

ASK MEXICAN LABOR ROUSE U. S. TOILERS

PASSAIC STRIKE PICKETS SMASH POLICE LINES

Lodi Mill Workers May Strike Next

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PASSAIC, N. J., March 10.—The 1,500 strikers led by their picket captains outwitted the Clinton police and marched in full force past the Clifton Forstmann-Huffman mill, and fifty-five spinners from the New Jersey Spinning and Worsted mill joined the ranks determined more than ever of pulling out every remaining worker in every mill on strike in this district.

Some opposition was encountered from the police. Several picket leaders were manhandled, but no clubs were used. The news of the arrest of Chief of Police Richard Ol Zober and two policemen on charges of assault had swept thru the ranks, and stiffened the determination of the line to follow where it was led. The police felt the temper of the crowd and gave way.

Lodi Mill May Strike Next.
Delegates were received from the United Piece Dye Works of Lodi who asked for organization and requested that the seven demands presented by Passaic be sent to the bosses in Lodi. A 25 per cent increase in wages was asked, as wages are very low in Lodi. The demands for the Dundee silk mill were also raised to 25 per cent because of the low wage scale.

The action of the Lodi delegates is taken to mean that there is more than a possibility of bringing out the 4,000 workers of the Piece Dye Works. A monster picket line will march on Lodi some time this week.

Also relief contributions are coming in steadily, the number of families needing relief increases daily. At the beginning of the seventh week of the strike, 1,050 families are receiving relief of food, and a meager relief at that. Other hundreds are receiving fuel and clothing.

Plans for a bazaar in Passaic for strikers' relief, beginning March 18 and running for four days. It will be held in Kanter's Auditorium. Plans include an international night, featured by Hungarian dances, Russian and Ukrainian folk songs, and other entertainment. The second night will be Labor Union night at which delegates from all trade unions are expected to attend. The program for this night will include a well known violinist, an interpretative dancer and singing. Actors from the Equity have agreed to co-operate in making this evening a success. On Saturday there will be Maennerchor night, and 20 German singing societies will take part in a novel entertainment.

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

U. S. SHAFER
BOX 150
GENERAL POST OFFICE
NEW YORK
9-29-26



Who for the ninth time in his career leads a cabinet of France.

FIGHT AS CLASS, URGE SPEAKERS ON WOMAN'S DAY

Workers Show Need of Solidarity

By LILLIAN BORGESON.
With tremendous enthusiasm, a great crowd of working men and women of Chicago celebrated International Woman's Day with a spirited meeting and entertainment at Northwest Hall. The hall was filled with workers gathered to demonstrate their desire for the solid unity of the ranks of all working class women.

Ida Goodman appealed to the workers present to throw all their energies to the support of the International Labor Defense. She pointed out in no uncertain terms the role of the working class women in modern life—how the same capitalist system which is crushing the life of the working man is grinding her to an even more miserable position.

Women in Industry.
The problems of women in industry were graphically presented by Ida Rothstein, herself from the shops. The working woman must join the union and learn to fight within the union for her class. The working-class woman who understands the problems of the working class must teach other women what she knows.

(Continued on page 3.)

BRIAND AGAIN TAKES HELM OF FRENCH STATE

Dares Not Face Vote of Deputies

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PARIS, March 10.—Aristide Briand, forced out of office on Saturday by a no confidence vote in the chamber of deputies, formally took office again as premier early today. This is Briand's ninth time as premier. He will also continue to act as foreign minister.

His cabinet, marking a further swing to the right, is made up as follows: Premier and foreign minister, Aristide Briand; interior, Louis Malvy; finance, Roaul Pere; war, Paul Painleve; marine, George Leygues; public instruction, Lucien Lamoureux; public works, Anatole de Monzie; colonies, Leon Perrier; labor, Antoine Durafour; commerce, Daniel Vincent; agriculture, Jean Durand; pensions, Paul Jourdain.

Faces Political Storms.

Briand summoned his new cabinet this afternoon, for its first meeting. Briand realizes that he faces still further political storms, advised his cabinet that he will lay down the policy which he believes "best for the nation" (meaning French imperialism) and if the parliament sees fit to reject it then responsibility must rest with members of the chamber and senate who are in opposition.

Briand outlined the main points of his ministerial declaration, which is described as "short and precise."

The premier indicated that his one great present difficulty is the league of nations crisis, and the cabinet decided to strengthen its representation at Geneva and voted to send Senator Jules Pams with Briand as a delegate.

While the opposition was starting new troubles, and demanding that Briand secure a vote of confidence before going to Geneva, the premier was nervously packing his bags in order that at Geneva he may claim to represent a government.

He is letting the political future take care of itself and devoting his energy to the league crisis, which he considers vital for the future security of his class.

Rush to Geneva.

Briand is expected to leave for Geneva tonight and tomorrow he will participate in conferences there in an effort to settle the league of nations crisis.

(Continued on page 2.)

Offer of Aid to Mexico Is Accepted by Calles

PLUTARCO Elias Calles, President of Mexico, has expressed his recognition and appreciation of the position taken by the Workers (Communist) Party in resistance to the present imperialist assaults against the sovereignty of the Mexican republic.

The following personal telegram from him was received yesterday at the party headquarters, 1113 Washington Blvd., Chicago:

"VERY SINCERELY I THANK YOU FOR THE CONTENTS OF YOUR WIRE OF YESTERDAY.—PRESIDENT CALLES."

Brief and cautiously worded though it is, this message is significant, for it is something quite different from a formal acknowledgment of receipt, signed by a secretary. Moreover, there is not a qualifying phrase or word in it. "The contents" of the Communist wire for which President Calles expresses his thanks, are as follows: "Congratulations firm stand against

American imperialist demands. Mexico's land and petroleum laws are vital to your independence. You have support of important section of the American workers against Wall Street."

Commenting upon President Calles' message, C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, declared:

"Plainly enough, the Mexican government, which is exposed to the day to day aggressions of Wall Street and Washington, appreciates the importance of working class support in this country. President Calles is not a Communist and he has even engaged in persecution of Communists in Mexico, but he realizes that the Communists can be depended upon to fight unflinchingly against the aggressions of American imperialism, with which Mexico is menaced.

"The Workers (Communist) Party is writing Senor Calles pledging itself to take the issue up in every important labor organization in the country."

SUGGEST UNITY AGAINST PLOTS OF WALL STREET

Anti-Imperialist Body Sends Greetings

The All-America Anti-Imperialist League has asked Mexico's Regional Confederation of Labor (C. R. O. M.) to send a delegation to this country to go before all labor organizations in the United States for the purpose of securing support for Mexico against the threatened break in diplomatic relations which the U. S. state department is holding like a club over the head of the Mexican government at the behest of Wall Street.

"C. R. O. M." Now in Session.

Manuel Gomez, secretary of the league, announced today that his organization had included the invitation to send a delegation here in a telegram of greeting to the convention of the C. R. O. M. now in session in Mexico City.

The telegram points out the need of the solidarity of U. S. and Mexican labor in the present crisis.

Text of Telegram.

The full text is as follows: Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana, Mexico City, Mexico.

Greetings to Mexico's strongest labor organization. Solidarity of Mexican and U. S. labor vital in present crisis. We pledge support against imperialist assault on Mexico's sovereignty. Urge that you send delegation here immediately to address labor organizations explaining need to support Mexico—All-American Anti-Imperialist League.

ASSAULT UPON RIFFIANS COST SPANISH DEARLY

Victory Reports Reveal Hand of Censor

MADRID, March 10.—The Spanish attack upon the Rifflans battery which has been shelling Tetuan, the capital of Spanish Morocco, intermittently for several weeks, has cost them most heavily. Although all communications are heavily censored, it is known that at least 1,000 casualties were suffered.

The Rifflans, outnumbered 8 to 1, put up the most stubborn resistance. Sixteen batteries of field guns, forty bombing planes and two large cruisers have been bombarding the natives' position ever since March 1. Over 12,000 of the best forces of the Spanish were able to make little impression on the enemy.

A Peculiar "Victory."

The Spanish claim to have wiped out the Rifflans it is significant that they admit finding no guns on the heights. The Spanish command has withdrawn his forces, except a skeleton organization for garrisoning the blockhouses to be established and protecting the telephone, wireless, and signal services.

In another minor operation near Adfir 13 Spanish soldiers have been killed. The casualties occurred when an effort was made to enlarge the sector.

Butcher-Clamps Down Lid.

The Spanish dictator, Primo de Rivera, has called his congratulations to the Moroccan army. There is a general feeling thruout the country that if any victory has been really achieved it does not amount to much. The oppressive measures of the dictatorship and the severe censor prevent any real knowledge of what is going on.

Hunt Appointment Approved by Senate in Secret Session

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The appointment of Charles W. Hunt, of Iowa, was confirmed by the senate which was in secret session as a member of the federal trade commission. The vote was 48 to 20.

DRUSE REBELS STRIKE BACK AT FRENCH ARMY; DAMASCUS THREATENED

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PARIS, March 10.—Several soldiers have been killed and a colonel of infantry seriously wounded in a major engagement of French troops with Druse tribesmen near Damascus that next time the boss, or his foreman, or his newspapers, or his (Continued on page 3)

MONTANA FARMER-LABOR PARTY WILL ENTER INTO ELECTIONS THIS FALL

PLENTYWOOD, Montana, March 10.—The Farmer-Labor Party of the state of Montana is planning to file a complete ticket in the elections this fall. Candidates will be filed for the offices of two supreme court judges, one railroad commissioner, two congressmen for the first and the second district. The election this year is on national offices only.

'YARDS' BARONS ARE CAUGHT IN HUGE FRAUDS

Trust Violates Corrupt Practices Act

Evidence of huge frauds in the Chicago stockyards in the shape of short weights, discriminations and other practices prohibited by the corrupt practices act have been uncovered by agents of the department of justice and the department of agriculture, it was announced from the office of the U. S. district attorney, Edwin Olson. The evidence is to be presented to a grand jury within a few days, it was said.

Ten confessions have been obtained and twelve indictments will be asked. The investigation, it was said, resulted from revelations made at a recent hearing involving discrimination charges against the Co-operative Chicago Producers' Association.

Imperialist Envoys Demand Removal of Mines at Tientsin

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PEKING, March 10.—Envoys of foreign governments here, with the exception of the Soviet Union, today sent a note to the Chinese government demanding the removal of mines from the harbor of Tientsin. The note also requested that firing between the Taku fortress and attacking cruisers cease.

The signers of the note stated they would reserve the right to protect foreign shipping and the lives of their nationals unless this request was complied with immediately.

Mines Only a "Bluff" is Claim.

Laying of mines in Tientsin harbor was denied today by representatives of the nationalist forces. The "mines" it was explained, are a "bluff" to keep attacking squadrons from coming too close to the city.

The port of Tientsin is open although foreign shipping is menaced by intermittent firing between the taken fortress and Shantung cruisers, representing the Chang-Tso-lin forces.

PARALYSIS NOW GRIPS LEAGUE OF CAPITALISM

Secret Conferences Are the Order of the Day

GENEVA, March 10.—The league of nations deadlock is as tight as ever today. A three hour secret conference of agents of the powers that participated in the Locarno hoax concluded with no results. It is an open secret that the Polish white guard agents of French finance capital are insistently demanding that Poland be granted a permanent seat on the council.

Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, whose adventurist proposals to enlarge the league in an effort to outmaneuver France, tried in vain to induce Poland to abandon the demand.

It is expected that Poland has been instructed by Briand of France to stick to its guns until he gets back from Paris. On the other hand Germany is just as insistent that she enter the council alone and that no other nations enter at this time.

Futile Gesture.

The league council is meeting in secret session this afternoon to try to find an amicable solution for the impasse that has paralyzed the conference, but only the super-optimists hold out hope for any agreement until the French agents get here to fight for their own interests.

CONCERT TO END WORKERS' SCHOOL \$10,000 DRIVE

Moscow Art Theater Will Participate

NEW YORK, March 10.—The end of the drive for the \$10,000 fund for the Workers' School will be celebrated next Sunday, March 14, at 2 p. m. at the Central Opera House by a concert. A dramatic performance, one act from Dostoyevsky's "Crime and Punishment," and Anton Chekhov's one act play, "The Witch," will be presented. The leading roles will be played by the Moscow Art Theater actors, Leo Bulgakov and Barbara Bulgakov.

Send in that sub!

BELLAIRE FORMS COUNCIL FOR THE PROTECTION OF FOREIGN-BORN; WILL HOLD A CONFERENCE ON MARCH 28

BELLAIRE, Ohio, March 10.—A Conference for Protection of Foreign-Born Workers was held at Bellaire, Ohio, with 34 delegates, representing 18 working class organizations, present.

It was decided to call another conference on March 28. A call is being sent to every workers' organization, political, fraternal or social, and every local union.

URGE UNIONS TAKE PART IN CELEBRATION

C. E. C. Requests A. F. of L. to Aid Fight

The central executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party has addressed the following communication to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor calling its attention to the preparations being made for the grand Sesqui-Centennial Celebration to be held at Philadelphia beginning July 4 and lasting for some months. The letter urges that a fight be made for the right of labor as such to participate and requests the co-operation of the A. F. of L. in trying to secure this privilege.

Concrete steps to be taken as outlined by the party's executive include the demand that all mechanical work involved in the preparations shall be done by union labor and all supplies be union made. The committee asks that a special section of the grounds be set aside where the various workers' organizations can hold their own (Continued on page 2)

Express Company Refuses to Grant Clerks' Wage Demands

An increase in wages of 11 1/2 to 12 cents an hour, demanded by the express division of the Brotherhood of Railway, Steamships and Express Clerks was refused today by a special committee on wages and working conditions of the American Railway Express company. Sixty thousand express clerks whose salaries range from \$126 to \$130 a month are affected.

Other divisions of the Brotherhood who have demands pending are expected to receive answers from the railroad companies tomorrow.

HELP WIN THE PASSAIC STRIKE! HELP IN THE NEW YORK TAG DAYS!

NEW YORK, March 10.—You can help win the Passaic strike! You must help win it! You will help win it if you will enlist for three days on the relief front of this big struggle. The relief front constitutes that army of workers that backs up the struggle front. You know that these textile strikers have accomplished wonders, won commendable victories on the struggle front, the picket line. Police terrorism, gas bombs, hose attacks by the fire department in freezing weather—this and much more these strikers have had to meet. Children and women have been clubbed. Every form of brutality capitalism is capable of has been used in an effort to beat the strike.

But the workers, the strikers have been victorious in every battle, and the mass picket line is today stronger than ever. However, cupboards are bare. There is no food in the homes. Children need shoes. Babies need milk. Every home must get bread if this strike is to be won. You must help place bread into every strikers' home. Enlist for the BIG NEW YORK TAG DAY! INDUCE OTHERS TO ENLIST. TELL EVERYBODY. LET NOT A SINGLE WORKER FAIL IN HIS DUTY!

REPORT AT THESE STATIONS! MARCH 12, 13, 14.

- BROOKLYN—Laisve, 146 Ten Eyck St.; Shoe Workers' Protective Union, 142 Livingstone St.; Brownsville Workers' Club, 1344 Pitkin Avenue; Bath Beach Workers' Club, 1940 Benson Ave.; Coney Island Workers' Club, 2285 W. 27th St.; 310 Union Hall street.
- DOWN TOWN—Amalgamated Progressive Center, 177 E. Broadway; Freiheit Singing Society, 133 Second Avenue; Workers Party, 108 E. 14th street; Freiheit, 30 Union Square; Local 22 I. L. G. W. U., 16 W. 21st St.
- HARLEM—Hungarian Workers' House, 350 E. 81st street; Harlem Labor Forum, 64 E. 104th St.; Finnish Progressive Club, 15 W. 126th St.
- BRONX—Workers' Club, 536 E. 146th St.; Bronx Workers' Center, 1347 Boston Road.

RESEARCH CLASS SHOWS TEXTILE BARON'S PROFITS

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.
PASSAIC, N. J., March 10.—"Bosses, open your books and show us your profits." With this slogan the striking textile workers of Passaic, Garfield and Clifton marched in their thousand-headed parade and demonstration of solidarity.

The day following the parade the director of the Workers' School appeared before them in two large halls of Passaic and before their astonished eyes opened the "books" of their bosses and revealed the \$1,145,553 profit of the Gera Mills for 1924 and a profit of over a half million from the workers of the Botany in the first half of 1925.

Members of the volunteer corps of research workers and students of the Research class of the Workers' School performed this feat. The textile strikers, who had never up till then realized that education can also be made an instrument in the class struggle when it was true working class education, cheered the School and demanded that circulars, containing the information, be printed and distributed broadcast among the strikers so that next time the boss, or his foreman, or his newspapers, or his (Continued on page 3)

POLICE ATTACK STRIKE PARADE; ARREST LEADER

8,000 Furriers Smash Thru Slugging Crew

By J. O. BENTALL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, March 10.—The arrest of Manager Benjamin Gold and forty-three others and the triple defeat of the police to break up the mass picket line of the Furriers' Union now in the 19th day of the strike marked the events of the morning when 5,000 determined pickets braved the hostile bosses and their hiring police officers.

The demonstration was led by Ben Gold and Aaron Gross. Scores of police and private detectives were on the job before the picket line was formed and when the strikers appeared they began to swing their clubs and threaten the strikers on every side. When the threats failed they hit the strikers on the head and knocked down scores of them, arresting Manager Gold, hoping in this way to weaken the mass and induce the pickets to disperse. When they failed in this they arrested 43 more of the pickets. But even this did not deter the strikers from the task they had set out to accomplish.

The workers were then driven into a corner near 28th street, where they were further clubbed. At this place 12 women were arrested and the rest told to get away and quit their demonstration.

Line increases.
But instead of the line becoming smaller it grew till the streets were packed with more union men and women. Many sympathizers joined the demonstration. This was the signal for further brutal attacks by the police. More fiercely than ever the police now plunged into the mass of workers and beat down scores of pickets. But the line broke thru the police gang and marched thru the fur district, as had been planned from the beginning.

The arrest of Gold the police thought would leave the line leaderless, and the police hoped this would throw the pickets into a panic. Not a single moment was lost because of his arrest. The line forged ahead and made the job a complete success.

Filiver Squad Clubs Strikers.
When the force sent out to stop the strikers failed, cops in Fords came to reinforce them. They came with breakneck speed and ran their Fords upon the sidewalks and directly at large numbers of people on the sidewalk.

The strikers did not budge. The line grew with every new attack and with every brutal assault of the motor cops. Finally the "law and order" gang were left powerless and the great mass of pickets, now over 8,000, passed on their way back, and when the line came in front of the Freiheit it stopped to cheer the paper that has helped so much to inform the Fur Workers about the conditions and helped to hold them firm in this struggle.

In court before Judge Harry Goodman 26 men and 6 women were fined \$5 each and one was given a suspended sentence. The judge lectured the strikers and told them that no rioting would be tolerated. But the attorney for the pickets declared it was the police that had rioted and not the striking fur workers.

Color Bar Brings Fine to Prejudiced Waiter

The Chicago Avenue police court fined Wm. Burkhardt, a waiter in a restaurant at 3 West Grand Ave., \$5 and costs because of his refusal to serve Bobby Pain, a colored woman. Burkhardt told her if she insisted on eating in the restaurant she would have to go in the kitchen or take the food out.

PARIS COMMUNE CELEBRATIONS

Chicago Workers Demonstrate.
Chicago will hold a Paris Commune celebration at the Ashland Auditorium, Ashland Ave., and Van Buren on Friday evening, March 19 at 8 o'clock with Bishop William Montgomery Brown, Robert Minor, editor of the New DAILY WORKER Magazine, J. W. Johnstone and others speaking. There will also be special moving pictures of the class-war prisoners' aid in Europe and America.

Cleveland to Hold Bazaar.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 10.—Local Cleveland, International Labor Defense, will have its Paris Commune celebration at Moose Hall, 1000 Walnut Ave. on Sunday, March 21st., beginning 2 o'clock.

The bazaar begins at 2 o'clock and continues thruout the entire afternoon and evening.
Supper will be served from 5 to 6 p. m.

Paris Commune program from 6 to 7:30 o'clock consisting of one or two musical numbers, a pantomime under the direction of Comrade Sadie Amter

and speeches by Walter Trumbull and H. M. Wicks. Dancing from 7:30 to 11:30 p. m.
Bring in your articles for the Bazaar to Room 521—328 W. Superior Ave. any afternoon.

New York Celebrates.
NEW YORK, March 10.—The Paris Commune celebration will take place at the Central Opera House, Friday night, March 19.
Ben Gitlow, M. J. Olgin, J. Zack, and Harry Fox will be the speakers. William W. Weinstein will be chairman of the meeting. An unusual musical program is arranged.

Minnesota Arranges Meetings.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 10.—Paris Commune dates for District No. 9.
Minneapolis, Thursday eve., Mar. 25, Labor Lyceum, 1426—6th Ave. N. St. Paul, Sunday, March 21, Commonwealth Hall, 435 Rice St. Hibbing, March 22nd. Chesholm, March 23rd. Superior-Duluth, March 21st.

CAPITOL FAST BECOMING THE CENTER OF VICIOUS WASHINGTON CRIME BELT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The dome of the capitol is fast becoming the center of Washington's crime belt.

Four youthful bandits, their faces masked, held up Mrs. J. H. Niver and Mrs. U. N. Legg on the south steps of the capitol last night, seized a handbag and ran.
Yesterday, the police seized a 3,000-gallon still within a few blocks of where the senate and house daily wrangle over prohibition.

Countess Vera Is a "Cradle Snatcher," Says Countrywoman

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 8.—Vera, Countess of Cathcart, was described as a "cradle snatcher" by her own country woman, Miss Helen Fraser, feminist leader here today.

"Many people in England don't mind in the least the idea of Countess Cathcart being insulted. In fact they are rather overjoyed about it," Miss Fraser said. "They sort of feel that she had it coming."
As to the principle of the fight to keep her out of America on the grounds of "moral turpitude," well, that was a different matter," Miss Fraser said.

Her comments on the countess were far from complimentary.
"The countess, you know, is much older than the earl of Craven, and her elopement to South Africa with him is generally that of in England as 'cradle snatching,'" she explained.

Vote Brokers Try to Whitewash \$25,000 Gift

In a statement that the Better Government Association, which has come to be known in Chicago as the Better Gift Association, has sent out for public consumption attempts are made to whitewash the executive of the association that accepted about \$25,000 from the democrat boss Brennan to split the republican party votes in such a manner as to elect the democrat candidate.

The statement which was prepared by a committee of seven after the executive committee had held a lengthy executive session to decide as to what to tell the "public" is signed by such luminaries as R. B. Benjamin, president of the Benjamin Electric Manufacturing company, Thomas W. Sprowls, director of the Butler House, Paul A. Westburg, president of the Westburg Engineering company and a number of Methodist clergymen.

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

Passaic Textile Strikers' Relief Tag Day. 5,000 Volunteers Wanted

Report at the Stations Announced in Today's Daily Worker on the First Page.

Help the Heroic Strikers Win Their Strike!

Help Raise \$50,000 to Feed Their Hungry Families!

Joint Committee
General Relief Committee Passaic Textile Strikers and the International Workers' Aid, New York Section
799 Broadway, Room 238 New York City

Urge Unions Take Part in Celebration

(Continued from Page 1)

ing class organizations may have their platforms, floats, etc.
The communication in full is as follows:

Chicago, Ill., March 9, 1926.
Executive Council, American Federation of Labor.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:
We have discussed the question of the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration. Our central executive committee feels that all labor organizations should participate in this celebration; that the workers have made this country and are responsible for the progress that this country has made; consequently the workers should not only participate but take first place in such a celebration.

We recognize, however, that today the industries and government of the United States are completely in the hands of the employing class, the capitalists, and this is out of the question. Due to the weakness of the political and economic organizations of the workers, the labor organizations will have to fight for the right to participate as labor organizations, as spokesmen of the workers in this celebration.

As one of the organizations of the working class in this country, we request the co-operation of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, to help us achieve the above mentioned objective. Towards this end we make the following proposal to you which we hope you will take steps to realize. We are counting on you to exercise all your pressure and influence to secure the following:

1. All work that will be involved in the arrangements for the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration in Philadelphia, such as building trades work, plumbing, electricity, etc., should be union labor.
2. All supplies used should be union made.
3. A special section should be set aside where all working class organization can have their floats, platforms, booths, or any other form they wish to resort to in order to portray the role of labor in the development of the United States.

We feel sure that regardless of any difference of political opinion that the workers may have amongst themselves, that all workingmen in the United States can get together to carry out the above program. We are convinced that the various points of view entertained by any organization or individual representatives of the different sections of the working class in this country can be and should be expressed by these workingmen's representatives and not by such agencies as self-anointed patriotic bodies, special government bureaus, nine times out of ten corrupted by the bosses, chambers of commerce and various other open shop organizations working under misleading aliases and pseudonyms.

We hope that you will join with us in this effort and do your best to secure a successful execution of this program. We are looking forward to your early and favorable reply on this matter.
Fraternally yours, C. E. Ruthenberg, General Secretary.

Waterways Conflict Reaches Final Stage

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Administration circles today predicted the defeat of New York's bid for a \$590,000,000 "all American ship canal" from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic.

President Coolidge and Secretary Hoover are said to favor the St. Lawrence-to-the-sea project now under survey and army engineers are sure that both waterways cannot be started in the near future under present budget limitations.
Final hearings on the appeal will be held next Monday, but Congressmen from the northwest and middle west representing the 21 states which endorse the St. Lawrence project are aligning themselves for an onslaught on the New York proposal, which they believe will definitely kill it.

LABOR LEADERS OF N. Y. FORM A TRUST COMPANY

A.F. of L. Leader Chums with Open Shoppers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 10.—Governor Al Smith and Mayor J. J. Walker of New York head a group of 25 federal, state and city officials included in an advisory committee of more than 200 stockholders in the Federation Bank of New York, controlled by metropolitan trade unions, to assist in transforming the bank into a trust company. Other members of the committee are President William Green of the A. F. of L., Mortimer L. Schiff, banker; Senator Royal S. Copeland, Thomas Meighan, John McCormack, Charles Chaplin, Adolph Zuker, Gerard Swope of General Electric Co., Charles D. Hilles, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Hugo Mayer, director of the Labor Bank of Germany, and Luis N. Morones, Secretary of Labor in Mexico.

The state department of banking has approved the bank's plan for adding trust functions. The Federation Bank & Trust Co., as it is to be known, will start with resources of \$17,000,000, according to President Peter J. Brady.

A Dangerous Venture.
This latest venture in the field of class-collaboration shows the dangers of this tactic to the working class most effectively. If allowed to permeate the whole American labor movement it will destroy its fighting capacity and bind the workers to the chariot of American imperialism in a fashion most difficult to break. This is evident from a consideration in the first place, of what a trust company is, and in the second place, from the interests represented by the officials named.

A Capitalist Institution.
A trust company has for its object the investment of funds, not the receipt of banking deposits to be paid out on call. When the Federation Bank is transformed into such a concern, the money of the unions and union members will be used to purchase real estate bonds, corporation stock, and income securities of one kind or other. In a short time the company will find itself in the predicament of the railroad engineers' trust company which invests its funds in coal mines and then since it was in business for as much profit as possible, just like an ordinary capitalist, refused to allow the unionization of its miners because that would entail additional expense and lessen the engineers' control of the mines. Very soon it is inevitable the union trust company would be in the position of fighting the very working class it is supposed to represent.

In the second place, there are the individuals who are guiding the institution. Naturally they will direct its policies to coincide with their economic interests. From this standpoint we have the instructive spectacle of Wm. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, lining up with Gerard Swope, of the bitterly anti-union General Electric company. Mortimer Schiff, one of the great Wall Street bankers, will help Hugo Mayer, director of the Labor Bank of Germany, tell the New York workers how to exploit their own fellow-workers more effectively. Luis D. Morones, the Gompers of Mexico, and the willing agent of every effort to dilute the militancy of Mexican labor, will talk over the matter of policy with Franklin D. Roosevelt, former republican secretary of the navy, and an avowed American imperialist at Mexico's expense.

Sense of the Humorous.
It seems that the organizers must have some sense of the humorous, for they have put on the advisory committee Charles Chaplin, the motion picture comedian, and John McCormack, the Irish tenor. Altogether the whole proposition would be a roaring farce and a wonderful illustration of what not to do for the workers if it were not for the fact that it threatens to involve the whole New York City labor movement in a long-continued program of class-collaboration of the most dangerous type.

N. Y. Auto Workers Amend New Contract

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 10.—Local No. 49 of the United Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers of America has rejected the offer of the association group of the New York Auto Coach Manufacturers' Association for a new three-year contract. The union members demand an agreement for but one year. Another clause in the bosses' proposition providing that the foremen shall be responsible to them was rejected in favor of the stipulation that instead they shall be accountable to the workers.
The new wage scale represents for most members of the trade an increase of from \$1 to \$3 a week.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

Detroit Auto Czars Open Attack on Foreign-Born To Shield Their Profits

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

THE extremes to which The Chicago Tribune, in common with the whole herd of kept newspapers, is willing to go in seeking to blacken foreign-born workers and create prejudice against them is again revealed in a news item, this time from Detroit, Mich., under the headline, "State Troopers Take Charge of Alien Center; Hamtramck Is Again in Troubled Time."

It is the Tribune that is foremost in Chicago in seeking to charge every crime of the underworld, especially the shootings incidental to the profitable business of bootlegging, to the alien population. Therefore, its latest propaganda from Michigan must needs also carry this viewpoint.

Hamtramck, Mich., is a municipality in itself, nestling in the midst of Detroit. It is the home of automobile workers. It is, in some respects, a duplicate of Highland Park, the seat of power of the Ford dynasty in the automobile industry.

In 1910 Hamtramck had a population of only 3,559. This had grown to 48,615 by 1920, more than 12 times as great. It outstripped the population growth even of Highland Park, that made a showing of 4,120 in 1910, compared to 46,499 in 1920.

This is a reflection of the tremendous growth of Detroit itself, that practically doubled in 10 years. Detroit stood below the half million mark at 465,766 in 1910, but showed a population of 993,739 in 1920. Including Hamtramck and Highland Park, the population of this tremendous industrial center actually leaped the million mark to 1,088,853.

It was inevitable, of course, that such a huge growth in population should bring with it tremendous problems. The capitalist municipal government of Detroit solves these questions in the usual capitalist way.

There has been a tremendous influx of Negro workers into Detroit, for instance. Instead of protecting these Negro workers in their rights, the whole power of the city government was used against them. When mobs attacked the home of the Negro doctor, Ossian H. Sweet, resulting in one death, the police arrested Dr. Sweet and 10 other Negroes who were subsequently placed on trial for their lives. None of the whites in the mob was arrested or placed on trial. In fact, it was claimed that the police functioned as members of the mob.

It was shown in a school canvass taken in December, 1920, that 4.5 per cent were children of native-born Negro parents; 50.5 per cent of native born white parents, while 45 per cent were children of foreign-born parents. Children of Polish parents were most numerous with those of Russian parents, second.

Seventy per cent of the whole population of Detroit is foreign-born or the children of foreign-born parents.

There must be something wrong with capitalism's machinery of oppression when its press begins attacking this 70 per cent of the population. The shooting of Patrolman Charles Budds by Acting Chief of Police William Marquardt is not the cause but the excuse for this attack. Marquardt is said to be a protege of the city's mayor, brought in from Gary, Ind., where the police are adepts at terrorizing the foreign-born in the steel mills. When politicians and gangsters begin shooting it out among themselves, the capitalist press is compelled to purposely pervert the truth in order to put the odium of blame on the whole population.

The fact is that the hundreds of thousands of workers in the great auto plants, including the Ford slave pens, are beginning to stir. The demand for organization and struggle is rife among them. They have seen the parasite stockholders pocket increasingly huge dividends. They demand wage increases instead of wage cuts.

It is in this crisis that the attack on the foreign-born becomes the major weapon of the employers in Detroit, where the most vicious "red raids" were conducted against labor in 1920.

Detroit labor will be warned in advance. The workers will stand together: Negro and white, foreign and native born—Polish, Russian, American. The attacks of the kept sheets, inspired by their capitalist owners, must solidify, not divide, the working class.

Briand Again Takes Helm of French State

(Continued from Page 1)

openly fight the government then it appears doomed to defeat again.

Swing to the Right.

The Briand government leans too far to the right to please the chamber bourgeois majority, but for the sake of securing the passage of a budget it may withhold its opposition.

Briand has chosen three men to evolve a financial project, in Raoul Peret, finance minister, Louis Malvy, minister of the interior, and Lucien Lamoureux, minister of education. Malvy was president of the finance commission of the chamber and Lamoureux was reporter of the commission.

Briand has taken on a task which he knows will be difficult, if not hopeless. He knows that his future course must be one of veering and tacking. He must steer from the right to the left and vice versa, always being cautious never to get too far to either side or the other of the course in order to hold together this hybrid government.

The opposition press today freely predicts that eventually this ministry will meet the same fate as its predecessor.

American Debt Loads.

PARIS, March 10.—The problem of France's debts to the United States and Great Britain will be taken up at the earliest possible moment, Raoul Peret, newly appointed minister of

finance, told International News Service today.
"Ambassador Berenger will continue the negotiations which he has already begun in Washington, Perit said.

"I plan to follow up M. Doumer's intention and go to London for conferences with Chancellor of the Exchequer Winston Churchill, as soon as the internal financial situation has been cleared up.
"My plans with regard to internal finance call for simple and speedy measures, with the first aim the balancing of the budget. I will send to the senate the tax projects, drawn up by M. Doumer and already voted by the chamber."
Plans for additional tax measures will depend upon the views expressed within the cabinet, Peret said.

Howling Methodist Gives Millions to Aid Jesus Shouters

NEW YORK, March 10.—Sir Henry Lunn, an English capitalist and religious leader, has turned over his wealth, estimated at many millions, to the World Alliance for International Friendship for the purpose of promoting unity among the churches and world peace.

Forty-two years ago Sir Henry was a Methodist missionary in India. Finding that his talent for saving souls was greater than for saving dollars he embarked in business. He established an English touring agency and built a number of hotels in Switzerland. On the side he carried on his religious activities.

KING STIRS UP MEXICO CRISIS BY RESOLUTION

Condemns Department of Justice for Acts

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The "more drastic" resolution of inquiry into the Mexican situation threatened by Senator King (R. of Utah) was introduced into the senate today. In the form of two proposals, one to investigate immigration conditions along the Mexican border and the other, asking for a full and comprehensive report from Secretary Kellogg of all correspondence, etc., from the year 1910.

The latter resolution especially calls for the text of all protests "respecting outrages and damages, suffered by American citizens in Mexico" and of all protests "against crimes, outrages, and spoliation perpetrated against American citizens and property in Mexico." Correspondence over payments on claims arising from such incidents is also demanded.

"Illegal" Deportations.
King castigated the department of justice and the immigration department for what he termed the "illegal" deportation of political refugees from Mexico. He particularly referred to the case of Manuel Dimitrio Torres, returned secretly by the American immigration authorities with the knowledge that he would be executed on his arrival in Mexico.

The "so-called" Mexican constitution of 1917 particularly aroused the senator's wrath. Since the 1920 report of the senatorial investigation into the relationships between the two countries King declares numerous seizures and confiscations of American property have occurred.

Petty Bourgeois Representative.
Senator King in his attitude on the Mexican crisis represents the standpoint of the small business interests which want Mexico safe for their investments and trade but do not want the expenses and dangers incident to armed intervention. His resolutions, of course, merely add fuel to an already serious situation.

Steam Shovel Bucket Kills Two Workmen

Two workers were crushed to death when a one-ton bucket of a steam shovel that was being repaired at the plant of the Federal Furnace Company, East 108th St. and the Calumet River, fell on them.

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BOSSSES SEEK TO CURB WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

N. Y. Legislature Favors Employers

NEW YORK, March 10.—Workers in New York State are urged by the Workers' Health Bureau to take action against the attempts of employers to sidetrack labor's compensation amendments while pushing thru bills which "would destroy the present benefits of the compensation act."

Seek to Rob Blind Workers.

One of the employers' bills (senate bill Introductory number 184) would cut compensation for eye injuries by 50 per cent.

The present law provides compensation for industrial eye injuries, but contains no schedule grading various losses of vision. Heretofore the law has been interpreted so that the sole question involved was whether the worker was industrially blind. If he was unable to perform his particular job because of injured eyesight he was entitled to compensation.

A recent decision of the state courts reversed this practice. In the Strubel case the courts held that all kinds of technical eye tests be given equal consideration with tests for industrial blindness. Complicated eyesight schedules were admitted in evidence, which had nothing to do with whether a worker could see well enough to perform his regular job. Under these schedules a worker may be declared theoretically normal even when he is industrially blind, and is thus deprived of the full compensation to which he is entitled under the present compensation act.

The employers are attempting to write these schedules into the compensation act by means of Senate Bill Introductory 184.

Workers' representatives who argued against the bill maintained that industrial blindness be the only consideration in awarding compensation for eye injuries. They pointed out that watchmakers, railway trainmen, mechanics, sign painters, needle trades workers and others whose jobs depend on their eyesight are industrially blind and should receive full compensation. Any attempt to deprive them of compensation by introducing tests which have no bearing on a man's ability to continue at work must be kept out of the law.

Bosses Seek Compensation Control.

The second bill opposed by labor (Senate Bill Introductory Number 35) provides for the creation of a state medical advisory council, with final powers over all disputed compensation cases.

The bill was introduced at the request of the employing interests, who claim that the present compensation law is too liberal to workers. The bill would set up a self-perpetrating advisory council of 30 physicians, headed by a state medical director and a deputy director.

At a hearing before the Labor and Industries Committee, workers' representatives pointed out that company doctors, working for the bosses, would be the ones to be appointed to the proposed medical jobs. In all disputed compensation cases the proposed council has the right to choose an arbiter, whose decision is final, thus robbing the worker of his present right to appeal first to the State Industrial Commission and later to the courts. It would turn over the administration of the entire compensation act to the employers, thru their doctors in the council.

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

DECORATE THE MAHOGANY! IS SLOGAN OF CHICAGO ALDERMEN, CHARGES M.V.L.

"Decorate the mahogany" has become the favorite phrase of Chicago aldermen when favors are sought from them declares the Municipal Voters' League, an organization similar to the Better Government Association, which has come to be known as the Better Graft Association. In its statement the league points out that many of the aldermen have demanded anywhere from \$500 to \$1,000 for permits to construct garages, filling stations or driveways. One alderman, the statement points out, agreed to get a permit for an open-air garage to be constructed closer to a school than the law allows for \$1,000.

Another alderman is pointed out as having demanded \$10,000 to put thru legislation to vacate a subdivision. The league declares that it is now watching the moves that are being made by certain aldermen who anticipate the division of a \$15,000 slush fund that will be given to them if a certain piece of legislation is put thru by one of the prominent law concerns in the loop.

Following on this expose of the corruption in the city council, a number of indignant aldermen presented a resolution calling for the investigation of this group as well as the Better Government Association in order to raise a smoke screen to hide their guilt.

KUSBAS COLONY INCREASES ITS COAL OUTPUT

American Colony Is Good Producer

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Reports reaching the Russian Information Bureau in Washington show that Kusbas colony, to which a large number of migratory workers from the United States went some years ago, is making good as a producer.

The colony, located in the Kuznets Basin, in southwestern Siberia, had an output of 426,200 metric tons of coal last year, and shipped 352,500 metric tons of coal and 72,500 metric tons of coke. It built a great deal of new housing, produced chemicals for the dye, military and medical industries, and developed further plans which will approximately double the output of all products this year. The plans contemplate bringing the annual coal output to 1,300,000 tons within ten years. A yearly output of 400,000 tons of pig iron is another item in the program.

Wages were increased 35 per cent last year, the selling price of coal was reduced 33 per cent, and labor productively increased one and one-half times.

Bosses' Association Head Is Accused of Terrorizing Members

Five members of the United Shoe Repairers' Association have filed a complaint with the state's attorney charging that the windows of their places of business were smashed following their refusal to contribute to the defense fund of Ike Sandler, former president of the association, and his son, Irving, for malicious mischief. The five shoe repair shop proprietors point out that money was solicited from them by two men whom they did not know.

The Botany plant itself, which covers 67 acres in Passaic and 44 in adjoining boroughs, has 10 buildings, 2,200 looms and about 6,000 workers. In 1924 each share of Class A stock received a dividend of \$6.43 and each share of common stock a dividend of \$2.43, and this before cutting wages. The net profits (after dividends are distributed) of the Botany, during 1923, were \$2,880,147. In 1924 the profits and earned surplus ran over \$3,000,000 and then they cut wages because they weren't making enough out of the workers.

Some of the Other Mills. The Forstmann and Huffman Company, which many workers believe to be a small concern, has mills in the Ruhr Valley in Germany and owns the merged Forstmann and Huffman Mills of Werden, Germany, with the Augsburg Kammgarn Spinnerel.

The Essex Cotton Mills, a Delaware corporation, in addition to its Passaic plant, has a big plant called the Essex Cotton Mills in Newport, Mass., and owns the entire \$500,000 of capital stock of Taylor, Armitage & Eagles of New York. Its net profit (after dividends were paid) in the year 1924 were \$1,346,209.

Work and Die. Other reports, which the research workers dug up and which are neither written in the language that is intelligible to workers nor intended for their eyes, revealed the health conditions in which the Passaic textile workers work.

The government report lists accidents from unguarded machinery, fatigue caused by speeding up and by the piece work system, injury to health due to constant standing, bad seating, and eye strain. The government speaks of anthrax and then in parenthesis calls it by a name that must be very pleasing to Passaic workers: "Wool sorters' disease."

It describes insanitary shop conditions, lack of ventilation, bad lighting and air laden with dust and fumes.



Polish Pan (landowner): "You Polish jews are asking for help. Keep it up, maybe I will also get some of it!"

Research Class Shows Textile Profits

(Continued from page 1).

preachers, or his teachers, should begin a propaganda offensive of the impossibility of the "poor" boss paying the "exorbitant demands" of the workers, they (the workers) can "rub the circular bearing facts into the bosses' nose," as one spokesman of the strikers expressed it.

The Gera Worsteds Mills.

Bulletin 377 of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics was the source which had enabled the research workers to open the books of the Gera Worsteds Mills, and they have revealed that the New Jersey Worsteds Mills owned the Gera. They revealed further that the poverty-stricken bosses had secured \$1,145,553 out of the workers of the Gera Mills, before enforcing the wage cuts, in a single year, and this after having already paid interest to the banker, rent to the land owner, taxes to the government and various additional charges.

The Botany.

In fighting the Botany Worsteds Mills the workers learned from the results of the researchers of the Workers' School that they are fighting one of the biggest textile companies in the entire world. A study of the "Standard Corporation Record" and "Moody's Analysis of Investments" revealed that the Botany Consolidated Mills own the Botany Worsteds Mills, the Garfield Worsteds Mills and have a controlling interest in two German textile groups which have 30 affiliated companies in Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Latvia and Holland. During 1924 this "poor" company that has cut wages "in order to get along" loaned \$2,000,000 to German concerns and secured an option to purchase 50 per cent of the stock of that company.

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It describes insanitary shop conditions, lack of ventilation, bad lighting and air laden with dust and fumes.

It tells how workers in the wool scouring process and in the dyeing and wet-finishing processes are exposed to fumes from benzene, benzol and other chemicals. Then it adds the cheerful news: Two to three parts of benzol in a hundred parts of fresh air breathed for a few hours may cause loss of consciousness. (This means that two-thousandths of 1 per cent of benzol fumes in the air are enough to cause unconsciousness.)

Mortality Statistics.

A study of statistics as to the death rate among wool workers as compared to the general average death rate of the population of the United States reveals that the death rate is much higher among wool workers in many diseases. For example, in tuberculosis 42 per cent of wool workers between the ages of 25 and 34 die from this disease, as against 31 per cent of the general population. Deaths from pneumonia and Bright's disease also show a higher percentage than that of the general population.

The result of these investigations by the Workers' School Research Department have made the textile workers of Passaic more determined than ever to fight for the restoration of the 10 per cent that was robbed from them, for a 10 per cent increase, and to demand a general cleaning up of the sanitary conditions in their shops.

Women Urged to Fight as Class

(Continued from Page 1)

The working-class housewives must join the proletarian women's organizations and all women of the working class must join together to fight for specific issues which arise and which strengthen the class-consciousness of the working-class women.

Working-Class Wife and Mother.

The double burden that the working-class wife and mother bears was pointed out by Matilda Kalousek. Not only do the working-class women work in the shops and in the factory after marriage, but they must maintain their homes and care as best they can for their children in addition. There is no freedom thru marriage for the working girl. There is no normal family life under the capitalist system. And while the mothers of the working-class children are toiling for 10 hours each day the children are learning from others the catchisms of the capitalists—the jingo patriotism which is to prepare them for entering the next war. It is up to us workers to organize so that the war which is, sure to come within a decade will not be used to enrich the capitalists. It is up to all working-class women to join with the working men under the leadership of the Communist International for the liberation of all workers.

Speakers in Lithuanian and in Russian added their words to the general sentiment that the organization of working-class women was a thing necessary and desired.

The entertainment, between the speaking, was in keeping with the spirit of the meeting. The meeting ended by a unanimous vote in favor of the following slogans:

Raise Fighting Slogans.

"For the women in industry—
"Equal Wages for Equal Work,
"Abolition of night work and overtime.

"Allowance for women in industry of eight weeks before and eight weeks after confinement with full pay.

"No child labor.

"Sufficient well-equipped schools in the working class districts, doing away with the present over-crowded, double shift, platoon system in the rotten, ill-ventilated buildings that serve our children now.

Chinese Citizens in U.S.S.R. Organize Union

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 10.—The People's Commissariat for Home Affairs has approved the statutes of the newly formed "Association of Chinese Citizens resident in Soviet Union." On the anniversary of the November Revolution the first Chinese newspaper in Russia was issued by the Association.

The chief object of the association is to unite the whole mass of Chinese residents in the U. S. S. R. It will open branches in all the towns of the Soviet Union with Chinese residents. The Association has organized a Commission for the promotion of culture among Chinese residents in Soviet Russia.

Fight for Merger Costs Sweringen \$750,000

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Direct costs incurred by the Van Sweringen brothers in their unsuccessful fight to legalize their Nickel Plate rail merger were \$750,000, according to W. A. Colston, their chief counsel. They calculated on a saving of \$6,000,000 a year by the deal.

Watch the Saturday Magazine Section for new features every week. This is a good issue to give to your fellow worker.

Women Urged to Fight as Class

"Low rents and comfortable, well-equipped homes in the working class districts.
"Low prices on ice, coal and milk.
"Free all class-war prisoners.
"Help for all colonial people in their struggle for liberation against imperialism.
"Protection of the foreign-born workers.
"No discrimination economically, politically, socially because of race, color or sex.
"Recognition of the Workers' and Farmers' Republic, the Soviet Union."

Soviet Union Celebrates.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 10.—During the celebration of International Working Women's Day the title "Hero of Labor" was conferred on all working women who have worked in Russian industries for thirty-five years.

The workers in the shops assembled in large assembly halls, where the proclamations of Kailin and Stalin were read that pointed out the importance of the women working side by side with the men in bringing about better conditions in the Soviet Union and calling on the women to take more active participation in the work of the country and of the Communist Party.

Among those that were especially honored on this day were two graduates of the Odessa Nautical College. One received a captain's commission and the other an engineer's commission. They are the first women officers of Soviet ships. Forty women were graduated from motor schools and received licenses to operate tractors.

In celebrations it was brought out that 21 per cent of the membership of the city Soviets are composed of women and the one-fourteenth of the membership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are women.

The supreme council of the trade unions inaugurated the new decoration, "Hero of Labor," and proposed various tax exemptions and full salary without work for persons so decorated. The order includes men as well as women who have worked thirty-five years, regardless of the number of their employers.

UNEMPLOYED WORKERS OF NORWAY WILL GET SOVIET UNION JOBS

(Special to The Daily Worker)
OSLO, Norway, March 10.—The Norwegian Buildings Trades Union has invited the All-Russian Building Trades Union to send representatives to Norway to take up negotiations about the transfer to Russia of unemployed building trades workers. The invitation has been accepted, and three representatives are expected, among them the chairman of the All-Russian Building Trades Union, Bogdanov.
The Norwegian Building Trades Union has also had representatives at the recent congress of the All-Russian Building Trades Union.

LOW WAGES AND LONG HOURS AID UNION CAMPAIGN

Millinery Girls Seek Better Conditions

By CARL HAESSLER, (Federated Press)

Four thousand women millinery workers are on the road to better wages and tolerable conditions with the launching of Local 52, Cloth Hat Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, last week. A strong charter roll includes several hundred girls and women who want to see the better times they once enjoyed in the industry restored.

Wages of 15 to 18 a week for the ordinary worker in mass production is the rule, especially in the small contract shops. High skilled employes, who shape and trim the model hats used in taking orders from the wholesalers and retailers, may get \$50 to \$60. The season lasts less than four months during which all statutes protecting women workers in industry are disregarded and the girls and married women put in 10 to 14 hours a day, seven days a week. Then suddenly everything stops and there is unemployment of operation at 10 to 20 per cent of plant capacity for the rest of the time.

Wieboldt's "Benevolence."

Hot for social service and improvement of humanity one day a week and cold to practical means toward that end the other six appears as the record of the Wieboldt department stores of Chicago. Part of the huge profits of this merchandising chain have been allotted the Wieboldt foundation, a charity and social uplift dispensing agency. The University of Chicago, founded by Rockefeller and headed by a representative of the meat packers as chairman of the board, got a big slice last year. Northwestern University, on which Judge Gary of United States Steel sits as trustee with other openshop magnates, got another cut out of the Wieboldt cash.

But—and here is the test labor looks for when an employer ostentatiously turns to public benevolence—the Wieboldts have just thrown out the union-made brooms they long carried and have substituted a non-union line. The logical next is prison-made brooms.

Teachers Make New Demands.

Union teachers in Chicago are speeding up their fight to restore decent conditions of work which have suffered under the big business administration of Supt. Wm. McAndrew. The joint program of the Chicago Federation of Men Teachers and of the Chicago Federation of Women High School Teachers demand that their teacher councils as they existed prior to September, 1924 be reinstated. These councils met on school time and rigorously excluded the superintendent, principals and other possible dictators and snoopers. They want the 6-hour day cut to 5 hours in the classroom and propose to enforce it by demanding 20 per cent more pay for teachers who have to work 6 hours, in addition to their preparatory work at home and after school.

Contractors Fight Building Trades.

NEW YORK, March 10.—An injunction to prevent Westchester county building trades unions from continuing their strike on the New Rochelle union high building because non-union cast stone was used by the contractor has been denied. The Decorative Stone Co. of New Haven and H. H. Vought & Co., contractors, are suing Westchester unions for conspiracy under the Sherman law.

'ME AND GOD' NASH WILL SHOW TURKS THE GOLDEN RULE

Cincinnati Exploiter Pulls New Stunt

(Special to The Daily Worker)
CINCINNATI, March 10.—"Me and God" Nash, alias "Golden Rule," the white-haired exploiter in the local clothing industry who became famous by his pretensions to run his plan on the principle of "doing unto others as you would have them do to you," has again leaped into the lime light by his announcement of a gift of \$50,000 a year for five years for the organization of Turkish-American clubs in Turkey. The object of these clubs will be to undo the unfavorable opinion which the Turks now have of Christianity by showing them the Christians can actually live the Golden Rule.

As a start the work is to be organized in six Turkish cities. It is to be modeled on the Young Men's Christian Association, but will not bear a Christian name nor be openly devoted to promoting Christianity. Considerable attention will be given to physical training. There will be vocational, commercial and business courses in day and night schools, with entertainments, lectures and agricultural instruction, all the regular Y. M. C. A. dope. The official announcements state that education in moral development and higher culture without mention of Christianity or Mohammedanism will also be given, whatever this is.

Nash has stipulated that all American contributions for this work must be handled thru the Golden Rule Service Fund of the Universalist General Convention. Nash is a Universalist.
God Talks to Nash.
Like all his recent stunts, Nash goes the idea thru religious hocus-pocus. Nash has had a standing offer of a large money prize for the best suggestion as to how to spend \$500,000 best. Now it seems that some time ago Nash heard Asa K. Jennings speak in a church here on his experiences in Turkey during the time when the Greek and Turkish populations were being exchanged. Jennings is an agent of the Near East Relief. Immediately God whispered to Nash "This is the way to spend the profit from your clothing business."
Local Sky Pilot Gets His.
In addition to the \$50,000 yearly for the organization of the clubs, Nash has pledged \$10,000 annually for some period of time to the support of Rev. Dr. John B. Ascham, a Methodist minister of this city, who is to be in direct charge of this work.
Every cent of the huge sum which Nash is so freely giving away comes from the exploitation of the men and women who toil in his factories. His generosity costs him nothing, but, on the other hand, does advertise his business among church people tremulously.

Memorial Meeting for Lenin in Canton Is an Overwhelming Success

(Special to The Daily Worker)
CANTON (By Mail).—The memorial meeting for Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg and Vladimir Ilyich Lenin was an enormous success. In spite of the chilly weather thousands of people attended the mass meeting held on the Canton University grounds. Across the center of three platforms hung a lion streamer with the inscription: "Long Live Leninism!" This was presided by the International Association of Oppressed Peoples. Nearly all the delegates from the Second Congress of the Kuo Min Tang attended. Members of the Central Executive Committee presided.
After an address by Kan Un-han Bordin, the Soviet Government's local representative and special adviser to the Canton government spoke. He received a tremendous ovation. He told of the struggle which the Soviet Union had made against the imperialists of the world, a fight so similar to that being waged by the Chinese masses. The alliance of the oppressed colonial peoples with the revolutionary workers of the great capitalist nations is necessary, he said, if victory is to be achieved.
"Let us unite," he exclaimed, "under the banner of our great leaders! Let us continue their brotherly alliance and complete the revolution which they started. Let us work hand in hand to make the world happier!"
Many students, soldiers, workers and women addressed the gathering. Their speeches were all in the same strain.

Get the Paris Commune Edition!

Be sure to get your PARIS COMMUNE EDITION of THE DAILY WORKER next Saturday, March 13. The NEW SATURDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT of that issue will contain the famous article of Lenin, "THE PARIS COMMUNE AND THE PROBLEMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC DICTATORSHIP"—published for the first time, we believe, in the English language. Written in July, 1905, in the midst of the stirring revolutionary events of that year, the article shows the master hand of Lenin who, more ably than any other except Marx himself, could draw the lessons from the great event of Paris and apply them in the real life of his own time. Don't fail to get the next edition of the Daily Worker Saturday Magazine.



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ORGANIZATION CONFERENCES ARE SUCCESS

Party Functionaries Discuss Activities

Successful organization conferences were recently held in the cities of Philadelphia, Boston and Buffalo where Comrade Martin Abern reported for the central executive committee on the national organization conference of Feb. 22. The meetings were very well attended by the party functionaries of the shop and street nuclei and the executive committees of the sections, sub-sections, etc. At the Boston conference, there were comrades present from the outlying cities, Worcester, Brockton, Lynn, Quincy, Maynard, Fitchburg, Norwood and other cities.

Comrade Abern reported on the various party campaigns, but dealt particularly with the question of the functioning of the nuclei, the executive committees, trade union campaign, language fraction organization and the foreign-born campaign. The district organizers, Alex Ball of Philadelphia, Bert Miller of Boston made additional reports on the specific local campaigns and issues.

Essentially the same problems confronted the districts in the work of building the nuclei: language difficulties, matter of attendance, lack of leading comrades, assigning and distributing work among more of the members, trade union activity, literature, printing of shop bulletins, etc. However, since the reorganization has been completed, the progress and improvement have been definite. The establishment of the executive committees on a better functioning and leading basis, elimination of routine from the meetings, an agenda at the nuclei meetings on shop reports by all the members, individual reports on trade union activity and work in the fraternal organizations, stimulating workers correspondents, individual assignment of work in the shops, such as leaflet distribution, drive for subscriptions, will help greatly in developing live nuclei. Stress was laid on the party members being alive to the struggles for more wages, better hours, strike situations, etc. The foreign-born campaign, it was reported, is being pushed energetically in all districts. Additional reports were made on educational work, defense activity, particularly the Zeigler and Bimba cases and labor party.

The delegates participated in the lively and lengthy discussions that followed. Numerous questions were put on practical phases of the party work. New York, Chicago and other districts are yet to hold organization conferences to hear reports from the national organization committee and to take up the district problems.

Pittsburgh Prepares for May 1 Celebration

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 10.—Arrangements are being made to hold a huge May Day Celebration in this city Saturday evening, May 1. The Carnegie Music Hall, one of the biggest halls in the city, was engaged, and J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, has consented to speak. A call has been sent out to a number of labor organizations for a United Front Conference where the question of a joint celebration will be discussed. An elaborate program is being prepared in addition to addresses to be delivered by representatives of the various labor organizations of the city.

Chicago Workers Reserve the Date for THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL CONCERT SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 8 P. M. by the Trade Union Educational League at the ARION GROTT (EIGHTH STREET THEATER) 8th Street and Wabash Avenue. The program will include the well known Freiheit Singing Society and Mandolin Orchestra Lithuanian Chorus Russian Accordeonist Sam Lein Scottish and Irish National Dancers Margarite Lewis, Pianist Fred Ellis, Robert Minor and Lydia Gibson, Cartoonists TICKETS 50 CENTS, 83 CENTS AND \$1.10, INCL. WAR TAX, can be secured at Room 37, 156 W. Washington Street and The Daily Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.

CHICAGO WILL HOLD ORGANIZATION CONFERENCE ON SUNDAY, MARCH 14

Following the line of the National Organization Conference held recently in Chicago, a conference is being called for Sunday, March 14, beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning and lasting thru the afternoon, at the Croation Sokol Hall, 1903 S. Racine Ave. All local Chicago functionaries make it a point to be present.

This includes section and sub-section committees, nuclei secretaries, organizers, industrial organizers, agitprop, DAILY WORKER agents, directors of women's work, Negro work, etc. No active party member will be excluded. Representatives of the central executive committee will report.

Class Collaboration, Subject at Sunday Night Workers' Forum

NEW YORK, March 10.—"Class Collaboration in the American Labor Movement" is the topic selected for the forum lecture Sunday night, March 14, at the Central Forum in the Workers' School, 108 E. 14 St., New York City. Jack Stachel, organization secretary of the district, is the speaker.

On the following Sunday night, Floyd Dell, author of various novels and works of literary criticism and of the series of articles entitled "Literature in a Machine Age" in which historic materialism is applied to modern literature, will lecture on "Literature and Revolution." Floyd Dell is on the editorial staff of the New Masses.

"Soviet Russia and the World Conflict" Subject of Bronx Sunday Forum

NEW YORK, March 10.—Sunday evening, March 14, at 1347 Boston Road, Juliet Stuart Poyntz will speak on "Soviet Russia and the World Conflict."

The Bronx Forum will have a most interesting program for the next few weeks:

March 21—"The Textile Strike in New Jersey." Speaker, Albert Weisbord, organizer of the strike.

II Laborator Holds an Entertainment on Saturday Night

NEW YORK, March 10.—Saturday evening, March 13 at 8 o'clock at the Bryant Hall, 725 Sixth Ave. (between 42 and 43 St.), an entertainment will take place for the benefit of II Laborator, the official organ in Italian language of the Workers (Communist) Party of America. Dancing all night. Admission 50c.

West Allis to Hold Dance Saturday Night

WEST ALLIS, Wis., March 10.—An entertainment and dance given by the Workers (Communist) Party, local West Allis, will be held Saturday night, March 13 at the Labor Hall, 55th and National Ave.

HONOR ROLL OF WORKERS AIDING PRESS

Donations for Daily Worker. Hungarian Branch \$25.00 Pittsburgh, Pa. Lethish Branch \$22.71 San Francisco, Calif. Rebecca Sacharow \$3.00 Chicago, Ill.

WORKERS' SCHOOL LINKED UP WITH MASS STRUGGLES

Must Help to Make Workers' History

By A. G. BOSSE.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The history of the Workers' School must be indissolubly linked up with the struggles of the workers. It may sound strange to speak of history (it is but three months since the school was reorganized upon the present mass basis). But the school has a long and active period ahead of it, if it continues upon the lines laid down.

In the last city majority campaign, in the campaigns against the Hungarian and Cuban embassies, and in the Passaic textile strike, the school struck out along militant lines. The pledge of the students, teachers and administration to the Furriers' Joint Board of help in their strike was a furtherance of this policy. When a school promises to help a striking union with picketing, research, speakers, propaganda material, classes and teachers for the strikers, etc., then it can indeed be said that it is educating for the class struggle.

Practice Accord With Theory.

We must make our practice accord with our theory. Penetration of the unions and mass organizations of the workers with our worker-student revolutionaries is our main task. Training of functionaries and union officials in their work had been planned, but we were unable to carry it out during our first term. A course in problems of the needle trades had to be postponed because of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union convention, but is now being given to a selected group of needle trades workers and officials.

Our big job is to make history, not merely to study it. Our education must start from the present struggles of the workers, and go back to origins, developments and probable trends. We must proceed, not logically, from primitive and ancient times, but psychologically, from the present interests and problems of our worker-students. Our teaching methods must be based upon the self-activity of the student, not upon cut and dried lectures poured into a tired brain-pan. Locarno, China, Russia, the Dawes Plan, internationalism; pending anti-working class legislation, the agrarian question, the position of the foreign-born, unorganized, political prisoners, the latest phases of imperialist trustification and penetration, etc., etc.—these must be the source material for all our classes. It can be used equally well in public speaking, composition and workers' correspondence, English, materialistic philosophy and revolutionary mass psychology as in history, economics, research, Marxism and Leninism, shop nucleus training courses and trade union problems.

Concerned With Making History. As one of our British comrades has said: "Let our education be more concerned about making than studying history. Let its economics make more for the elimination than the explanation of capitalist robbery." Such a vitalizing of method, politicalizing of content and revolutionizing of purpose in our education, proceeding further along the lines it now follows, will make the Workers' School of supreme importance in the life and death struggles which the workers will face increasingly.

SECOND TERM IN LITERATURE OPENS ON FRIDAY

N. Y. Workers' School Has Excellent Course

NEW YORK, March 10.—Modern Russian literature will form the central study of the Spring term of the course in modern literature at the Workers' School, 108 E. 14 St., which begins next Friday night at 8 o'clock. In addition to the Russians, Oscar Wilde, Eugene O'Neil, Theodore Dreiser, Roman Rolland and other non-Russian moderns will be considered.

Following is the program for the second term:

March 12 — Wilde—Plays, Poems—"Dorian Gray" "De Profundis."

March 19 — Eugene O'Neil—"Hair Ape," "Beyond the Horizon," "Great God Brown."

March 26 — Theodore Dreiser—"American Tragedy," "The Genius."

April 2 — Roman Rolland—"Jean Christophe," "Wolves."

April 9 — Tolstoy—"War and Peace."

April 16 — Tolstoy—"Anna Karenina." Essays.

April 23 — Dostoyevsky—"Crime and Punishment," "The Possessed."

April 30 — Dostoyevsky—"Brothers Karamazov," "The Idiot."

May 7 — Turgenyev—"Smoke," "Rudin," "On the Eve."

May 14 — Turgenyev—"Fathers and Sons," "Virgin Soil."

May 21 — Chekhov, Gorky.

May 28 — Libedinsky, Mayakovsky, etc.

June 4 — "Faust," I, and II.

June 11 — Heinrich Heine.

June 18 — Resume and analysis of present tendencies.

Those interested in this course should register at once at the Workers' School. The fee for this three-months' course is \$2.50.

Supper to Be Served at Party Conference

A supper will be served at the Chicago Party Organization conference to be held at the Sokol Hall, 1903 S. Racine Ave., next Sunday. In the evening there will be an entertainment by the Chicago Party school.

PARIS COMMUNE CELEBRATION

All working class organizations are asked not to arrange any conflicting meeting on March 19 as the International Labor Defense, Chicago local, is arranging a Paris Commune pageant and drama. Moving pictures of labor defense in the United States and in Europe will be shown. Bishop William Montgomery Brown is to be one of the speakers.

Artists Plot Fun for Militants

THREE noted labor artists are plotting something unusual. This much has been learned: For three days Bob Minor, Fred Ellis and Lydia Gibson have been holding conferences behind closed doors, sending out the office boy for new cans of paint (a plug of tobacco and a pack of camels) and keeping busy in preparation for their act to be staged at the International Concert on Saturday, March 13 at the Eighth Street Theater.

The reporter has been able to get these facts only: They will appear in their working clothes. The act calls for action and they mean to give it. "Tell all the fighting left wingers in this town we are going to show up the movies," Fred Ellis volunteered. "And tell 'em if they think an artist is a high-hat stiff they will have the shock of their lives when they get a look at the sleeves of my good red flannels. I'm going to have them washed for Saturday even if the sign painters will think I am putting on airs."

Artists Plot Fun for Militants

Bob Minor only smiled and added mysteriously: "Just say for me that the trade unionists in this burg are going to be sent home from this affair laughing. Lydia Gibson added: "And they will be laughing at some birds that won't like it!"

So that's that. It looks like the workers who have admired the work of these splendid artists are going to get a treat on Saturday night at the theater on the corner of Eighth and Wabash.

The program arranged by the Trade Union Educational League will include a full night's pleasure. Singing, music, a pianist, an accordion player and a bag-pipe artist from Bonnie Scotland are completing a bill that should attract every worker in Chicago who has a drop of fighting blood in him or a taste for good entertainment.

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

Strike Relief Dance and Banquet arranged by the KNIT GOODS WORKERS' UNION Saturday, March 13, 8 P. M. MAMOTH HALL, N. E. Corner 6th and Girard Ave. 2nd Floor—Entrance 6th Street. TICKET 50 CENTS. Dancing Until 11 P. M. Banquet Until 12:30

NEGRO PARENTS PROTEST AGAINST MISTREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

TOPEKA, Kan., March 10.—The school board of the city of Topeka is facing probable lawsuit for its discrimination and mistreatment of Negro school children as the result of a probe that is now being carried on by a parents' committee. The parents are protesting against the inadequate facilities for the transportation of the children from districts where there are no schools to the Monroe and Washington schools.

At the parents' mass meeting it was pointed out that the small Negro children had to stand in mud and slush at the Rock Island station in the cold waiting for transportation to the school. The parents threaten to bring suits against the city for any serious illness that may result to the children from this mistreatment.

LABOR-HATING JUDGE FACES IMPEACHMENT

"Friend of Labor" Aids Railroad Barons

WASHINGTON, March 10.—After lengthy hearings in public and much argument behind locked doors, the house judiciary committee is about to give its decision as to whether Judge English, of the federal district court of East St. Louis, Ill., shall be recommended to the house for impeachment before the senate. If the committee and the house vote for impeachment, this will result in the first trial of a federal judge before the bar of the senate since Judge Archbald of Pennsylvania in the winter of 1912-13. Archbald was convicted of having accepted gifts from coal companies that had important litigation in his court.

Judge English was appointed to the federal bench by President Wilson at the request of the late Samuel Gompers. He had been friendly to organized labor. After he got his judicial job he became extremely arbitrary and hostile toward organized labor. Eventually, in the railroad shopmen's strike of 1922, he threatened to employ martial law not only against the strikers if they dared to picket the railroad shops, but against all sheriffs, prosecutors and other law officers of the counties in his jurisdiction unless these officers should help him to suppress picketing.

This lawlessness toward the rail strikers is one of the counts in the indictment brought by a subcommittee of the judiciary committee against him. The rest of the charges concern the financial gain from cases in his own court, registered by himself and friends thru a "bankruptcy and receivership ring."

Atheists Organize to Smash God in All Universities of U. S.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 10.—The American Association for the Advancement of Atheism, thru its general secretary, Freeman Hopwood, today stated that groups opposed to religion will be established at many colleges throughout the country in the near future.

Besides the society already formed at the University of Rochester under the striking name of the "Damned Souls," a branch will be established within a few days at Yale, Hopwood states. He predicts the organization of at least a dozen groups by the end of the present term.

The national association will supply local units with literature and speakers. The work of circularizing the senior classes of high schools will be kept up. Hopwood declares the responses thus far have been encouraging.

The headquarters of the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism are at 49 Vesey St., New York City.

Organization Is the Only Way Out, He Says

(Special to The Daily Worker)

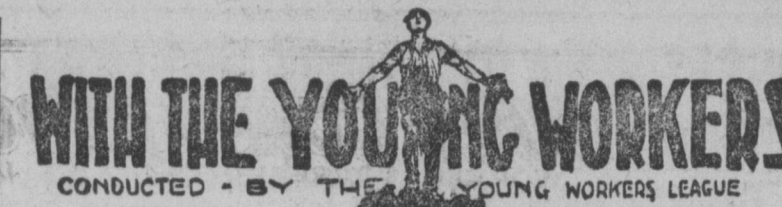
DETROIT, March 10.—Conditions here in the Budd Wheel company factory are bad. The unskilled workers have to do machinists' work but get only a guarantee of 49½ cents an hour on a piece work basis. The only way out for the workers is organization.

Chicago Notes.

Meeting of all Y. W. L. in the food industry, Thursday, March 11, at 7 p. m., at 19 South Lincoln street.

Meeting of all Y. W. L. working in the building trades on Thursday, March 11, 8 p. m., at 19 S. Lincoln St.

Section No. 1 Membership Meeting. Friday, March 12, at 8 p. m., at 180 W. Washington street. Morris Yusem of the N. E. C. will speak on the activities of the Y. W. L. in Philadelphia. Problems of the various concentration groups will be taken up.



50,000 WORKERS REPRESENTED AT N. Y. PRELIMINARY GATHERING FOR MASS WORKING YOUTH CONFERENCE

Unions Support Militant Young Workers in Preparing for Concerted Drive for Special Youth Demands

By SAM DON.

NEW YORK CITY—On March 5 a preliminary conference was held here for the purpose of making arrangements for a mass working youth conference. The following organizations were represented at this gathering: Young Workers (Communist) League, Amalgamated Food Workers, Hotel Workers' Br. of Brooklyn, Architectural Iron, Bronze and Structural Workers' Union, the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, Cloak and Suit Tailors' Union Local No. 9, United Front Committee of Textile Workers, Millinery Hand Workers' Union, Local 43, Dressmakers' Union, Local 22, Shoe Workers' Union, Local 51, the Plumbers' Helpers Clubs of Brooklyn and Bronx. These organizations represent 50,000 workers.

Altho an invitation was sent to the Young Peoples' Socialist League they failed to attend the conference. The reason for this failure is not yet determined.

At the conference the main issues upon which the mass working youth conference would be called were discussed. This broader conference is scheduled to take place at the end of May and all efforts will be made to have representations direct from the shops. The following points were brought out in the discussion: The necessity of a militant struggle against child labor; the need of an intensive campaign for the unionization of the workers. Related to this latter point there was discussed the questions of lower initiation fees for the young workers so that they can more easily enter the unions, all special youth demands dealing with wages, sanitary conditions, education, etc. Naturally with these questions the working youth conference will discuss the broader political problems of the American workers and working youth.

After the discussion an arrangements committee, which will prepare the ground for the working youth conference, was elected. On this committee there is one member from each organization represented with the exception of the United Front Textile Committee which has two representatives. This committee then elected a council of five members.

It was also decided to elect a representative of the arrangements committee of the youth conference to the Monday meeting of the young Passaic textile strikers called by the United Front Committee.

With the closing of the conference the delegates of the local unions represented will immediately get busy securing donations from their organizations for the working youth conference.

The general enthusiasm, the recognition of the urgent necessity for a concerted struggle for the special demands of youth labor which manifested itself at this preliminary conference, is bound to result in success for the mass working youth conference scheduled for the end of May.

THE YOUTH AND TRADE UNIONISM

By GERMAL ALLARD.

It is of utmost importance, that the members of the Young Workers (Communist) League become union members. The young Communists must become leaders of the militants in the unions as well as fighters for working conditions and wages of the young workers. In the unions there is a good field for carrying on league work; for getting our members in contact with the everyday struggles of the masses.

The slogans and demands, political and economic, can be executed at the same time that the masses struggle for better living standards under this system. It gives opportunities to the young Communists who are struggling against and feeling the oppression of capitalism to point out to the mass of backward young workers their true position in the class struggle.

The Y. C. I. did not make a mistake when it declared for the need of unionizing the members of the Young Communist League. The most solid fortification that we can begin to build against the capitalists is the unionization of our members thru which we can gain the leadership in the struggles of the young workers.

In this respect the young Communists must follow the policies of the adult Communists. Many of us are inexperienced in this work, therefore it is necessary to follow the tactics of the experienced comrades. In the general demands of the union we follow the lead of the party fraction. However, on the special demands of the young workers the young members must be in the lead and enroll the adult workers in the struggle.

Once we begin to penetrate the workers, make them conscious and win their confidence, by our everyday action within the trade unions, then we can really say that we are becoming a mass organization—the vanguard of the most exploited section of the working class—the working class youth.

Exchange of Experiences Between Concentration Groups and Shop Nuclei

At a meeting of Concentration Group D, Section 5, of the New York League there were four comrades and a representative of the section executive committee present, while three comrades were absent.

The agenda of the meeting was: (1) Shop Reports, (2) Young Worker, (3) Youth Conference, (3) Attendance at Meetings.

Under shop reports, Comrade R. reported that she is a member of the Millinery Hand Workers' Union. She is working in an open shop, eight hours per day. The average wage is \$25 for trimmers and \$35 to \$40 for operators. There are 4 young workers in the shop of whom one is a sympathizer. Her task is to win over these young workers.

Comrade G. reported that she is a member of the I. L. G. W. U. She works in an open shop. There are about 60 workers in the shop and 16 in her department. Of this number 7 or 8 are young workers. The 8-hour day is in vogue and the average wages are: for operators \$25 and for finishers \$12 to \$15. There is another league member in the shop who is sick at present. Most of the workers are Italian speaking and know little English. This makes the task more difficult.

Comrade B. is an assistant in a chemical laboratory and can't do much

shop work since the other workers (4) are chemical engineers. Under the heading of Young Worker it was decided that every member must buy 10 copies of the Young Worker and distribute them in or around the shops. Besides taking their 10 copies each comrade took 2 sub blanks for the Young Worker. Decided to secure more information on the plans of the D. E. C. for the Youth conference.

Y. W. L. DIST. NO. 2 CELEBRATES SUCCESS OF REORGANIZATION.

On Saturday evening, March 20, the palatial ball room of Harlem Casino, 116th street and Lenox avenue, will be a get-together and celebration of the members of the Young Workers League, District No. 2 (who have been torn asunder from their old units as a result of reorganization) and their thousands of friends to mark the completion of reorganization. While the participants are gliding along the floor to the well played music hundreds of new subscribers will be added to the lists of the Young Worker. The explanation to this strange phenomenon is simple—every purchase of a ticket to the dance will receive as a gratis premium a three (3) months' subscription to the Young Workers. Show the enemies of our party and league that their hopes of our degenerating as a result of reorganization were only phantastic dreams by coming to this affair en masse.

Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

A WORKER CORRESPONDENT ON THE JOB

By ONE OF THEM. (Scene in any shop) W. C.—"Say Jack, I'm from another department in this dump. Would you mind giving me the dope on this hole for The DAILY WORKER—a worker's paper?"



Worker—"Not at all—what do you want to know?" W. C.—"What do you earn?" Worker—"Damn little. The tight-wads only pay forty cents an hour." W. C.—"Speed up?" Worker—"Boy, you said it! They run us so bow-legged that when I get home and sit down I feel like glued to the chair." W. C.—"Tough boss?" Worker—"I'll tell the world. He's not down today—sick. And I hope he gets worse. He fired a guy last week for turnin' around to spit. Said he didn't like his looks anyway?" W. C.—"Do you know this joint made six million dollars profit last year?" Worker—"No—but it's no wonder. All work for us and little pay makes the boss a rich little boy." W. C.—"He's in Florida now." Worker—"That so? Well, I hope a cocoon falls on his dome." W. C.—"You fellows read The DAILY WORKER?" Worker—"No, what is it?" W. C.—"Have a copy—read it. It has my article in it on this dump. Look it over when you get home." Worker—"Thanks, sure will. Say, when you write up this department for your paper tell the cock-eyed world the boys in this dump work like hej! And listen, buddy, we don't need a wagon to haul away our pay, neither." W. C.—"Old stuff—but it's true. Same all over, old boy." Worker—"Sure—but what can you do about it?" W. C.—"Read that paper old boy. Read it and you'll know. I'll be here again in a couple of days to get your subscription for it... There goes my whistle. S'long!"

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.

LORE-WATON-BOUDIN ATTEMPT TO FORM NEW "LABOR PARTY" MEETS WITH JEERS OF NEW YORK WORKERS

By a Worker Correspondent. NEW YORK CITY, March 10.—Harry Waton, Louis B. Boudin, Ludwig Lore, and the valiant, ragged and decimated "army" of the two-and-a-half anti-Communists amused the workers of New York with an uproarious comedy, when they issued a general invitation to the waiting and expectant masses to come together and build a new Communist party in the United States. The comedy ended with an overwhelming endorsement of the Workers Party.

Lore himself did not appear upon the scene, but as the power behind the throne he published a series of leading articles on Harry Waton's "New Communist Manifesto," and the machinery of the Volkszeitung was thrown into the effort to make a big meeting. Boudin failed to make an appearance, also he was supposed to be one of the star performers. The other was to be none other than Harry Waton himself. The little sect of which Waton is the high priest and only authorized Talmudic interpreter, opened its "mass" meeting at the Church of All Nations in Lower Second Ave., New York City.

The net result of the advertising of Waton and Boudin as speakers, and the "publicity power" of the Volkszeitung and the publication of the "New Communist Manifesto" was an audience of slightly over one hundred workers—118 by actual count.

Waton harranged them for something like three hours, recapitulating all of the strange and confused doctrines with which he seeks to revise and supplant Marxism by appeals to Jesus, Herbert Spencer, and the metaphysical mysteries that he fishes forth from his own inner speculations.

His famous dogma about "all progress moving from the periphery to the center" and then when such progress has gotten to the very center of things and can do nothing else, it must perforce turn around and march out from the center, back to the periphery—this famous doctrine was naturally the fundamental reason why a new party must be formed at this time. With this was coupled the other typical Watonian invention of comparing a political party to a hammer at one time, and to a saw at another, and thus demonstrating that since a hammer cannot be used to saw wood nor a saw to hammer nails, therefore the Workers Party must be destroyed, and a Watonian party must be established.

The Communist International has also outlived its usefulness, we learned, and must be substituted by a new International. The audience listened for the first hour or two in dazed bewilderment, which gradually changed to increasing amusement, and finally to open laughter. When Waton had finished, a few Communists, attracted by the invitation and the promise of hearing Waton and Boudin fight with each other on a single platform in the interests of a common cause, took the floor for discussion.

These speakers all discussed the question in a humorous vein and the audience roared with delight. They included Comrades Olgin, Poyntz, Kvitko, Siskind and Wolfe. Bert Wolfe

MAGAZINE FOR WORKER CORRESPONDENTS TO BE ISSUED FROM CHICAGO

The Chicago Worker Correspondents' class will publish a Worker Correspondents' Magazine.

The magazine will be called the American Worker Correspondent, with the subtitle: Let the City and Land Workers Write for their Press. It will be issued every month in from five to eight mimeographed pages to begin with, and will go to every worker correspondent in the country, thus forming the basis for the building of a worker correspondents' movement in the United States.

The American Worker Correspondent will be a guide for correspondents in their task of writing for The DAILY WORKER. Each month manuscripts from worker correspondents will be published in original form and thoroughly criticized, sentence by sentence and paragraph by paragraph, thus giving a concrete example on how to write for the paper.

Articles on what correspondents are doing in other countries, of their movements and accomplishments, will keep the American correspondents informed on what is being done by their comrades in Soviet Russia and in Germany where such magazines are published and large worker correspondents' movements are in existence.

Contributions by worker correspondents on the distribution of The DAILY WORKER, the effect their stories have had on the workers in their shops and in bringing The DAILY WORKER in closer contact with workers thru the worker correspondents' page will be gladly accepted.

Members of the editorial board are Nancy Markoff, M. A. Stolar and Dora Lohse.

Labor Reports Show Unorganized Women Get Miserable Wages

By SYLVIA BLECKER, (Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, March 10.—The machine age with its division of labor, shorter periods of apprenticeship and less skill gave the women a chance to enter the factory. And they entered it for good. The woman who is coming to industry is coming to stay. It is not only for the transition period from school days till marriage that the woman enters industry at present. Among the 8,500,000 women gainfully employed in the United States there are 2,000,000 married women, and their number increases rapidly.

The New York department of labor reports for April 1922, show that out of 26,500 women workers in Tennessee 70 per cent receive less than \$9 a week; out of 400 in the District of Columbia 65 per cent receive \$10 a week and out of 113,643 in New York, 75,762 received less than \$14 a week.

Wage investigations by the Massachusetts minimum wage commission in five industries have revealed the following: Candy under \$9 per week, 62.8 per cent; candy under \$11 per week, 85.1 per cent; candy under \$13 per week, 94.5 per cent.

Corset under \$9 per week 36.8 per cent; corset under \$11 per week 57.5 per cent; corset under \$13 per week 76 per cent. Canning under \$9 per week 89.2 per cent; canning under \$11 per week 98.6 per cent; canning under \$13 per week 100 per cent.

Paper box under \$9 per week 39 per cent; paper box under \$11 per week 59.4 per cent; paper box under \$23 per week 77.2 per cent. Sweaters under \$9 per week 35.8 per cent; sweaters under \$11 per week 57.6 per cent; sweaters under \$13 per week 76.7 per cent.

With these figures in mind we have a picture of what the woman worker means for the manufacturer while she is unorganized.

Very little effort had been exerted by the labor unions to bring the women workers into the trade unions. What has the A. F. of L. done for the women workers of the U. S. A.? The reports of the convention of the A. F. of L. in 1923 at Portland, Oregon show that a resolution passed to carry out some organization work among women. In 1924 at the El Paso convention the same resolution was read and readopted. In 1925 at Atlantic City the convention of the A. F. of L. took the same stand in organizing women as at the previous two conventions: the resolution was read, adopted and action promised.

DON'T LEAVE OUT YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS

Due to the volume of Worker correspondence that comes to our office every day and the necessity often to ask for more detailed information and send suggestions and instructions, we make the following request from our Worker Correspondents: At the top of each page of your manuscript, in the right hand corner, write in plain hand, if you do not use typewriter, your name, address and date. At the end of your manuscript add a note stating whether you wish your name to be used and any other instructions regarding the signing of your article.

MANY LABOR UNIONS ELECT DELEGATES TO WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA COUNCIL FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN-BORN

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 10.—Numerous letters and credentials of delegates elected are coming in daily to the secretary of the Western Pennsylvania Council for Protection of Foreign-born. Delegates have been elected in a number of labor organizations in Monessen, Verona, Pittsburgh, New Brighton and many other steel and mining towns of western Pennsylvania. At the last meeting of the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union the call was discussed at length and delegates to the conference were elected. It is expected that a number of other Central Labor Unions will send delegates.

That there is an urgent need to carry on a vigorous fight against the anti-alien bill becomes specially apparent when proceedings to revoke the citizenship papers of John Tapolesanyi of Hermine, Pa. were initiated by the United States district attorney, John Myers. Tapolesanyi was naturalized in 1920 and the reason given by the authorities for the action taken is that in 1921 Tapolesanyi wrote a personal letter to his brother in Hungary expressing his indignation against his brother for helping the Horthy government to murder a number of fellow workmen.

If this action of the government is successful it will establish a precedent unheard of in the history of this country. Tapolesanyi is a barber by trade and has a wife and two children. The conference will be held on Sunday afternoon, March 14, at 2:30 o'clock at the Walton Hall, 220 Stanwix St., Pittsburgh. Organizations that have for some reason or other not received the call for the conference should either immediately communicate with the secretary, A. Rostrom, Room 204-237 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, or elect delegates without waiting for the call.

Reports coming from the Connelville coke region branch of the council show that the conference in that region will be a huge success. Already delegates representing more than 10,000 workers have been elected and many more credentials are expected to come in before the date of the conference. The conference in this region will be held Sunday morning, Mar. 14, 10 o'clock at Croatian Hall, on Franklin St., Uniontown, Pa.

BUFFALO FORMS COUNCIL FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FOREIGN-BORN; HOLD CONFERENCE ON MARCH 28

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 10.—A conference for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers was attended by the following workers' organizations at Engineers' Hall: Workers (Communist) Party, Young Workers (Communist) League, Italian-American East Side Jewish Workers' Circle, Branch 52, Italian Anti-Fascist League, Workmen's Circle Branch 192, Workmen's Circle Branch 178.

Vernie Gates of the Building Workers Union was elected chairman. A provisional committee was elected to call a broader conference and draw in a greater number of working class organizations.

In addition to calling a conference for Sunday, March 28, the committee was also empowered to arrange a mass meeting on the evening of the enlarged conference.

Several of the delegates expressed their determination to visit all organizations and acquaint the workers with the contents of the bills and the meaning to the working class of the anti-foreign legislation.

Indications point to a greater and broader conference at the next session, when detailed plans for combating the registration plans will be laid out and carried into action.

Spanish Mussolini Tightens His Grip

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADRID, March 10.—The Spanish government has reopened with renewed vigor its campaign against freedom of utterance in Spain. General Primo de Rivera today summarily removed from office Garcia Cenuo, civil governor of San Sebastian, because he permitted the local newspapers to publish news of a secret meeting of army officers held during the premier's recent visit. During the meeting speeches were delivered attacking the government.

The premier has also ousted the governing board of the Barcelona Bar Association for engaging in separatist politics. Last week orders emanating from the capital caused the suspension of several anti-governmental newspapers.

Detroit Flivver King Seeks Muscle Shoals

WASHINGTON, March 10.—With Henry Ford reported ready to renew his bids for the government's \$150,000,000 Muscle Shoals project, administration leaders sought to reconcile the differences between the house and senate over the Coolidge resolution creating a congressional commission to negotiate a lease for the property by April 26.

Ford's original offer was rejected by congress because the Detroit flivver king insisted on a 100-year lease. Rumor now has it that Ford is willing to negotiate a 50-year lease. The Alabama Power Company and the American Cyanide are also making bids for the Muscle Shoals site.

British Progressives in Unions Will Confer

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, March 10.—Ways and means of resisting the threatened attacks on wages and conditions will be discussed at a special conference of action, called by the National Minority Movement, to be held at Latchmere Paths, Battersea, March 21, with Tom Mann as chairman. Delegates from trade union branches and district committees, Trades Councils and Co-operative Guilds, and other working class organizations in all parts of the country, have been invited to attend.

MORE NEW YORK UNIONS ENDORSE WORKERS' SCHOOL

Need for Class Education Is Strongly Felt

NEW YORK, March 10.—That the Workers School has dug its roots deep into the unions is evidenced by the response of the unions to the appeals of the committees of the School in the Drive for a 10,000 fund.

The latest unions to be visited and to contribute are some of the smaller and include the Shoe Workers Protective Union No. 54. The union endorsed the school, donated \$25, elected a committee to participate in the drive and instructed this committee to give out sub lists to every shop chairman to take a collection in shops controlled by the union. It elected three representatives to represent the union at the concert of the Workers School at Central Opera House on March 14.

Unions Behind School. Barbers Local No. 913 endorsed the Workers' School, voted a donation of \$30 and opened a class with a teacher furnished by the Workers' School and the local also elected delegates to the concert.

Window Cleaners Local No. 8 donated \$10 and distributed subscription lists among its members and endorsed the school.

Workmen's Circle No. 299 endorsed the school and sent in a contribution of \$10.

Since the Rand School breathed its last as an institution of workers education and became a place for Greenwich Village freaks to study Freudian psychology and sex interpretations of literature, art and history and for sweet young things to master aesthetic dancing,—the progressive and militant workers in New York City have had no educational institution of their own until the founding of the Workers School.

The recent acceptance by the Workers Education Bureau of \$25,000 from the Carnegie Corporation indicates who owns, controls and finances the "education" the bureau dominates. The degeneration of the Rand School, the buying up of the so-called workers' education movement, leaves the Workers School as the only expression of the educational needs of the class conscious and progressive workers.

Your Union Meeting

Second Thursday, Feb. 11, 1926.

- Name of Local and Place of Meeting. 5 Brick and Clay, A. O. U. W. Hall, Dolton, Ill. 13 Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd. 42 Carpenters, 6415 S. Halsted St. 31 Carpenters, 1440 Emma St. 43 Carpenters, South Chicago, 11037 Michigan Ave. 604 Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie. 115 Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave. 16336 Federal Labor Union, 2119 N. Robery Ave. 49 Firemen and Enginemen, Springfield and North Aves. 548 Journeymen Barbers, 180 West Washington St. 8:45 P. M. 840 Hod Carriers, Harrison and Green St. 18 Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St. 3 Marble Polishers, 810 W. Harrison St. 17320 Nurses, 771 Gilpin Ave. Painters' District Council, 1446 W. Adams St. 871 Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights, 8:15 P. M. 26 Paper Rulers, 59 E. Van Buren St. 6:30 P. M. 17301 Park Employes, 510 W. Harrison St. 774 Railway Clerks, 55th and Blackstone. 1269 Railway Clerks, 312 S. Halsted St. 1344 Railway Clerks, Harrison and Green St. 877 Railway Trainmen, 64th & University, 8:15 P. M. 130 Signalmen, 180 W. Washington St. 742 Teamsters, 5208 Houston Ave. Wood Turners' Union, Liberty Hall, 3429 W. Roosevelt Rd. (Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 P. M.)

AMERICAN BANKERS EAGERLY SEEK SOVIET TRADE THRU GERMANY

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 10—

Great interest is being displayed by the United States in the negotiations of loans between the Soviet Union and Germany. Many American investors are interested in having their German ventures prosper and are bending all efforts to get the trade of the Soviet Union. Long term credits are being granted the Soviet Union by German concerns on the advice of the American bankers and with their silent consent.

"Germany, acting on the advice and silent consent of American bankers, is now guaranteeing the credit of Russia," says Ivan Sonov, one of the Soviet economic authorities. "Hundreds of millions of American dollars are invested in Germany. That country is now an industrial colony of American capitalism. Many German undertakings are actually American and Americans are interested in making them profitable. They want their German enterprises to sell goods and therefore are interested in establishing economic relations between Germany and Russia and in the granting of long credits to our state enterprises."

South Bend Will Welcome Trumbull Saturday, March 13

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 10.—"Welcome Trumbull" mass meeting and release class war prisoners rally will be held here on March 13 at 8 p. m., at the Workers' Home, 1216 W. Colfax avenue.

Walter Trumbull, Max Schachtman, of the Young Workers (Communist) League and Gus Mayer will be the speakers.

NEW! 1871 THE PARIS COMMUNE By MAX SHACHTMAN. No. 8 IN THE LITTLE RED LIBRARY

A brief little booklet on a great event in working class history, when, as Karl Marx wrote, the workers of France attempted to "storm the heavens."

This first glorious attempt at proletarian dictatorship, so vividly portrayed by the author, should be read by every worker on the 55th anniversary being celebrated throughout the world on March 18.

10 CENTS—Twelve Copies for One Dollar

Other Books by the Same Author: Lenin, Liebknecht, Luxemburg 15 Cents. The Zeigler Frame-Up 10 Cents. THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

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

NEW BOOKS BY SCOTT NEARING. We have just received the following five new pamphlets just off the press: RUSSIA TURNS EAST—A view of the foreign policies of the Soviet government. GLIMPSES OF THE SOVIET REPUBLIC—A birds-eye view of Soviet Russia as the author saw it on a trip he has just completed. STOPPING A WAR—The remarkable anti-war activity of the French Communist Party in the French war against Morocco. WORLD LABOR UNITY—A history of the great efforts to unite world labor against the common enemy—capitalism. BRITISH LABOR BIDS FOR POWER—An account of the historic Scarborough conference that marks a step towards power. All Numbers 10 Cents Each. The Daily Worker Pub. Co. 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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France's Emergency Cabinet

Aristide Briand, deposed as premier last Saturday after losing a vote of confidence in the French chamber of deputies, has, for the ninth time in his career, organized a new cabinet. But so stormy are the political seas of Europe that he dare not venture before the chamber until after he attends the special extraordinary assembly of the league of nations at Geneva, where the question of enlarging the league threatens further to liquidate the conspiracy of Versailles and destroy the work of the Locarno conference.

The new cabinet has as its finance minister Raoul Peret, an unknown quantity, succeeding Paul Doumer, who, like his predecessors, failed to solve the financial problem. The new cabinet is the same as the old with the exception of three other changes which eliminated members of the "left." Briand rushed off to Geneva in order to defend the shattered structure of French imperialism built upon the intrigue of Versailles.

The internal situation in France will force Briand to consent to any form of patchwork in the league in order to bridge over the acute crisis. It looks as though Germany will be admitted alone and that the question of further enlargement of the league council will be put over until the regular assembly next September. Meanwhile France faces the increasing financial crisis.

Efforts further to beat down the standard of living of the workers by heavy taxation will increase the bitter resentment against the imperialist colonial wars in Syria and Morocco and furnish fuel for the flame the Communists are fanning beneath the structure of capitalist France. To impose heavier taxation upon the middle class will drive them toward the left. The repudiated policy of trying to wipe out the internal debt thru inflation of currency resulted in many French capitalists withdrawing their banking power from Paris to other capitals of the financial world.

No cabinet can last for long in this milieu. The confused economic condition has its reflex in French political life. There is no party with a majority in the chamber, hence no government can be other than a thing of shreds and patches. Each party, except the Communist Party, fears new elections, because none of the capitalist parties can defend its course before the assaults of the working class spokesmen in the Communist Party. The French situation exposes again the complete debacle of parliamentarism in Europe today.

Capitalist Antagonisms Aid Russia

Not the least important factor enabling the Soviet Union to survive in a world of capitalist brigands is the irreconcilable conflict between the two great imperialist powers, the United States and England.

Inexorable economic forces compel these two nations to struggle for supremacy in every part of the world. Each tries to gain advantages over the other. In the struggle for oil the American trust, Standard Oil, has been forced to sign a pact with the head of the Soviet government oil trust, in order to prevent its mortal competitor, the British Royal Dutch Shell, obtaining the advantage.

A contract signed in Paris the other day provides that the Vacuum Oil company, a subsidiary of Standard Oil, shall become the selling agent for Soviet kerosene abroad. The American concern agrees to purchase from sixty thousand to one hundred thousand tons of kerosene a year at a price several dollars below the world market. This is very significant. It enables the Soviet Union to obtain cold cash for its kerosene which is a distinct advantage. It also repudiates the American state department's policy of refusing to recognize Russia. At the same time it is a terrific blow against the British oil trust and a slap in the face of the tory government that has so persistently endeavored to stimulate anti-Soviet conspiracies in Europe.

In this instance, as in a number of others, in the great three-cornered fight between Soviet Russia, England and the United States, we find the United States and Russia following identical policies that are a challenge to the interests of England. Of course, these identical policies are pursued with different motives. Russia, in the present instance, can strengthen its economic structure without risk to itself as the Standard Oil concern acts as the mere agent of the government trust. On the other hand the Standard Oil concern benefits by gaining an advantage over the British concern.

When Standard Oil finds it necessary to deal with Bolshevik Russia to gain advantages over its competitors in Britain the stupid moral pretenses of Kellogg, Hoover and the rest of the Mellon-Coolidge spoils politicians fall flat.

Not Confined to Passaic

The New York City yellow tabloid sheets make much of the ferocity of the police thugs of Passaic, Clifton and other points in the New Jersey strike zone, but they are utterly incapable of perceiving the same thing under their very eyes in their own city.

Hearst's *Mirror*, MacFadden's *Graphic*, and the *Chicago Tribune's* New York tabloid called the *News* carry scare heads about the Passaic mill strike, in an effort to increase their circulations and incidentally advance the political interests of Governor A. Harry Moore, the political puppet of the Frank Hague machine (Jersey City's Tammany Hall), by alternately appealing to him to try to mediate the strike and call out the state militia, but when similar atrocities are perpetrated by the fur manufacturers against their strikers in New York they remain silent.

When, the other day, on 27th street between 6th and 7th avenues, police thugs assaulted and frightfully beat some of the eight thousand fur strikers, there were no pictures on the front pages of these magazines; no scare heads, no appeals to Al Smith or to his pigmy mayor, Jimmy Walker, he-butterfly of Broadway. Only a conspiracy of silence!

Assaulted by police thugs, held prisoners in hallways for hours, afterward arraigned in the Jefferson street kangaroo court and fined for daring to picket the scab shops in New York, these workers were defended only by the working class, the Communist press.

Passaic strikers should note this and remember that even tho, for reasons of its own, the reptile press gives them favorable publicity today, tomorrow it will stab them in the back.

The "Failure" of the Mexican Claims Commission

By MANUEL GOMEZ, Secretary All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

BY subtle trickery and distortion of news, thru the complete domination of Wall Street and Washington over all the avenues of publicity, one of the most flagrant acts in the recent history of American foreign policy has been allowed to go unmarked. This was the wanton wrecking by the U. S. representative a few days ago of a special U. S.-Mexican claims commission.

The commission consisted of the Mexican and U. S. representatives and a neutral chairman, Dr. Rodrigo Octavio of Brazil. It was created to settle the question of responsibility for the murder of fifteen American mining engineers by the followers of the notorious "Pancho Villa" some years ago, during the regime of Carranza. The U. S. government has maintained that the present administration of Mexico must make financial amends for the massacre. President Calles, on the other hand, has insisted that Villa was a bandit and outside the law.

Last Saturday's newspapers came out with a mysterious report that the special claims commission had "failed," that it had "broken down." The truth about the "failure" did not appear in a single headline. Not an editorial writer referred to it. It was buried away in an obscure paragraph at the tail end of the Associated Press dispatch. The paragraph is as follows:

"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.

Thus we see that the commission did not "fail" in the sense of failure to come to a decision. A decision was plainly reached, for the neutral chairman supported the position of the Mexican government. However, the U. S. representative refused to accept the decision, notwithstanding the fact that the personnel of the commission had been approved by the state department. Obviously there was nothing left to do but disband. Dr. Rodrigo left for Havana in disgust, declaring that the attempt to arbitrate had "failed."

One does not have to go deeply into the merits of the case itself. Anyone who has been following Mexican events at all closely knows that Villa was a common bandit at the time of the murders, and that, moreover, he was receiving arms and supplies from the United States in order

that he might make as much trouble for Carranza as possible. The important thing is that a special claims commission has met and rendered a decision, and that the United States government refuses to abide by that decision.

By its deliberately provocative action in the special claims case, the U. S. government has taken a stand which belies all its pretenses that it is striving to reach an amicable solution of the U. S.-Mexican crisis, that the U. S. state department is patient and reasonable but that Mexico insists upon trouble. The action makes a mockery of arbitration on the American continent. It strips the rulers of the United States of their hypocritical democratic-pacifist phraseology and reveals their cynical determination to make American imperialism the absolute arbiter of the western world.

There is reason why such great care was used to distort the story in the reports of the capitalist press. Wall Street and Washington are moving toward a definite break with Mexico over the anti-imperialist oil and land laws which that country has adopted as a measure of self-preservation. It is necessary to fool the unsuspecting workers with news of the "failure" of negotiations of all kinds—but in this

news the good intentions of the U. S. government must be always insisted upon, or at least implied.

That an open rupture with Mexico is being planned is no longer open to doubt. The wrecking of the special claims commission means that the attitude of Wall Street and Washington is about as follows:

Our plans are made up; we know that a break is coming soon anyway. Why should we let an impartial commission decide our right to collect damages when we shall soon be in a position to collect them by forcible means?

The attitude of the U. S. representative on the special claims commission have only that meaning.

"A new strain has been thrown on the already none too firm tie that unites diplomatically the United States and Mexico," editorialized the Chicago Tribune. "The sudden desertion by Dr. Rodrigo Octavio of Brazil of his post as neutral chairman of the commission called to adjudicate American losses in Mexican revolutions comes at an inauspicious moment."

No one can deny that the episode of the claims commission constitutes a new strain on U. S.-Mexican relations. But it also constitutes a very severe strain upon the credulity of the American workers.

Breaking the Chains of American Imperialism



The work of a noted Mexican artist, used now as a symbol of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League in its organ, *El Libertador*, issued in Mexico City.

Slavery in Chicago Post Office

By "OBSCURUS."

THERE is probably nowhere in this happy hunting ground for capitalism known as the United States of America where workers are more systematically and scientifically exploited than in the gloomy battle-like building at Dearborn and Adams streets in the city of Chicago. What is true in this office is, of course, true of the entire postal system, with here and there a minor concession.

In order to become a clerk here an incredible ordeal must be undergone. The sheep are separated from the goats in a long-drawn-out mental examination; a test that is ludicrously out of proportion to the mental requirements of a prospective clerkship. If the applicant can show that he has participated in the recent European blood bath he is allowed five points. And if he can prove that he was sufficiently zealous in defense of his master's foreign investments to have personally stopped a German shell directed thereat, he is allowed ten points.

In the physical examination the doctor determines whether or not the applicant's anatomy is worth the 65 cents per hour that a clerk draws. At this point victims of physiological impairments incurred in the services of previous masters are dumped on the social scrap heap, and the cream is retained for the extraction of what exploitable elements it may yet contain.

Before a clerk has made his debut, an initial expense of \$12 is unavoidable. This consists of the price of his photograph that must be filed with his fingerprints, notary fee, and purchase of a thousand dollar bond. In addition to the foregoing there is an elaborate conglomeration of accessories in conjunction with the study in intricate postal routing. The latter not only constitutes a formidable personal expense, but will require upwards of two years' study. References must be submitted which must not only be from business men but are accepted only on letterheads.

A year is required to get from the substitute into the regular class with its coveted seventeen hundred dollars per year. During this time a "sub" may get three hours work per twenty-four or he may get none, but he must report Sunday night whether he wants to or not. He may have upwards of a dollar transportation on Sunday night and a return of one dollar thirty cents for a probable four hours, going and coming, plus work and time.

Going to work or to lunch the clock is punched; returning involves the same procedure. In addition working numbers are checked going and coming from work. This does not include numerous checks-up at work to determine if anyone is paying an arbitrary visit to the wash room. Fifteen minutes per four hours of work time is allowed for the latter purpose, same being checked in and out on the book and by the clock. If nature should make an intermediate demand the manner in which it would be satisfied may better be left to the imagination.

Unless a clerk is working on weight he dare not speak to his co-worker. Under this system, he is expected to handle certain weight of mail per hour or take his money and "get." If the detail is switched to one on which it isn't possible to keep a precise mathematical record of work done, the spy system is brought into play.

The "observer" watches a group from a hidden position and grades them according to "the one who is going at the highest speed, and the paymaster is, in all probability, waiting to accommodate the ones who appear to be conserving their energies. A supervisor is at liberty to walk up to a clerk and harass him or "write him up" for some trivial error, but to speak back to him by way of defense is economic suicide.

Although there are two, so-called, unions in the office, a great part of the force continues unorganized. The "Association of Chicago Postal Clerks" consists of the strawbosses, supervisors, stoolpigeons, and others who are perfectly sure that they will some day be president of the United States. The other (dis)organization, the "National Union of Postal Clerks," is made up of those who are not so sure that they will yet occupy the White House but think their chances are good.

Strike! No indeed. We are a disciplined force. Furthermore, a clause in our by-laws specifies such un-American and sordid procedure as being the method of common overland trash.

Going to the slimy politicians with their hats in their hands and tears in their eyes not only is their method but accounts for their plight.

When it is realized that fully 50 per cent of appointees give up the struggle the sixth year and the prospective forty-two dollars and fifty cents per week is won, it can be seen that only those of superior constitution can endure. The duty is nerve

wrecking and physically devastating. Ventilation is antiquated and the lighting arrangement coupled with the strain very soon develops impaired vision.

The only humorous angle is the so-called pension arrangement. This is, of course, but deferred pay, pure and simple; although it is looked upon favorably by those who can't detect the ruse. If at the age of sixty-five a clerk hasn't entirely disintegrated from hard usage he is allowed a pension. This pittance—not more than fifty dollars per month—if judiciously handled might cover the rent on a hall room in Hogan's alley—and it might not.

The travesty called a pension represents the accumulation of deductions from the employee's pay at the rate of two and one-half cents from every dollar that accrued to him as wages over his entire life as a postal worker.

Federal Employees Seek Minimum Wage of \$1,500 Per Year

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A minimum wage of \$1,500 a year for all full-time adult employees in the federal service is the object of a campaign which the National Federation of Federal Employees are now launching.

In the low-paid group of employees of the government are charwomen, men and women cleaners, watchmen, guards, elevator operators and others engaged in the maintenance of public buildings. Charwomen are now paid 60 cents an hour, except that the head charwoman gets 65 cents.

This measure does not change the rate of pay of men and women in the professional service and other higher grades.

National City Bank Buys People's Trust

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, March 10.—The National City Bank has consolidated its position as America's largest bank by taking over the People's Trust company of Brooklyn. The deal involved \$16,700,000 and will give the bank total resources of \$1,291,000,000 with deposits of \$989,430,000. Stockholders of the People's Trust received \$835 a share for their holdings.

NOTES OF AN INTERNATIONALIST.

'The Will to Action' and 'The Will to Poverty'

By JOHN PEPPER.

THE organ of the German basic industry, *Bergwerkszeitung*, headlines its programme article: "The Will to Action"—meaning thereby the will for the erection of the open dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

One of the most important features of the entire German situation is this constantly strengthening tendency toward the establishment of the bourgeoisie's confessed rule by force. The cabinet building is proceeding very laboriously. The bourgeois parties dare not form a government within the present parliamentary system without the Social-Democrats, because they fear the crisis-inspired embitterment of the proletariat. But the Social Democracy, for the same reason, dare not enter the big coalition with the bourgeoisie. It realizes full well that its entrance into a bourgeois government at this time would alienate from it the great masses of workers.

INDICATIONS are multiplying that the bourgeoisie are seeking to force the Social Democracy into the coalition government, that they are ever more frequently threatening that unless the bourgeois-Social Democratic coalition is effected they will destroy all remnants of parliamentarism. The chairman of the Democratic Party, Dr. Koch, directs a public appeal to the Social Democracy: "In this hour we address the final appeal to the big Social Democratic Party not to desert us, and if, despite this, it refuses to co-operate, a deep wound will be delivered to parliamentarism."

The clerical "Germania" declares that now "parliamentarism's decisive hour" has struck, and that the present parliamentary combination will forfeit its right to existence if, in the present critical situation, it shows itself incapable of serving the interests of the people.

Even the otherwise so strictly re-

publican "Berliner Tageblatt" terrorizes that "a renewed refusal of the Social Democracy would mean in fact a severe blow for German parliamentarism and, after everything that has gone before, it would represent the final attempt of the new government to form a parliamentary regime."

WILDER and wilder rings the chorus of the bourgeois parties: unless the Social Democracy enters the bourgeois government that will be the open dictatorship of the bourgeoisie! The clerical "Germania" puts the question with cynical frankness: "The Social Democracy is compelled to choose between two evils: between the (crassly expressed) temporary discrediting of its own party in the eyes of its followers and the dangerous discrediting of the republic, democracy and parliament, the results of which are difficult to predict."

Hence the bourgeoisie demands that the Social Democracy sacrifice itself for the preservation of bourgeois society, that even though it must alienate its mass support it shall come to the salvation of the rule of the bourgeoisie. The Social Democracy remains reluctant—but sooner or later it will form the coalition government with the bourgeoisie and seek to beat down every advance of the proletariat. The programme article in the "Bergwerkszeitung" recommends a "Will of Poverty" to the German people, in other words, the quiet resignation to misery, to mass unemployment, to pauperisation. And if the people become discontented, if the workers demand a reckoning, the bourgeoisie threatens with the "Will to Action." The honorable capitalists forget only one thing—that there exists a Communist Party, that in place of a "Will to Poverty" there will arise in the proletariat a "Will to Power," and that not only in the bourgeoisie but in the working class as well there will arise a "will to action."

Forcing the Miners Into Starvation

By ALEX REID.

THE rapid introduction of machinery into the mines in Illinois, and its effect on the miners' employment, is something that must receive the immediate attention of the workers.

The New Orient Mine No. 2 is one of the largest in the state, and is continuously breaking its own hoisting record. Last week it hoisted 13,000 tons in eight hours. Eleven hundred men are employed in the mines. Many other large mines in Illinois are producing around 10,000 tons per day. No doubt you will say, that this is a wonderful achievement. It is, in tons and dollars to the mine owners, but how does it affect the miners?

Thousands Unemployed.

Let us assume for a moment that there are 18 mines with the same capacity in Illinois. That would mean about 20,000 men employed and those men worked 300 days per year. They would produce over 69,000,000 tons per year, or 1,000,000 more tons than was produced in 1924 in all of the 488 mines in Illinois.

If such a state of efficiency came to pass in Illinois, and it is very likely, as many large mines are going down, and some of them are reported to have a hoisting capacity of 16,000 tons, in eight hours, it will result in the displacement of 70,000 miners permanently.

500,000 Look for Master.

Not a very pleasant outlook for 70,000 miners and their wives and children. It means that one out of every 18 of the population in Illinois will face starvation or move to some other place. It means that 70,000 miners with their wives and families, totalling approximately 500,000 will become wanderers in America looking for new masters. Not only that, but it will mean the shutting down of over 400 mines. It will mean that the stores, schools and homes in the mining towns will be left to rot and decay, and many a life savings of the miners and workers entirely lost.

Officials' Remedy.

This situation not only confronts Illinois, but to a smaller extent affects all miners in the other districts, as reports state the same process is going on in other districts throughout the country.

In view of this situation, what is the program of the labor officials to meet it? What do John L. Lewis and Frank Farrington propose? John L. Lewis states that there are 200,000 too many coal miners in the industry, and proposes more efficiency. Frank Farrington, at the last miners' convention in Peoria, Ill., advised the men to load clean coal, lessen the cost of production, co-operate with the boss, and do not antagonize the boss.

Progressive Program.

The progressive miners state that it makes no difference what state of efficiency is brot into the coal mining industry, they have a right to live and work. Human life is the first consideration of the progressive miners.

We also preach efficiency, but not at the expense of the lives of the miners, their wives and families. There is a remedy. The progressive miners demand that the coal mines be nationalized, with control in the hands of the miners, and not in the hands of a bunch of lawyers and politicians.

Leaders Join Enemies.
Run the mines in the interest of all

the people instead of in the interests of the private few that own or control them now.

Conventions Demand Nationalization.

The United Mine Workers have at many conventions in the past endorsed nationalization of the coal mines and at a late convention, appointed a committee to investigate, and supply data, as a basis for the fight for nationalization. But the miners' leaders have lined up with the miners' enemies, and ditched the report of the committee, and gone out of their way to repudiate nationalization, and insult those who have consistently fought for the miners' progressive policies.

Fusion of Wall Street Tools.

We are well aware of the fact that nationalization is a political question, and necessitates political action, hence the miners demand at their conventions the formation of a political party of the working class. This labor party program of the miners has also been repudiated by the miners' leaders, and we again find them lined up solidly with our enemies.

John L. Lewis graced the republican party in 1924, as one of the campaign committeemen of the Wall Street ticket of candidate Cal Coolidge. This is the same Wall Street that is now crushing the anthracite miners, while Frank Farrington is lined up with Gov. Small of Illinois, who stole the value of the Illinois state house, and has been ordered by the court to put it back.

Not only the miners are demanding a labor party to look after their demand for nationalization of the coal mines, but thruout the whole of America, the workers are struggling for the formation of a labor party, and be it noticed, that the keenest opposition we have, is that coming from the Wall Street crowd, thru their agents in the labor movement, the fake labor leaders themselves. The workers will have a labor party in the near future, in spite of all the Greens, Lewises and Farringtons in America, and nationalization of the mines will follow.

ELECTRIC POWER NOT FERTILIZER, GOAL OF TRUST

Senator Explodes Yarn of "Aid to Farmers"

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Waterpower is no longer an economical means of production of farm fertilizer, Sen. Howell of Nebraska, told the Senate, in an extended scientific analysis of this argument on the Muscle Shoals leasing resolution. Howells has made a special study of the chemical and engineering features involved in making fertilizer and in the utilization of waterpower. He opposes the giving away of the power plant, and wants the government to operate it in competition with the trust.

"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.