towards supporting the industrialization of the Soviet Union.

All that has been said is naturally only the formulation of the question, the answers must be worked out collectively by the individual sections under the leadership of the executive committee of the Communist International.

The Maslov letter shows the real character of the present left. At the third congress Lenin said that the justification of the left for their existence, was their revolutionary impatience. The present ultra-left has no right to existence because it is no longer an impatient Putsch left. It is an opportunistic result of the stabilization tendencies leading to passivity.

COMRADE CLARA ZETKIN, who was greeted with protracted storms of applause, declared: "Yesterday the session changed from an arena of passionate struggles concerning theory and practice into a lyrical comedy. Ruth Fischer presented herself yesterday in the role of the repentant political Mary Magdalen in order to prove thru her penitence that she is once again ripe to take over the leadership of the German Communist Party and the German proletariat. That is absurd. Ruth Fischer presented herself as an energetic defender of the E. C. C. I. letter. In reality, however, long negotiations were necessary in order to persuade her to accept it. After she had signed it, she began thru fractional work to

The American Role in Europe.

The effect of American economic hegemony over Europe, which has been definitely recognized by the sessions of the enlarged executive of the Comintern, are dealt with in the speech of Bela Kun at the ninth session. American imperialism demands from Europe a degree of stabilization, the development of "stable" governments, which will be able to suppress class conflicts, intensify exploitation and thus make it possible to have the huge American loans repaid, and American investments in Europe safeguarded and made lucrative. The results of this have already been a sharpening of exploitation in Germany, for example, a lowering of the standard of living of the workers there, and—the beginning of a movement against America. This movement is not confined to Germany alone, but is beginning to cover the entire European continent. The slogan of the bourgeoisie which is feeling more strongly the effects of American economic domination is for a "Pan-Europe," a united Europe which will be able to put up a solid front against American hegemony. Locarno, for instance, is at one and the same time an attempt to stabilize Europe, to renew pacifist illusions among the masses, and an effort to unite Europe increasing American encroachments. Against the bourgeois slogan of pan-Europe, the revolutionary parties will raise the propaganda slogan of a United States of Socialist Europe with which will be combined the agitational slogans with which the masses will be united on the basis of their every-day demands, on issues which they will respond to, which affect their daily lives. The struggle against American imperialism and its "pacifist" hypocrisy forms one of the greatest tasks of the world Communist movement.

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Despite the dishonesty of Ruth Fischer the Communist Party of Germany will advance along the way which it has chosen. The hopes of those who believe that the Maslov and Ruth Fischer elements will once again obtain the leadership of the party thru their penitence, are doomed to disappointment. I join with Thaelmann in his declaration that Maslov and Ruth Fischer are finished politically and morally for the party leadership once and for all.

Both the economic and the world political analysis and the perspective of the Comintern are correct. The fact, however, that we have experienced a catastrophic collapse in Germany, a defeat in Estonia and Bulgaria, and a difficult party situation in Norway, gives food for thought. The reason for this is the insufficient clarity of the tactical line and the fact that it was not carried thru with sufficient firmness.

Marx and Engels were considerably in error as to the perspective of the world revolution. Their policy, however, was clear and certain. The theses of the fifth congress contain a certain contradiction between the thesis upon trade union unity and the formulation upon the political parties. I am in complete agreement with the formulation concerning the social-democracy. It is, however, questionable, whether the definition in this form was tactical. The formulation regarding the social-democracy produced doubts as to the honesty of the campaign for trade union unity. The social-democratic workers in the shops and in the trade unions did not understand how unity was possible with such formulations.

It is high time that we stop describing mistakes and deviations as right or ultra-left and commence analyzing the concrete mistakes and exposing their reasons and sources. The economic analysis is decisive, but the subjective factor must not be underestimated. A firm Communist Party, clearly aware of its aims, can overcome tremendous difficulties.

WE must win the peasantry and the petty bourgeoisie; we must go forward as their honest defenders. Broad sections of the middle and peasant bourgeoisie were forced into the rank of the proletariat, even in the victorious countries, like France and England and even in America. The agrarian question is still unsolved even in the bourgeois sense in many countries.

An agrarian crisis exists almost everywhere. And this makes the objective situation for our propaganda favorable. This question must be carefully studied in order to win the majority of the toilers.

Some are of the opinion that the Comintern is going to the right. Nothing is more mistaken than this. The united front, the formation of a left wing in the working class movement, the struggle for daily demands, this is a correct tactic. Just as Lenin thought of the tea-water of the workers as well as of the world revolution, so must we press the daily demands as well as the final aim. This is the only way in which we can and in which we will be victorious! (Great applause.)

Ruth Fischer declares that she embodies the unclear and distrustful revolutionary section of the proletariat. That is an insult to this section of the proletariat. Ruth Fischer merely uses their feelings as a jumping board to the party leadership. This excuse is as tho the junkers (Prussian large landowners) in defending their interests would refer to the interests of the peasants. The E. C. C. I. letter recorded on the one hand the political incapacity of the Maslov-Ruth Fischer group and on the other hand their political dishonesty. The signing of the E. C. C. I. letter was not done for disciplinary reasons, but because of a lack of self-respect. The double book-keeping had catastrophic effects upon the German party: Its membership has declined, it has lost its connections with the large factories, it has lost its position in the trade union organizations and the whole party was filled with pessimism.

Under the present leadership, however, a slow but definite forward process is taking place and everyone must support the central committee. Instead of this, however, Ruth Fischer attempts to undermine the authority of the central committee.

This forward process of the party shows itself in the fact that the party struggled not without honor against Locarno, that it had developed the campaign for the confiscation for the property of the princes, a splendid people's movement under the leadership of the party, and that the party has achieved great success in its agitation amongst the peasants. The

sabotage the carrying out of the E. C. C. I. letter by the central committee. She even continued her fractional work from Moscow. Despite the fact that Ruth Fischer drew a line of demarcation between the ultra-left and herself in words, in action she supported them"

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ELECTROCUTE 2 YOUNGSTERS

Beardless Youths Protest Innocence to the Last

STATE PRISON FARM, Milledgeville, Ga., March 28—The bodies of two beardless youths of 21 stiffened in death here today as the low moan of an electric transformer built up a fatal current to kill the first white men to die in the electric chair in Georgia. Negroes have been electrocuted before.

Floyd W. McClelland, of Brockton, N. Y., and Oil City, Pa., and Ted Coggeshall, of Quincy, Ill., went to their deaths denying to the last their guilt of the murder of Professor W. C. Wright, aged Georgia schoolmaster, in Putnam county, last March.

A dramatic scene was enacted when the father of Coggeshall embraced his son as he was being strapped to the chair and cried out that he would never believe the lies that had convicted his boy. The warden then turned on the switch and two lives were snuffed out.

SUCCESSFUL I. L. D. MEET AT DETROIT

Head of U. N. I. A. Gives Speech Together with Well-Known Heretic

DETROIT, March 28—Perhaps one of the largest audiences that has ever attended a meeting of The International Labor Defense in Detroit, gathered Tuesday evening, March 28, to listen to William Montgomery Brown, unrooked bishop of the Episcopal church, and Mr. J. Peters, official head of the Universal Improvement Association and Lovett Fort-Whiteman, Negro labor leader plead the cause of labor defense on an international world-wide basis.

Bishop Brown, one of the best platform orators in America, widely known for his agnosticism and his defense of the rights of the common people, was the main speaker. The bishop who has rebelled against the superstition and ignorance of the christian church, humorously exposed the inconsistency and shortcomings of that organization.

Following Bishop Brown's speech, Dr. J. Peters, head of the New York division of the U. N. I. A. was presented to the audience. Peters made an able defense of the position of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. The speaker was however, forced to make the admission that the Negro problem of independence was wrapped up in the larger question of human freedom.

Chargin' that the imprisonment of Marcus Garvey, and the recent sentiment broadcasted for the deportation of Marcus Garvey, is being engineered from the same sources from which the talk and sentiment of alien deportation is being spread, Peters plead for a united front of the people who believe in real freedom, for those individuals who loyally throw themselves on the battle line of human rights.

Robert Minor representing the central executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party was the next speaker. Minor beginning with the historical period of the Paris Commune, traced the bloody line that has been left by those defenders of human liberty, the labor leaders of the world revolutionary movement. Minor's eloquent and vivid appeal was the means of bringing many hundreds of dollars to the defense chest of the I. L. D.

The last speaker on the program but not the least, was Lovett Fort-Whiteman, national organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress. Whiteman laid forth and firmly a basis for universal co-operation of the International Labor Defense with the Negro peoples, not only of America, but thruout the world. Whiteman's address by reason of its international appeal, being devoid of all racial and sectarian color was loudly applauded and well received by the audience. The evening's meeting was heralded as one of the biggest successes of the I. L. D. ever held in Detroit.

Rhodesian Parliament Passes Military Law to Break Rail Union

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CAPETOWN, South Africa, March 28—The parliament recently set up in Southern Rhodesia has passed a bill providing for compulsory military service.

The country is of huge size with a very small and scattered population and was until lately the property of the British South Africa company. That corporation secured for itself and its officials valuable mineral deposits and tracts of arable land.

Upon the establishment of parliamentary government the group in control of the corporation merely became the conservative party and now enforces its will thru the agency of a legislative body.

To Break the Union.

The motive back of the compulsory military law was, of course, not the danger of a foreign military invasion nor of a native uprising. It is that the Rhodesian Railway Workers' Union, the only labor organization of any strength, may be broken by having the conscripts called to the colors. This scheme was first worked in France to break a railway strike in that country.



BOSSSES' SPORTS—A MENACE TO THE WORKING CLASS

THE Red Sports International has proclaimed that it mercilessly struggles against capitalist, religious and neutral sports organizations. At the present time, when reaction is gaining strength, such a struggle is absolutely necessary.

In almost all countries an energetic propaganda is being carried on by the bourgeois and is receiving a response among the broad masses. In the victorious countries such a propaganda is serving the purpose of promoting imperialist military training and takes the place of systematic preparation for war. The bourgeoisie has in this way to a large extent succeeded in getting a hold on the masses.

After the war workers' sports organizations began to spring up, as a consequence of the intensification of class differences and the class struggle. With the development of their class consciousness the workers could not remain in the existing sport organizations which served the purpose of supporting the capitalist system. The workers were correct in freeing themselves from the claws of the bourgeois sports organizations and setting up their own.

It is a deplorable fact that in some countries workers who conscientiously adhere to class political and economic organizations still remain members of the bourgeois organizations because there are not proletarian sport bodies in existence. In other countries the workers' sport organizations co-operate and maintain connections with the bourgeois organizations.

We categorically assert that there can be nothing in common between the proletarian and bourgeois sport organizations. If we are Marxists we must understand that there is no event without a purpose and explanation and which is not preceded by a cause and followed by a consequence. If the bourgeoisie agree to co-operation with the proletariat, if they tolerate the representatives of the workers in their organizations and even try to draw them in, then it is not their intention to make concessions to them, but to conquer the proletarian organizations and make them serve their own class purposes. In the interests of the preservation of their class hegemony the bourgeoisie otherwise.

In the camp of bourgeois physical culture there exists a deep differentiation. We must be able to understand the contradictions and conflicts between the various sections of the bourgeois sports movement in order to be able to fight against the whole effectively. Almost all of the bourgeois sports organizations pretend to be "neutral and impartial." But this is only a mask to catch the unsuspecting masses. In the analysis of the bourgeois sport organizations we can distinguish the following types:

- (a) Bourgeois organizations adhering consciously to a definite political platform and engaging in agitational activity.
- (b) The so-called neutral and impartial organizations.

Experiences of Shop Nuclei and Concentration Groups

S. N. No. 2, SECTION 1, Y. W. L.

At one of its meetings Section 1 considered the question of workers' correspondence. After an elaborate discussion it became clear to the comrades of the unit that an article should be sent to the Young Worker on conditions in the shop. But who should write it?

Of the four comrades in the unit only one knows English well enough to write the article—and he does not work in the shop. While the other three comrades work there, one knows three Russian and the others only Jewish. After a little thinking, we found the following remedy: Each of the three comrades working in the shop should write an article in their own language he knows. At the next meeting all three articles will be combined in one, and that will then be translated by the fourth comrade and sent to the Young Worker.

The article is still in the process of making and promises to be worth while. At the same meeting we had a discussion of the disarmament conference. The method we used can serve, I think, as a model of collective work. First, every comrade told in brief all the facts he knew about the conference. After having all the facts on hand we proceeded with the discussion. Again every comrade spoke. We spoke now of the theoretical side of the question. We spoke of the question of Soviet Russia and the disarmament conference and so on.

This method is especially valuable in units where there are new and inactive comrades. This is one of the ways of drawing them into the work and making real Bolsheviks of them.

L. L.

"WE WALKED ON BOTANY SIDE OF STREET"

By a Young Worker Correspondent.

FORDS, N. J.—Following the brutalities committed by the Passaic police upon the strikers (turning water hose on them during a cold day, tear gas bombs, motorcycle police, mounted police, beating up men, women and children, breaking cameras of newspaper reporters, etc.) the strikers decided that the next day they were going to march past the Botany mills where these acts of violence were committed.

Upon reaching the street on which the mill is located the picket line was stopped by the Passaic police. We were told by the police that if we would cross the street and march on that side that nothing would happen to us. The mass of pickets all began shouting let's go forward on this side of the street if we get clubbed; we'll take the risk.

The pickets, who had helmets or gas masks, adjusted them on their

- (c) The religious and church organizations.
- (d) Government sport organizations in a capitalist society.
- (e) Industrial sport organizations.
- (f) Organizations of a pure capitalist character.

In the capitalist sport world the workers primarily play a passive role. In the staging of professional sports only a privileged and talented few qualify for participation. And the workers constitute the spectators. At the huge boxing and wrestling events, bicycle and automobile races and games and contests of all sorts the proletarian mingles with the well-to-do sportsmen and bourgeoisie in watching and applauding the performers. He regards with indifference the fact that halls and fields are decorated with national banners, and that the orchestra plays patriotic hymns.

And on gala occasions the king or president, the state official, militarist hero or industrial magnate appear and are accorded ovations. In order to follow the sport events the worker is compelled to buy the bourgeois papers which devote a great deal of space to the results of the contests and games. In reading this press it follows naturally that the worker swallows the capitalist propaganda which it contains in its treatment of sport as well as other news. It is time for class conscious proletarians to stop supporting bourgeois sport with its attendant anti-working-class feature.

It is apparent that fascism, nationalism, militarism and capitalist propaganda are inseparable from bourgeois sports. The worker must realize that these things are his enemies and must take up the fight against them. He must come to understand that in the field of sports and gymnastics he must take his choice: either with the bourgeoisie or with the proletariat. It is time to put an end to the ideological confusion which prevails in the ranks of the workers—and particularly the young workers—in regard to the question of sports. He must effectively repudiate and expose those who dare to proclaim the impartiality and neutrality of physical culture.

A powerful movement in the field of proletarian sports and physical culture will play a tremendous role in strengthening the fighting capacities and defensive powers of the proletariat. We must strive for the development and growth of such a movement. The revolutionary working class parties, trade unions and youth organizations must give all possible help and support to this work.

The Red Sport International is fighting in the front ranks of the working class. We must try to develop a thoro propaganda in the proletarian press and organizations to the end that the workers may come to understand the harmful role of capitalist sports and the necessity of opposing it with proletarian sports. Let us build the proletarian physical culture and help to forge the weapons of the revolution.

F. REUSSNER.

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L. L.

Y. W. L. BRONX CLASS.

The Bronx section of the Young Workers' League had opened a class on "fundamentals of Communism," which will be held every Friday at 8 p. m. at 1347 Boston road. The course is free of charge. All young workers are welcome.

NOTICE.

There is no longer need for the collection of funds for the young glass strikers in Bellaire. The article calling for such funds in the March 6 Young Worker was printed late because of technical reasons.

WORKERS BOOKSTORE
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Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

UNIONS MUST AID NEW YORK HOME WORKERS

Working Class Mothers Toil for Low Wages

By EDITH FRADKIN, (Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, March 28.—A number of women were in the waiting room of a large embroidery shop. Work was being handed out to us to take home. By working very hard at the work given to us we could not make more than 20 cents an hour. The work the forelady handed out was hard and very poorly paid. The better and the higher paid work the forelady kept for "special" customers.

Forelady Discriminates. A finely dressed lady walked in and handed the forelady a box of candy. The forelady then handed this lady a lot of the better and higher-paid work. When we began to ask why this was being done, and why we were being discriminated against the forelady declared haughtily: "Well you can go if you don't like it."

Some of the women came with their children from out of the city and could not go from one shop to another looking for work. They had to take any work at any price given to them.

I asked the well-dressed woman what she thought about the low prices that were paid. She answered: "They are good enuf for me, because I am a contractor and give out the work at a cheap rate. I am from Newark and the women there are very glad to take it for any price I give them and I am making money on it."

Union Must Organize Industry.

If the embroidery workers' union would organize the frame hand workers in the shops, then we home workers would be able to join the union and get better pay for our work and not let ourselves be exploited as much as we are. I appeal to the Embroidery Workers' Union to do their duty.

Organized labor is the only one that can help the home women of the working class, whose home life is made almost unbearable in their efforts to take care of the children and to earn enuf to make the rooms they live in a home.

Westinghouse Worker Tells Experience with Jehovah's Salesmen

By ANDY, Worker Correspondent.

WILKINSBURG, Pa., March 28.—Salusky is an American worker of Polish parents employed at the Westinghouse East Pittsburgh plant. He is a young man, 25 years old. Recently he had the ill fortune to fall in love and marry a young catholic fanatic.

Immediately after Salusky's marriage the salesmen of Jehovah began calling on the young couple and making life miserable for poor Salusky. The first visit by two churchmen resulted in the extraction of a \$12 donation from Salusky.

The following Sunday afternoon a couple of other salesmen appeared at Salusky's home asking for a donation for another church. The 50 cents an hour Westinghouse slave refused to give anything, but his young bride forced him to pay \$5. This incident made our victim fighting mad. For Salusky, Sunday, the day he had always looked forward to for recreation after six days of slavery at Westinghouse, now took on the character of a horrible nightmare.

Six week days passed and another Sunday came. In the afternoon, true to form, into Salusky's home walked "the committee to raise funds to build a good house for a good bishop" and asked for a \$25 donation.

For a moment Salusky remained speechless. Then: "I like your nerve," he shouted. "Get out of this house and stay out." His wife's pleading and threats could not move Salusky any more.

The committee got out. So did Salusky's young wife. She left home because Salusky would not let these leeches feed on him.

"Religion is the opium of the people," says Karl Marx. So it is.

Note to editor: This is a true story. Please publish it at once as many workers here are waiting for its publication. I want a bundle of 30 copies of the issue in which it appears.

The more you'll write the better you'll like it.

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HARVESTER SHOP CUTS WAGES OF ITS MECHANICS

Works Council is Bosses' Tool, Need Real Union

By a Worker Correspondent

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 28.—At the last monthly meeting of The International Harvester Works Council, composed partly of workers and employers, the manager, L. G. Brooks in speaking for the bosses gave a loud and lengthy talk on how well the workers were treated at the plant. He declared that their workers received the highest piece-work rate in the city and that workers should not quit their jobs because of the fine shop conditions they have. The flunkey of the bosses appealed to the men to get any experienced machinists that they know working in other factories to come to The International Harvester Co. for a job. The way Brooks spoke one would think the harvester company was heaven for the workers. What are the real facts?

There are workers that receive only 40 and 45 cents an hour. There are departments located in basements that are always damp. Lack of air is very evident there. Artificial lights must always be used in these dead holes. In winter, the workers must wear extra clothing because of the lack of heat and the draft.

When eating at the cafeteria one can always hear complaints by workers of how piecework rates are reduced. The company has just completed a new tractor line where they will increase their output from 75 to 125 tractors a day.

In order to have the same number of men make 125 tractors that formerly made 75 for the same wages, the bosses are decreasing the rates on piecework accordingly. It is only a few weeks ago that the chippers had their wages cut as much as \$5 a week. When this happened one of the so-called workers' representatives of the Works Council wanted to find out the reason their wages were cut. When he got up to speak on the wage cut the bosses made him sit down with the answer that discussion on wage cuts was not in order at meetings of the council. So the so-called representative of the workers had to sit down with the fear that he might be fired from his job. Time and again workers' representatives have been afraid to bring up real problems of the workers before the Works Council for fear of being fired. It is time the workers at the Harvester Company wake up to the fact that the Works Council is a bluff.

The only way workers can better their conditions is to dump the fake Works Council and organize a real union. Get together and put up a fight against the bosses for better conditions. Fight against the wage cuts and for an hour for dinner instead of a half hour, and an 8-hour work day instead of 9.

Brooklyn Co-operative for War on Fascism

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 28.—The Finnish Co-Operative Trading Association here is one of the many co-operative societies in the United States that have adopted resolutions protesting against the fascist terrorization of workers' and farmers' co-operatives in Italy and calling for a world-wide conference to combat the fascist menace.

"VOICE OF TAILOR" NEW PROGRESSIVE ORGAN IN PHILLY

Raps Joint Board Leadership

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—"The Voice of the Tailor" is the name of the organ of the Trade Union Educational League of the Philadelphia Amalgamated Clothing Workers making its first appearance this week. The slogans of the publication, the first issue of which is being mimeographed, are "One for all and all for one" and "Thru unity and struggle—to power."

The leading article takes heavily to task those in control of the Philadelphia Joint Board of the A. C. W. "The present Joint Board, under the leadership of Sam Rudow, Sam London and J. Mekdanik has succeeded in demoralizing the organization of the Philadelphia tailors," says the article.

Bad Leadership.

"The leaders of the Joint Board have equalized conditions in the shops in a splendid way—by agreeing to wage reductions or forcing the workers to produce more so that the union can compete with the nonunion bosses."

"The workers in the shops know only too well of their mistreatment by the bosses and the slave system under which the workers are trodden under foot by the smallest cockroach contractor. These evils are to a large extent the result of the incurable leadership of the present management."

Attend Meetings! The paper calls upon all workers to take a greater interest in their union meetings and to attend en masse to settle with their reactionary leadership.

BROOKLYN COAL YARD WORKERS ARE ON STRIKE

Bosses Hire Scabs to Terrorize Strikers

By a Worker Correspondent.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 28.—The workers in the Brooklyn Coal Company yards have gone on strike demanding better working conditions and higher wages. The company is trying to break the strike by hiring scabs.

The 1,500 to 2,000 workers in coal distribution in New York City and Brooklyn are unorganized. They are forced to work ten hours a day at small pay. They oftentimes work two to three hours overtime without any extra pay. Most of the workers are married and the suffering in their families is intense.

Workers who deliver coal and work in the coal yards need a union organization to beat back the attacks of the bosses and to improve their condition.



CHICAGO MOVIE CENSORS BAR WORKERS' FILM

Police Clubbings Are Taboo on Screen

By CARL HAESSLER, (Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

There must be no class propaganda in movie films shown in Chicago as long as the present personnel of the municipal board of motion picture censors is in control. This edict was impressed on the International Labor Defense when it asked permission to exhibit films depicting familiar scenes in the class war as it is waged in America.

Police Clubbing Labor.

Reels of Chicago policemen clubbing and dragging away workers on strike at the stockyards are particularly obnoxious, the censors declare. Mounted guards doing their stuff in the Klan riots at Herrin are also taboo. In fact when the censors got thru slashing the defense organization's film there was not enough left to show.

The censors, all estimable ladies headed by Miss Sigler, sighed as they viewed the subversive material in the projection room. "The police have a hard enough time as it is," sobbed Mrs. Adams of the board. "We should not do anything to make it harder for them. All these films are class propaganda. There must be no class propaganda or anything that might incite to riot."

George Maurer of the defense body asked if the truth of the films was questioned and was told that their effect was a more important issue than their fidelity to actual events. A film from Germany depicting a judge dealing out upperclass justice against the workers came in for severe criticism. To cast doubt on the integrity of the courts, even of German courts, is not to be tolerated in Chicago (where corporations and bootleggers own most of the judiciary).

Page Rip Van Winkle.

The censors did not know of any propaganda in the movies that favors the owning and employing class, they indicated, and so they did not want to set a precedent by permitting working class propaganda against the opposite class. Anyhow there are no classes in America, was their parting shot as Maurer gathered up his celluloid and departed without the permit.

Living Newspaper at Imperial Hall Thursday

The Living Newspaper to be composed by the Workers' School next Thursday, April 1st, at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St., has them all guessing. We have approached twenty workers about this living newspaper business, and almost everybody has a different idea of what it is. It has made us doubt the very existence of such a newspaper.

Some say that a few workers prepare articles on various subjects and proceed to read them. Others say that this makes a newspaper dead, and that in order to make it alive, the articles must be written right there in the editorial room, as the news comes hot off the ticker, or as the correspondents come rushing in from the shops with their news of strike victories or left gains. Still others say that The DAILY WORKER shall must rehearse their daily performance on the stage.

Come and Find Out.

Who is right about it? Who shall it be? Correspondents or newspapermen? Reading or writing—there before our eyes? Shall it be serious or are a few attempts at humor in place? Who shall say? The committee has drafted its little play, putting pep and spirit in it, and rehearsals are going on.

If the performance doesn't conform to your idea of what it should be, then there will be nothing left for you to do but to start another newspaper in competition. All workers who write or have any desires to write or even to read a working class newspaper will be at Imperial Hall, on the day celebrated usually by fools.

Remember the Day.

The Living Newspaper will change April 1st from a day for fools to a day for fun. The dance after the main event will be as good in its line as the Living Newspaper.

Printing Trades Worker Pickets Shop Four Years

BOSTON — (FP) — James Smith, world's champion picket, who for four years has stood outside the University Press, Cambridge, in silent remonstrance against the lockout that occurred at the plant on April 4, 1921, is still on the job.

He was ordered off the job by the union because there were only six men still not employed somewhere out of the 240 men originally locked out. Two weeks ago Smith was sent back by Boston Electrotypers' union to distribute blanks to all electrotypers.

Silence is the weapon employed by the union and Smith is instructed not to talk with any of the strikebreakers. He has had an 8-hour day. His persistence and sincerity has won many members for the union. It is claimed that the shop will soon be a closed shop.

Workers (Communist) Party Party Reorganization, Socialist Fractions and the Labor Spies

By JACK STACHEL.

THE reorganization of our party on the basis of shop nuclei, and the organization of Communist fractions in the trade unions and other non-party workers' organizations, such as co-operatives, workers' fraternal organizations, workmen's circles, although carried thru recently and not yet completed, has already shown to the members of our party who were skeptical as to the new form of organizations that the new forms are the only forms on which a Communist Party can be built.

The reorganization on the basis of shop nuclei, the formation of Communist centers in the shops, has placed under our influence workers who heretofore had never heard of nor understood the meaning of Communism. In the camp of the employers the reorganization has increased the number of labor spying agencies to whom the employers are flocking for assistance. One of these agencies has recently distributed a handsome pamphlet to the fur manufacturers entitled, "Fire the Reds." This agency sells what it calls strike prevention to the employers of labor at a rate depending on the number of workers in the plant.

This agency, the American Sterling Service Corporation, operates on the following plan. They pick workers from the plant directly who are willing to become spies against their fellow workers and these plant spies remain working at their regular jobs and receive in addition for their spying activity about \$40 to \$60 per month. The agency that pays this sum to the factory spies receives its annual fee from the employer for what they call strike prevention. In addition of course some spies are employed full time either directly by the employer or some agency.

The reorganization of the party has also brot about an increase in the number of bosses-controlled and inspired shop committees and company unions.

That the organization of nuclei and Communist fractions is being watched carefully by the labor bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor can be seen from the following quotation taken from the Labor Advocate official organ of the Building Trades Council of Cincinnati and vicinity.

"Orders were received from Moscow many months ago to abandon the old branch, ward, and city form of political units and adopt the 'factory nuclei' plan. This has been done, and in carrying out the order a card index system has been compiled showing the occupation, industry, factory, and home address of each Communist Party member (emphasis mine J. S.). Every member is held accountable for the successful spread of Communist doctrine in every factory or workshop where he is employed. Each man and woman must give unquestioning obedience to the central authority."

The reaction of the enemy to the creation of Communist fractions in the unions has been similar. Here the trade union bureaucracy is acting as the agent of the capitalists, pledged to uphold the present order of things. Thru their policy of class collaboration, these agents of the bourgeoisie in the labor movement are now becoming more militant against the Communists and the left wing in general. This "militancy" (more and more going over openly to fascism—Beckerman in the A. C. W. A., etc.) expresses itself in all unions where the left wing is of some strength, and finds its highest expression in those unions where the Communists and the lefts are particularly strong. In the needle trades, and other unions where the struggle for leadership is between the socialists and the Communists. Here the socialists are calling for the organization of "socialist fractions" in the trade unions as well as in all other organizations. This is a radical departure from the policy that the socialists have been advocating in relation to the unions. This they explain is necessary due to the fact that the fight in the unions is no longer between socialists and conservatives, but that there are three groups, the Communists, the socialists and the "impartials." This new policy is presented in the March 13 issue of the Wecker, weekly organ of the Jewish Socialist Verband.

The following is the position expressed by A. M. Morrison (Kantowitz). "The trouble is that many socialists do not understand that the tactics that were good prior to 1914 no longer hold good today. When the division in the workers' organizations was on the basis of socialists and conservatives, it was probably not necessary to carry on organized, systematic work, but now when every organization is divided between Communists, socialists, and impartialists, when the Communists come organized, to capture the organizations, it is no longer sufficient to be merely 'against,' to speak at meetings against. A negative program and this only in relation to one faction, is no program. Organized systematic work is necessary. We must come with a

positive socialist program. The big mass is not Communist, but they are dissatisfied—(emphasis mine—J. S.) They accept the Communist leadership because the Communists are the only ones who come with a positive program.

"Not once was I confronted with the following questions at meetings." "You criticize the program of the lefts, well what is your program? What do you answer to the proposal of the lefts?" To answer that things must remain status quo is of course no answer for a socialist. If it is an answer as some believe, it must be incorporated in a program proclaimed by an organized group around which the mass of impartial members can gather." (Close of the quotation—emphasis mine—J. S.)

So the socialists are going to organize fractions. They are going to adopt a program. But already we were told that this program will be to uphold status quo, only that it will be embodied in a program—namely in the policy of class collaboration. Class collaboration as the policy and the use of armed gangsters of the Beckerman school as the enforcers of this policy—this is what the mass of workers who are confronted with wage cuts, injunctions, open shopperism, can expect from the socialists and the socialist fractions in the unions. The writer is evidently very frank, when he says that to fight against the conservatives, the socialists did not have to organize and carry on their work systematically, but now when the Communists make up the opposition, planful and systematic organization is necessary. This clearly follows from the political line of the Socialist Party. Against conservatism, against capitalism, no struggle but against the Communists, against the revolution, against the new order, and for the capitalist system, the socialists will organize; they will ally themselves with all the forces of reaction; they will assume the leadership in the fight to maintain the bourgeois order.

These two reactions to our organization may lead some comrade to the conclusion that we must therefore not form nuclei, slacken in the organization of fractions, as this only increases the activity of our enemies. Others may be of the opinion that we must not call to the attention of our comrades the increased activity of factory spies, as this may frighten some of the comrades and they will slacken in their activity in the shops. Both of these arguments must be dismissed. The first one would logically lead to the conclusion that since organization on our part inevitably leads to the consolidation of the enemy forces, we must do nothing. As Communists we know that this is ridiculous. We know that with the conscious vanguard, our party, leading the struggles of the workers, and the inevitable contradictions of capitalism at work, we will succeed in organizing the majority of the workers for the revolution. This can only be done thru the conscious intervention of the vanguard—the Communist Party. To preach passivity as a solution for the consolidation of the enemy forces is tantamount to giving up the struggle, or adapting the fatalistic attitude that the revolution will come inevitably even if there is no party unifying and leading the struggles of the workers.

The second viewpoint that we must not acquaint our party membership with the activities of the employers, and the spying agencies as well as call this to the attention of the entire working class, is a viewpoint that would make of our party an ostrich burying its head in the sand. Only by calling these facts to the attention of our party membership and the entire working class will we be able to defeat the attempts of the bosses to fire the Communists out of the shops.

The answer to the consolidation of the enemy forces must be a more intensified and systematic organization of our forces, a greater and more thorough training of our party membership as to how to carry on Communist activity in the shop and defeat the agents and spies of the bosses. Frequent conferences of nuclei organizers and comrades engaged in large factories where the spy system is most highly developed must be instituted so that the entire party may profit from any one experience that our

party meets. This also leads to the problem of gathering the sympathetic forces in the shop that will not yet accept the Communist program around us, and furthermore to provide some means of organization in the shop for the workers in the form of sport clubs, etc., this particularly in the unorganized industries employing large numbers of workers.

In the unions the new policy of the socialists to build fractions, must be answered by a more systematic organization of our fractions, and the drawing closer of all comrades active in the union into party work in the nuclei and other units of the party. The fractions must build around themselves all the sympathetic elements, who must be organized into the left wing. The Communists must not demand in the union as eligibility to the left wing that the workers be willing to adopt the program of the party. The left wing must be given the broadest base possible so that we may be able to isolate the socialists. The minimum policy around which the left wing is to be formed must be of course a fight against the bureaucracy and against class collaboration. At the same time this does not preclude the possibility of forming temporary blocs from time to time with all elements that are willing to conduct a struggle with us on some one or more particular issues as they arise in the union.

Thru the reorganization on the basis of shop nuclei, and the organization of fractions, we have increased our influence. Now we must intensify the building up of the power and influence of our nuclei, intensify our work in the unions, gather the mass of sympathetic workers in the shops and unions around us, learn how to carry on our activity in the shops, as Bolsheviks, and we will soon be strong enuf to take more and more advantage of the objective conditions in the country, expose the labor and socialist lieutenants of the bourgeoisie, consolidate our forces and become a mass party—the recognized leader of millions of the best workers of the country.

Conference on Local Workers' School Will Be Held on April 4

A conference on the Chicago Workers' School and Methods of Instruction will be held Sunday, April 4, at 10 a. m. at 19 South Lincoln St. This meeting was called at the request of a previous conference and has for its object the clarification of methods and means for making the school a greater success.

All teachers, members to class committees, and others interested should attend.

Russian Members of Workers Party Will Meet Wednesday

A special meeting of the Russian fraction of the Workers Party will be held Wednesday, March 31, at 8 p. m. at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. Very important matters will come up. All Russian members of the party are urged to attend.

To Show Lenin Funeral Film in MacDonald City

(Special to The Daily Worker) McDONALD, Pa., March 28.—The film "Lenin's Funeral" will be shown for the first time in this city at the Orpheum Theater Thursday, April 1, at 2 p. m. In addition to this film there will be a lecture on the World Court by D. E. Early, educational director of the Workers (Communist) Party of District No. 5. A special attraction will be a selected comical picture.

The affair is arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party. Admission is 20 cents for adults and 10 cents for children.

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Advertising rates on application.

The Matteotti Verdict

Fascism in Italy has again, in the Matteotti verdict, shown its hideously bloodthirsty and debased features to the world. Three of the five on trial for the shocking murder of the enemy of fascism, Giacomo Matteotti, were found guilty; the other two were acquitted. But those found guilty will be completely free in a trifle more than two months; under terms of an amnesty anticipating this identical case they will be released in June. From beginning to end the trial was a piece of fascist impudence. So obviously a farce was the whole procedure that the wife of the socialist victim refused to debase the memory of her husband by consenting to appear at the trial only to be leered at by Farinacci, the blood-streaked butcher who acted as defense attorney for the accused.

Of course, as every intelligent worker on earth knows, the real murderer of Matteotti was none other than the fascist braggart and degenerate, Mussolini, whose thievery the socialist deputy was prepared to prove to the world from the speaker's stand in the chamber of deputies. Fascism could neither bribe, nor intimidate, nor reply to the charges of Matteotti so the minions of Mussolini, in order to save the face of their peccating chief, murdered him.

Amidst the most insulting grimaces, fascist witnesses testified that the victim was not murdered, but that he died of a burst blood vessel. But the evidence was so overwhelming that a verdict of murder was returned. Farinacci declared that Matteotti was an enemy of the fascist regime and that he fought it with "disloyal and provocative weapons," therefore it was not a capital crime to kill him anyway. The judge agreed. He dared not disagree.

Altho this verdict officially closes the affair of Matteotti in the records of a government that is the pariah of the earth it is not the verdict of history. It is only one more sign that indicates what that verdict will be. The bleeding and battered working class of Italy will render the final verdict when they unleash the fury of the proletarian revolution and drown Mussolini, Farinacci and the rest of the black-shirt brigands in rivers of their own blood. A government that exists thru frightfulness must perish by the ruthlessness of those it oppresses.

The reply to the Matteotti verdict must be the crushing of the fascist government by the masses of Italian workers and peasants who now are forced to suffer in silence because a murderer who strode to power over the dead bodies of the flower of the working class dare not let the facts of his tyranny become known.

Coolidge Defeat in South Dakota

The outcome of the republican primaries in South Dakota was a rebuke to the republican administration's policy of reprisals against those republican senators who waver, even by a hair's breadth, from the dictates of the machine in control at Washington.

Senator Peter Norbeck, a very mediocre man and for the most part a staunch defender of the administration, has occasionally had to consider the opinions of the farmers of the state from whence he was sent to the senate. His first great crime against the old guard was when he voted against the seating of Truman H. Newberry who corrupted the state of Michigan with a slush fund of millions of dollars in order to crawl into the senate. The second was when he voted against confirming "Sugar Charley" Warren of Michigan as Coolidge's attorney general. Then, of late, he has taken a position in opposition to Coolidge on farm relief measures. On most other questions he has stood staunchly by the foul aggregation that controls the administration at Washington. On many occasions he absents himself from voting. Certainly he is not one in whom the voters of his state can place confidence because he can be relied upon always to serve the basic interests of Wall Street against the workers and farmers. But even that is not sufficient for the Mellon-Coolidge-Butler-Hoover gang. They demand complete subservency, unquestioning servility. Since they did not obtain this from Norbeck on all occasions they decided to knife him in the primary elections so he could not run on the regular republican ticket. One George J. Danforth, a railroad lawyer from Sioux Falls, was selected to uphold the administration in the primaries against Norbeck. The result was a decisive victory for Norbeck, which is tantamount to a repudiation by the South Dakota members of his own party of the Coolidge regime.

It is to be hoped that in the regular elections the labor and farmer forces have a candidate for senator challenging alike Senator Norbeck and his democratic opponent, whose party, like Norbeck's is the political agent of Wall Street.

Textile Senator Fights Primary

Walter E. Edge, the Mellon-Coolidge senator from New Jersey, who underbared himself of a defense of textile mill slavery and scabbery the other day in the United States senate when the resolution to investigate the Passaic strike was introduced is busy trying to wreck the direct primary law of New Jersey as it applies to candidates for senator and governor.

One of the political fugitives of New Jersey's scab industries, State Senator William A. Stevens of Monmouth county, at the behest of Edge, introduced a bill to substitute party conventions for primary elections. It appears that certain republican opponents of Edge succeeded in nominating one Arthur Whitney as republican candidate for governor in last fall's elections. The voters did not support the machine as Edge desired them to do, therefore his minions in the senate want to smash the primary system and revert to the old party convention where only machine men participate.

As revolutionists we certainly do not support the system of primary election frauds. The primary machinery is subject to corruption the same as any other part of the parliamentary system of government. We only expose the manipulation of the New Jersey senate in order to place before our readers one more illustration of the fact that senators and other officials who profess to uphold the institutions of capitalist class democracy in reality have no respect for it and are constantly devising schemes to make their autocracy more absolute in order to perpetuate the dictatorship of Wall Street.

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

Tendencies in the World Trade Union Movement

The British Swing to the Left.—The German Masses Look to the Soviet Union.—The Left Wing in the British Movement.—The Awakening and Organization of the Orient.

—BY A. LOZOVSKY—

The following is the second of a series of articles on present tendencies in the international labor movement by the president of the Red International of Labor Unions.

ARTICLE II.

The outstanding feature of the international labor movement at present is the birth of left tendencies inside the reformist organizations and the formation of an opposition in the second and Amsterdam internationals, which means, of course, the weakening of international reformism.

The most prominent manifestation of the new aspiration that has taken shape during the past year can be considered as the formation of the Anglo-Russian committee, a product of the new orientation of a very considerable and influential part of the Amsterdam International. For a while the reformists diverted themselves with saying that the Anglo-Russian committee was not an organization, but a political slogan, an idea. Their hopes, however, could not but be dashed when the agreement between the Soviet and British unions was ratified after Scarborough.

British Swing Left.

Granted even that the Anglo-Russian committee is not an organiza-

tion; but as a political idea does it not represent something new in the European labor movement? If the representatives of the British trade unions were in Soviet Russia as long ago as in 1920, why did not such a committee come into being then? Because at that time Soviet Russia was utterly exhausted, the Russian working class was in an exceptionally bad position and the revolution could not then exercise such an attractive influence on the British labor movement as in 1924. Now it is these two capital moments—the steady worsening of the British working class' position and the considerable improvement in the position of the working class in the U. S. S. R.—that form the ground on which the Anglo-Russian rapprochement has developed.

Here it may be asked: why an Anglo-Soviet and not a German-Soviet rapprochement? Is it possible that the working class is better off in Germany than in Britain? Why has there been a change of heart in England in favor of Soviet Russia while in Germany the change is towards the American Federation of Labor? Surely like causes should have like effects?

German Masses Look to U. S. S. R.
The broad mass of the German proletariat undoubtedly looks to the U. S. S. R. We see that in the rank and file of the German social-democracy and reformist unions; and if this friendli-

ness has not manifested itself in the same forms as in the case of the Anglo-Soviet rapprochement this must be put down to the exceptional hostility of the social-democrats to Communism. It must be borne in mind that the move to the left of the working masses is bitterly opposed not only by social-democratic ideology but also by the social-democratic and trade union machinery.

In those countries, such as Germany, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and elsewhere, where the party differentiation has profoundly affected the masses this change inclining towards Russia is not so noticeable in the masses, is progressing at a considerably slower rate and is given organizational expression to with difficulty owing to the organizational opposition of the social-democrats.

British Reformism.

Where party differentiation has not cut into the broad masses (Britain) the left wing takes shapes with greater ease. It is for this very reason that this change has been so marked in Britain, even at the top of the trade union ladder. In Britain the dead hand of social-democratic traditions yields least influence while the insular type of British reformism has not such a perfect bureaucratic machinery constituting an appendage of the bourgeois state inside the working class.

The year just passed was further remarkable for an exceptionally rapid growth in the T. U. movement in the Near, Middle and Far East and in the colonies, the most outstanding feature being the stupendous extension of the labor unions in China and the part they took in the national struggle for emancipation. There are over 1,000,000 organized workers at the present time in China, according to the latest data published at the Kuomintang congress held at the beginning of January of this year. Need it be said that this organized force is playing an exclusively important role in the struggle of the toiling masses of China against foreign imperialism?

Need it be further said that the affiliation of the Chinese labor unions to the R. I. L. U. in May 1925 is an act of tremendous historical importance?

Eastern Labor Expands.

Storm-swept China, however, is not alone in having a rapidly developing T. U. movement: in Japan, too, the work of organization is growing apace and drawing the broad masses into the organized struggle. Furthermore, note must be taken of the extremely difficult struggle of the working class in Indonesia in defense of their organizations against Dutch imperialism. We see the same thing taking place in India, Egypt and other colo-

nia countries.
All this goes, to show that the past year saw a further development of the T. U. movement in fresh countries and the gradual induction of the matured workers' organizations into world politics and the world labor movement.

Eastern Movement Important.

It has always been an accepted tradition of the European labor movement that the center of the world was in Europe, that any federated body of the trade unions or socialist parties of Europe was enough to entitle it to be called an international, the international, even tho the workers of the other continents had no relationships whatever with it. As is common knowledge, the traditions of the Communist International and the Red International of Labor Unions are entirely different. From its very inception the R. I. L. U. went beyond the confines of Europe, practically giving first place to the question of the T. U. movement of the east and colonies.

The tremendous revolutionary significance possessed by the trade unions of the east was particularly emphasized by the events of last year. The Shanghai and Hongkong strikes were a model of revolutionary struggle, and the European workers may learn from the backward Chinese toilers how to fight their class enemies.
(Continued tomorrow.)

Motion Pictures—Effective Imperialist Tool

By E. HUGO OEHLER.

THE motion picture, a product of twentieth century capitalism, has reached its highest state of perfection and exercises its greatest influence on the workers in the United States. The industry is controlled by the capitalist class, but caters to the working class for its support. It is the only art that has mass support and the only art where the supporters do not dictate the policy. The policy is dictated by the capitalist class thru the motion picture trust.

Means to Enslave Workers.

The masses from the largest industrial center to the smallest hamlet are victims of the film's emotional influence, while the crafty master-class utilizes the cinema as one of its most effective weapons to keep the workers under their subjective influence. The highest percentage of the individual's understanding of the universe comes thru the eye—by seeing. This makes the motion picture all the more efficient in its function as a means to keep the workers enslaved.

The motion picture is not only used by the capitalist class against the workers at home, but has been found to be more effective than missionaries in serving capitalism in other lands. It is true the battleship follows the dollar, but the film precedes the dollar. The network of economic penetration is not always a conscious planned factor. Capitalist grows, expands and imperialism utilizes whatever network the system produces.

At present over 30 per cent of the motion picture trust's income is derived from showing films in other lands. The profit from this source urges on these plutocrats to conquer new fields, to increase this revenue.

"Pays to Advertise."

"It pays to advertise" is a motto

that all capitalists agree to. The fact that the commodities of American manufacturers are so prominently displayed in the most enticing fashion in the motion picture that goes to the foreign countries stimulates trade with that nation. The theatergoers of other lands, seeing American films displaying commodities made in America in the most possible way in drama enacted before their eyes, readily obtain a liking for them and the desire to possess them. The articles may be wearing apparel, utensils, autos, furniture that are seen in the films. This leads to an increase of imports of American made commodities wherever the moving pictures have penetrated.

Eighty per cent of the films shown in the world are made by the American plutes. Four-fifths of the film market is controlled by American producers. These films influence the trade of the orient, of Latin America, Africa.

The advance by American films has made great inroads in the German, Italian and English film business. This has caused European nations to restrict the importation of foreign films. This measure is mainly aimed at the Americans.

Government Aids Magnates.

The check of the American invasion of films by foreign governments has been vigorously protested by the plutes' office boys, the state department, thru the embassies and legations. England and Germany have been affected greatly by American production of films.

The motion picture is at present controlled by the bourgeoisie except in the Soviet republic, where the proletariat is using moving pictures to advance the social, political and economic life of the working class.

Capitalist League's Labor Scheme Is Too Rotten for Furuseth

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, is going to Geneva for the meeting of representatives of many governments affiliated with the international labor office of the league of nations on June 7, when the convention dealing with seamen's rights is to be signed. He will oppose the measure, since it fails, in his opinion, to protect the right of seamen to quit work and tends to degrade conditions already won in the United States and certain other countries.

"This proposed convention," said Furuseth, "restores imprisonment for seamen who quit their ships, and it goes even farther back than the conditions we abolished by the seamen's act of 1916. It will create once more the conditions that obtained in the sailing fleets in the Sandwich Islands and out from San Francisco in the early days. That is to say, it will take away all the rights of seamen as men."

Acquit Union Militants.

SEATTLE—(FP)—The second trial of M. Hansen and W. H. Jones, charged with being members of the Workers party and as such ineligible for the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators resulted in a second acquittal by a vote of the local union of 61 to 12. After the first trial a small group in the union appealed the case to the grand lodge executive board. The board sent it back to the local for another trial. A second appeal will now be taken.

Corporations Pile Up Enormous Profits, from Workers' Labor

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 28.—Surplus of Cnet, Peabody & Co. now amounts to \$8,987,000, which is practically the equivalent of the outstanding preferred stock, totaling \$9,000,000. The concern has no outstanding bonds. The excess of current assets over current liabilities amounts to \$14,055,000. Then there are lands, plants and buildings valued at \$3,925,000.

So profitable is the collar business and so great the exploitation of its workers that right now the stockholders could cash in and get three times the par value of their shares. Of course, they have been getting the 7 per cent on the preferred stock for many years.

Yucatan Divorces Unconstitutional.

MEXICO CITY, March 28.—There was a general exodus of unhappily married persons from Yucatan today, as the result of the supreme court decision that Yucatan divorce laws are unconstitutional. Many Americans who have been in Yucatan seeking divorces have moved into Morelos and Sonora where the divorce laws are constitutional.

Dives into Funeral Party.

MAYWOOD, Illinois, March 28.—Timothy Madden, flying above a cemetery, lost control of his plane and did a nose-dive into the midst of a funeral party. After Madden had been extricated from the wreckage and sent to a hospital with fractured legs and internal injuries the funeral was resumed.

THE LETTER BOX

Socialists Fear Debate on Soviet Russia

May I make a small addition to the already voluminous material and evidence of the treachery of the socialist party and the socialist group to the workers in this country.

A group of students, interested in the problems of Soviet Russia and in the reaction to them of the various radical groups in America, were desirous of arranging for a debate between Scott Nearing, as representative of one group, and Mr. Morris Hillquit, as representative of the socialist group. As representative of this student group, I wrote Mr. Hillquit, questioning the terms and conditions under which he would undertake the debate. On March first, Mr. Hillquit wrote me as follows:

I have your letter of February 26th inviting me to meet Mr. Nearing in public debate on certain aspects of the Russian Soviet government. I regret to have to state that I am not interested in such a debate.

On March ninth, in response to a query similar to that which I addressed to Mr. Hillquit, but addressed to the socialist party in general, Mr. August Claessens, as executive secretary of the party, wrote me:

Your letter of March 6th was received. The socialist party is not in a position to offer you the services of one of its speakers for a debate with Scott Nearing in the matter of Soviet Russia. We have no interest in such a debate.

In these communications the forsaking of the working class which has characterized the actions of the socialists for the past few years is quite evident. Soviet Russia is the one country on earth where the worker is receiving just returns for his work, where the closest approach is made to Communism, pure socialism; every worker thruout the world necessarily must be interested in his comrades and in their treatment in Russia. The socialists, proclaiming themselves advocates of socialism and friends interested in and working for the workers, should at least give some external manifestation, if only for political effect, to this absorbing problem of the Soviet Russian government and the system which it is introducing to the world. But no; they have even lost any sense of shame. They proclaim in tones loud enuf and ominous to warn any worker, in tones weak enuf and yellow enuf to convince any worker, of their selfish, rotten, collaborating interest: we are not interested in Soviet Russia.

Not interested, not even to the extent of taking advantage of an opportunity to malign Russia. No, it is quite true; the only function of the socialists in America today is to entertain such perfect "representatives" of the proletariat of the world as Lady Mosley and her handsome husband. Their only function today is to stab the worker in the back, as is plainly evidenced in their activity in the New York furriers' strike; as is plainly shown by the activity of their papers, truly yellow journals, in poisoning the minds and defeating the interests of the working class.

The socialists are dead. The worker must not be allowed to stumble over the rotting corpse of these collaborators in the capitalist oppression of the working class. The socialists are dead. Let us bury them by coming over to the standard of the only working class organization working for the interests of the working class, the Communists.

Irvin Stearns Taubkin

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

The Founders of Scientific Socialism on America

"MARX AND ENGELS ON AMERICA," by Heinz Neuman. No. 6 of the Little Red Library, published by The DAILY WORKER Publishing company.

Few realize how much time and thought Marx and Engels, the first revolutionary scientists, gave to the American question. This pamphlet contains long quotations from their correspondence, analyzing the outlook for the labor movement here and the tasks of the Marxists.

The historical peculiarities of American society are discussed—until 1848 there was no fixed proletariat, the "free land" of the west gave all the chance to become farmers. In the mad scramble to develop the immense west, many workers climbed into the bourgeoisie. These decades of flux, the lack of a feudal past in this country, as well as—most vital of all—the higher standard of living of the skilled native worker are at the roots of the comparatively low level of class consciousness—the backwardness—of the American workers compared to the European. Engels comments several times on the "energy and virulence," the "colossal rapacity and energy" with which the American masses will move when they start—and a thousand blood strikes add weight to his words.

Over and over both Marx and Engels drove home the lesson that it is absolutely essential that a labor party be formed, no matter how formless or politically backward. Such a party will mark the first step of the workers as a separate, distinct class—and then will come the movement of "colossal rapidity."

The Marxists—the Communists—must work within and steel this plastic mass—not hiding their identity but under no circumstances allowing themselves to be isolated. Marx mentions the oppressed Negroes and farmers as the inevitable allies of such a movement.

As the introduction to the pamphlet says:

"The reader who is familiar with the recent discussions in the American Communist movement concerning the role of the Labor Party movement in this country and its services in politically awakening the American masses to elementary forms of class

consciousness and class action will notice the remarkable applicability of many of the statements and analyses of Marx and Engels to just this problem. A careful study of this material will cast considerable light on the labor party question that is now one of the fundamental problems facing the American proletariat and its party."

This pamphlet is really one of the most valuable contributions to the scientific library of the advanced American workers. The author, Heinz Neuman, one of the leaders of the Communist Party of Germany, performed a real service to the revolutionary movement in America, by compiling and analyzing this valuable material from the writings of the founders of the International Communist Movement, Marx and Engels, and presenting it before the American workers in this little pamphlet.

—L. C. Duncan.

Now We Know Where Jimmie Gets It

WE have often wondered where James O'Neal, otherwise known as Jimmie O'Neal before his Celtic cognomen was dumped in favor of an unapostrophed American, obtained his inspiration for the attacks he so frequently makes on the Communists, in between his researches into the ways of the Whigs and the follies of the Federalists. And now it seems that it can be told. And the admission is made in no other place than Jimmie's own paper, the New Leader, the anemic child of the socialist party which had two fathers, the Daily Call and the Daily Leader.

In the section which is humorously called the "Socialist Party at Work" we find the following:

"March 13 being the 51st anniversary of Comrade O'Neal's birth, the diners presented him with a cluster of red carnations. In responding O'Neal said that he would never grow old and that no man or woman possessed with the socialist ideal could grow old. Ponce de Leon, he continued, searched in vain for the Fountain of Eternal Youth, but died a disappointed man. He lived too early in the world's history to find it. We who give our service to the socialist movement have found the fountain, and so far as the speaker was concerned he never intended to grow old."

This statement is astounding. It is well known that the socialist party in general and Jimmie in particular stand for legality above everything.

And with the Volstead act still on the statute books it is extremely indelicate of Jimmie to make this open admission. At the very least, he might have told where the fountain is located. The source of those brilliant polemics against the revolutionary Communist movement which he regularly grants a breathless working class should at least be known to those who are interested.

P. S.—Dear Jimmie: Were the carnations really red, or of a lighter shade?

Council of A. F. of L. Condemns Fascist Head

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Formal action denouncing Mussolini's reign of terror in Italy and opposing the Italian debt settlement was forecast on the opening day of the current session of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor at Washington headquarters.

"Mussolini's action in destroying trade unions," said the official press statement, "and in forcing compulsory labor upon wage earners of Italy and threats made by him to confiscate the property of Italians in this country if they object to his dictatorship were also condemned."

This condemnation was informal, and was the personal expression of members of the council pending action on a resolution.