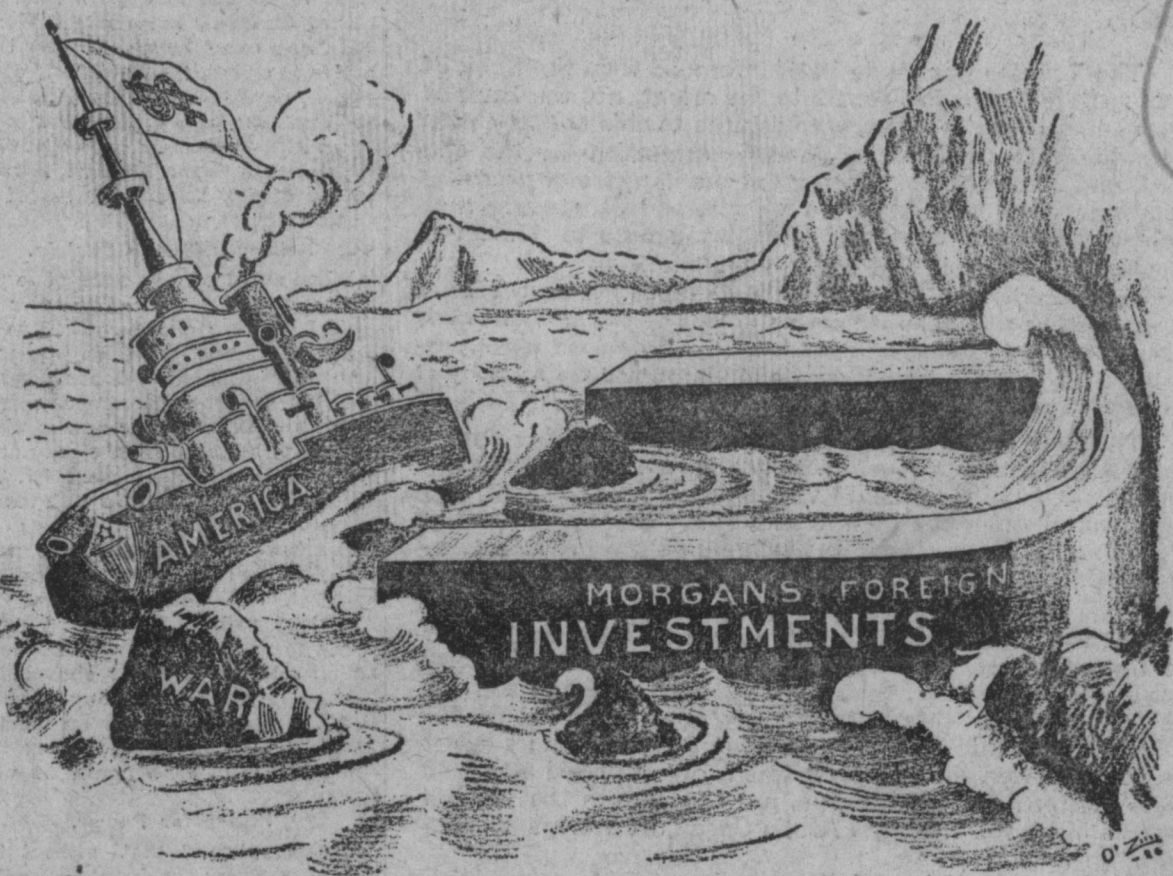


DIPLOMATS STRUGGLE WITH CHAOS

THE FATAL MAGNET



HUNDREDS CHEER TRUMBULL AT TURNER HALL

American Imperialism Given Severe Blow

Hundreds of Chicago workers cheered Walter Trumbull, U. S. soldier released from Alcatraz Military Prison after serving one year in prison for belonging to the Hawaiian Communist League, at the Northside Turner Hall. Trumbull pointed out that Filipino laborers are brought into Hawaii by the American sugar interests to work on the extensive plantations under a contract which virtually makes them slaves of the sugar barons. He told of how 20 families having sometimes 10 children in each family crowd into four room cottages and live in most miserable conditions. The unbearable conditions of the sugar workers have caused them to revolt many times and each time the American army of 5,000 that was maintained on the island was used to crush these strikes.

Aid Filipinos Organize.

Trumbull then went on to show that Crouch, himself and a number of other soldiers tried to help the Filipinos organize against the sugar trust. These soldiers who saw that the class interests of the Filipinos and of themselves were alike, aided as much as possible the Filipino organizers to organize the plantation workers.

The army has become so hated in the American colonial possessions that the Filipinos and the natives feared to follow the lead of the Communist soldiers. Trumbull then pointed out that since it was impossible for them as soldiers to organize the plantation workers, attempts were made to show the other soldiers that their class interests were identical to those of the Filipinos.

A number of soldiers banded together—about 75—and started a class in Esperanto and Communism. Stationary was printed in the army print shop. The letter-head which bore the slogan, "Hawaii for the Hawaiians and the World for Communism" was passed.

(Continued on page 2)

N. Y. COAL DEALERS CHARGED OUTRAGEOUS PRICES DURING STRIKE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 7.—"Unprecedented profiteering" has been going on in the coal business of this city, according to a special committee of the state chamber of commerce which has just submitted its report. The investigators declare that the profiteering is not confined to the cellar dealer and the peddler but that the large retailers have raked in huge profits during the anthracite strike.

The committee recommends that the state legislature establish a fact-finding agency to prevent similar holdups in the future.

FRANC SINKS RAPIDLY AS BRIAND QUILTS

Communists Demand New Elections

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, March 7.—Without a cabinet since Saturday morning, France faces its most serious situation of this century. The fall of the Briand government on the question of a 1 1/2 per cent sales tax, which was put forward in a last desperate effort to overcome the budget crisis, is the fifth political crisis arising out of the financial situation in the country.

The outbreak of the colonial wars in Morocco and Syria heralds a long struggle that will further drain the financial resources of the nation. The refusal of the chamber of deputies to vote the sales tax is considered evidence that no government can exist with the present alignment in the chamber. No one party has power; every one of the last five cabinets have been based upon temporary coalitions of the groups in the chamber and every possible alignment has been tried and failed.

Franc Still Falls.

The franc fell from 28 to 27 to the dollar as soon as the cabinet fell was announced and that there is every likelihood that it will sink to a new low level at tomorrow's opening.

Demand New Elections.

New elections are being demanded by the Communists as they want the opportunity to challenge the bourgeois parties on the imperialist frightfulness in Syria and Morocco and they believe that an election campaign at this time will enable them to reach the masses of French workers and peasants with the message of revolution as the only way out of the present crisis.

Even some of the leaders of the other parties are now demanding the dissolution of the chamber of deputies and the calling of new elections.

Rumor is rife that a new cabinet may be attempted with Joseph Caillaux, former finance minister, as premier, and Raymond Poincaré, former bloc national premier, as foreign minister, leaving Briand out of the picture all together.

Other opinions contend that any cabinet that is created will have Briand as foreign minister.

Briand is now at Geneva and, it is understood, is trying to get the sessions postponed until the regular assembly next September.

WILD CONFUSION GRIPS AGENTS OF IMPERIALIST NATIONS AS THEY GATHER FOR SPECIAL LEAGUE MEET

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Switzerland, March 7.—Tomorrow's session of the league of nations is confronted with all the contradictions of imperialism in their sharpest form. Even the most ardent supporters of the league and the "spirit of Locarno" are pessimistic and frankly admit that instead of a league of nations it is nothing more than an arena in which new alliances are being formed, in which individual nations and groups of nations scheme to gain advantages over other nations.

The special session of the assembly was called for the purpose of admitting Germany into the council of the league of nations on the basis of the Locarno pacts signed at London last December 1. To counterbalance Germany in the league, France proposed the admission of its ally and pawn, Poland, to a permanent seat. This would require enlarging the council of the league.

Then, to checkmate this move Austen Chamberlain, the British foreign minister, agreed to the enlargement without specifying any given number of additional permanent seats on the council.

Britain Rebukes Chamberlain. Chamberlain's proposals to the British cabinet resulted in defeat for his policies. The liberals, representing the industrialists, are satisfied with the achievement of the British representatives at the sixth assembly of the league last September when England gained a controlling influence in the league, and they view with extreme disfavor any efforts on the part of Chamberlain to play "grand politics" by trying to outmaneuver France through indulging in a scramble to enlarge the league council. They want to let well enough alone. The result of the defeat is that Chamberlain is here today as a discredited man without his policies approved by his own government. He dare not endeavor to enlarge his announced policy of trying to enlarge the council for fear of repudiation at home.

France Rebukes Briand. The fall of the Briand cabinet in France on the eve of the league meeting stunned Europe as it leaves that country without a government at this critical moment. Briand, however, will probably be the foreign minister in any new cabinet that may be created with the present alignment in the chamber of deputies, so he is at Geneva as the representative of France on the league council. However, the fall of his cabinet will probably prevent his endeavoring to press the demands of Poland for even a temporary seat.

(Continued on page 2)

RUPTURE WITH MEXICO LOOMS IN NEW CRISIS

Special Claims Body Breaks Up

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, March 7.—A serious diplomatic situation between the United States and Mexico has risen from the failure of the special claims commission to reach a decision in determining the responsibility for the murder of fifteen American mining engineers by "Villa" forces in Chihuahua during the latter's rebellion against Carranza. The Americans contend that the present administration must make financial amends for this massacre. The Calles government replies that Villa was a bandit and outside the law.

Dr. Rodrigo Octavio, of Brazil, the neutral member of the commission, upheld the Mexican contention with the result that the body decided to disband after a violent controversy. Octavio, has left for Havana and Judge Earnest D. Perry, the American member, is on his way home to report to President Coolidge. The ill feeling between the two men is so great that observers believe an entirely new committee must be appointed.

General Claims Body Meets.

While the special claims commission at its first session broke up in a violent disagreement, the general claims commission handed down "key" decisions upon nine very important claims. The policy outlined in these rulings will be applied to the 3,260 claims totaling \$337,000,000 to be passed upon by the body. The Mexican appeal for damages resulting from the illegal occupation of Vera Cruz by American armed forces was among the points decided.

U. S. Intervenes for Priests.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Secretary of State Kellogg, in a letter to representative Boylan of New York who in a speech in the house of representatives the other day demanded a severance of diplomatic relations with Mexico, states that ambassador Sheffield has intervened with the Mexican government for the catholic priests and nuns expelled from that country.

Kellogg admits that the religious teachers driven from Mexico come under the clause in the national constitution forbidding an ordained minister of any creed to teach in a primary school. He claims that no formal protests have been made.

Ask Kellogg for the Facts.

The Norris resolution, calling upon the state department to furnish the senate with the official correspondence between the American and Mexican governments, was passed upon the recommendation of Senator Borah who declared that the situation was not at all alarming. Senator King, of Utah, wanted a stronger resolution. He declared that he would introduce one requiring the publication of all correspondence upon all subjects between the two governments.

King Would Stir Things Up.

King, who is one of the worst reactionaries in the senate, wants the matter published because he thinks it will tend to inflame opinion against the Mexicans. Hundreds of millions of dollars worth of American property in Mexico have been confiscated by the authorities of that country, quite aside from the oil interests involved, he asserted.

OPEN SESSIONS OF COMINTERN IN MOSCOW

Executive Gets Report on World Parties

(International Press Correspondence)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 17.—(By Mail)—The sessions of the Communist International opened this evening in the Andreievsky Hall of the Kremlin. Since the last sessions this hall has been completely re-built and renovated so that the Czarist Crown Hall has now been turned into a monumental Congress Hall. The seats of the delegates and also those for the spectators are crammed full, just as at a world congress. The numerous delegations from the Orient are particularly striking.

The first session was opened by Comrade Zinoviev in the name of the presidium. He first of all paid a tribute to our dead Comrade, Mikhail Frunze, one of the bravest and best leaders of the Russian revolution and of the Communist International, during which the delegates and the spectators stood in silence. Zinoviev then continued:

Difficult Year.

"The year which has passed since the last session of the enlarged executive was a difficult one for many sections."

(Continued on page 3)

SENATORS MAKE PLANS TO GRAB INDIAN LANDS

Oil Lobby Paves Way For Big Steal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 7.—By a rollcall vote of 43 to 29, the Senate adopted the conference report on the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, thereby taking from future funds of the Navajo Indian tribe the sum of \$100,000 to cover half the cost of a bridge over the Colorado river at Lee's Ferry, Ariz. The Indians protested that they would never use the bridge. It was shown, however, that oil had been discovered under their lands, and with \$771,000 already charged up by the government against their future revenues, the pressure for opening these lands to private development of oil was intensified.

Soviet Railway Progress.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 7.—The railway system of the Soviet Union showed a net profit of \$5,665,000 for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1925. Revenues for the year were \$265,530,000 and expenditures \$458,865,000. This was the first year since the war that the railroads had been operated at a profit.

MAKE PUBLIC NOTES ON OIL CONCESSIONS DEMANDS U. S. SENATE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The state department was formally called upon by the senate to make public all official correspondence between the United States and Mexico on the subject of American oil concessions in the southern republic.

The request was made by passage of the Norris resolution and it led to an announcement by Senator King, democrat, of Utah that he would sponsor another resolution authorizing the publication of all correspondence between the two governments on all subjects.

Kentucky Rejects Anti-Evolution Bill

FRANKFORT, Kentucky, March 7.—All danger of an anti-evolution bill being passed by the present Kentucky legislature is over as the bill was reported unfavorably last week and rejected by the house of representatives. The Mississippi anti-evolution bill, having been ratified by the senate, has gone to the governor's office.

Discuss Anthracite Freight Rates.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The interstate commerce commission will hold a hearing here on March 16 on proposed adjustment in freight rates from Pennsylvania anthracite mines to points in upper New York state, it was announced today.

MANY FURRIER BOSSES SIGN UNION DEMANDS

Strikers Report Split in Association

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 7.—A break in the ranks of the Manufacturing Furriers Association was reported by the settlement committee of the striking furriers.

Altho not yet ready to make public the name of the firm in question, the settlement committee stated that one of the members of the association came to the union office, informed them that he had been present at all conferences of the association so far and was a dues paying member, but had decided to part with them because of their attitude in the present strike. He signed the union's agreement.

There were also six trimming manufacturers who signed agreements with the union; 15 agreements are pending and will probably be signed tomorrow; and over 100 applications are waiting the investigation of the settlement committee's corps of investigators. In addition to the other points of the regular agreement drawn up by the union, the agreement signed with the fur trimming manufacturers calls for use of the union label on all skins, and

(Continued on page 2)

STRIKERS' COMMITTEE VIOLENTLY EJECTED FROM SCHILDKRAUT'S

(Continued on page 2)

NEW YORK, March 7.—The fat manager at the Schildkraut's restaurant, 36th St. and 7th Ave., violently ejected the Passaic strikers' relief committee, which had entered this restaurant, patronized mainly by radical workers, to collect funds to aid the striking textile workers. Due to this action of the manager, the radical workers have determined to no longer patronize this restaurant.

RELEASE ALL CLASS WAR PRISONERS!



ONE of the demands of the several hundred workers that assembled at the Union Station to greet Walter Trumbull, U. S. soldier released from Alcatraz Military Prison where he served one year for membership in the Hawaiian Communist League, was the release of all class war prisoners that are held in American jails today.

NEW YORK I. L. G. W. U. JOINT BOARD DENOUNCES DISRUPTION TACTICS OF YELLOW SOCIALIST DAILY FORWARD

NEW YORK, March 7.—The Joint Board of the Cloak, Skirt, Dress and Reeler Makers' Unions of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union at its meeting took note of the vicious attack on the Joint Board printed in the Jewish Daily Forward on February 25 and decided on the following declaration to be made public by the Joint Board in answer to the editorial of the Forward, so as to expose the character and the motives of the Forward, whose chief aim is to destroy the labor movement, built thru struggle and sacrifice, if it will not submit to the dictates of the clique dominating the Forward:

Expose Forward Tactics. For many years the unscrupulous Forward group held the Jewish labor movement in its tight grip, crushing every opposition movement against its leadership. The Forward started its career as a labor paper, but in the course of time its leaders became careerists who have come to regard the labor movement as a means for their personal advancement. This group who began as idealists have now relegated their ideals to the cold storage and regard with contempt all those who are still inspired with the aims and aspirations of the working class, attempting to force the entire Jewish

(Continued on page 3)

CHICAGO LABOR GREETS TRUMBULL



As Trumbull stepped off the train in the New Union Station hundreds of workers, representing many working class organizations affiliated to the International Labor Defense, greeted him on his return to active participation in the struggles of the American workers. Trumbull is now touring the United States telling of the conditions in Hawaii and the methods used by the American sugar barons to keep the Filipino workers in virtual slavery and also to what extent the military authorities will go when they discover that one of their army has labor views.

BALDWIN PLANS BY MANEUVER TO BLOCK VOTE

Wants No Discussion on Council Seats

LONDON, March 7.—Great Britain will seek to prevent the formal discussion of the enlargement of the league of nations' council at next Monday's session of the league, it was officially announced today. Sir Austen Chamberlain, British delegate to the league, will suggest that Germany be admitted to the council and that the requests for representation on the council, made by Poland, Spain and Brazil, be deferred until September.

Acting as a mediator, he will privately confer with the Spanish, Polish and Brazilian delegates, endeavoring to secure their consent to the postponement. Great Britain believes the purpose of Monday's session of the league is the admission of Germany and that the importance of this event must not be clouded by disputes. Reports that the vatican has intervened in the dispute on behalf of Spain are discounted here.

A Foxy Maneuver.
Premier Baldwin is taking no chances of possible defeat in the house of commons on the issue of enlargement of the league council and so has decided upon a tactical maneuver which will obviate the possibility of an adverse vote against the government. By moving the adjournment of the house of commons this afternoon before Sir Austen Chamberlain would have to make his statement concerning the British attitude on enlargement of the council, the debate will be for all technical purposes on the question of adjournment and will make it impossible for the laborites or the liberals to introduce resolutions definitely opposing the enlargement of the council.

A Technical Defense.
The tactics adopted by the Premier have brought forth severe criticism from the opposition, which claims that the government has not sufficient confidence in its position to face an open vote on the issue. Furthermore it charges the government with attempting to stifle debate. The government spokesmen reply that the debate has not been limited, for it can proceed on the motion for adjournment.

Spanish Directorate Seeks to Place Labor Under "Ethical" Code

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MADRID, March 7.—The ministry of labor is formulating a code of ethics to govern the treatment of workers and their conduct in economic disputes. Eduardo Aunos, minister of labor, states that he intends by means of special committees to deal with strikes and by boards of conciliation to remove all friction between capital and labor. Under the new code all workers would have to organize subject to certain rules designed to secure increased efficiency. The minister wants to remove the labor issue from politics.

Why a worker correspondent? Why not? Is there nothing of interest happening around you? Write it up and send it in!

Diplomats Struggle with Chaos

(Continued from Page 1)

porary seat until the regular meeting of the assembly next September.

The situation is particularly unfortunate for the French imperialists as the situation may so shape itself that by the time next September rolls around Britain will be able to challenge the French mandate in Syria where the colonial war has been resumed with increased fury.

At the present session Briand, like Chamberlain, is unable to press his policy of enlarging the league because his own government has repudiated him. As he was the leader of the movement to enlarge the council it looks as though Germany alone will enter the league council, unless the meeting is postponed, which will be a victory for Britain as the intrigues of that nation at Locarno were directed toward bringing Germany into the arena of the league as an ally against France and Italy.

Mussolini Blocked.
The fascist despot, Mussolini, has also been conniving against Britain by striving to create a so-called "Latin bloc" within the league. The backers of this scheme hope to do away with the rule that decisions of the council must be unanimous and establish a procedure whereby a majority decision will be decisive. Hence France, Italy and Spain would have three votes, and in case Poland is admitted, four votes against Britain and Germany. The cabinet crisis in France temporarily blocks this scheme. Chamberlain's proposal to enlarge the council had as its object the admittance of South American republics that might be lined up with British policy. This is recognized in Britain as a piece of adventurism because these republics are likely to be dominated by the United States and used against Britain in the world conflict between these two titanic imperialist powers.

Fear Power of Wall Street.
There is additional cause for believing that the only nation admitted will be Germany as a fight to enlarge the council might provoke a crisis that would wreck the league and thereby cause such widespread political and economic chaos in Europe that American bank capital would be withheld from Europe and diverted to China, which would be a terrific blow to Britain in the Pacific.

On the other hand the unsettled conditions in China make uncertain the investments there. Wall Street is forced to find new places to invest its great surplus of gold, so it is logical to expect that it will bring the utmost pressure to bear upon Italy and France to prevent an open break within the league at this time.

Agents of all nations except Britain are discussing the probable effect the crisis in the league will have upon future American loans, and the need for these loans may force the nations to temporarily abandon their intrigues for control until a more auspicious time.

One thing is certain and that is the contradictions and the great political and economic conflicts that rend Europe are today near the breaking point; the league is an impotent thing as proved by its helplessness in face of open defiance by Turkey, who was invited to defend its claims in Mosul and Thrace and who has contemptuously ignored all demands of the league.

China Applies for Seat.
Still further complicating matters is the demand of China for a permanent seat on the league council. Whereas other nations striving to obtain permanent seats on the council simply make requests, China makes a definite demand, the implication being that in

case of refusal she will have nothing to do with the league.

The semi-colonial status of China, the growing nationalist movement and the orientation toward the Soviet Union, indicates a trend toward a league of anti-imperialist nations, that would bring under its influence all the colonials of Asia and Africa.

Mutual fear of this eventually may paralyze action at the present assembly of the league and, with the exception of admitting Germany, everything will remain just as it was before.

The only alternative to this at present is to postpone the league meeting on the eve of the date set for its opening. It is not improbable that France will strive to get a postponement, also there are more than forty nations represented here at this time and others are arriving every hour.

World Chaos.
Delegates here are alarmed at the slightest diplomatic move in any part of the world. All of them, without exception, fear the growing power and influence of the Soviet Union, but their own irreconcilable conflicts prevent any concerted action on that front. They also view with misgivings the recent action of Mussolini in calling his fascist ambassadors from various capitals back to Rome for some sort of conference. Then, yesterday, they got a new scare when the American government called its British ambassador, Houghton, to Washington from London. Forces over which they have no control and before which they tremble seem to be preparing the world for a great catastrophe. Their confusion truly reflects the world-wide chaos that is more clearly manifesting itself in every conference that is held in a futile effort to uphold the shattered structure of capitalism.

Introduce Resolution Calling for Probe of Chicago Officials

A resolution has been presented to the Chicago council calling for an "investigation" of the alliance of city officials with gangsters and gunmen.

Many Furrier Bosses Sign Union Demands

(Continued from Page 1)
for the right of the union to appoint one worker in each shop to act as its regular investigator of violations of the agreement.
Some independents and a few members of the Manufacturing Furriers' Association have made application for settlement of their shops, but these applications will not be taken up until the end of next week.

Fascists Get Theirs.

ESSEN, Germany, March 7.—At a clash in Bochum, a town in the Ruhr valley, between fascists and Communists two of the fascists were badly wounded.
A sub a day will help to drive capital away.

TRUMBULL
appeals to
YOU
To write to the class war prisoners of the United States.
Information at office of the International Labor Defense, 23 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONALISTS DEFEAT ENEMY AT TSANG CHOW

Select Cabinet Head for Peking Government

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, March 7.—The nationalists claimed two victories today. The national army drove back attacking forces and succeeded in consolidating its lines around Tsang-Chow, thus effecting its first decisive victory. At the same time the nationalist political groups finally have reached a decision to assume political responsibility for the central government. Accordingly, they have organized a cabinet, keeping E. T. Wang as foreign minister and selecting Chica Tap Yao, former minister of war, as premier.

Fighting is now in progress north and south of Tientsin and in Honan. The defeat of the second national army in Honan is admitted. But it is pointed out that the defeat was more apparent than real. The nationalist troops withdrew in order to await the mobilization of Feng Yu Hsiang's former troops, at Kalgan. 40,000 of these will proceed to Honan immediately.

The government is being urged to appoint General Feng as a special commissioner to pacify the agitated provinces of Shantung, Shen-Si and Honan.

Big Audience Cheers Trumbull in Chicago

(Continued from Page 1)

ed upon by the commander, and the soldiers that had organized the Hawaiian Communist League were allowed to have it printed in the army print shop.

Persecute Communist Soldiers.
Trumbull declared that it was only two months later that the persecution of the Communist soldiers took place. When the letterhead was printed with the commander's approval, the commander declared that he did not know that Communism was bolshevism.

After the short court-martial, they were sent to Alcatraz. When they first arrived at Alcatraz they received the same consideration as the other inmates, pointed out Trumbull, but when the guards and authorities learned that Crouch and Trumbull were bolsheviks they began their persecution.

Trumbull ended his talk with an appeal to the assembled workers to join the International Labor Defense and aid in the release of all the class-war prisoners that are in prison today.

Soldiers Pile Up Bosses' Profits
Scott Nearing then briefly sketched the development of America as an imperialist power and its policy of crushing colonial possessions. He declared that if the soldiers knew that they were being used to pile up profits for the bosses that they would refuse to do so and would fight against the capitalist exploiters. He brought out that Crouch and Trumbull were imprisoned because they dared carry working class propaganda into the United States army and urge the soldiers of the imperialist armies to unite and fight side by side with the workers. He pointed out that in capitalist countries the army was used to pile up riches for the exploiters but that in Soviet Russia it was used to protect the interests of the workers. He also showed that Russia was the first nation to stabilize its currency and become stabilized economically.

Fred Mann, member of the Industrial Workers of the World, spoke on the "Persecution of the Industrial Workers of California."

Ralph Chaplin, I. W. W. poet, acted as chairman of the meeting. Robert Morse-Lovett of the American Civil Liberties Union spoke.

Need of I. L. D.
Max Schactman in his talk showed that the slogan of the soldiers and workers of the world uniting was raised first by Liebknecht and Dornot. He ended his talk with an appeal for the needs of the International Labor Defense and urged the workers present to join.

McKinley Desperately Appeals to Churches to Save Political Hide

United States Senator William B. McKinley in his desperation to save his political hide is now appearing before churches frantically pleading that they vote for him in the coming republican primaries.
McKinley is now calling upon the church-goers, "on whose recommendation" he voted for the Morgan policy of getting into the world court to save his face in the coming election.

In order to aid McKinley, Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover will be here tomorrow at the John Ericson banquet and Senator George Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania will be here on Saturday, March 13, at the Hamilton Club to agitate for the Morgan world court policy and the candidacy of McKinley.

Dream of Japanese War Against Soviet Union Is An American Nightmare

By J. LOUIS ENGDHAHL.

AMERICAN imperialism would gladly use Japan in new attacks from the east against the Union of Soviet Republics.

It is certainly this wish that fathers the hope openly expressed in The Chicago Tribune, thru the correspondence of Roderick Matheson, stationed at Tokio, that the Japanese will hunt some good excuse for opening war on Soviet rule in Siberia.

The Tribune has made itself infamous thru the flock of jingo writers that it has sent into the orient, not the least of these being Floyd Gibbons, who returns to this country with the military decorations of French capitalism on the one hand, and on the other pointing out the dangers of granting independence to the Philippine Islands, and demanding that their enslavement continue. Matheson tries to state the situation for Japan in this paragraph:

"We could drive the Russians back to the Baikal line easily enough, but would we be allowed by the powers to keep Siberia if we won it?" asked a high official of the Japanese army, in conversation recently respecting the problem of Japan's surplus population and the necessity of an expansion of Japanese territory.

The trick of quoting imaginary "high officials" is one of which America's kept journalism has grown adept. It is not the Japanese "high official" who speaks, however, but the ambitions of American dollars that inject these silly dreams of continental conquests into the brain of the present dominating power over the Mikado's island realm.

Let the Tribune explain why it was that the soldiers of the United States, with those of Japan and a host of other anti-Bolshevik nations, that were once on Siberian soil for the purpose of crushing the workers' and peasants' republic had to be withdrawn. They could not then stand against the Soviet power, even when it was being attacked along its whole western front in Europe, not to mention the foreign invasion of its soil from the Arctic Ocean, at Murmansk and Archangel.

If the united imperialist armies could accomplish nothing but their own defeat in 1919 and 1920, Japan has certainly little chance of triumph now.

Japanese imperialism has confessed it realizes this situation when it took its soldiers off every inch of Soviet soil, when it gave up its dreams for the retention of Saghalien Island, rich in natural resources, when it recognized the Soviet government and sent its ambassador to Moscow, and especially when it bowed repeatedly to the Soviet viewpoint in Russian-Chinese relations. The Manchurian flare-up is but one example.

Japan has ambitions to be sure, both imperialist Japan and working class Japan. Imperialist Japan would like nothing better than to seize Siberia as the best possible place for Japanese expansion, to get control over Manchuria and the Chinese Eastern railroad, to grab the rights over the Siberian fisheries and stake its oil claims in North Saghalien. That would make it much more worth while for the United States to launch its conquering "war in the Pacific" against the Nipponese empire.

But Japanese imperialism has two great factors to deal with. There are the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union who have not the least intention of permitting Japanese aggression to establish itself anywhere in the realms over which the Red Flag now flies. Then there are the Japanese workers themselves more determined now than ever before not to fight against but with their Russian comrades.

The American dollar tries to incite Japan to war against Soviet rule. It will be a bad day for profit rule in both Japan and the United States when that war starts. It wouldn't be a glorious dream of conquest. It would rather be a black awakening in the jaws of defeat.

FRANCO-TURKISH AGREEMENT ENDS BORDER DISPUTE

Great Britain Withdraws Opposition

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 7.—The negotiations between Turkey and France over the rectification of the Syrian frontier have been concluded by an arrangement under which the principal Turkish claim has been conceded.

Trouble over the boundary has been acute for some time. The Bagdad railway forms the division line for some 200 miles, between Aleppo and Nisbin. The railroad will now definitely be under Turkish control, the 60-mile section from Muslimieh and Rajun will still be within Syrian territory.

Great Britain has hitherto opposed a settlement of the question because of her desire to prevent the concentration of Turkish forces in Kurdistan, which the road taps, and in order to keep them from the Mosul border. This opposition has been withdrawn on the theory that it will placate Turkey for the league of nations' decision giving Mosul to the British. Moreover, the French control of the 60 mile stretch of the railway in Syria will check the Turks' use of the line, the English believe, as the transportation of enemy troops over the division would be an act of war against Great Britain.

Still No Decision.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The senate elections sub-committee, considering contested ballots in the contest brought by Daniel F. Steek, democrat, against Senator Smith Brookhart, republican of Iowa, adjourned Saturday without reaching a final decision.

KELLOGG IS NOW UNDER FIRE FOR EXCLUSION ACTS

Hungarian Count Fears an Investigation

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Secretary of State Kellogg has been challenged by Sen. Borah, in a star-chamber session of the committee on foreign relations, on Kellogg's legal right to exclude foreigners from the United States by autocratic decree.

Kellogg came before Borah's committee to oppose the Borah bill which would repeal the war time legislation and immigration law amendments under which Saklatvala, the Countess Karolyi and Count Michael Karolyi, among others, have been barred or gagged.

Kellogg Refuse to Explain.

When asked why he refused to permit the Countess Karolyi to enter the United States, Kellogg refused to explain his reasons for action in that or any other case. He further asserted that his power, under existing laws, to bar any alien for any reason which seemed to him sufficient, could not be reviewed by any other authority. The courts could not interfere with his decisions.

Borah pointed out that this made the Secretary of State Kellogg an autocrat, and that it changed the American government from a democratic to an autocratic one whenever an alien approached our shores. He refused to believe that any constitutional basis for this condition could be found. Therefore he demanded that the pretense of such power be withdrawn.

Pleads for Power.

Kellogg pleaded that without this summary power the immigration law could not be enforced so as to keep out the morally unfit. Lenroot intervened with an argument in support of Kellogg's autocratic power. Borah answered with a concession of delay, pending study of the claim that immigration law enforcement is impossible without this special legislation. However, he declined to agree that any unconstitutional scheme of enforcement could be tolerated.

The committee failed to take up at this meeting the Wheeler resolution calling for a probe of the Hungarian legation's part in the Karolyi exclusion. Within a few days Sen. Wheeler will tell the committee what evidence he has received that Count Szechenyi, Horthy's minister in Washington, paid \$20,000 to a detective agency for a report which was used in persuading Secretary Kellogg to bar the wife of the former president of the Hungarian republic.

Szechenyi Fear Probe.

In diplomatic circles in Washington the rumor is current that Szechenyi is in a state of extreme nervousness, due to the possible developments from any inquiry into his dealings with detectives. Prospective witnesses before the senate committee have indicated that Szechenyi was engaged in intrigues reaching to Europe, where his government has been embarrassed by discovery of the 30,000,000 franc banknote counterfeiting plot of its fascist supporters.

Western Railroads Select Committee to Oppose Demands

Executives of the western railroads, meeting in the office yesterday of the general managers association, elected a committee of twelve as their representatives in the forthcoming conferences with the conductors and trainmen over their demands for a 7 percent increase of wages.

Eighty railroads had delegates in attendance, representing a total trackage of approximately 135,000 miles. W. M. Jeffers, general manager of the Union Pacific, was selected as chairman, and W. F. Thiehoff, general manager of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy was named as vice chairman of the managers' committee. The managers are already on record as opposed to any wage increases.

Tariff Now Becomes Issue in Congress

WASHINGTON, March 7.—After lying dormant for two years, the tariff was revived as an issue in congress when Senator Robinson of Arkansas, democratic leader of the senate, sponsored a resolution proposing a senatorial investigation of the United States tariff commission, introduced a bill reducing the commission's membership from six to four and issued a statement criticizing President Coolidge for "intimidating" the commission.

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

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstützungs Verein Fortschritt
Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday, Wicker Park Hall, 2040 W. North Avenue.
Secretary.

TRIAL OF SPIES AT LENINGRAD REVEALS CRIMES

Esthonian Agents Tell of Plots

(International Press Correspondence) LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R., (By Mail)—The trial of the Esthonian spies, held here the early part of this year, was a most sensational event.

A whole gang of these mensheviks, whose plight has so much excited the sympathy of the social-democratic leaders and alleged liberals, such as Roger Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union, have testified one after the other to the fact that they were hired to spy on the Workers' Republic and betray its military formations to the militarists of the capitalist nations.

Most are ex-czarist officers or gendarmes who have served in the Russian White Guard or Esthonian armies. Lieutenant Snarsky, the ring-leader, took up the profession of spying after being thrown out of the Esthonian army for drunkenness. He had established a network of agents.

One of these was the spy Gekonen, who told Snarsky later that he was also an agent of the British Intelligence Department, which desired to "utilize the services" of the Esthonian spying organization, and also spoke of a number of explosions being prepared on Soviet territory.

Before being caught these people managed to send "home" important Soviet military secrets. Snarsky smuggled cocaine in his spare time.

The Georgian Spies. A no less illuminating spy case is that of Kapiton Andjaparidze, former member of the Georgian Menshevik government. He was recently caught on the frontier in the company of a well-known Polish spy. The capture of Andjaparidze resulted from the unearthing of a whole network of Georgian Menshevik organizations in the Ukraine. These organizations, with Kiev as their center, were links in a station service between the Georgian emigres in Paris and the Menshevik plotters in Tiflis, via Warsaw-Kiev-Astrakhan. The whole band have been caught.

Andjaparidze was sent to Georgia by Noi Jordania, Tsereteli, and Gheghetchkori (the "Foreign Bureau" of the Menshevik Party). His task was to reform the illegal Central Committee, and, in general, hatch plots against the Workers' and Peasants' government of Georgia. He came to Russia via Warsaw, whence the famous "Second Bureau" of the Polish General Staff helped him across the frontier.

It has long been an established fact that there is close contact between the Menshevik "Foreign Bureau" and the Polish Intelligence Department. The Georgian General Zakariadze is their representative in Warsaw. Imnadze, former secretary of Jordania, and organizer of the rising in Georgia last year, entered the service of the Polish Secret Police at Lvoff, after he escaped from Russia.

Polish Militarists Help. The Menshevik prisoners on trial not only confirm these connections, but also assert that the Georgian Mensheviks in Paris have a definite agreement with the Polish Intelligence Department. The Poles accompany all Menshevik agents across the frontier and in return the Georgians agree to give the Polish General Staff copies of everything they bring out of Russia, before letting any other government have them.

Thus, in their efforts to make Georgia "safe for democracy," these members of the Second International formed a united front with the Polish military clique.

Controlled by British. The Esthonian General Staff hired these spies. Esthonia has long been under the domination of the British, who have made considerable loans to the country and have liaison officers in the Esthonian army itself.

Movie Extras Seek Damages from Magnates

NEW YORK, March 7.—Over 100 movie extras are seeking a million dollars in damages from Al Litchman, independent producer in Tee-Art studios. The workers charge that they suffered serious burns, injured eyesight and hemorrhage of the retina from unprotected Kleig lights under which they were forced to work all day. The extras assert that they were told they would lose the \$4.50 promised for the day's work if they left to get treatment.

LENINGRAD DISTRICT OF THE SOVIET UNION'S COMMUNIST PARTY ENDORSES DECISIONS OF FIFTH CONGRESS

International Press Correspondence.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 14.—(By Mail)—The 23rd conference of the Leningrad district of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was closed today. After hearing a speech of Bukharin upon the results of the Fourteenth Party Congress, the conference adopted a resolution unanimously accepting the decisions of the Fourteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union without reservations. The conference recognized the line of the party congress as absolutely correct and condemned the attempts of the opposition inside the Leningrad organization which attempted to bring the Leningrad organization in opposition to the rest of the party.

Capitalist World Totters. The party conference adopted the following resolution of greeting to the enlarged plenum of the executive committee of the Communist International unanimously: "The capitalist world is once again faced with approaching quakes. Increased exploitation, political reaction and fascist dictatorship inevitably cause the dissatisfaction of the working masses to grow. The waves of the working class movement and the struggle of the colonial peoples for their freedom are smashing with ever-greater power at the fortresses of bourgeois dominance. The base and the supports of imperialism both in the advanced countries and in the backward and suppressed nations like China, are being undermined. The same process is proceeding in India and Egypt where the revolutionary forces are mobilizing. Nevertheless, great difficulties and hindrances are still to be overcome before all the oppressed can be led together into the struggle against imperialism. All this demands a still greater firmness on the part of the working class and a further development of the policy of the proletarian united front under the leadership of the Communist International.

Bolshevism our Weapon "The best weapon of the oppressed in their struggle for freedom is the bolshevism of the Communist Party and its work upon the basis of Marxism and Leninism. The Leningrad proletariat greets the successes which the brother parties have gained in the bolshevization of their parties. "Whilst taking part in the construction of socialism in its own country, the Leningrad proletariat regards itself as an instrument in the international struggle for socialism and is at the same time perfectly convinced that each new success of the workers in the construction in this one country, strengthens the work and the position of the proletariat in all other countries. "The decisions of the fourteenth party congress with which this party conference is in complete agreement, guarantee a correct policy in the future work of the party and consolidate the proletarian dictatorship upon the basis of a firm alliance of the proletariat with the main masses of the peasantry. "The difficult period thru which our organization has just passed has made our iron-like unity into steel. The Leningrad organization has always been a supporter of the party unity and a leading member of the staff of the central committee. True to its Bolshevist traditions it has now completely overcome the attempt which was made to oppose it to the rest of the party. This is proved by the united decision of this party conference. Leningrad once again stands under the banner of the unshakable

unity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. "We send our warm proletarian greetings to the enlarged plenum of the executive committee of the Comintern and thru it to the proletariat of the whole world. We declare that the Comintern will always be able to rely upon our unshakable devotion to the cause of the working class and our preparedness to fight under the leadership of the Communist International for the proletarian world revolution to the bitter end."

The International Concert that is being arranged by the Chicago group of the Trade Union Educational League on Saturday evening, March 13, at the Aryan Grotto (Eighth Street Theater), Eight and Wabash, promises to be one of the biggest events ever staged by militant trades unionists of Chicago. The arrangements committee has secured a number of excellent features for the program and a number of pleasant surprises will be sprung on those that attend the concert. Those who attended the Trade Union Educational League gathering a year or so ago, at which a "Night in Scotland" was staged by a group dressed in Scottish national costumes, will be able to see the same group present an entirely new program. Added to the Night in Scotland is a Night in Ireland that will be presented by the National Irish Dancers. The Freiheit Singing Society and the Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra, known to all Chicagoans, will occupy a prominent place in the program. The Lithuanian Liberty Chorus, which has about 50 voices, will sing a number of songs. Fred Ellis, cartoonist for the DAILY WORKER, assisted by Robert Minor and Lydia Gibson, will stage a novelty that has never been seen in Chicago entertainments. Sam Lein, well-known Russian accordionist and pianist, and Margaret Lewis, pianist, have also been secured. Tickets are on sale at 50 cents, 83 cents and \$1.10, including war tax. All seats reserved. Tickets can be secured at the following places: T. U. E. L., 156 West Washington Street, Room 37; THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Boulevard, and from all members of the Trade Union Educational League.

Unemployment Increases. BERLIN, March 7.—The number of people seeking work thru the public employment agencies in the Province of East Prussia has been constantly on the rise during the last quarter of 1925. The total number increased from 6,200 persons on October 1, 1925, to 42,000 at the beginning of the year.

OLD PARTYITES OF NO. DAKOTA BREW POLITICS

Republican Chiefs Trade Nomination Support

(Special to The Daily Worker) By JOHN GABRIEL SOLTIS.

WILLISTON, N. D., March 7.—Rousseau once wrote that the masses of people are always duped by the appearance of things; that the realities have a knack of escaping their attention.

It would seem that the capitalist politicians of North Dakota are familiar with that truth, since what they cooked up last week at Devils Lake in the republican pre-primary convention indicates that they rely entirely upon the appearance of things political to keep the farmers of this state behind the program of the Minneapolis chamber of commerce. Theirs was a master stroke of political foolery.

Nominate An Unknown. They nominated for governor a certain Mr. Hanley of Mandan. Nobody knows a thing about him. He is as obscure as the man in the moon. His nomination is a wet blanket upon his own candidacy. The Independent Voters' Association does not want his election. Their real candidate is the present governor, Mr. Sorlie. His nomination of Hanna, who is a strong man from the purely political standpoint, for senator is a striking contrast to the nomination of the weak Mr. Hanley. Deep politics are a-brewing in North Dakota.

It is manifest that Sorlie has traded off Nye for Hanna in consideration for the support of the Independent Voters' Association for the governorship. This deal makes Sorlie and Hanna the real candidates for the regular republican organization. Raising the Bogey. In the meantime the prostitute press of the state is beating the tom-toms about everybody having fused to lick the "Socialistic program" in the state. This is calculated to solidify support for Sorlie. However, every politically conscious farmer and worker in the state knows that Sorlie, as governor, by following a passive policy toward the Bank of North Dakota, and by his downright sabotage of the Mill and Elevator Association was merely doing the bidding of the Minneapolis chamber of commerce.

Auspicious for Farmer-Labor Party. The Farmer-Labor Party will enter into the battle under the most auspicious circumstances. The great work of clarifying the farmers will proceed at a much quickened pace, as the result of the Sorlie-Hanna pact.

Judicial Hiring Punishes Mine Union Leader for Strike. EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 7.—Tyler G. Lawton, president of the Indiana district of the United Mine Workers, was sentenced today to 60 days in jail and fined \$200 by Superior Court Judge Edgar Durfe, who held Lawton in contempt of court.

Judge Durfe decided Lawton had committed contempt by having influenced miners at the Green Mound mine in Davies county to leave the shaft while it was being operated under a receiver appointed by the court. Counsel for Lawton will appeal.

SESSIONS OF ENLARGED EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF COMINTERN OPENED

(Continued from Page 1)

tions. It was even the most difficult year in the history of the Comintern. In various countries, nevertheless, where the comrades have learnt to apply the tactics of the united front without too many mistakes, considerable progress was made. The German Party overcame one of the most serious crises. Towards the end of the last session of the enlarged executive of the E. C. C. I. we pointed out the serious error of the Communist Party of Germany in connection with the election of Hindenburg. This mistake was committed under the influence of the ultra-lefts and affected the whole Comintern. This error was, however, overcome and the German Party learnt to apply the tactics of the united front.

"The most important successes which were achieved in the year under consideration fall to the account of the English and the Chinese Parties. The comparatively young English Party in one of the most important capitalist countries learnt to exercise a definite influence upon the masses even tho it does not yet lead them. The young Chinese Party was also able to exercise a decisive influence upon the events in the East, events which were of world historical importance. In the past year the Communist Party of China has tripled its membership, and the Kuomintang Party with which our Party works together, has increased its influence sevenfold. These young parties show that the Comintern has found a foothold apart from the West.

Overcome Crisis. "The Czechish Party has consolidated itself and completely overcome the crisis. It proved itself to be one of the staunchest sections of the Comintern which sends it its warmest greetings. "In connection with the war in Morocco the French Party provided an example of how the Communists fight war, whilst the socialists proved themselves once again to be social patriots.

"The decisions of the last congress of the Italian Party finally settled the danger from the ultra-left in the Party. The blows of fascism have wrought the Communist Party of Italy into a strong and united proletarian party. In almost all the decisive centers the Party has won over at least the relative majority of the proletariat. "The Bulgarian Party in particular has suffered severely under the white terror. Physically it has lost a whole generation of fighters. It is, however, beginning to overcome these serious losses and to rally the workers once again around the banner of Communism.

"The Polish Party has overcome a serious crisis. It is at present in a responsible situation. The economic situation in Poland is hopeless and acts of desperation on the part of unemployed workers are becoming ever more frequent. The Party must prove itself big enough to deal with this revolutionary situation. "Sympathy for Soviet Union. "In all countries a great wave of sympathy amongst the proletariat for Soviet Russia can be observed. "In the year under report the Peasant International achieved considerable success. It has been successful in various countries in establishing a real connection with the peasant movement.

"The great crises in the various Communist Parties which were over-

come during the course of the year under consideration were mostly crises of growth. A good example of this is provided by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, which, due to its good tactics, has become a decisive party of the proletariat. On the other hand, Bubnik, who hoped to destroy the Party, is now reposing on the rubbish heap. With the assistance of the Comintern, the Party succeeded in overcoming the dangers which threatened from the right.

"At the present time there are similar phenomena to be observed in the French Party, tho not so serious, as in the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia a year ago. It will in all probability be much easier to get rid of these right dangers in France than it was in Czechoslovakia.

White Terror Victims. "The year has cost us great sacrifices. In 38 countries 40,457 comrades were arrested, 30,236 wounded and 4,553 either murdered outright or tortured to death. In Bulgaria alone a thousand comrades were murdered. In England, for example, almost all the members of the Central Committee of the Party are in prison. The General Staff of the world revolution sends its warmest greetings to all comrades in prison.

"The most important question facing our session is the question of the correct application of the united front tactic. The trade union question, the question of the working class movement on the Continent and in the East will also play a great role. The last executive session spoke of a relative, temporary, provisional, weak and hesitating stabilization. The bourgeois and the social democracy snapped up the word 'stabilization' and abandoned the adjectives. They did not want to hear that we had coupled the word 'stabilization' with the word 'bolshevization.' The work of bolshevization has already played a great role amongst the sections, and in the future it will play a still greater one."

Zinoviev stressed the points in the draft of the present theses concerning the internal life of the Parties and the Comintern. "The sections strengthened themselves and they must build up and correctly apply an internal Party democracy. They must take a greater part in the whole work of the Comintern and show more political initiative. The centralization of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its historically founded influence must remain until the revolution has been victorious in one of the leading countries of the west. The sections must nevertheless solve their own Party questions more and more upon the basis of their own Party experiences with the assistance of the executive.

"Recently a great wave of lies can be observed in the bourgeois and the social democratic press. They contend that the Comintern is bearing to the right, that it is abandoning the teachings of Lenin. These lies deserve the contempt of all Communists. The Comintern still is and will always remain the advance guard and world organization of the class-conscious proletariat upon the basis of Marxism and Leninism. The Communist proletariat has now worked for over two years without Lenin and the Comintern has remained and will remain true to the teachings of Lenin. The work of the present enlarged executive of the Communist International will prove that anew. Long live the Communist International! (Stormy applause.)

NEW DAM ON NILE OPENS HUGE AREA FOR COTTON CROP

Lessens Dependence on U. S. Supply

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MAKWAR, Sudan.—(By mail.)—The Sennar Dam has been officially opened and for several weeks has been in actual operation. This event will ultimately have a serious repercussion all over the world, for it has a vital bearing on the question of cotton supply. Ultimately it is bound to effect the American southern states in particular.

The dam, which is built to withstand the highest floods of the upper Nile, is nearly two miles long and is 130 feet high from its lowest foundations to the top of the parapet. There are 80 sluice gates in the main dam and 14 in the canal head regulator, designed to serve 1,000,000 acres of land. The weight of masonry in the dam is about a million tons. The backwater from the dam forms a lake 50 miles long and estimated to contain 140,000,000,000 gallons.

The Gezira plain, which is thus irrigated, is situated south of Khartoum, between the Blue and the White Nile. 3,000,000 acres of land in it is suitable for cultivation. At present a tenth of these 300,000 acres, are to be irrigated. One-third of this tract will each year be planted to cotton, one-third to food crops, and the other third will lie fallow. The irrigation works will consist of a main canal 70 miles long, other large canals aggregating some 800 miles, and small canals totaling about 2,800 miles in length. There will in addition be approximately 5590 miles in field channels to water the individual tracts.

The expense of the construction of this huge undertaking is to be recouped to the government gradually by a deduction of 5 per cent of the sale proceeds, 25 per cent of the sale proceeds will go to the Sudan plantations syndicate, which acting as an agent for the government, supplies the seed, finances the cultivator, supervises cultivation, and gins and markets the cotton. The stock of this syndicate is held by British investors, including very prominent persons. Premier Baldwin of the present conservative government of England is a heavy investor. The company has built gins for ginning the cotton right in the tracts. The native cultivator will receive 40 per cent of the gross proceeds of the sales, the government furnishing him with everything needed.

The cotton grown is the celebrated long staple variety which obtains the highest price on the market. As the soil is virgin and has never hitherto been touched by the plow, and as the climate is perfectly adapted for cotton culture, British textile manufacturers are looking forward to eventually securing a very large portion of their whole supply from this area. This will lessen their historic dependence on the United States for raw material, and will act as a check to the prices demanded by the latter.

Passaic Strikers to Hold Relief Bazaar

PASSAIC, N. J., March 7.—On March 18, 19, 20 and 21 one of the biggest events in the strikers' relief campaign will take place. A giant bazaar will be held in Kanter's Auditorium, the largest hall in Passaic. Organizations in Passaic will have booths and provide entertainment. Labor and fraternal organizations of New York will do all they can to make this bazaar a success.

The booths will need clothing, books, pictures, fancy articles, food, drugs, in fact everything that can be sold and bought. Send contributions either to the office of the International Labor Defense, 199 Broadway, or directly to the General Relief Committee of Textile Strikers, 743 Main Ave., Passaic. Help the textile strikers win! Collect and make articles!

See the motion picture of class war prisoners' aid in Europe and America at the International Labor Defense commemoration of the Paris Commune at Ashland Auditorium on March 19.

HELP WANTED.

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

Plumbers Helpers' Club of Brooklyn, New York

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

Disruptive Tactics of The Forward Denounced

(Continued from Page 1)

labor movement to follow in its footsteps.

"The Cloak and Dressmakers still remember the campaign of vilification carried on by the Forward against the three suspended locals during our recent internal conflict. We have recently seen a repetition of this policy of the Forward in the Furriers' situation. On the eve of the strike declaration, when the fur workers were mobilizing all their forces in preparation for the strike to force the employers to concede to their demands, the Forward joined hands with the bosses and came out with a cowardly attack against the leaders of the Union.

"And now when thousands of cloakmakers are preparing for a life and death struggle against the employers to put our industry on a sound basis, the Forward has found its opportunity to give notice to the employers that in case of emergency it can be depended upon. The cloak and dress makers have had ample opportunities to acquaint themselves with the attitude of the Forward in important labor struggles and know well whom the Forward represents. However, we

take this opportunity to again expose their treacherous attacks on our Union by answering the specific charges made in the editorial.

Nail Socialist Lie. "FIRST CHARGE: The settlement with the Contractors' Association in the dress industry. It is a well-known fact that in our controversy with the Association we did not put forth any new demands. We have an agreement with the contractors which is to expire ten months hence. The Contractors' Association, together with the leaders of the Forward Association, are not pleased with the present administration of the Joint Board and from the first day of our dealings with them as an administration they have attempted to sabotage our work. This sabotage went so far that when we launched the campaign to unionize jobbers, the Association demanded 24 hours' notice before declaring a jobber on strike. When the Union emphatically refused such information, the manager of the Association stopped the machinery for adjusting complaints. The Union thereupon sent its business agents to attend the complaints of our members without the assistance of Association clerks. When the contractors realized that their methods would lead them to destruction they proposed a conference, which proposition was accepted by the Union. However, at the advice of 'certain' friends they suddenly withdrew their proposal for a conference unless the striking shops would be returned to work prior to such conference. This demand was flatly refused by the Union. The Association then applied to the courts for an injunction. The Forward now makes the statement that the Union leaders sent emissaries to Judge Proskauer to take a hand in this controversy. This charge is absolutely untrue and absurd on the face of it. The Union had not put forth any new demands

and therefore had nothing to arbitrate. We appeared before Judge Proskauer only to answer to the injunction proceedings. When the judge inquired whether we were ready to confer with the Association, we replied in the affirmative, insisting on our original demand that the striking shops remain out until the entire controversy is settled, which was the case later.

Forward Plays Bosses' Game. "THE SECOND CHARGE: 'That the Union has submitted to the main demand of the contractors not to call strikes without their knowledge' is equally untrue, absurd and unjust. The provision on strikes has always been in the agreement and the Union has at no time disputed it. What the contractors demanded was that we give them a 24-hour notice before declaring a strike against a jobber. This demand they were compelled to withdraw.

"Now a word about the debts of the Joint Action Committee. The Forward has discovered that the Joint Board has decided to pay the \$95,000 debts incurred by the Joint Action Committee. This statement is untrue. The Joint Board has at no time decided to pay out the debts of the Joint Action Committee for the simple reason that there are no such debts. What the Joint Board did decide is the following: 'Locals 2, 9 and 22 refused to pay their bills to the Joint Board for the months during which they were expelled. A committee consisting of five (Ninno, Portnoy, Dubinsky, Fish and Boruchowitz) was appointed to adjust this matter. Three of the members of this committee were of the old administration and two of the new administration. This committee unanimously recommended that the three locals in question should be credited with the \$95,000 spent during the three months and the entire expense of the Joint Board

and that of the Joint Action Committee shall be shared by all the locals of the Joint Board. This recommendation was made many months ago when the old administration was still in power.

"The Forward has, furthermore, discovered that the Joint Action Committee has spent a quarter of a million dollars. This is a brazen lie, and is nothing but Forward fiction. The report of the Action Committee is ready and shows an expense of \$112,000, and not \$250,000, as stated by the Forward. A good part of this money was raised by voluntary contributions by the members supporting the three locals in their fight against expulsion. At this point it is interesting to refer back to the editorials printed in the Forward during the fight in which we were charged with receiving money from Russia in order to carry on the fight of the Joint Action Committee. Evidently the Forward has now discovered another source.

No Mention of Lawyer Fees. "The charge that the Joint Board had decided to pay the lawyer of the Joint Action Committee \$10,000 is equally untrue. The minutes of the Joint Board are written by the old secretary, who participated against the Joint Action Committee, and these minutes were read before the membership meetings and there is no mention of any bills to be paid to the lawyer of the Joint Action Committee.

"On the question of the volunteers of the Organization Committee, who receive from \$30 to \$50 a week, we wish to state that this discovery was made by our much beloved Feinberg a year ago and our members have had an opportunity to discuss this question and act upon it. "The Forward is very much enraged because we have succeeded thru our Organization Committee in eliminating the undesirable element,

who had infested the Union and who were the main support of the 'Forward Boys.' We congratulate ourselves in having been successful in enlisting a sufficient number of members who have left their work in the shops and joined the Organization Committee in order to unionize the open shops. Yes, we are paying these workers from \$30 to \$40 (not \$50) per week during the period that they are away from their shops. If the activities of the Organization Committee constitute one of the horrifying discoveries made by the Forward, the Joint Board will take the full responsibility for it.

"The last charge is that 'the greatest number of complaints are settled in favor of the bosses.' To this statement we need hardly reply. The reports on the activities of the Joint Board are read at the membership meetings and the members can judge for themselves as to the truthfulness of this charge.

Bosses Fight Union. "The Forward has hoped that by the united efforts of the bosses and a number of the former union officials who have gone into the insurance business and who have made it their task to become the advisors of the bosses, they would be able to accomplish their object of overthrowing the present administration which is so hated by them and again put in power their favorite boys. But now realizing that after months of hard work, the present administration has become popular with the members, especially when the union took a firm stand in the dress situation and has proven to the members as well as to the employers that we are determined to carry our policy thru the Forward and its supporters have become panic stricken and hope thru lies and falsifications to destroy the confidence of the membership. But we are sure that those efforts will be of no avail.



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Organization Meetings Workers (Communist) Party Social Affairs Resolutions

WORKERS' SCHOOL FUND DRIVE IN ITS FINAL WEEK

Call on Unions and Shops for Support

NEW YORK, March 7.—The drive for a \$10,000 fund for the Workers School is being carried into the unions and shops. A special effort is being made to extend the influence of the school to the shops, something which the new form of organization, with the shop nucleus as its basis, makes possible.

The closing date of the drive, March 14, with its big concert and mass meeting and Moscow Art Theater performance on behalf of the school, is approaching. On that date, \$8,500 must have been raised in an additional \$1,500 is to be secured from B. Brodsky, as per his promise, to make up the \$10,000 fund.

During this week, every unemployed worker and housewife or other friend of the school, who has an hour or so to spare, should come up to the office of the Workers School and aid in the addressing of envelopes, mailing of lists, visiting of unions and other workers' organizations.

WORKERS' SCHOOL OFFERS COURSE IN PSYCHOLOGY

NEW YORK, March 7. — A new course that will prove an original contribution to Communist thought in America is being offered by the New York Workers' School for Friday evenings at 9 o'clock, beginning next Friday evening. The course is entitled "Mass Psychology and the Psychology of Revolution."

The fee for this course is \$2.50 for three months. Anyone wishing to enter the course should make application at once as the subject makes a connected whole and the missing of a single lecture will make it difficult for the taking of the rest of the course.

Cleveland District Takes Lead in Shop Nucleus Papers

THE Cleveland district has taken the leadership in the publication of shop nucleus papers.

Within the last week, four new shop nucleus papers have been published by the comrades of the Cleveland district. These papers are:

- 1) The Miner's Lamp. 2) The Hot Ingot. 3) The Spark Plug. 4) The Red Tiddle.

These papers deal with the conditions in the places of employment and also with general class problems, political problems, confronting the workers.

We quote from The Miner's Lamp: "The mining laws require that there be a manway in every mine. Have we got a manway in the Webb mine? Not by a long sight! The result is that we have to climb cars between loads. We are exposed to the charged wires and the slightest misstep means death or serious injury."

"We have got a union, but the leaders don't fight for our interests. Look what John Lewis did in the anthracite fields. He surely did sell us out. Now the boss will begin the attack on us."

Lore Will Ruin the Volkszeitung

THE New York Volkszeitung (German daily) of today is a different one from the Volkszeitung of about eight months ago. It is very interesting to know why and how it happened that this paper turns out at the present time to be a counter-revolutionary organ in the hands of its editor, Ludwig Lore, and his clique.

Lore as a Party member at that time and as one of the leaders in the ranks of the sympathizing German element belonged to a branch in Queens consisting of eight members. Only four of them found it necessary to attend the branch meetings. Lore himself didn't visit a meeting in 16 months. This means that Lore, long before he was expelled from the Workers Party was sabotaging it.

About two months before his expulsion when the question of funds for the DAILY WORKER was brought up in the German bureau, one Paul Schuler stated that the German Federation hadn't anything to do with this. He pointed out that the support of the Volkszeitung is very much more important to us than a Communist paper in the language of the masses in this country, and Lore applauded this statement. This shows us what kind of comrades they were. Nothing could show the face of this clique better than this.

Today these people have left the party. The expulsion of Lore was their excuse to leave it, and they formed a club by the name of the Verbund International-Arbeiter. Lore is the head of this club. Anyone who is not a member of any other political organization can become a member. Its aim is to educate the workers with

We must be prepared to fight as we have never fought before. Our union and our conditions are in the greatest danger. Isn't it time that we are thinking about having a party of our own that will have men in the legislature to fight for us workers? What about a labor party, mates? Think it over."

THE Hot Ingot deals with the slowing down of production, wage reductions, the question of the foreign-born workers, unionization and The DAILY WORKER. It is published in one of the biggest steel plants of the Ohio district.

The Spark Plug, published in one of the Fisher Body plants, the main themes are questions of wages cuts, speed-up, part-time work, persecution of the foreign-born workers, union organization and Soviet Russia.

The Spark Plug says: "The capitalist papers are yelling about the terrible things going on in Soviet Russia. They forget (?) to say that in Soviet Russia the workers have an eight hour day and a forty-hour week. Over 80 per cent of the workers in this country work more than eight hours a day. Is it any wonder that the Rus-

sian workers and peasants support the Soviet government?"

The Red Tiddle is a fighting paper edited by miners. The shop grievances, union problems, wage cuts, unionization, foreign-born workers, labor party questions are among the problems dealt with in this issue.

It says: "We must build up our union. We must have a fighting leadership at the head of it. We must get the rank and file to understand why the bosses are able to spit on their own laws and get away with it. Our present leadership will not do anything for us. Lewis is a big figure in the republican party. What has Coolidge done for us? Nothing, except against us. We members of the United Mine Workers of America must begin to organize for a labor party. It depends on us."

These shop papers are an index to the great progress being made by the members in the Ohio district. The Cleveland district was one of the first to be reorganized on the basis of shop and street nuclei. It is also one of the first now to make substantial progress to develop these nuclei into living units of the party.

CANNATA IS EXPELLED FROM WORKERS PARTY; AIDED WORKERS' FOES

NEW YORK, March 7.—The District Executive Committee of District 2 has expelled G. Cannata from the Workers (Communist) Party on the grounds that he has violated the principles of the Communist Party in associating himself with the Nuovo Mondo, an anti-Communist paper, and conducting an agitation against the principles and discipline of the organization.

This step has been taken after a conference with Cannata, in which he was requested to explain his relations with the Nuovo Mondo. He had declared that he did not agree with the anti-Russian policy of that paper, with its support of the labor bureaucracy and class-collaboration, but after a period of two months, Cannata failed to declare his position in writing as the Party had requested, and to declare publicly that he was not in agreement with the policy of the Nuovo Mondo, so that his association with it would not compromise the Communist Party.

He has failed to do so, and the Party recognized that his association there is intended as support for that paper, which is working against the interests of the rank and file of the working class and is an organ in the hands of the bureaucrats of the labor movement.

Anticipating his expulsion, Cannata sent a resignation, giving as pretext for his desire to withdraw that he is not in harmony with the policy of the Party. His proposed resignation is only proof of the correctness of the Party in expelling him as having gone over to the camp of the labor bureaucrats, and the betrayers of the interests of the working class.

Comrade Cominker

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 7.—Comrade Cominker, member of the district executive committee died from a serious operation. He was 32 years old and was secretary of the Workmen's Circle School, secretary of the Lenin Branch, No. 512, Workmen's Circle.

His funeral takes place today. The Workers (Communist) Party and the left wing movement loses a tireless, active worker for the class struggle.

QUESTIONS FOR CLASS IN HISTORICAL MATERIALISM FRIDAY NIGHT

The class in Historical Materialism Friday evening will have as its text pages 67 to 93 of Bukharin's book. All the notes in smaller type should be read in connection with this lesson.

- 1—Explain briefly the fundamentals of the dialectic method as applied to society. 2—Why do bourgeois historians refrain from applying this method? 3—How did Marx, starting from the Hegelian dialectic, arrive at dialectic materialism? 4—Is there such a thing as stable equilibrium? 5—Is it scientific to speak of evolution, to the exclusion of evolution in nature or society? 6—Can we understand capitalist society by analyzing it in itself? 7—Are the philosophers who view society as an organism correct? 8—What is the basis of the structure of society?

STANDARD OIL HAS NEW SLAVE PLAN FOR LABOR

Announces Stock Sale to Hoodwink Workers

With the end on March 31 of the five-years employees' stock-purchasing plan of the Standard Oil company of Indiana, announcement was made today that the directors have inaugurated a new plan, slightly different from the first. Employees of the Midwest Refining company, with headquarters at Denver, and of the Dixie Oil company, with headquarters at Shreveport, La., subsidiaries of the Standard, are included.

Under the expiring plan 15,300 employees have purchased 390,000 shares of capital stock, valued at \$25,350,000, making them owners of 4.2 per cent of the total stock. The new plan will run three years. Employees may subscribe up to ten per cent of their wages or salaries for stock. The company will continue to contribute 50 cents for every dollar invested in stock by employees.

Stock Control an Illusion. That the whole scheme is an illusion so far as the employee stockholders having any control of the corporation is concerned shows on the face of it. Assuming that the 15,300 employees had equal stock holdings,—

manifestly the higher paid acquired a much larger number of shares than the ordinary worker in its employ,—that would have given each employee 26 shares. As the total of 390,000 shares owned by the employees was, according to the company's own statement but 4.2 per cent of the stock, this would make the total number of shares approximately 9,300,000. An individual employee stockholder would be lost in such a total like a needle in a haystack. Even the whole 390,000 shares, if voted as a unit,—which they are not,—would not have the slightest influence.

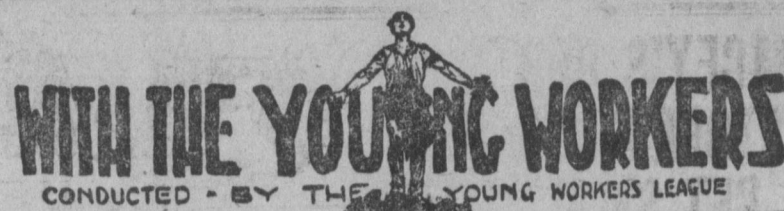
Actual Results Nil. The actual results of the stock purchases by the employees are to give them a few dollars a year in dividends while at the same time making them afraid to ask for a cent increase in their wages or to take any organized action to protect their interests. On the other hand their purchases, even on the installment basis, furnishes the corporation with millions of dollars in working capital and assures the company of devoted wage slaves for years to come.

Threaten to Deport Worker for Being an Internationalist

(Special to The Daily Worker) PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 7.—J. Tapolcsanji of Hermina, Pa., Westmoreland County, is in danger of having his citizenship papers revoked and himself deported to Hungary. Tapolcsanji was naturalized in 1920. The complaint against him made by Federal Prosecutor John D. Meyer in the United States district court charges that Tapolcsanji wrote a letter to his brother in Hungary in which he stated that he is "in favor of following the road to internationalism." For this alleged "crime" he is threatened with deportation and probably death at the hands of the Horthy government. The I. L. D. is investigating the matter and will put up a fight against this new outrage of the federal authorities.

Belgium Plans Treaty with Soviet Republic

(Special to The Daily Worker) Brussels, March 7.—Belgium expects to arrange a commercial agreement with the Soviet Union shortly. Pol de Teller, former counselor of the Belgian embassy in London and recently appointed head of the eastern European section of the Belgian foreign office, will meet Christian Rakovsky, Soviet ambassador to France, in Paris soon to discuss the details.



THE CONCENTRATION GROUP: NOT A PERMANENT FORM OF OUR LEAGUE ORGANIZATION

Since we have started to reorganize the league into shop nuclei and concentration groups, many of the comrades have formed the opinion that the concentration group is a permanent form of league organization. Although the concentration groups are units of the league which must carry on all the league activities until they succeed in organizing a nucleus, they are not basic units of the league, but only a transitional form of organization.

What is the concentration group and why is it organized? We organize concentration groups because, due to the social composition of the league and the small number of comrades we have working in the same or in important large shops, we cannot immediately organize all our members into shop nuclei.

So what do we do? We organize those comrades who cannot be included in nuclei, into concentration groups and assign each concentration group a special factory

and set it the task of organizing a nucleus there.

As soon as this nucleus has been organized in the shop where the comrades were concentrating, the concentration group has fulfilled its function, and those comrades who cannot be included in the nucleus are transferred to another concentration group.

This makes the concentration group predominantly a transitional form of organization. The more successful the concentration group, the better the comrades carry on their activities around the shop, the shorter the life of the concentration groups.

So in organizing and strengthening our concentration groups, our aim must not be to build them up as permanent units of the league, but rather to increase their activities, to see that they continue to carry on all the activities of the Y. W. L., and at the same time and most important, to make sure that every effort is made to organize a nucleus in the shop where the unit is concentrating in the shortest possible time.

Boy Writes of Need For Relief of Passaic Strikers

A 15-year-old immigrant boy happened to visit Passaic, N. J., and saw the textile strike. He is not a radical or a member of the Young Workers (Communist) League, yet the scenes he saw in that battlefield of the class struggle induced him to send the following story, thru his sister in Buffalo, to our column.

PASSAIC, N. J.—As the cry of a babe for food must have an immediate response from its mother, so must the entire working class listen to the call of the 10,000 textile strikers in Passaic. These strikers are inflicted with a punishment instituted by the multimillionaires who are not only endeavoring to reduce the wages of the workers but are endeavoring to take away the last bit of food from these strikers. This cry of distress must be audible by every labor organization, by every sympathizer for these workmen, and by every person who can lend a helping hand.

Unity on the part of the helpers as well as on the part of the strikers is indispensable in order that the result of this struggle may mean a victory for these workmen.

It is easily visualized that the millionaires do not comprehend the meaning of hunger, pain, and the phrase: "We want to live." They continue to torture the workmen, to abuse them and shorten their lives.

It is true that the present condition of the strikers is very bitter. There is no food to eat. No fuel to warm the body; no shoes to wear. The homes of these workers plead to you for immediate aid. Every individual must participate in this strike to help them and their children to some extent.

Although many men and women have been seriously hurt by the police for attempting to picket textile mills, they did not give up the idea of being victorious.

You are the judges and if you judge fair you will immediately help them thru the General Relief Committee of Textile Strikers, 743 Main Ave., Room 4, Passaic, New Jersey.

MINNEAPOLIS JUNIORS ARE ACTIVE.

By a Junior Correspondent.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 5.—The Minneapolis Junior group will stage a play, "School Days," on April 3, in which all the thirty members of the group will take part. Aina Rask, Aune Sandback and Aina Wiljanen will have the leading parts. Other selections will be given before the play. Following the play there will be a dance. Funds which are received will be used to pay up the debt of the Junior group to the national office.

This group has been very active in the last year. It had circulars printed for anti-education week, which it distributed among the school and neighborhood children. Christmas it gave a thorough Communist program which was attended by a full house. This coming spring it will conduct several hikes and picnics to the lakes about the city. All juniors of Minneapolis who want to attend the meetings of the Young Pioneers come to the Finnish Hall, Western and Humboldt Aves. North, any Sunday morning between 10 and 12 o'clock.

FUN AT DETROIT LEAGUE HIKE.

DETROIT, Mich.—Branch 1 and 2 of the Young Workers (Communist) League of Detroit held a very successful hike on Sunday Feb. 21. Although it snowed and the thermometer registered zero it did not discourage 40 members and their friends from participating in the hike.

We hiked from the Warren car line a distance of 13 miles. In the park Comrade Reynolds prepared a big kettle of mulligan stew and a pot of coffee which the comrades enjoyed.

Snow ball fights and games pictured the afternoon and toward evening all the comrades helped Comrade Burczyk gather wood and a big bon fire was built. Around it the comrades discussed league activities and sang revolutionary songs. A good time was had by all.

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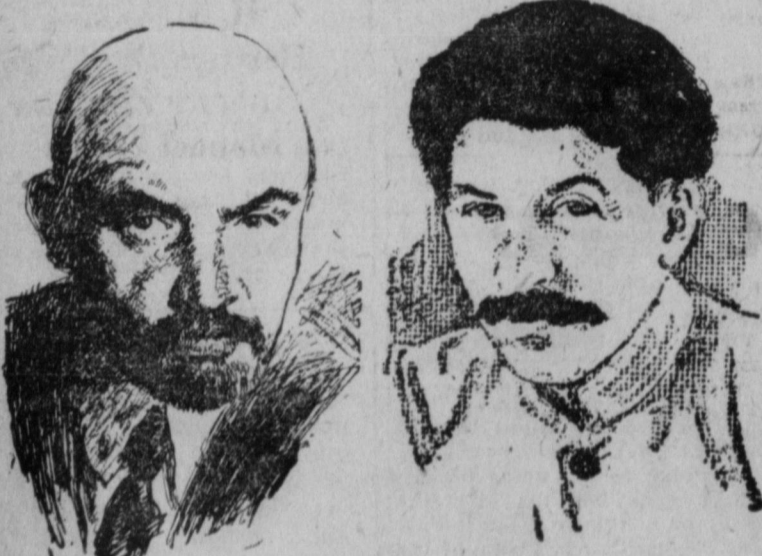
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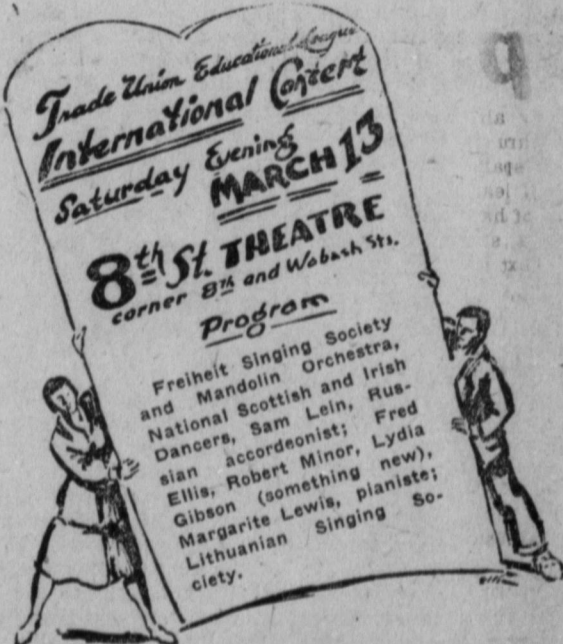
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MACEY'S DEPT. STORE WORKERS GET SMALL PAY

Must Work Overtime Without Pay

By a Worker Correspondent NEW YORK, March 7.—In all modern department stores wages and hours are pretty nearly the same. The hours are long and the wages range close to the point of a mere subsistence ration. Many stick it out and prefer an indoor shop existence to that of any other calling; the younger people being assisted by their parents providing a cheaper room and board than they would otherwise get by living elsewhere.

One of the methods used by the department store owners in treating their employes is that of patriotism, a kind of fatherly, feudalistic, social aid type accompanied with low wages. The employe is made to believe that the employer is a benefactor. His mind is continuously worked on by legends painted beautifully upon the wall.

He is warned by pictures of old men stopping youth on pleasure bent, begging for a thin dime, and bearing the caption, "Don't spend it all" while another sign has it, "Put your savings in the bank."

That big store, taking a whole block 24th to 35th street and Broadway, New York, called "Maceys," and employing, together with their factory hands, nearly 10,000 workers, young and old, use these methods of hypocrisy and chicanery.

When you seek employment at Maceys you must give a strict account of yourself giving the date of entering your last three jobs and the reasons for leaving, your whole history, three references and a list of all the property and money you may possess.

You must then pass a doctor's examination and promise if accepted, to join the Mutual Aid Association, which is the company union.

If employed as a salesman your wages are about \$25 a week for mature men and less for younger people, plus a small commission.

The lesser lights such as porters and collectors are rated at \$20 a week. Mechanics, who look after the upkeep of the building, such as electricians, painters, window cleaners, engineers, get from \$30 to \$35—way below the union scale in like trades elsewhere.

Work Overtime Without Pay.

The hours of employment officially are set at eight a day including Saturday too many must work more than that, especially at Christmas without overtime pay. A supper is provided them on the premises to prevent them from going out for it and not returning.

Dances are arranged, cheap theater tickets sold to keep the clerks contented. Five doctors and four nurses are supposed to add the employes when they are sick, if unable to work the workers are advised to "rest at home and report for work when well." All this is provided for out of a fund which all workers are compelled to contribute to after six months' service, by paying monthly a sum of \$1.25.

There is nothing the employe gets that he does not pay for.

There are rest rooms for males and females, where they may retire for 15 minutes by "permission" when customers are not crowding the store. Vacations are given to employes after one year's service.

A cafeteria is run to supply a lunch between the hours of 11 and 2:30, the prices being about the same as outside restaurants and the food less palatable, three-quarters of an hour being allowed for meals.

There are many old employes, 10, 15 and 20 years in the service. The firm frequently mentions them in their monthly journal "Sparks," but fails to say how many are still occupying their old positions at little increase in wages.

The majority come and go, new faces appear and disappear. A crowd apply for work at the employment office glad to take anything for the winter months to keep out of the cold.

Arouse Class Solidarity.

It is up to the few class conscious workers among them to arouse these clerks to understand their class position and show up the bosses' plans of collaboration and prevent them being caught like "flies with molasses."

King's Bellicosity a Patriotic Virtue, Explains Publishers

By a Worker Correspondent LONDON, March 7.—Col. E. M. House's letter to President Wilson describing King George as "bellicose" and "the most pugnacious monarch loose in these parts" does not appear in the two volume collection of Col. House's papers which appeared today simultaneously with its publication in the United States.

Altho this letter had been published previously in a newspaper, the publishers explain they had decided to omit it from the book as "it contains nothing but the expression of the king's intense patriotism and nothing to our historical knowledge."

Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

COMMUNIST EDITORS



Editorial Board of the Russian Communist Daily Pravda. Sitting: M. I. Ulianova (sister of Lenin and editor of the Worker-Peasant Correspondent), E. Skvortsov-Stephanov, V. Popov-Dubovskiy. Standing: N. Bukharin (chief editor of the Pravda), W. Sokolov, W. Sarabrianov.

NOT BOSS LEGISLATION BUT CLASS ORGANIZATION IS HOPE OF WOMEN IN THE INDUSTRIES

By SYLVIA BLECKER (Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, March 7.—A women's industrial conference was held in Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the Women's Bureau of U. S. Department of Labor. The main object of calling this conference was "to bring health and happiness to the woman worker," according to Mary Anderson, director of the women's bureau.

Masters Officiate. The women who called this conference cannot apparently imagine the attainment of woman's happiness without the presence of an employer. Therefore in addition to the women's organizations, the employers and business men were invited to present their standpoint of management and employment policies.

The one to present this standpoint was James Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers. He presented his standpoint in a sneering speech warning the delegation against all protection laws for women and children. His sneering was very well taken by the majority of these good, benevolent women who came together to bring freedom to the working women. The kind of freedom was not specified. Freedom to starve, freedom to work long hours, or freedom to be exploited without any interference!

But what freedom was really meant at that conference where the National Women's Party was the leading figure? Who is the National Women's Party? If we get closer acquainted with it we will either select one of the three types of freedom mentioned above or take all of them together. The National Women's Party is instrumental in the hands of the Manufacturers' interests. Under a camouflage of equal rights for men and women the National Women's Party presented a plea to President Coolidge to defeat all protective laws for women in industry. In 44 states the hours of work were restricted through legislative measures to 10, 9 and 8 hours per day. In some of these states a minimum wage was enacted. But our benevolent women oppose even such meagre legislation. They want the woman to be free to work at night, and as many hours a day as the boss would keep her in the shop, for as low a wage as the boss would please. Freedom, yes. Freedom for the manufacturer to keep up the source of cheap labor supply, which the women unfortunately constitute.

It is certain that no legislation under the present form of government will considerably improve the standard of living for women workers. But the reason for opposing the action of the National Women's Party which aims to defeat all protective legislation is because it plays into the hand of the manufacturer. The woman worker has nothing in common with the N. W. P. as far as her social and economic life is concerned. The woman worker belongs to the working class as separate and distinct from the class of exploiters. The legislative cannot bring the salvation to the worker, the Trade Unions can use it as a means of propaganda. Let the worker in general and the woman in particular see that the best conditions are obtained through the militant trade unions and not through legislation.

The Minimum Wage Decree for the millinery trade in Massachusetts, in effect July 1, 1925, will testify once more that in the legislation the woman does not find her protector. The decree is as follows: \$13 per week for girls and women who were in the trade two years. \$6 per week for learners.

The millinery trade with its extreme fluctuations is very well known to every millinery worker. Can you live on \$6 or \$13 a week? Remember that \$13 you get if you have two years' experience. This is one very obvious phenomenon in this capitalist system of society.

It remains for the unions to awaken towards the problem of organizing women. "The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes.

HOTEL WORKERS SHOW WAY TO FIGHT BOSSES

Cabaret Bosses Forced to Recognize Union

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK, March 1.—The Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers is on the job not only in words but also in deeds. This was proven by the strike against the stubborn boss of the Blue Hour cabaret. This boss tried to get rid of the radical element by firing the delegate of the shop who tried to organize the kitchen workers into the union.

As soon as the union learned that the most active members of the union went in danger, the union officials went to see the boss, who refused to listen to the union secretary. He declared to the union head sarcastically: "You know that this is a family house and the union is not wanted. What's more the fellow is not a good waiter and I don't want him."

Recognize Union.

"That is one of the funniest statements I ever heard," answered the secretary. "The man you fired has been working for you a good number of years and you never found out that he was not a good waiter until he joined a union and began to ask for what is coming to the workers. If you really do not want trouble, I think you had better recognize our union."

The boss was deaf to us when we talked about recognition of the union and finally declared: "Well if you think you can fight me, go ahead and do so!" We then decided to walk out.

When the owner saw that the boys were lining up and were going on strike, he called the union secretary back and said: "Listen, you don't have to call a strike. I think we can settle this matter between us two."

The union secretary refused to listen to this proposal to sell out the union workers and established a picket line in front of the cabaret. As soon as the picket line was established the boss began to feel the pinch of the strike.

Workers Win Strike.

He then brought in a bunch of gangsters to terrorize the strikers. But the gangsters were soon convinced that the union was in the right and refused to slug the pickets for the boss.

When at the end of the day, the boss saw that his expenses were greater than his income and that his business was falling off, he came to the union headquarters the next morning and settled. The boys all went back to work in a 100% union shop.

Better conditions can only be gained by organizing and fighting the boss. Restaurant and hotel workers, organize!

WORKER CORRESPONDENTS IN THE SOVIET UNION NUMBER 220,000

Reprinted from the Worker-Peasant Correspondents' Magazine. (From a report by Comrade W. M. Molotov, Secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union given at the last congress of the Party.)

The worker and village correspondents' movement lately achieved colossal influence. Since the last congress of the party the movement has grown from 48,000 to 220,000. It is difficult to state the percentage of party members among them.

In the 45 newspapers of the Central Executive Committee we have 40 per cent of party members among the worker correspondents and 26 per cent among the village correspondents. Of course, the question is not how to raise the percentage of party members among them. The main thing is to help develop the initiative of the workers and active peasant masses, to get from among them new thousands and tens of thousands of active workers for the Soviet power and our party.

Army of the Press.

We should not look upon the worker and village correspondents as merely workers of the press. It is an army of over 200,000. It is not an army of just newspaper workers, it is an army of public proletarian and village workers, with the initiative of public workers, in which every one in his own way, in his own surroundings, is trying to participate in the building of Communism.

Thus this army of worker and village correspondents is an army of our builders, coming from below and which is participating in all our many fold work of the party and the Soviet power.

Work Hard and Save; Here's What You Get

By M. PERLIN (Worker Correspondent)

Mr. Smith,—and he is really one of thousands of workers in the same situation,—is 48 years old. For 33 years he has worked at the trade of making cigars, starting as a mere boy.

Last year he became very ill. For eight months he lay in a hospital. Then he was taken care of at home for many more months. A worker's resources, however, are very limited. He had to look for work again as soon as he was able to get around.

A paralyzed arm, the result of his sickness, made it impossible to get anything but a job in a poolroom, taking care of the tables and making himself generally useful. For this he was to receive \$20 a week.

On the third day he was told to wash the windows. He could not complete the task because of his paralyzed arm. The boss told him he could no longer use him. He must have a man for all-round work. So Smith was again jobless, a man forty-eight years old, with a paralyzed arm, and unable to work at the trade on which he had spent thirty-three years of his life.

How Chicago Workers Met Trumbull

By SARAH PERLIN (Worker Correspondent)

DEMONSTRATION that will never be forgotten by the workers of Chicago took place at the new Union Depot when Chicago workers greeted their long awaited comrade, who had been sentenced to 26 years at hard labor by a court-martial at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, Hawaii, for being a Communist. A world-wide protest shortened the vicious sentence to one year in prison.

At seven o'clock in the evening the depot was crowded with hundreds of enthusiastic workers. They were anxious to greet Walter Trumbull. Every minute they waited, seemed like an hour.

At last, the train came. The great mass of workers lined up near the tracks bearing banners demanding the release of all class war prisoners and greeting Trumbull on his return to active work in the fight against the enemies of the working class.

As the passengers were getting off the trains, the mass began to sing the International. The singing of the International could be heard thruout the station. When Trumbull stepped off the train he was eagerly seized and borne on the shoulders of the assembled workers out of the station.

This Week's Prizes!

- First Prize.—An original DAILY WORKER cartoon by one of the noted American Communist artists, Robert Minor, Fred Ellis or Lydia Gibson.
Second Prize.—Marx Capital, Volume I.
Third Prize.—China's Awakening by James A. Dolson, a book that every militant worker will want to read.

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A Novel Way of Spreading Bolshevism

By MATILDA SCHNEIDER, (Worker Correspondent) A dressmaker living in the city, working for unsteady wages not sufficient to support her, is often forced to change her occupation. That is what I did, having been broken not only financially but also spiritually. With a fixed determination to get some money, I took a position as cook in a typical American bourgeois home. It was a beautiful country estate, with a mansion nestling midst shrubs and towering trees, an estate such as only the wealthiest can possess. The occupants of this exquisite mansion were a mother, a daughter and a son who is the owner of a "house furnishing store" in New York City, a "champion of card games, and possesses 150 police dogs. On my first working day, I was called into the dining room by the old lady to take the orders for the day. "My daughter is going to a card party, and my son is going to the horse races and will not return for a few days, so you will have very little work," smilingly explained the old mother, and then added: "For the help anything is good enough, they are very easy to please. I have already called up the butcher and ordered five lbs. of meat—which you can cook any old way with potatoes. As long as their stomachs are filled they are satisfied. That which is left from my dinner you shall have. The butter and eggs which they shall bring are for the help's hall, and the eggs from our chickens you use for the dining room. We also have three cows, so when the milk man brings the milk, leave it stand until night and take off the cream, all of which we don't use on our table and from this you are to make butter every other day. The skimmed milk use for coffee and cereals in the help's hall." She ended her little talk with: "And you won't forget to make those coffee cakes which I relish so much, will you dear?" The next morning, I baked some cakes and sent in four pieces, putting most of them on the help's table, also the cream which I took off the other night. I helped myself to a few flowers from the hot house which I put on our table. At 7:30 they all came for breakfast walking thru the kitchen which was spick and span, first the gardener who was a tall lean man; his hands and body told of hard labor. Then the groom came, a staunch "enemy of bolshevism." Next the tender over the cattle and his helper a boy of 14, smiling and lifting their hats. Following the dogtender the chambermaid, the waitress, the chauffeur, and laundress. They were all happy to see their table so cheery and laden with appetizing food but at each sound they had their eyes on the entrance until I convinced them that I was boss over the kitchen. My time was up and I notified my employers that I was leaving. They urged me to stay. I was raised from \$65 to \$75 and then to \$90 but nothing could induce me to stay. All my friends were sorry to see me go. They parted with "we were all very fond of you and even though you did not go to church with us, you were sent by our lord to see that our lady gives us good food. Then the groom came and said, "You are an angel and you deserve our respect." I looked at him and said, "Do you know what a bolshevik is and what he represents?" "Oh, please do not speak of such terrible people," he replied. But I continued: "A real bolshevik is broadminded, intelligent, goodhearted and above all honest in his own class, the working class. He believes that every worker is entitled to the full product of his labor. I was fighting for your rights and gave you the cream of the milk and the best eggs. Let them get sick from bad food, they have plenty of time for it. When I left they all came to shake hands with me to show me their respect. One day, in New York, I received a letter in an unfamiliar hand-writing. It read as follows: "Dear friend: You will no doubt be surprised to hear from us. We are always thinking of you, and saying what a wonderful cook you were in comparison to the one we have now. She is only taking good care of herself as much as she can. We are getting old stew nearly everyday. For breakfast no more fruit but skimmed milk to our coffee and cereals and eggs scarcely at all. "If that was bolshevism what you were doing out here, then we will preach it on the soap boxes on all the corners when we come to New York. Delighted to have your address so we can write once in a while. With best wishes, your friends, (t. B.

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The Reptile Press in the Passaic Strike

Contrary to the usual practice of the capitalist press, a portion of the daily newspapers of the metropolitan area seems to be taking the side of the strikers in Passaic. Sympathetic articles accompanied by photographs of the cossack brutality inflicted upon the strikers by the police appear in the tabloid paper, the *Mirror*, published by the Hearst concern; another sheet published by Banaar McFadden, the "physical culture" capitalist, called the *Graphic*, also publishes similar material.

These papers compete for circulation. Cheap in appearance and content, they try to appeal to the mass of workers who have but little time to read. Their columns, under ordinary conditions, reek with the most vile capitalist propaganda; all the most poisonous superstitions are popularized in order to make their readers subservient to the exploiters.

The role of Hearst and his publications is familiar. He obtained his start as a publisher by pretending to appeal to labor, but as soon as his papers were established he stabbed labor in the back. His lockout of his employes in Seattle recently is an example of his great friendship for organized labor. In Passaic his papers expose the police terror, but in the pressmen's strike in New York in 1922 his own thugs and gunmen, reinforced by police cossacks, used practices just as savage as the police now use in Passaic against his own striking workmen. Last year there was another strike in the press rooms of his sheets in New York and the office of the *Mirror* presented the appearance of an arsenal with police and thugs dared appear in the vicinity.

In face of this very meager record of Hearst's anti-labor activity no Passaic striker should be fooled into believing that these papers are friendly to organized labor. They simply use this strike to get circulation so that their poisonous propaganda may more easily be instilled into the mill workers after the strike.

The strikers should remember that there is only one labor daily published in the English language in America and that is THE DAILY WORKER.

We fight for the Passaic strikers because they belong to the working class. It is a part of the CLASS STRUGGLE that we relentlessly wage at all times on all fronts against the capitalist class; whether it be a strike against the mill barons of Passaic or against the Hearst publications in New York or against the anthracite trust in Pennsylvania or anywhere else.

To the extent that these enemy papers, for their own sordid interests, publish pictures and stories of the assaults upon strikers, we can utilize them against the immediate enemy; we can take advantage of the antagonisms within the capitalist class itself, but never, for one moment, must we forget that they were on the other side in the anthracite strike, in the newspaper strike, and that if they ever have interests of their own to defend in the wollen mills they will be against the workers there also.

Professional Vote Peddlers

The gangsters, thugs and gunmen and other denizens of the underworld who prey upon the foreign-born workers of Chicago and who are protected by the authorities because of their skill in stealing elections thru vote repeating, stuffing and stealing ballot boxes, constitute but one of many groups engaged in the business of delivering votes for a consideration.

At the other end of the social scale there is a group of corruptionists known as the Better Government Association. This gang professes to be able to deliver the votes of the uplifters of the city to the highest bidder. While the Crowe-Barrett-Thompson-Deneen republican outfit were performing rites as godfathers to the spawn of "Diamond Joe" Esposito, Mr. George E. Brennan, democratic candidate for United States senator and boss of Chicago's Tammany outfit, was donating \$23,000 in cash—"checks not acceptable"—to E. J. Davis of the Better Government Association, of which Dean Edward T. Lee of the John Marshall law school is the chief, on the promise that this holder than thou 100% American association could deliver a greater number of votes than the terrorists who try to rule the foreign-born voters of the city.

There are all sorts of cliques of hungry adventurers who claim they can deliver votes of various elements of the citizenry. For years Hinky Dink and Bath House John in their heyday had their henchmen who delivered the votes of the cheap lodging houses—or at least counted their votes in elections. Then there are the labor fakery, the "reward your friends and punish your enemy" gangsters who regularly obtain bribes from the politicians on the promise of delivering the labor vote.

It seems the eminent better governmenter, Davis, failed to deliver the promised number, with the result that Mr. Brennan now repudiates his organization. It is safe to presume that the other professional vote peddlers fail to deliver their quota; nevertheless the practice goes on. It is one of the traditions of parliamentary democracy as practiced in this exalted land of liberty and will only be stopped when the vast majority of the voters become politically conscious and repudiate those who presume to guarantee to deliver their votes en masse to the spoils politicians. For the workers that implies a class consciousness that will result in the creation of a labor party that will take the field against the corrupt parties of capitalism.

The Mellon-Coolidge government not only strives to aid the big capitalists monopolize everything on the earth, but Mr. Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, claims jurisdiction over the air and is now trying to monopolize its use for favored radio concerns.

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

INTO THE LABOR COUNCIL

By Bertram D. Wolfe

At this moment, when the Party is engaged in bringing its entire membership into the unions, it is opportune to raise the slogan "Into the Labor Councils."

In New York, for example, where over 50 per cent of the Party membership already belong to unions, and where, within the next few weeks, it is expected to raise that percentage to well over 90 by the intensive campaign that has now been started by the Organization Department, the Industrial Department and the Agitprop Department, the question of the Central Trades and Labor Council is a sorely neglected one.

Time was when the New York Central Trades and Labor Council was a standard bearer of militancy for the American Labor movement and when it was a definitely "socialist" council under the ideological influence of the socialist labor party. But times have changed and our left wing unions for years have neglected the Central Trades and Labor Council; have, sometimes by accident and sometimes by the design of yellow socialist bureaucrats, made their meeting nights conflict with the nights on which the Council meets and have permitted it to become a tool in the hands of the Tammany bureaucracy in the labor unions of the City of New York. Thus, in place of being, as it should be, the co-ordinating body which unites all the New York local unions into a combined force for the defending of those common interests of the city's workers which transcend the narrow interests

of each particular craft and local union, it has become an instrument of ham-stringing the workers of New York City and tying them to the political chariot of Tammany Hall. This has become all the more a menace to New York City's workers since Smith has gotten control of the New York City "democracy" and thus delivered the Democratic Party directly into the hands of the House of Morgan and with it the New York trade union bureaucracy. Smith himself is the direction of the Electric Transport Co., which thru interlocking directorates is tied up with the Interboro Rapid Transit Co., the New York Central and most of the other leading railroads of this country, the United States Steel, the International Harvester, the Bankers' Trust, the Guarantee Trust Co., and the House of J. P. Morgan & Co.

In these days of injunctions, of government's "impartial arbitration commissions" and governmental interference at every turn on behalf of big business against the workers, only the centralization of all of labor's forces thru the central labor council and thru the development of a political party of their own can enable the workers to resist the centralized big business of our day and the governmental machinery which is used against the workers.

The members of the local unions in general and many members of our Party are inclined to underestimate the importance of central labor councils because of the fact that the constitution of the American Federation of Labor definitely limits their powers

and makes them very largely advisory bodies. This, however, has not prevented the central labor councils from playing a tremendous role in the history of American labor struggles and a role which is bound to increase in importance as the workers try to develop new forms of struggle to meet the new conditions of trustification and governmental interference.

Without the labor council of Seattle, the Seattle general strike would have been an impossibility. Without the manifold endorsements of labor councils, the labor party movement of 1922-23 would have been immeasurably weakened. Without the utilization of central labor councils, the formation of a labor party will be indefinitely postponed.

Every active unionist, who has ever been a labor council delegate, can testify to the manifold uses of activity in the central labor body. In Chicago, for example, the Central Labor Council was used as a lever for the initiation of the big organizing campaign in the steel industry which led to the steel strike, and the organizing campaign in the packing house industry which led to the packing house strike and the forming of Packing House Councils.

In San Francisco, where I was a delegate to the Central Labor Council, our fraction was able to utilize the council as a weapon in the fight against the "American plan" open shop drive; to bring the labor movement of San Francisco to the verge of a general strike which was only prevented thru a mistaken secessionist policy on the part of some of the

leaders in the building trade unions of the city; to develop a campaign of great intensity for the recognition of and trade with Soviet Russia; to build up a local left wing newspaper, and a powerful sentiment for a labor party; the fraction has other achievements to show for its activity there. All this in spite of the fact that the Central Labor Bodies of San Francisco, Seattle and Chicago, like all others, have constitutions which definitely limit their powers to an "advisory" capacity.

While it is true that the voting power of the central labor bodies in national A. F. of L. conventions is insignificant, and while it is also true that the constitutional limitations described above prevail, nevertheless the central labor bodies remain the natural instrument for the uniting of the various craft local unions on a class scale for the undertaking of organization campaigns in basic industries, for the co-ordination and conducting of local general strikes, for the building up of a local militant labor press and a labor party movement, and for the carrying out of all general working class campaigns among the organized workers of the American Federation of Labor, even in locals whose national and international unions are not under the control of the left wing.

In view of these simple elementary facts that every trade unionist should know, the attitude of the Party comrades in the left wing unions in New York is little short of criminal. It has repeatedly been our experience that whole locals, which are under

our ideological control, have refused to send delegates to the Central Trades and Labor Council, and that Party and left wing comrades, when nominated as delegates, have refused to "waste their time." Thus we have abandoned the central labor body of New York City to the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class and they have shown that these bodies are very useful by using them as instruments of class collaboration and of capitalist politics.

It is time that every union fraction and every TUEL unit set on the order of the day the question of affiliation or re-affiliation with the Central Trades and Labor Council and of election of militant left wing delegates to that body. If we do that, almost overnight we will find ourselves with a delegation comprising from one-third to one-half of the present attendance at the Central Trades and Labor Council and with a little persistent work we can make that Council once more a center of militancy, the base for a labor party, a means for terminating the unholy alliance of New York's labor bureaucracy with Tammany and the House of Morgan, and a fighting instrument for co-ordinating the forces of the New York organized workers for any campaign that concerns them as a whole, whether it be such as the protection of the foreign-born workers or such as the building of a labor party.

Therefore, at this time when the Party is raising the slogan, "Every member into the unions," I add the slogan, "Every union into the Labor Council."

Bombay Textile Strike--A Lesson in Solidarity

By AN INDIAN WORKER.

TOWARDS the end of last July the Bombay millowners put up notices at their mills that the wages of the workers would be reduced 11 1/2 per cent on the 1st of September.

The reason for the reduction, as given by the millowners, was the general depression of the industry, the cotton excise duty, undue Japanese competition and a defective exchange policy. The workers at once raised their protest to the millowners, to the Governor of Bombay and to the Viceroy, showing them the inevitability of a general strike in the event of a wage cut.

The millowners refused to listen and the cut went into operation on the specified date. A general strike was declared. In ten days' time the whole industry was paralyzed—only four out of eighty mills working.

The first thing the labor leaders did after the strike started was to send to their villages as many men and women as they could. About 40,000 workers left Bombay. The struggle then began in earnest.

Relief Body Needed. After striking for three weeks a large number of workers—about 50,000—began to feel the pinch of starvation. The All-India Trade Union Congress with the aid of local unions took steps to form a Committee of Assistance to the Textile Workers. The funds at their disposal were so poor that they could not start any measure of relief. The President of

the Trade Union Congress issued an appeal for funds to help the strikers. The response to the appeal in India was very poor. Donations and contributions hardly amounted to 4,000 rupees.

Western Workers Aid East. The situation was becoming desperate and apprehensions were entertained as to an early collapse of the strike. Then happened the most unique thing in the history of labor. The cry of oppressed Indian laborers had reached their comrades in other countries, and there was a prompt response to their appeal for help. Money began to come from Europe, England and Soviet Russia. The Committee of Assistance started relief work.

More people were able to go to their homes in the countryside. Centers for distributing rice and other articles of food were opened. The workers were overjoyed at the generous help from their fellow-workers abroad. They became more resolute to carry on the struggle. The erstwhile timid, ignorant, disorganized workers underwent a phenomenal change. They became charged with new hope, new courage and new life. They felt their oneness with the workers of the world.

The Bombay municipal corporation sanctioned one lakh of rupees for relief work for the strikers. This is the first time in India that such a thing happened and this strengthened the determination of the strikers.

The exodus of workers to the villages, the financial help from abroad

and the grant of one lakh rupees by the Bombay Corporation completely turned the tables in favor of the workers.

The millowners then invited the workers' representatives for negotiations, but the attempt was a failure. The Municipal Corporation then tried to bring both parties to some sort of agreement. The effort proved fruitless. The millowners refused to withdraw their decision to cut wages.

Strikers Return Victorious. This tug-of-war continued for two months and a half. Then suddenly on December 1, 1925, the Viceroy announced the suspension of the collection of excise duty for the rest of the year. This gave the millowners what they wanted. They forthwith restored the wage cut and asked the workers to resume work. As soon as the result of the strike was sufficiently known workmen began to return to the city and a week after the end of the strike almost all the mills had reopened.

Thus ended the first great strike of the textile workers in Bombay. There was very great jubilation among the workers, but it was not a real victory for the workers. The victory would have been real and fully due to labor if it had been won without the situation created by the suspension of the cotton excise duty.

The real importance of the strike lies in the fact that this was the first time in history that the workers of the West showed such sympathy for workers of the East.

WORKERS' SCHOOL PREPARES FIGHTERS FOR WORKING CLASS

By PAULINE ROGERS,

Instructor in the New York Workers' School.

NEW YORK, March 7.—In a land where the schools are instruments of propaganda used by interlocking directorates of big combines, where the moss-covered curriculum is outlined by the board of trustees, and where there is no freedom of expression for the teacher or student, the Workers' School is like an oasis in the desert. The Workers' School of New York is still a small seed fighting its way thru the ground, but already it sees the light and its influence before long will be very far-reaching.

This school differs from the usual capitalist school both in the subjects taught, and in the methods of teaching. The professional lecture method has been relegated to the background. The lecture method gives the teacher an opportunity to make a fine speech—if he is a good orator—but it rarely stimulates the student to any mental process other than day-dreaming. The Workers' School has departed entirely from the lecture system. It has substituted the question method. The teacher presents the lesson in the form of a few carefully worked-out questions. The students do the research work from the prescribed books and draw from their working-class experience, and then answer and discuss the questions in class.

The function of the teacher is to ask questions in order to bring out the salient points of the lesson, and to guide the discussion in the proper direction. This method not only makes for real democracy in the classroom, but helps the students to do their own thinking and clarify their ideas.

The aims of the Workers' School are to teach working men and women to see conditions as they really exist, and to train the more capable workers to take up the cudgels in behalf of the exploited working class. All the courses which are given at the school have these aims in view. The courses in economics and politics deal directly with the origins and aspects of Marxism and Leninism. The trade union courses present the growth and structure of the American trade union movement and correlate past problems with the present ones in the unions. American history is studied not from the doctored and mythical capitalist text-books, but from a real working-class standpoint. The struggles and role of the workers during the various eras of American history are portrayed with startling deviations from the usual history lessons of the usual school. There are many other interesting courses dealing with the vital problems of past and present life, and in addition to these a well organized English department which helps foreign workers to overcome the difficulties of our language in a live and vital manner.

The Workers' School does not concern itself merely with the theory of learning; it also believes in making its education practical. This has been accomplished in many ways. First it has a research course, where the students get the facts for public speakers, unions, labor campaigns, strikes, and any other organizations, which may call upon it for this material. Then the School offers a public speaking course, which trains students to talk to large numbers of workers. It sends these speakers into strike areas, such as the anthracite field and Passaic, to point out to workers their true state of serfdom. Finally, there is the workers' correspondence course. This course gives the students, briefly, the fundamentals of good working-class journalism, so that they can write articles about conditions in the factories. Students are sent out to areas of industrial agitation to get stories, or they become self-constituted reporters to gather

LONDON CHILDREN TO LOSE TONY AND JOCKO BY MUSSOLINI ORDER

LONDON, March 7.—One of the colorful features of the rather drab life of this city is threatened with extinction due to Mussolini's latest efforts to uphold the dignity of Italy. The Italian foreign office has issued an order to all passport authorities to refuse passports to "all ambulant musicians intending to live abroad by the exhibition of monkeys, thereby lowering the prestige of the Italian nation."

The itinerant Italian organ grinder with his gaily dressed monkey has long been a delight to the children of London. He returns to spend the winter in Italy and comes back in the spring to pick up stray coins in the busy streets of the metropolis.

facts of interest in their every day industrial environment.

Such a well rounded institution is Workers' School of New York—the only real workers' school in the east. Let us hope it will not be long before all the present so-called institutions of learning will be supplanted by schools such as these. Only then can the people of America hope to attain a real education!

Cut Wages of Street Carmen to Guarantee Traction Co. Profits

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Wages of the 10,000 motormen and conductors on the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company are 3 1/2 cents under the 1925 hourly rate because of the new "market basket" method of regulating pay according to cost of certain picked commodities. "The company announces that the change is not done to reduce wages but to make part of the workers' pay "dependent upon the continued efficiencies and economies of the men, thus reestablishing the principle that increased wages should reward increased productive effort."

Wheeling Steel Co. Closes La Belle Mine

STUEBENVILLE, O., March 7.—When the Wheeling Steel company, which operates the non-union La Belle mine, heard that the miners had commissioned a deputation to demand higher wages and better living conditions from the company, the bosses posted a notice stating that the mine was closing down and that the men would receive their dollar back if they turned in their check numbers that afternoon.

This move of the company threw many workers out of a job. The mine was run in conjunction with the plant and the plant is still operating, no coal is being mined in the mine. Coal needed to operate the plant is imported from outside districts.

KUOMINTANG RESOLUTION ON PEASANT QUESTION SHOWS PARTY IS USING REALISTIC METHODS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CANTON, (By-Mail).—The resolution of the 2nd Kuomintang national congress on the peasant question illustrates the increasing clarity of the organization upon the problems which confront it. The great mass of the Chinese are peasants and the party must be able to satisfy their needs if it is to make real progress.

Resolutions Summarized. The resolution, briefly summarized, is as follows: 1. 90 per cent of the Chinese population are peasants. Consequently, the Chinese National Revolution can be accomplished only with the co-operation of the toiling classes.

2. The party is a party to fight for the interest of the oppressed classes against the imperialists and militarists. "Oppressed classes" means the really exploited masses, but not the privileged class. And the exploited masses are composed of workmen and peasants who suffer the most. Therefore, the party members must have the proletarian spirit, and must fight for the proletariat. That is the meaning of the National Revolution.

3. Knowing the above facts, the proletarian movement is therefore very important for the Party. Conforming to the declaration of the First Congress, and the decision of the C. E. C., the Party has made much progress in organizing the peasants and the workers.

But, owing to the lack of organizers as well as of financial means, the party work amongst the peasants and the workers has not yet got a solid foundation amongst the masses. To accelerate the emancipation of the

DECLINE IN U. S. BABY OUTPUT LESSENS THE DEMAND FOR BUGGIES

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 7.—The baby buggy industry is in the dumps, according to Frank Adams, president of the Ideal Baby Carriage company. The widespread use of the auto and the increasing knowledge of birth control are the causes, he declares.

Adams states that baby buggy manufacturers have seriously curtailed their schedule of product for the current year because a large proportion of the carriages still remain over from last year.

The falling off of sales to working people, Adams believes, is due to their practice of birth control. Sales to them now are in the same ratio as to the wealthy class, he says.

tolling masses, the 2nd Congress decided:

A—Organization—for the time being—of Peasant schools in Canton, Shanghai and Peking. The party sections will send students to be trained for work among the masses. The teaching programme and financial support of these schools must be under the direction of the C. E. C. The same must be done for the workers.

B—Fixation of the Peasant and Workers' movement budget. The budget must cover 50 per cent of the total expenditure of each section.

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

LABORERS AND PAINTERS TIE UP BUILDING WORK

CLEVELAND, March 7.—Four thousand painters and 3,000 building laborers have gone on strike tying up all building operations. 35,000 men are off the job and the outlook is that the strike will be won, despite the declarations of the chamber of commerce that it will not consider the demand of the building laborers for a raise of wages from 87 1/2 cts. to \$1 an hour.

The men declare that they work only 200 days a year, and are entitled to a decent wage while they are working. The bosses threatened they could get all the unskilled labor they wanted at far lower prices than 87 1/2 cts. an hour. The laborers answered by going on strike.

Seek Police Aid.

The master builders have already appealed to the police for aid in breaking the strike. Although a big part of the independent employers have signed up, the association refuses to consider the demands of the laborers.

The existence in this city of two building trades councils is a menace in the situation to the workers. Instead of all the building trades being consolidated in one council, they are divided. One of the main questions before the building trades workers in this city is the amalgamation of the two building trades councils. This is necessary, since the building boom is over, and the bosses will play the workers in one trade against the other. The other disadvantage is that the carpenters and bricklayers have contracts expiring at different times from those of the painters and laborers. This must be remedied. The workers must give up their petty squabbles and get together in one council. One council and one agreement for all workers in the building trades of Cleveland must be the slogan.

Costs England Over Billion Dollars to Keep Jobless Alive

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, March 7.—The total paid out in unemployment benefits since the passage of the law in 1913 is \$1,119,150,000, according to Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, minister of labor.