

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

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COMMUNISTS WIN PARIS ELECTIONS

MEXICAN LABOR MEETING SHOWS U. S. BACKWARD

A. F. of L. Delegate Shows Vivid Contrasts

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LOS ANGELES, March 29—The backwardness of the American Federation of Labor and the political limitations of the American labor movement were conclusively revealed in the report upon the Mexican labor movement made to the local labor council by John S. Horn, the former secretary of that body. Horn was a fraternal delegate to the recent Mexican Federation of Labor convention at Mexico City. His report emphasized facts which the local radical delegates have been hammering home for many months. Coming from an ultra-reactionary, however, it was most significant.

The American delegation was made up of President Mahon of the Streetcar Men's International Union, representing the American Federation of Labor; Paul Scharrenberg, representing the California State Federation of Labor; and Horn, himself, representing the Los Angeles Central Labor Council. The delegates were all greatly impressed with the remarkable spirit prevailing at the Mexican convention.

Horn stated the convention contrasted favorably with those of the American Federation of Labor, but was very much larger in number of delegates attending. The American convention draws some 400 delegates representing 3,000,000 workers. The Mexican convention had 1,500 delegates representing 1,500,000 workers.

The contrast, he pointed out, extended to the physical appearance of the delegates. Most of those of the A. F. of L. conventions wear fine clothes, with spotlessly clean collars. At Mexico City about 67 per cent of those in attendance were peons. Some delegates, of course, were well-dressed but many came in their working clothes.

Despite the fact that Negroes constitute an eighth of the population of the United States, there are never over half-a-dozen colored delegates at the A. F. of L. conventions. These, moreover, are from federations which are directly chartered by that body and have no autonomous rights. Horn stated that all shades of color were represented at the Mexican gathering, as no color lines are drawn in that country.

The political power of the workers there, he pointed out, was indicated by the fact that there were men present from every Mexican cabinet since the overthrow of Diaz.

Most remarkable of all, he noted, were the oratorical abilities of the Mexican representatives. Many of the workers took the floor on matters concerning their groups or when conflicts of policy involving the interests of the working class as a whole were involved. This, too, was quite different from the American conventions, where a few old-time leaders do all the talking and there is very little oratory. "The whole atmosphere," he exclaimed, "was so filled with earnest emotion that altho we could not understand the language we felt just as if we could."

Horn then pictured the moment when Calles, the President of Mexico, appeared and told of his own surprise to hear Morones, the chairman of the convention, address him familiarly as "Comrade." Even the most reactionary delegates that Horn had really learned something from his visit in this having witnessed the powerful influence of Mexican labor in its own country. But no! He was merely an American patriot delighted to see the Red flag in Germany during the (Continued on page 2.)

CLEVELAND THEATRICAL WORKERS INSIST ONLY UNION LABOR BE USED IN THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION

CLEVELAND, March 29.—The International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes Local No. 27 has adopted a resolution calling on those in charge of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia to use union labor and union-made material for the exposition. They also demand that labor, the farmers and the Negroes be given space in the exposition to demonstrate their share in the development of this country since the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

This action was taken in response to a letter sent by the district executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, District 6, who declared that they would "do everything in our power to co-operate with you in bringing pressure to bear upon those in charge of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, so that the demands expressed in the resolution may be realized."

MUSSOLINI'S "FREEDOM" FOR WORKERS



Italian workers are bound to the stake of fascist dictatorship.

UNIONS OF N. Y. FIGHT FOR NEW WAGE RATE LAW

Want Defective Measure Replaced

(Special to The Daily Worker)
ALBANY, March 29—Organized labor of the state, as represented by the Federation of Labor, is carrying on a bitter fight for the passage of the Phelps bill which provides that the "prevailing rate of wages" must be paid by all contractors doing work for the state or municipalities. This rate is defined as that paid to 51 per cent of the workers of the locality where the work is to be done.

The state now has a law covering this subject but as it is open to attack upon the same grounds as those which caused the United States supreme court to declare invalid a similar statute of Oklahoma, the unions want this new bill enacted at once to provide against an emergency.

Contractors Fight Bill.
The Associated Industries and the Contractors Association are opposing the bill. They are using the camouflage that it is not needed inasmuch as the present law has not been attacked. What they are hoping to do is to postpone action by the legislature and then try to get the issue in the courts for a final decision before the legislature again meets. They believe that if they can once get rid of this legislation they can prevent a similar measure being passed in the future.

Many New Radio Stations.
WASHINGTON, March 29.—With 500 applications for licenses to operate new radio stations pending before Secretary of Commerce Hoover, plans were being laid today by the department of commerce for a general reallocation of wave lengths.

FURRIERS HOLD DEMONSTRATION; BOSSES FEARFUL

Pickets Boo Forward Henchman

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, March 25—Thousands of striking furriers turned out in a huge picketing demonstration. The line of strikers wound itself around the entire fur district. This marks the beginning of the sixth week of the strike. The bosses who were looking out of the windows of the empty shops were in despair. The entire police force looked about to arrest and beat the strikers, but the workers did not give them a chance. They marched quietly around the shops in lines of twos as ordered by the judge of the court.

One of the bystanders who was watching the picketing demonstration of strikers was President O. Schachtman of the International, who disappeared suddenly from New York when the strike was declared and handed over the presidency to I. Winnick, who together with the Daily Forward, conspired to break the militant strike of the furriers.

Winnick and some more adjuncts of the yellow sheet held secret negotiations with the agents of the bosses. When the workers saw Schachtman this morning watching them march they showed a strong dissatisfaction with the action of the international president in handing over the presidency to the servants of the bosses. Some of the strikers hissed the president as they passed him.

Many manufacturers have already settled with the union. Among them there are great many who have broken away from the Fur Manufacturers Association. Dissatisfaction among the manufacturers is growing. They are opposed to the leadership of President Samuels of the Fur Manufacturers' Association. The policies of Samuels will ruin many of them.

Despite the threats of the leaders of the association to cut off the credits of any manufacturer who dares to break away from the association and settle with the union as many have done, one large and influential manufacturer, who was a member of the board of directors of the association broke away and settled with the union. Another very large manufacturer made an attempt to break away and settle with the strikers. He was immediately approached by Samuels and threatened to be put out of business if he signed with the union.

The workers are determined to win the strike and they all see that victory is very near for the shops are empty and no scabs are to be gotten. The few who dared to scab were quickly convinced and they are now in the folds of the strikers.

OPEN INTENSE UNION DRIVE IN PATERSON

Passaic Workers to Aid Organization Efforts

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PASSAIC, N. J. March 29—A vigorous organization drive among the dye workers of Paterson, some of whom are already on strike, will begin this week, according to announcements made by Albert Weisbord.

In pursuance of this aim, the United Front Committee has been in consultation with the Associated Silk Workers of Paterson, who have sent a committee to investigate the conditions at the United Piece Dye Works of Lodi.

Will Aid Organization Drive.
In a letter to Fred Hoelscher, secretary-treasurer of the Associated Silk Workers, Weisbord proposed joint action with the associated in organizing the dye workers. If the Associated wishes to organize alone, the United Front Committee of textile workers "will heartily cooperate in any move," according to the letter.

"If the Associated Silk Workers does not wish to participate in any way in this drive, then the United Front Committee will organize alone, and if necessary open an office in Paterson for that purpose. The understanding will then be that only the dye workers will be organized by us and that at any time the Associated Silk Workers may join us in the united front."

Union Aid Strikers.
Twenty thousand pounds of sugar has been donated by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. This is the second large donation in a week from this organization, which sent a carload of flour last week.

Other outstanding donations were: \$520 from Locals 5 and 3 of the Amalgamated Food Workers, \$500 from the Workers (Communist) Party of New York City, \$100 from the Workers (Communist) Party group in Detroit, \$249 from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers local of Brooklyn, and \$300 raised by a private organization by Mrs. Stephen L. Wise.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS TO DISCUSS GENERAL STRIKE ON THURSDAY

NEW YORK, March 29.—Local No. 1 of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America is holding a mass meeting at the Bohemian Hall, 321 East 73rd Street, Thursday night, April 1 at 8 o'clock at which final action on the question of a general strike this spring will be taken. All members are urged to attend.

LA FOLLETTE IN BIG FIGHT FOR TEXTILE PROBE

Barons Fear Quiz on Passaic Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—The attempt of the big business tools on the senate committee on manufactures to throttle the preliminary investigation before the committee of the Passaic textile strike situation is meeting with strong opposition from a number of committee members.

Senator William B. McKinley of Illinois, who is chairman of the committee, had the committee meetings postponed from day to day in an effort to avoid the presentation of evidence showing the low wages that are paid in the Passaic textile shops.

Postpone Action.
When the matter finally came before the committee on manufactures the big business tools by a vote of 6 to 2, with Brookhart of Iowa refusing to express his view, decided to postpone all action for at least a week.

Senator LaFollette, who introduced the resolution, had the support of Wheeler only. Senator McKinley, McNary, Edwards, McLean, Metcalf and Tyson opposed the preliminary hearing and refused to allow Senator LaFollette to tell the committee why he demanded an investigation. It is the custom of senate committees to allow the proponent of a resolution to present reasons for his proposing the resolution. Sen. LaFollette was denied the customary privilege. The session of the committee at which the holding of preliminary hearings was discussed was nothing more than an attempt to stifle the investigation which the textile barons fear.

Pleads to Forestall Action.
Edwards of New Jersey, a faithful servant of the textile interests, pleaded that he be allowed to go to New Jersey and that he would bring the bosses and the strikers together into some sort of a settlement. By his actions before the committee, which was in a secret closed session all the time, he betrayed the fear of the textile interests that the investigation might disclose many facts that would aid the textile workers into getting their demands.

One of the arguments raised by Edwards was that New Jersey was capable of handling this problem and that the federal government should not interfere.

McNary of Oregon proposed as a compromise that one speaker be heard (Continued on page 2)

Nine New Camps Are Ready to Train Dubs for Shooting Workers

WASHINGTON March 29.—The war department has announced an enlargement of the civilian military training camps for this year. Nine new camps will be conducted, including one at Fort Sheridan, Ill. This will make a total of 52 in all.

The new location at Fort Sheridan, Ill., is expected to accommodate 1,450 men. Department officials believe it will attract many business men from Chicago, who will welcome the opportunity to learn close at home how to use military tactics to break strikes.

New South Wales Seamen Receive 44-Hour Week

SYDNEY, Australia, March 29.—Seamen employed on steamers engaged along the coast of New South Wales have been granted a 44-hour week. There is no reduction in wages because of the shorter work week. The 44-hour week is now general throughout New South Wales.

Arrest Baker Pickets for Criminal Contempt

NEW YORK, March 29.—Five striking bakers of local 305, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, are charged with criminal contempt under an injunction obtained by Moritz Schwartz, whose bakery has been picketed as unfair. The workers are held on \$500 bail each. Criminal contempt has never before been charged in New York, so that this becomes a test case.

DOG'S EXPENSES \$4,000 PER Special Trip Made for Mutt to Buy Him Paris Clothes

NEW YORK, March 29.—The cheap, low-down, ordinary human being known as the worker will get some consolation out of the fact that the relatively most pampered and petted passenger among the arrivals on the Olympic today was a black and tan terrier named Francie, the favorite of six mutts owned by Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Williams of 15 East 58th street. These generous individuals purposely made a trip to Paris to get Francie fitted out with a new wardrobe at the cost of \$700. Mrs. Williams said it costs \$4,000 a year for her mutt's expenses.

MOTHERS LEARN NEED OF REAL ORGANIZATION

United Efforts Defeat School Discrimination

NEW YORK, March 29.—The attempt of the authorities of the Board of Education in New York City to divide the mothers has miserably failed. They did not know that the mothers organized in a permanent organization called the "United Mothers of Williamsburg" for the protection of their children in the school and at home were ready to fight for their rights.

Mothers Protest.
When the mothers of Public School 148 were fighting against the transfer of children from that school to other schools they visited the Board of Education and Mayor Walker twice. When the authorities learned that the mothers were determined to withhold the children from school until their demands were granted, they called the mothers to the Board of Education on a Friday before the transfer was to take place and told the mothers to take the children to School 148 on the date of the transfer. The mothers were overjoyed. They had won a victory. The children were to stay in schools nearby and not have to cross dangerous crossings.

Threaten Mothers.
When the mothers brot the children to school each one was called into the office. The mothers were treated roughly and told the children would be herded together in the basement without instruction, without books and that they would not be promoted and insisting on the mothers taking the children to the schools designated by the Board of Education. Each mother answered that she wanted her child to remain in school 148.

The mothers were then told roughly to "get out." The mothers watched, and true enuf the children were herded together, all grades, in the basement. The authorities of the Board of Education were true to their promises that they will do all in their power to compel the mothers to take the children to other schools. Instead of taking the children to other schools, the mothers called a meeting, where statements signed by the mothers were taken of the treatment their children had received. It was also decided to instruct the organizer, Mrs. B. Ziott, to write the Board of Education outlining the conditions and the mothers also decided to demonstrate around the school in protest. A delegation was elected to go to the Board of Education.

Demands Finally Won.
Mrs. Ziott sent a letter to the Board of Education also informing the press that a delegation was to go to the Board of Education. As usual, the capitalist press gave no notice of this. When the mothers arrived at the Board of Education the elevator took them up to the seventh floor. The first time when the delegation went to the board they were compelled to walk up the seven flights. They were taken into the office very politely and seated. The district superintendent, Dr. Verrt, then came out and informed the delegation very sweetly, that all "arrangements had already been made" for the "children's comfort and education." The authorities of the Board of Education tried to divide the mothers and frighten them into subsiding and failed miserably. The mothers have learned the lesson of organization and unity.

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID COLLECTS SHOES AND CLOTHING FOR STRIKERS

NEW YORK, March 29.—The International Workers' Aid is conducting a drive for shoes and clothing for the Passaic strikers. These men and women have been on the picket line for ten weeks, tramping miles in rain and snow. Their shoes are worn out, their children's shoes are worn out too, but still they tramp, up and down, never losing heart but determined to win.

They must have shoes and clothing to wear and you must provide them. Canvass your shop, ask your neighbors, your grocer, your butcher and all your friends for shoes and clothing and send them to us as quickly as possible. Get shoes for men, women and children for they are especially needed. Show the strikers that you are behind them in their fight by supplying their needs. Bring or send to the International Workers' Aid, Room 237, 799 Broadway, New York City.

CAPITALISTS IN RAGE AS LABOR GOES BOLSHEVIK

Pile Up Gigantic Vote Against Opposition

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PARIS, March 29.—The Communist fraction in the French chamber of deputies has been increased from 26 to 28 by the election of the two Communist candidates, Fournier and Du Clos, in the recent elections in second electoral district which is the very heart of old Paris.

The two Communist candidates piled up a vote of 63,256 votes against the 61,713 for Kerrillis and Raynaud, around whom rallied the nationalists, the fascists and the moderates.

Bourgeoisie Horror-Stricken.
The flashing of the election returns in many of the theaters caused great consternation and horror to the bourgeoisie. In a number of other theaters where election returns were announced fascists and the Communists clashed. The fascists in their anger began to club and beat workers who expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the elections.

Attempts were made by the fascists to break into the headquarters of the Communist Party and the homes of Communist workers. These proved fruitless as the Communist workers resisted the attempts of the fascists and gave them their just due.

In the Place de l'Opera over 30,000 watched the election returns come in. In this brightly lit up place the fascists seeing their candidates badly beaten by working class candidates started to slug and maul the workers cheering the Communist candidates. The workers were in no mood to be mauled and clubbed by the fascists, nationalists and moderates and they expressed their righteous indignation by giving those who participated in the assaults on the workers one of the best beatings they ever had.

When the police authorities saw that the fascists and the anti-working class forces were being worsted in the fight, mounted municipal guards trotted into this vast theater with drawn sabers waiting for the bugler to give the signal to charge on workers defending themselves against fascist attacks. The Communist workers finally restored order in the theater and several fascists were forcibly ejected.

Bourgeoisie that were parading around the cafes and cabarets cut their evening festivities short as all joy in life had left them when they learned that two working class leaders had been elected. Some of the cabarets did such little business that they were forced to close down.

The Paris bourgeoisie was terror-stricken, the workers on the other hand were jubilant over their victory. In the election previous to this, which had been a three-cornered fight, the working class vote had been split between the Communists and the socialists. In this election which was a fight between the fascists and the Communists many of the left-wing socialist workers joined the Communists at the polls. Many of the right-wing socialists supported the fascist candidates in an attempt to defeat the Communists.

SOLONS RESENT OPPOSITION TO ANTI-ALIEN LAWS

Try Red-Baiting Stunts in Committee Hearing

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Scenes reminiscent of the hysterical times of 1917-18 were enacted by Chairman Albert Johnson and Representative Free of California in the house committee on immigration when spokesmen against the anti-foreign-born bills in a formal hearing on deportation bills, tried to present their views.

Relatively courteous treatment was given Prof. Ernst Freund of the law school of Chicago University, who made various criticisms and suggestions. He urged chiefly the right of aliens to the presumption of lawful entry, whereas the proposed changes in the law would make it incumbent on the alien to prove his right to be here.

Free Becomes Hysterical.

When Francis Fisher Cane, former federal district attorney at Philadelphia, suggested that the United States, having brot resident aliens under the draft act during the war, owes them certain duties, Johnson and Free began to make hostile comments. Free said that he "had to be guarded from these fiends"—alien gunmen—for six months at one time, and he disputed Kane's view that deportation would not solve the problem of gunman violence in Chicago.

When Free claimed that the churches were the chief element demanding deportation of alien bootleggers, the Civil Liberties Union representative, Allen S. Olmsted, second, of Philadelphia, introduced Dr. W. L. Darby, secretary of the Federal Council of Churches' national bureau in Washington. Dr. Darby read the formal action of the council's administrative committee, opposing the deportation and alien registration measures as being harsh and productive of ill-feeling and injustice. He was soon interrupted by Free, who had discovered a copy of a statement on the hearing which the Civil Liberties Union had prepared for the press.

Johnson Does Red-Baiting.

In a loud and bullying tone Free called attention to the fact that not all the speakers mentioned in this statement had actually appeared, and that the committee had not permitted discussion of the alien registration bill. Johnson and Free then tried to force an apology for the issuance of this statement. Explanation, but no apology, was given.

Johnson then began demanding of the Civil Liberties Union representatives the whereabouts of Roger N. Baldwin, director of that organization. Johnson raised his voice higher in accusatory questions. Miss Edith Spruance of the Delaware League of Woman Voters suggested that Johnson was reading from a red-and-black reprint of Lusk committee findings, published by the American Security League. Johnson denied knowledge of where the document came from. Miss Spruance was firmly ordered by Free to give her name and affiliations. She was asked whether the League of Woman Voters of Delaware stands for overthrow of government by force and violence. She replied that it stands for the rights of citizens, but that its activity in this instance was due to the growth of Russism and fascism in public administration.

Johnson proceeded to recite, from the black-and-red document, the alleged radical attitude of other members of the A. C. L. U. board, but finally agreed to let Dr. Darby finish his statement.

Two Congressmen Oppose Laws.

Representative Sabath of Chicago and Dickstein of New York alone in the committee defended the right of aliens to considerate treatment, and deprecated the rough treatment of the witnesses.

Spokesmen of the American Federation of Labor, the railroad brotherhoods, the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and the National Council of Jewish Women waited to be heard. The Social Service Commission of the Episcopal diocese of New York sent a letter of protest against the deportation and registration bills. Geo. W. Wickersham, former attorney general, as one of this commission, wrote a personal protest against the proposed legislation as being contrary to the spirit of American institutions.

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

"BIG TIM" MURPHY EMULATES ANOTHER GREAT "LABOR LEADER"

Evidently taking his cue from another "labor leader" who once said, "I am not going to fight the government," "Big Tim" Murphy, president of the Gas House Workers' Union of Chicago, repeated those very words with the addition, "That government licked Bill, the Kaiser."

The occasion was "Big Tim's" return from Leavenworth where he did a stretch for complicity in a \$385,000 mail robbery. The gas house workers did not turn out en masse to greet their martyred leader. Only his wife, a friend and the secretary of the union were the reception committee.

It was when he was asked about the payment of the \$20,000 fine he has yet to settle for that Murphy said he didn't think he was legally responsible for the fine now that he had done his stretch, altho "I am not going to, etc."

LaFollette Wages Big Fight to Get Strike Investigation

(Continued from Page 1)

from each side in the dispute the moment the meeting opened. He stipulated that arguments would be made in a closed secret session. McLean, a big business representative from Connecticut and lackey of the textile interests of that state, fought McNary's proposal.

"Will Settle Strike."

Edwards then made his protests against federal interference and when he saw that this argument was not sufficient to justify a refusal of the customary senate privilege to LaFollette to present reasons for the preliminary investigation and his introduction of the measure in the senate, he made the offer of settling the strike. He declared that he "would settle the strike" and would refuse to deal with any of the present strike leadership.

Big Business Against Investigation.

Senator Weller of Maryland, who voted against the preliminary investigation, is an administration republican lined up with the big business interests. Metcalf of Rhode Island is a woolen manufacturer and is aiding Edwards to stifle the investigation as he fears the investigation might spread into Rhode Island and thus expose him and his treatment of the workers employed in the mills run by him. Metcalf at all times speaks for the Rhode Island textile manufacturers in the senate.

Smith of South Carolina is a democrat and has posed as a "friend of labor." He represents the textile interests of his state.

Tyson of Tennessee is a traction millionaire and was at one time president of the American Cotton Association of mill owners.

Reed of Missouri was not present at the meeting as he was ill.

Reactionaries Jubilant.

Tyson and Metcalf are just as jubilant as Edwards over the outcome of the meeting. They realize that since the committee decided that Edwards and an official of the department of labor were to report on conditions in Passaic inside of a week that this report will be conservative and will find "conditions the best in the industry" and that they can then report to the senate there is no need of an investigation and this move would also keep LaFollette from telling the stories of the strikers before the senate committee.

After the meeting several of the senators declared that the strike would end soon as the manufacturers were eager to settle the strike and would grant the strikers concessions in order to forestall a probe into the textile industry.

Green Aids Textile Barons.

President Green of the American Federation of Labor, who since he took the place of Sam Gompers has been trying to put over one class collaboration scheme after another, declared in an interview that he was not going to help the 16,000 Passaic textile strikers in getting an investigation into the conditions in the textile industry. Many of the union members here in Washington are wondering whether the paid ads that now appear in the American Federationist, which is edited by Green, of the Botany Worsted Mills of Passaic and of the United Piece Dye Works in Lodi are, responsible for the attitude of this labor head.

The United Textile Workers' Union heads have declared that the Passaic strikers had asked them to come to Passaic to organize them, they would not do so as they were not prepared to "absorb 16,000 new recruits into the union at once."

Simple Blood Test Determines Cancer

LIVERPOOL, England, March 29.—The claim that a means has been found of detecting the inception of cancer by a simple blood test is made by Dr. H. McCormick Mitchell, senior medical officer of the cancer hospital here.

Altho English medical men are not entirely convinced of Dr. Mitchell's theory, he is enthusiastic and declares that his finding is "the dawn of a great discovery which will bring consolation and comfort to many suffering hearts."

"By means of a cleverly destroyed apparatus," Dr. Mitchell stated, "the scientists can now examine a few drops of a patient's blood and detect cancer in its earlier stages in any part of the body. Further than this, by a similar blood test six months after an operation the scientist is able to discover whether the operation has been successful."

ROBINSON ASKS THAT DEBT PLAN BE RECOMMITTED

Democrat Derides the Terms of Settlement

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Declaring America has "sacrificed her reputation for generosity" in her settlement of world war debts without gaining an additional cent in payment, Senator Robinson, democrat, of Arkansas, opened the long-heralded attack on the Italian debt settlement today in the senate. He asked its recommitment to a committee, which if done, would amount to defeat of the settlement for this session at least.

The method of basing settlements upon the debtor nation's "capacity to pay," Robinson charged, is "impracticable" and "impossible of application."

Compares Treatment of Germany.

Deriding the terms given Italy, Robinson declared it was amazing that defeated Germany's "capacity to pay" reparations was estimated at \$25,000,000 a year while a victorious Italy, it is claimed, can pay the United States only \$5,000,000 annually for the first five years of the debt settlement.

Robinson warned that Italy will default in her payments as soon as Germany defaults in reparations. He said it was a "bad policy" to make private loans to European nations, when, as Senator Smoot, republican, of Utah, predicted, "they can never be collected, except at the cost of transferring the money center of the world from the United States to some foreign country."

"When Germany breaks down, as she probably will," Robinson said, "and fails to pay the enormous reparations exacted of her; when Germany defaults to Italy, Italy will default to the United States. So we will have accomplished little of value by this settlement insofar as recovering the amount due from Italy is concerned."

Reparations to Be Readjusted.

Robinson predicted readjustment of German reparations within a few years. "Who does not know that the same yardstick will in the end be applied both to Italy and Germany in determining their ability to pay?" Robinson demanded. "Who does not know that radically different yardsticks are now in use and that Italy could as easily pay \$40,000,000 per year as Germany can pay \$600,000,000?"

Fear Break by Mussolini.

"It is idle to talk about economic stabilization when political revolution is threatened," Robinson said. "We read in the press of alliances, secret and open; that the dictator of Italy is forming combinations which threaten the peace of Europe; and we are told that all this is none of our business." As a result of the administration's attitude, he declared, the United States will attend the league disarmament conference with our delegates criticized as the representatives of "an avaricious and greedy power. It is not clear that the immediate ratification of this settlement will promote either political or economic stability in Europe," Robinson added. "It would seem the wise course to inquire into this subject."

Clash on Fascists.

Robinson's speech provoked a sharp debate over Mussolini, Italy's fascists and their military ambitions.

"I understand fascism is the Italian kul klux klan," observed Senator Reed, democrat, of Missouri. The debate swirled around a statement attributed to Mussolini that he would shortly have something to "appease the restlessness" of his followers.

"I presume he meant that he would use his followers and they would use their arms," Senator Borah, republican, of Idaho, interposed.

Why Not Pay in Full?

Opposing ratification of the \$2,042,000,000 Italian debt settlement, Senator Reed, democrat of Missouri, this afternoon offered a resolution in the senate calling for an investigation by the foreign relations committee of the ability of America's eleven war debtors to pay their obligations in full.

The resolution also would provide for an inquiry into loans to foreign governments by American bankers, and the circumstances surrounding such loans. Immediate action on the resolution was blocked by Senator Smoot, republican of Utah, member of the American debt commission.

Ocean Booze Runners Face U. S. Destroyers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The coast guard today took over five naval destroyers for the rum navy. This will give the Atlantic fleet 27 destroyers to be used in anti-smuggling operations from Florida to Maine. The ships carry anti-aircraft and machine guns.

Rear Admiral F. C. Billard, commandant of the coast guard, said he hoped to add later a few destroyers to the Pacific rum navy.

Mexican Labor Gathering Shows U. S. Is Backward

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world war because it meant the breakdown of German resistance, but horrified even at the thought of such a flag appearing in America.

A wonderful general strike has been going on in Mexico, he stated, quite unknown to the workers of America. It appeared that an adjutant colonel of the army, together with several privates, met a labor organizer who had come to a Mexican city to unionize the miners and shot him to death. It was a coldblooded murder, utterly without excuse. Every organized worker in the entire country stopped his work for two hours in the morning and two in the afternoon on the day agreed upon for the demonstration of protest against the murder. Not a machine was running; not a store was open. Everything came to a standstill. It was labor's method of emphasizing its demand for the punishment of the murderer and a warning against any repetition of the deed.

According to Horn, the Mexican miners are not yet organized. Due to this fact their conditions are intolerable. He stated that a government report in 1914 revealed the alarming fact that 87 per cent of the miners were suffering from venereal diseases. A subsequent investigation in 1924 showed a further increase in such diseases of 5 per cent. These terrible conditions are due to the fact that foreign capital and the Roman Catholic church are working hand-in-glove to exploit the Mexican workers to the utmost.

The Mexican Federation of Labor convention, he stated, condemned both these oppressive agencies, calling upon the government to break entirely with the church and to restrict the operations of imperialism.

President Calles gave a special audience to the American delegates. He said that Calles assured them that while he had the highest regard for the American people he despised the American exploiters, such as Harry Chandler, publisher of the Los Angeles Times and one of the blackest reactionaries in all America. Chandler owns 50,000 acres of land in Mexico. He and his kind, Horn declared, are responsible for the present controversy between the two peoples.

Horn criticized the compulsory arbitration board of Mexico. While it is not at present dangerous to Mexican labor as the governmental representatives are most likely to favor the workers, here in the United States, he pointed out, the exact reverse would be true. The Mexican unions, he explained, do not fear injunctions because their judges are even those on their supreme court are not lawyers and are therefore much closer to the people.

An educational treat for the delegates came when he read aloud many paragraphs of the Mexican national constitution. These, in themselves were a striking indictment of the shortcomings and deficiencies of the American Federation of Labor, both in policy and method. Particularly did his whole speech point out the need for labor organizing itself into a mighty labor party and fully organizing its economic power on a militant basis, looking to the conquest of power.

Coolidge Tries to Force Selection of Railroad Hiring

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Under a unanimous consent agreement the senate met today in executive session to resume consideration of the nomination of Thomas F. Woodcock of New York as a member of the interstate commerce commission.

Woodcock is opposed by a number of progressive senators from both parties on the ground that he is not in sympathy with government regulation of the railroads and was named while a railroad director, contrary to law. Administration spokesmen predicted Woodcock would be confirmed.

Fear That Execution Would Arouse Koreans Causes Commutation

TOKIO, March 29.—The prince regent has commuted the sentence of death passed on Boju Jun-Shoku, a Korean, and his Japanese wife, Fumi Kaneko, yesterday for their part in a plot to kill the emperor, to one of life imprisonment. The commutation is believed due to the fear that their deaths would give new life to the Korean movement for independence.

The two were arrested two years ago, but the fact has been concealed all this time under the police regulations which allow of such a preposterous action.

Mrs. Jun-Shoku met her husband while working in a cafe.

A Class Collaboration Argument.

CLEVELAND—(FP)—The Chamber of Commerce in Cleveland has discovered that nonunion carpenters cost more and aren't worth it. The chamber built two cheap houses of identical construction here and in Detroit to compare building costs in a union and a nonunion city. The Cleveland union carpenters did the job in 518 hours at a labor cost of \$682, while the nonunion Detroit carpenters took 711 hours on the same job and cost their bosses \$727. Fortunately for Cleveland merchants and business houses, the Cleveland workmen were paid more per hour.

It Is Treason for the A.F. of L. Officialdom to Associate with Traitors

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

WILLIAM GREEN, president of the American Federation of Labor, at the last annual convention in Atlantic City, got purple in the face and nearly broke several blood vessels thundering against insidious "propaganda" crossing the Atlantic Ocean and misleading American workers into wrong pathways. To be sure, Green's mighty bellowing was all against Moscow, the Communist International, the Red International of Labor Unions. Green insisted that all Bolshevik ideas must be kept out of the American labor movement, that must remain loyal to Gompers' ideas—to the Gompers philosophy.

Green has proved again, however, that he does not object to the employers' propaganda that comes across the Atlantic. It is welcomed with open arms. This is shown, not alone in the reception given the servile delegation of German labor officials, champions of the Dawes-Morgan plan, who visited this country, but is revealed clearer than ever in the heated brotherly embrace bestowed by the whole executive council of the A. F. of L., upon a selected "labor delegation" now touring this country under the direction of Lord Rothermere's Daily Mail, with all expenses paid by this anti-labor sheet.

Two facts damn this delegation as hostile to labor's interests, both in England and in this country. The British workers have a daily of their own, the London Daily Herald. For any worker to give support to or help develop the prestige of a capitalist publication like the Daily Mail is to dagger labor's own daily in the back. But Lord Rothermere's Daily Mail is especially vicious in its war on the workers. Rothermere succeeded to the position held by the late Lord Northcliffe, "the Hearst of Great Britain," who owned a multitude of "catch penny" publications as well as the London Times, semi-official organ of the British government. This delegation is in no way representative of British labor.

It is not impossible to find workers, on all occasions, who will scab against the working class. The "labor delegation" sent here by Lord Rothermere's Daily Mail cannot be considered otherwise than as a strike-breaking outfit. Instead of treating it as such, however, the executive council of the A. F. of L., in session at the American Federation of Labor headquarters, in Washington, officially received Rothermere's "outfit" which in turn banqueted President Green and his fellow officials at the Hotel Mayflower, Washington's biggest and most luxurious hotel. The labor delegation of eight did not pay for the banquet. That was some more of Lord Rothermere's money, dipped from his many millions, getting in its work, because this delegation is returning to Great Britain on the eve of May 1st, to laud the conservatism of American labor, and plead with the British workers not to press too energetically their demands against the mine owners, the railroad owners, and other cliques of capitalists with whom labor in the British Isles has some old scores to settle. Thus the A. F. of L. officialdom allows itself to be used directly on the side of the anti-labor, "open shop" British employers. That is where the anti-militant, class-collaboration policy of Green's administration directly leads.

It is doubtful if Gompers would have stooped so low. The conservative British labor leaders, with whom Gompers hobnobbed, grudgingly give their support to the London Daily Herald and certainly cannot countenance the fake "labor delegation" that Rothermere's Daily Mail has sent over here. In fact, the British labor movement is officially on record, in the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Unity negotiations, co-operating with the Russian unions in developing the world solidarity of labor, that Green opposes so energetically. It was not a Russian labor spokesman that Green attacked at the last A. F. of L. convention, but Arthur A. Purcell, the official representative of and fraternal delegate from the British Trade Union Congress.

British labor denounces "the delegation of eight" now in the United States as a mission of treason to the British labor movement. The A. F. of L. executive council, which is supposed to lead the struggles of American labor, consorts with these traitors. In the same hour it refuses to come to the assistance of the 16,000 striking textile workers at Passaic, New Jersey. The Green bureaucracy commits treason to American labor in the hour that it associates with traitors to labor from across the sea. In that alone it is consistent. American labor must move against such traitorous leadership.

HAVE YOU SEEN CHICAGO'S LIVING NEWSPAPER YET?

The mystic attractions of a newspaper production, its editorial staff, ticker, copy boy and all will be transplanted to the stage at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted street, on Thursday, April 1. It will be the first appearance of the Living Newspaper in English produced by workers.

It requires no exertion whatever on the part of the audience to get the contents of the paper. They will not need as usual to wade thru pages of advertisements and nonessentials to find the news worth while knowing; events of the world will be presented in living, moving news before their eyes—and then, it will have a real working class interpretation.

The reporters are going to do their stuff. Snappy stories will be told showing the funny side of life, relating some of the little embarrassments that most of us become subject to now and then. There will be serious stories, right from the field of battle, told by reporters who have themselves gone thru the mill, who have participated in strikes and always been present where the blows fell the heaviest. The latest international complications will be told, not in the usual language of the capitalist press intended to hide the real events

and befog the minds of the workers, but in a plain workers' language tearing to pieces the veils of diplomatic secrecy. News from the shops, exposing the methods pursued by the bosses in cutting wages, will be presented by the staff of the living newspaper.

Those who have heard a great deal about a living newspaper but have never seen what it really looks like should not miss this opportunity. Those who have never heard about it before should by all means come to the Imperial Hall on Thursday evening, April 1. There will also be dancing until 12 o'clock.

Consider German-American Claims.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The administration's bill for settling German-American claims arising out of the war was introduced in the house today by Representative Mills, republican, of New York.

CONNELLSVILLE BY-PRODUCTS COAL COMPANY ANNOUNCES LOCKOUT OF UNION MINERS ON APRIL 1

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., March 29.—The Connelville By-Products Coal company announces a lock-out of union miners at four of its mines on April 1. This announcement follows the refusal of the union miners to accept a 20 per cent cut which was ordered by the company.

The Connelville By-Products Coal company is one of the largest union concerns in West Virginia. The company announces it will close its mines rather than run the mines under the Jacksonville agreement. The union refuses to take the cut.

CUSTOMS MEET DECIDES UPON CHINA TARIFF

Powers Would Establish New Shackles

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, (By Mail)—The International customs conference has finally agreed upon the revised tariff schedule for China. After weeks of debate they have decided to grant substantially the rates proposed by the Chinese delegates at the opening of the conference last October. Surtaxes in addition to the duties now in force will be allowed running from 5 to 30 per cent, with the grant of complete control by China in 1929.

It yet remains to be decided what shall be the disposition of the increased revenues resulting from the new schedule. This is almost certain to delay proceedings considerably longer.

The powers demand the abolition of the likin, an arbitrary tax laid by the provincial authorities upon goods in transit over their districts or within them. The Chinese have already agreed to end this system.

Would Arrange New Shackles.

A serious controversy is sure to occur over the proposal that the outstanding unsecured or inadequately secured foreign and domestic debts shall be covered by a new international loan to be arranged by the consortium, the international group of banks which have arrogated to themselves the control of loans to China. These unsecured obligations run into the hundreds of millions, including some, such as the infamous Mishihara advances by Japan, which the nationalists are bitterly opposed to paying. The Nishihara loans have recently been taken over by the Japanese government itself, an ominous sign that they are to be among those which China is to be obliged to assume.

Some Loans Defaulted.

The defaults on the Hukuang and the Tientsin-Pukow railway loans have complicated the situation. According to those loan agreements in such a case the interest and installments due were to be paid from the surplus customs receipts. The total of defaults is already over \$2,000,000 and if they continue to the end of 1927 it is estimated they will total nearly \$18,000,000. Holders of other railway bonds on which there has been no defaults declare that the prospects are that China's financial breakdown will also extend to these, and that they also must have a customs guarantee for the future.

The powers expect to recoup their losses from the raised tariff rates by compelling the application of the increased revenues to these loan repayments. Whether they will succeed in the light of the strong agitation among the Chinese for the removal of all forms of foreign control is very doubtful.

To Inspect Proposed Waterways by Ship

William Hale Thompson, chairman of the Illinois Lakes-to-the-Gulf waterways commission, and 100 other notables, will leave Peoria April 20 on the steamer Cape Girardeau for a 10-day study of waterways in Illinois, Mississippi, Ohio and Tennessee. The inspection is preliminary to the coming waterways fight in Congress.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, March 29.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand, 4.85 1/4; cable, 4.86 1/4; France, franc, demand, 3.42; cable, 3.42 1/2; Belgium, franc, demand, 3.89; cable, 3.89 1/4; Sitzerland, franc, demand, 19.24; cable, 19.25 1/2; Italy, lira, demand, 4.01 1/2; cable, 4.01 3/4; Sweden, krona, demand, 26.80; cable, 26.83; Norway, krone, demand, 21.26; cable, 21.28; Denmark, krone, demand, 26.48; cable, 26.50; Greece, drachma, demand, 1.33 1/2; cable, 1.33 1/4; Spain, peseta, demand, 14.07 1/2; cable, 14.09; Holland, florin, demand, 40.06; demand, 40.08; Austria, crown, demand, .0014 1-8; demand, .0014 1-8; Poland, zloty, demand, 12.50; cable, 12.50; Hungary, crown, demand, .0014 1-16; cable, .0014 1-16; Finland, mark, demand, 2.52; cable, 2.52; Jugoslavia, dinar, demand, 1.76; cable, 1.76; Czechoslovakia, crown, demand, 2.95 1/4; cable, 2.96 1/4; Rio de Janeiro, milreis, demand, 14.27; cable, 14.32; Buenos Aires, peso, demand, 39.78; cable, 39.83; Uruguay, dollar, demand, 101.75; cable, 102.08; Peru, pound, demand, 3.84; cable, 3.85; Chili, peso, demand, 12.06; cable, 12.11; Shanghai, tael, demand, 73.00.

THIS PAGE

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

THE T. U. E. L.

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

"STRIKE ASSESSMENT MUST BE PAID," IS CALL OF THE PROGRESSIVE MINERS

Statement issued by the Progressive Miners' Committee, District No. 5. A NUMBER of miners, members of the United Mine Workers of America, fail to pay the monthly assessment levied by the union for the purpose of giving assistance to the men who are out on strike in several mines against the 1917 scale.

The Progressive Miners' Committee considers it necessary to issue this appeal to all members of the United Mine Workers of America generally and to the progressive miners in particular, urging them to do everything possible that the assessment be paid regularly by each and every one who is employed. The progressive miners especially must carry on a most energetic campaign of education among their fellow miners so that they will realize the necessity of paying the assessment regularly.

Leaders' Policies Hit.

The Progressive Miners' Committee does not at all approve of the methods employed by the heads of the miners' union to combat the wage cuts. The heads of our organization, for instance, committed a crime against the anthracite miners when they permitted the maintenance men to remain at work while the rest of the men were out for months and months. The anthracite strike should have been linked up with the struggle against the 1917 scale in the bituminous fields. At least the isolated strikes in District No. 5 should be linked up with one another and spread thruout the district. Nothing was done by the union heads to combat the use of armed guards in the striking regions, to fight against the use of tear gas bombs against the striking miners and their families. Nothing or little was done to arouse the public sentiment against the outrages of the operators, and to get the rest of organized labor behind the striking miners. The United Mine Workers of America is a powerful organization and is in a position to stop the attempts of the open shoppers to reduce our wages and to smash the union if the proper policies and tactics were employed.

The Progressive Miners' Committee, however, realize that the failure of the union officials to carry on a more aggressive and effective struggle against the wage cuts cannot and must not serve as an excuse for not paying the assessment. The rank and file, who are out on strike against the 1917 scale, and their wives and children must not be allowed to suffer because of the officials. We must carry on a struggle within the organization for the adoption of a correct policy, for a more vigorous and systematized campaign against the 1917 scale, not only in district 5 but in other districts as well, but the assessment must be paid. We must also demand a monthly report of all money received thru the special assessment and of all money spent out of this special assessment, which would show that it was spent for the striking miners and their interests. The report should be posted in halls where the local unions meet.

The struggle against the 1917 scale is the concern of all the miners. The struggle, in order to be effective, needs money which the men themselves must supply. Failure to pay the assessment means to give aid and comfort to the operators, to work against the interests of the United Mine Workers of America and against the entire rank and file of the organization. Every honest miner must see to it that the assessment is paid regularly and promptly. Let us show the operators that we are ready to fight against the wage cuts to the very limit.

Progressive Miners' Committee, District Five.

"Trade unions are the reservoir of the majority of the socially decisive part of the proletariat."—C. I. Thesis.

Plumbers Helpers' Club of Brooklyn, New York

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

CANADIAN PAPER WORKERS DEMAND WAGE INCREASES

Plan to Unite Crafts Into Industrial Union

MONTREAL.—(FP)—Terms to be presented to the employers and prospects of a single industrial union for the paper mill industry were discussed at a gathering in Montreal of delegates from all parts of Canada, the United States and Newfoundland representing thousands of workers of the paper industry. The present agreement expires May 1.

A resolution that the employers be asked to renew the present agreements, with the understanding that the wages of men in departments where the rate is below the union scale be adjusted was accepted by an almost unanimous vote after long discussion.

A joint meeting of all the branches of the industry took place March 13, when an understanding was reached whereby the crafts interested would work in harmony. A general organization campaign is to be proceeded with immediately. As a result of modern machinery and the keen competition in the industry, the opinion has been expressed by those closely in touch with developments that the time is not far distant when there will be one industrial organization instead of the many different craft unions. The officers of the unions will commence negotiations with the mill owners immediately.

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

AMALGAMATION NOT "NEEDLE TRADES ALLIANCE" IS NEED OF AMERICAN NEEDLE WORKERS

By MAX J. SILLINSKY.

When the movement for amalgamation grew strong three years ago, the leadership of the various unions attempted to stave it off by introducing the idea of the "Needle Trades Alliance." Every progressive worker who is convinced that amalgamation of the needle trades is absolutely imperative, realizes the weakness of that so-called "alliance" which the leadership promulgated.

None of us, however, opposed it—we wanted to test the sincerity of the "alliance" promoters. The result, a natural death of an "alliance" long gone and forgotten. Why? Because it was not what the workers desired—it did not bring the tailors closer together—its structure was clumsy—it was a sham effort by people in office being forced to do something they themselves did not want. The tailors want amalgamation!

The tailors recognize the necessity of amalgamating the needle trades unions; they see the need of it when they are on strike against their employers where unity on the part of the workers is most needed; they feel the need of it when heavy taxes are laid upon them; they realize that amalgamation means economy.

There are several aspects which I will attempt to emphasize when dealing with amalgamation.

Amalgamation Means Strength in Strikes.

You, sisters and brothers, who read the columns of our "Tailor" and observe the news of the strikes which our union is confronted with, can easily analyze the entire situation. The last strike, the Parkersburg strike, brings the necessity of amalgamation that much closer home.

I'LL EAT IT FIRST!



By William Gropper.

The bosses will do anything to keep from giving the workers higher wages

Union Steamfitters May Strike in N. Y.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Union steamfitters' helpers have voted to resort to a strike if employers do not grant their demands for higher wages. The men have been making \$7 a day and ask a sliding scale up to \$9. The New York Building Trades Council, to which they are affiliated, has agreed to support the strike if it is forced.

Wage Increase for Builders in Boston

BOSTON, March 29.—House carpenters are to get 15 cents an hour more beginning April 1; mill and shopmen are to get 10 cents an hour increase for the first year, 12 1/2 cents for the second, the new agreement between Boston building trades employers and the carpenters' union provides. The union sought a uniform 15-cent raise at first.

needle trades unions will be combined into one, with departments for the different trades. Order will be introduced for the first time in this country in the needle trades; as for example, it already exists in Germany. All the needle trade workers will stand shoulder to shoulder in all struggles—a blow against one will be a blow against all. With united strength, we will steadily improve conditions for the workers; economy and confidence of the membership and the unorganized will be established; the union will draw in all the unorganized tailors of whom there are tens of thousands in the United States; the union will become a real power, functioning in the interest of the workers of the entire industry.

CARPENTERS THO EXPELLED, WIN BY CLEVER TACTICS

Detroit Progressives Fight for Unity

DETROIT, March 29.—There are between 10,000 and 12,000 carpenters in Detroit working at the trade. The number in the unions varies at different times. At present the unions have about 2,000 members, but they are divided into two unions. The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America have about 1,200 to 1,300 members while the independent or expelled locals have about 700, leaving 8,000 to 10,000 unorganized.

One can readily see that the carpenters of Detroit are not well organized. This is mainly the result of the action of the international officials. Like most reactionary leaders they have established a machine which they use to control the organization to their liking. If a member or local has the temerity to oppose the official machine it means suspension or expulsion.

Good Tactics.

Locals 2140 and 1191 of Detroit are so situated at the present time. Finding themselves outside of the brotherhood they were forced to join together with a joint board to work out a policy of action. As a result the expelled locals have continually gained in membership while the brotherhood locals have gone down in membership and finances until they are practically broke. It is reported that their business agents are being paid by the international office.

Naturally the expulsion policy did not work out to the advantage of the brotherhood or even the official machine. We cannot expect a reactionary officialdom to think very clearly or work to the advantage of the rank and file. They only consider themselves in determining a plan of action.

Try to Split Progressives.

After their defeat in all their attempts at expulsion in Detroit they are advancing peace proposals to Local 1191. Local 2140 is left out in these considerations. Why? Because the international officials do not want these two locals working in harmony either inside the brotherhood or outside. They must divide them at all costs. The progressives must be split up so that Brother Reynolds will not be admitted into the brotherhood or considered at all. If they can keep Brother Reynolds, the president of Local 2140, out of the union it will mean that any one disagreeing with the official machine will be expelled. The expulsion policy must be maintained even though they wreck the union!

Locals Build Up.

It was not from choice that Locals 1191 and 2140 are independent locals. Self-preservation dictated the terms. By establishing the joint board composed of members elected from both locals, they were able to unify their forces and work out a plan of action, taking in control of jobs, organization, and working toward a reunited carpenters' organization in Detroit.

As a result of this action these two locals have succeeded beyond expectations. They have increased their membership while the brotherhood locals have continually lost members. Their morale is good and they have a healthy spirit while the morale of the brotherhood is very low. Now the official machine realizes its mistake and is trying to correct it by a policy of splitting the two expelled locals; splitting the progressives so that the reactionaries can control the situation and no one will dare oppose them.

Expelled Locals Growing.

Two two expelled locals control eighty or ninety per cent of the union work in this city. This naturally means that they must grow. Members are continually transferring from the brotherhood locals to the expelled locals and many new members are joining. They have organized two new jobs by carrying on a strike successfully. This has not been done before for several years by the carpenters of Detroit.

Willing to Come Back.

Locals 2140 and 1191 are well aware that if Detroit is to become a well organized city it can only be achieved by a reunited carpenters' organization in the brotherhood of carpenters and Joiners of America. Their policy has been to work to that end without expulsions or arbitrary penalties of any kind. When the brotherhood officials realize they cannot split the expelled locals or whip them into line, and that Detroit cannot be organized without the progressives, they will find Locals 1191 and 2140 only too willing to co-operate and work for a real union of carpenters in the city of Detroit.

I appeal to all rank and file carpenters to support this program.

Vocational Teachers Seek Shorter Hours

NEW YORK, March 29.—Vocational teachers in New York schools want to work half an hour less a day and get an additional half hour off when they have courses which they are taking for professional improvement.

The Passaic Textile Strike and the A. F. of L.

By ERNEST ETLINGER.

THE Passaic strike, which is now entering its ninth week, finds the workers, conducting a militant, aggressive fight against the mill owners and their hirelings, the city officialdom of Passaic and neighboring mill towns. In spite of unexampled terrorism, brutality and coercion, the lines of the strikers hold firm and their courage remains untarnished.

Not since the strike of the Paterson workers in 1913 has such an exhibition of militancy and courageous fighting been witnessed by the American workers and the struggle of these strikers is awakening a tremendous response among the workers and will have a far reaching effect on future struggles.

Terrorism Fails Bosses.

The mill owners fondly believed that the use of clubs, tear bombs, drenching of women and children with ice-cold water would quench the spirits of the strikers and force them to return to work. In this they have been sadly mistaken. The violence served no other purpose than to stiffen the determination and strengthen the will of the workers to hold out at all costs until their demands were granted.

The brutality and terrorism of the benchmen of the mill owners has had a tremendous effect not only in Passaic but thruout the country. So outrageous has the attitude of the police been that the New York metropolitan press has been forced to condemn the terrorism practiced in the mill towns. Fear "Upsetting of Apple Cart." In this connection, it is interesting

to quote Brisbane, who, as representative of the capitalist class, expresses the fears of that class in regard to the strike. He states:

"Somebody should warn owners of mills in Passaic that they are running risks. This nation was interested when gas bombs first appeared in the big war. It will not be pleased to hear of employers fighting a strike, legal in its character, using gas bombs against their workers, and turning heavy streams of cold water on women and children, when tear gas failed to do the work.

"We are doing pretty well in this country. Industrialists are not exactly starving to death. They should warn the Passaic idiots against upsetting the apple cart."

A. F. of L. Attitude.

What has been the attitude of the American Federation of Labor towards the strike, the miserable conditions existing in the mills, and the terrorism practiced which is in complete violation of the democracy which the American Federation of Labor professes to adhere to. Has the bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor attempted to support the strike, to unify it, and broaden its character? No, it is conspicuous by a silence which expresses concealed hostility. The bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor, which refuses to have anything to do with the Russian working class, shouting that it is governed by an autocracy, is strangely silent at the "democracy" displayed in the mill towns of New Jersey. While the bureaucracy of the Ameri-

can Federation of Labor refuses to recognize the Russian working class, which is building up its social structure for the benefit of the masses of the people, it is in full agreement with the "democracy" of the gun and club in Passaic, with the brutalities of the cossacks of Pennsylvania, and the oppression directed against the workers in West Virginia.

The attitude of the leadership of the American Federation of Labor towards the Passaic strikers has been expressed in the action of the Central Labor Council of New York, Jersey City and other places, which have refused to aid the strikers because the latter were not organized in the American Federation of Labor. The cry of the employers, that the strike was Communist, has been taken up by the officialdom to justify its policy of opposition to the strike. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, well illustrates the position of the bureaucracy towards the strike in his speech at the New York Central Labor Council, where he stated that while conditions among the textile workers in Passaic are pitiful, the American Federation of Labor cannot do anything for the strikers until the latter organize in the American Federation of Labor and break away from their socialistic and Communist form of organization.

McMahon Aids Textile Barons.

McMahon's militancy expresses itself by his willingness to take wage cuts whenever the mill barons think it to their interests to lower the wages of their workers. That is his message of support to the striking workers of

Passaic. Yet it would be un-Marxian to attribute the reactionary attitude of the American Federation of Labor solely to its leadership. In order to really understand the American Federation of Labor one must understand that it is composed of craft organizations containing a majority of skilled workers. Its form of organization is anything but democratic, and power is vested in the hands of the international presidents and their official family, who run the unions to suit themselves.

Corrupt Skilled Workers.

In no country is the disparity between the wages of the skilled and unskilled workers so acute as in the United States, and it is this disparity in wages that accounts for the conservative attitude of the American Federation of Labor. It is the skilled workers who are the Americans, it is the unorganized unskilled workers who are the immigrants, and the American skilled worker corrupted by the crumbs which the American capitalist class threw to them in the form of higher wages and better conditions, look down with contempt upon the unorganized foreign workers. It is the basic industries who employ the vast unskilled working class population, and it is there that exploitation is most intense and forms the basis of the vast profits of American capitalism.

Rank and File for Strikers.

Yet slowly but surely a differentiation is taking place between the workers organized in the American Federation of Labor and the bureaucracy therein. While the bureaucracy is

openly advocating class collaboration, the rank and file in the unions are beginning to recognize the need for organizing the unorganized, industrial unionism, and greater militancy. Among the rank and file of workers, both inside and outside the American Federation of Labor, the militant struggle of the Passaic workers is meeting with their unstinted approval and enthusiasm. This is evidenced by the action of the joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of New York, representative, as it is, of the wishes of the rank and file, by donating \$1,000 to the strike, by the bazaar organized by the workers of New York City to raise funds for the strikers, and by the comment and discussion one hears in the unions and shops regarding the splendid fight waged by the Passaic workers.

A change is taking place in the American working class, a change slow by comparison with the process taking place in the rest of the capitalist world, yet all indications point to a growing activity among the American workers.

Members for Class Struggle.

While the trade union officialdom are openly marching to the right, advocating a policy of surrender to the employers, the rank and file are veering towards a fighting militant policy against the aggressions of capitalism. The strike of the Passaic workers, their militancy and courage will undoubtedly affect the future struggles of the American workers and increase their determination in the fight against American capitalism.

Three Party Situations Discussed

(International Press Correspondence.)
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 25.—(By Mail)—The ninth session of the enlarged executive committee meeting of the Communist International, continued the discussion of Zinoviev's report as follows:

Com. Thorez (France): "In France we have made ultra-left errors, but the chief danger lies on the right. This right danger developed after the fifth congress, that is, after the Bolshevikization. Engler from the right wing has criticized the slogan of fraternization, but we criticized this mistake ourselves at the Paris conference. This conference caused essential alterations in the course of the party."

We made ultra-left mistakes, in the trade union question, and we do not want to excuse ourselves. Syndicalist tendencies exist in our party which are not reconcilable with Communist opinions. In answer to the syndicalist tendencies which overestimate the importance of the trade unions, another tendency arose which underestimated them.

It is our task to unite the one-time syndicalists and the Communists upon the basis of Communism. We made mistakes in our trade union unity campaign, but we have remedied these mistakes and we are now energetically carrying on this campaign closely connected with the daily demands on behalf of the workers.

The right wing protested against the dominance of the party over the trade unions. They represent purely syndicalist opinions. With regard to the re-organization of the party upon the basis of the nuclei, we carried out this re-organization at first mechanically, but it is absolutely incorrect to say that the shop nuclei had no political life in them. They discuss the political questions, make decisions and bind the party with the masses.

Engler quoted the example of bad nuclei, but I could quote examples of hundreds of good nuclei. It is interesting to see that the right in France and the Bordiga ultra-lefts in Italy are both against the shop nuclei. The general strike against the Morocco was decided upon by workers congresses and despite the forces of the state, despite the counter-campaign of the socialists and the pessimism of the rights, the strike embraced almost a million workers.

This was the first political strike in France and represented a great event. The strike cost victims, but a fight without victims is unthinkable. The right wing is not homogeneous, it is held together only by a common hatred of the party. The rights attempted to use the letter of the E. C. C. I. to the German party against the French party, but in this they were not successful, for the French party has never used the methods of double bookkeeping towards the Comintern.

The rights are in alliance with Rosmer, Monatte and Souvarine, they share their press organs and demand the re-acceptance of Souvarine. The decomposition of the right began when from 12 members of parliament, 8 withdrew their signatures. We shall fight ideologically and with energy against the rights, and when they break discipline, then we shall use the weapon of expulsion. We draw a distinction between the misled workers and their leaders, we want to win over the workers."

Thorez then quoted from articles of Souvarine directed against the Comintern, against the Russian Party and against almost all sections of the Comintern, and declared that the central committee of the French Communist Party was of the opinion that the re-acceptance of Souvarine into the party was not a debatable problem. (Applause).

Comrade Skrypnik (Ukraine): "The Plenum is unanimous in its condemnation of the ultra-left deviations, even the ultra-lefts themselves recognize their mistakes, only Bordiga not. All parties must place their best forces at the disposal of the leadership of the Comintern in order to form a really international leadership."

Leninist Clarification.

THE discussion of the party situation in France, Poland and Roumania printed herewith shows the great progress made in the enlarged sessions of the Comintern executive towards clarification in the various Communist parties. In France, a party leadership is developing that is capable of carrying on a successful struggle against the right wing danger represented by Souvarin, who is outside the party, while at the same time avoiding ultra-leftist errors. The struggle in the Polish party against the Domsky ultra-left group on the nationalist question in White Russia is very illuminating, showing the manner in which ultra-leftism falls easily into opportunist policies. Both speeches on the Roumanian question are indicative of the growing healthy tendencies in the younger parties of the Comintern to rely upon the world center for solutions of difficult problems. Bordiga's second speech only makes all the more patent Bukharin's criticism of his ultra-leftism and his inability to adapt himself to the present conditions in Italy which are not characterized by great mass movements in which Bordiga and his small following delight. The present sessions of the executive are notable for the strict application of genuine Leninist analysis to all parties, studiously avoiding drifts either to the right or the left and making for the development of party leaderships that have faith in and understand the masses, the correct application of the united front, the necessity of effective shop nucleus organization, the importance of trade union activity and that are conscious of the imperativeness of an international as well as a party discipline.

The speaker then argued against Domsky and declared that the policy of the Domsky central committee in the West Ukraine was an adventure for it concentrated all its forces upon the boycott. It is not true that the Communist Party of West Ukraine is separatist, it only fights against the ultra-left errors of the Domsky central committee. Domsky pursued an opportunist policy in West White Russia by placing the demand for autonomy in the foreground instead of putting forward the demand for the right of self-determination even to the point of a breakaway. Naturally, in the stabilization period we must utilize partial demands also in the national question, but the slogan of autonomy is the slogan of the P. P. S. (Polish Socialist Party) and cannot replace the slogan of self-determination.

AFTER Skrypnik Com. Leschtuhin-sky declared that the slogan of self-determination up to the point of a breakaway was and would remain the policy of the Polish party in the national political question. The slogan of autonomy was only a partial demand, was only a part of the united front tactic. The support of the movement for autonomy would show that autonomy was only possible through the overthrow of the large landowners. The serious situation described by Zinoviev put a number of tasks and demanded a clear tactical policy. The Domsky group clouded these tasks and carried on a policy of double bookkeeping. It policy led to an isolation from the masses, which the speaker proved with various examples. If the Domsky leadership had actually achieved some positive successes, that was due not to its ultra-left policy, but in spite of it and in consequence of the healthy understanding of the masses. Just as in Germany, the chief danger in Poland comes from the ultra-lefts, but the opportunist right dangers will also not be forgotten. These dangers have many points of contact with the lefts and have been strengthened by the fact that the party leadership only struggled against them in a mechanical and non-Leninist fashion. Domsky had declared that the publication of the Valetzky article in the "Pravda"

represented a blow against the party, the speaker on the other hand declared that the Polish delegation was in agreement with the political line of the Valetzky article with the exception of the part upon the estimation of the party leadership, which can be misinterpreted. The present policy of the Polish party made for the internal stabilization of the party. Everyone could join in the work who recognized the correctness of the party policy without reservation.

COMRADE Priu (Roumania) speaking in the name of the minority criticized the opportunist policy of the central committee, chiefly the opinions of Christescu who demanded an unconditional entry into the International Federation of trade union (Amsterdam).

Christescu is anti-Bolshevik in the peasant question and opposed to the policy of the fifth world congress in the national question. The policy of the united front was so opportunistically applied by the party that an intervention of the Comintern was necessary.

The speaker demanded that the Plenum should examine the Roumanian question for on its own without the assistance of the Comintern, the young illegal Roumanian party would never be able to overcome the opportunist dangers.

COMRADE Radu (Roumania) declared that in the Roumanian party there existed side by side, a right, an ultra-left and a correct tendency. The undisciplined and opportunist actions of Christescu had caused the party great damage. Opportunist dangers exist, and amongst other reasons the reason for this is that the Roumanian party is young and that it has had to work illegally almost from its birth. With the assistance of the Comintern it will be possible to create a real Bolshevik Party. This is all the easier as the stabilization of Roumania is beginning to wobble. The country has not yet pursued its own bourgeois revolution thru to its end yet.

After the close of this speech Comrade Bordiga requested to speak for the second time in order to defend himself against the criticisms which

had been made against his line. He declared that he did not speak personally but in the name of the minority in the Italian Communist Party. As Italy has a great amount of emigration there are supporters of Bordiga almost everywhere. Bukharin contends that my attitude against the nuclei as the organizational basis of the party is opportunism, the central committee of the Italian party contends that the nuclei represent the connection with the masses. We must have a connection with the masses, but to run after the masses at any price would be Menshevism. We must win the masses, but in a revolutionary way. Bukharin simplified my ideas to such an extent that I was not able to recognize them again myself. It is not correct to say that I only criticize the organizational form of the Comintern. I criticize also its theory and its politics. With regard to the carrying over of Russian experiences to Western Europe, I am of the opinion that the existence of strong state apparatus and a powerful social-democracy makes the united front tactic impossible.

We can only defeat a strong enemy thru the direct revolutionary mobilization of the masses. In accordance with this we must conduct the necessary policy for mobilizing the masses for a storm attack. It is wrong to declare that I have no belief in the revolutionary force of the masses. Exactly the contrary is the case, and this is proved by my policy which is based upon the revolutionary force of the masses and not upon maneuver. I recognize the necessity for an objective analysis of the situation, but the central committee made a wrong analysis. In September 1925 the central committee was of the opinion that fascism was already defeated and that Mussolini was preparing to hand over the power to the opposition thru parliamentary channels. After this a democratic era was to follow. The analysis was false and for this reason the policy of the central committee was also false. Fascism can only be defeated in the struggle.

The speaker was not in agreement with the policy of the French party and criticized the letter of the executive committee of the Communist International because of its incorrect tactic and because it lowered the leaders who perhaps might once again that the open representation of his opinions might be of international use.

ASTORIA MEMBER OF Y. W. L. FORCED FROM SCHOOL JOB

Removed as Student Head by Principal

By V. J. HALLMAN.
ASTORIA, Ore., March 29.—One of the members of our Y. W. L. here in Astoria has caused quite a commotion in the capitalist press. His principal in the Captain Gray Junior High School noticed two pins that Paul Siro had been wearing on his coat: one was a picture of Lenin and the other a red star with a hammer and sickle on it.

Paul Siro told the principal the significance of the pins and openly admitted his Communist beliefs. The principal then called the city superintendent of schools and together they questioned and argued with him for over four hours. Paul was given two alternatives: either to take the buttons off his coat and give up his Communist beliefs or to give up his office as student body president. He chose the latter and in our Y. W. L. meeting the members that were attending the same school decided to put up a fight against accepting his resignation when it came up at the student body meeting. But it turned out that the principal was afraid to let the resignation go to the meeting because it appeared very likely that it would not be accepted. Altho the student body is supposed to be run according to democratic principles this case was not allowed to go thru democratic channels and the principal acted as a dictator in deciding the case.

142,598 Men in U. S. 1925 Military Forces

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The United States army personnel on Jan. 31 totaled 142,598, according to the war department. This figure included 1,017 West Point cadets, 703 nurses, 1,013 warrant officers, 99 commissioned officers, 6,921 enlisted Philippine scouts, 190 retired officers and men, 133 reserve officers, 209 army field clerks and 160 field clerks in the quartermaster corps.

The geographical distribution of the army is given as follows: In continental United States, 102,476; Hawaii, 14,707; Panama, 9,375; Philippines, 11,981; China, 982; Porto Rico, 1,085; Alaska, 396, miscellaneous, including military attaches, officers studying Oriental languages abroad, graves registration service, and troops en route, 1,594.

There were 72,591 officers and enlisted men serving under corps area commanders and the commanding general of the District of Washington, and 29,887 not under their command.

Urge Huge Five-Year War Airplane Program

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The house military affairs committee today unanimously reported its five-year aircraft building program, which will give the air service a total of 2,200 new planes, an enlisted personnel of 6,000 men and 1,600 officers, three additional brigadier-generals and a second assistant secretary of war.

All flying activities are to be controlled by qualified pilots, according to the measure which was drafted by the committee itself after all legislation introduced early in the session had been tabled. No stated appropriation was recommended.

MINERS UNION IN PITTSBURGH HURT BY CLASS PEACE

Reactionary Officials Do Not Fight for Workers

By A. HEAVER.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 29.—Conditions in the coal mining industry in this district are gradually becoming worse. The union coal miners are being compelled to perform labor for a great deal less than that provided for in the so-called Jacksonville agreement.

In many cases the miners make a fight for the scale rates provided in the 1924 contract, but the companies dispute the cases, and on appeal to the union officials they are almost always decided in favor of the coal company. The miner who has the courage to fight for his contractual rights is framed and fired, told to get his tools and get out, while the labor fakirs stand quietly by and permit it without raising any objection whatever.

Imposes New Conditions.

In one of the largest mines in the Monongahela district the following case occurred, which is a sample of the cases that are taking place all over the district. At the Diamond mine near Brownsville a coal miner was ordered to load a fall of slate on the entry in front of his working place for 50 cents per car. He refused, and then was offered 75 cents per car. He still refused, stating that the contract covered the case; that the fall should be loaded out at the contract rate of \$7.50 per eight-hour day, which was correct. He was fired, took up his case with the union officials. The charge was switched, and the management stated he was fired for loading dirty coal. The union officials sustained the discharge and the progressive miner is now on the road looking for a new master.

Aiding Bosses.

We are losing our conditions all over the district in this manner, while the union officials are doing nothing but aid the operators in their nefarious tactics, to run all the fighters out of the union. After all our struggles and sacrifice we see the company union being put in operation all around us thru the class collaboration of the union officials, who are doing nothing for the miners, but are hanging on to the union treasury.

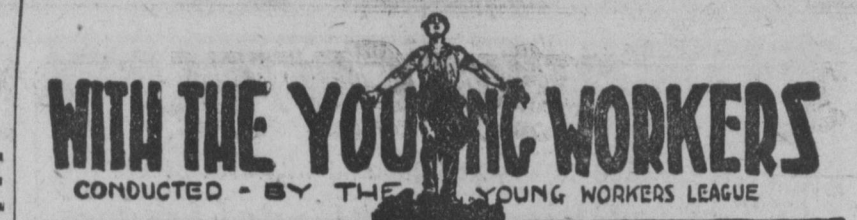
Kick Out Betrayers.

The miners in most of the camps are disgusted with their officials and are beginning to understand that we will never be any better until we get rid of them and elect progressive miners to the offices on the program of the progressive miners of the U. M. W. of A.

Many local unions have indorsed nationalization of the mines with workers control, shorter work day and week, all out during strikes, national agreements, and the formation of a labor party.

The miners around here are also putting on a campaign to get the progressive miners' paper circulated thru out the field, so that the workers will understand actually what is happening in the mining industry, and learn how to meet the situation. The national program of the progressive miners is being indorsed thruout the mining field and the miners here must be awakened to the necessity of militant action.

Subscribe for the Progressive Miner, the only class conscious paper published exclusively in the interest of the coal diggers.



REACTIONARY ZIONIST AUTHORITIES SANCTION POLICE BRUTALITIES AGAINST YOUNG WORKERS

Young Worker Zionists of America See What "Back to Palestine" Means

LONDON, England.—A committee just returned from Palestine informs us that the British high commissioner, Lord Plumer, alarmed at the rapid strides being made by Communism in Palestine, has taken further steps in order to attempt to stem its progress. Daily arrests are being made of all workers suspected of being connected with, or in any way assisting the spread of, Communism.

Even young boys and girls have been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the Young Communist League of Palestine, and are being brutally flogged by the police in order to force confessions which would lead to the betrayal of their comrades.

In this beastly work the police have the active co-operation of the reactionary Zionist authorities. So much for the hypocritical declaration of the high commissioner in his report as to the benign and democratizing influ-

ence of British protection of the mandated zone of Palestine.

Egyptian Censorship Scandal. Is it not time that the labor M. P.'s took this matter up in the British house of commons and exposed the whole filthy imperialist policy of these satraps of capitalism? If they want further evidence the prison hells of Jerusalem and Jaffa could disclose plenty of evidence.

It is also time that our labor members took up the case of the Egyptian comrades who, after spending six months in jail without trial, were finally tried in Cairo on January 9, and were sentenced, three to three years and one to one year's imprisonment, all newspapers being forbidden to publish the evidence for the defense.

It is well known that the whole frame-up was carried out by the reactionary Egyptian government at the instigation of the British residency.

With the Young Workers (Communist) League

"GIVE US A BIG FACTORY."

Only two months passed since the reorganization, but you could hardly recognize our section of the Young Workers League. Its new form of organization brought a radical change into its ranks.

Comparing the league now, with the league a few months ago, we can say that we made a very progressing step, towards becoming a real mass organization.

Every comrade of the league, well remembers the activity of the former branches. What was it? Lectures, discussions, affairs, classes, club work and sometimes literature distribution in a mechanical-like manner. No direct connection with young workers at all. No direct participation in their struggle. No gaining sympathy, of big masses of young workers, to our movement.

Of course, now, in this period of our development every one of us knows, why it was so. Because of the old form of organization, which kept us isolated from working masses, from mass activity. What do we find now, at our units?

Now, when you come up to a meeting of one of our concentration groups, you find altogether a different atmosphere. Serious, militant faces. On the order of business—factory reports: a factory of 600 young workers, a factory of 500 young workers, of 300 workers, wages, hours, bad conditions, boss, foreman etc. Then arise a question of issuing a leaflet, the latter is being drawn up and discussed, then the literature distribution is assigned to distribute the Young Worker at the gates of a certain factory, then comrades are being instructed to write up an article about conditions of a factory of which information is obtained, etc.

As you see, entirely a different character there before. At our section meetings, all the concentration groups get together, and comrades from different groups exchange with each other their experiences. Sometimes you could hear from a group organizer, whose group did not succeed in obtaining a big factory upon which to concentrate its activity, a cryout, "Please, give us a big shop too." Simply, the comrades begin to feel, that if they haven't got a big factory upon which to concentrate their activity, they see no possibility for their concentration group to exist.

Of course, at first, and even now, there are some comrades who are very pessimistic. They cannot get used to the new form of organization. They don't see the good, and the absolute necessity of the new form. They underestimate the new accomplishments. But these comrades, will gradually, with the help of the more advanced, come up nearer and nearer to the correct road, and together with all the other comrades, help to make the Y. W. L. a real, mass, militant Communist organization.

LEO MARGULIS

Organizer—Bronx Section Y. W. L.

PINCHED YOUNG STRIKER TELLS HIS STORY

By Joseph Simicuk, Young Textile Striker.

PASSAIC, N. J.—Going down Passaic street one of the detectives called me over and asked me for one of the strikers' bulletins. I gave him one. He then asked me if I had permission to pass them out. Even tho I replied "yes" he said: "Come on up with me." I went with him to the lockup. They took my name and address and put me behind bars.

I was in the cooler for about two and a half hours. Then one of the lawyers came and they let me out. The real reason why they locked me up was because I asked the following question: "Chief of Police Richard O. Zober, is it true that you spent one year in jail at Ichtchenhauser in 1896 for stealing 1500 marks from a wholesale grocer in Gratz, Germany?"

PATRIOTISM IN THE SCHOOLS.

By a Student Correspondent.

IN all the schools thruout the United States of America the week of February 12 to 22 was proclaimed as the "Patriotic Week." The teachers and principals of the elementary schools, high schools and colleges were supposed to explain and instill patriotic dope into the minds of the students, who are usually pulled along by the most reactionary groups in the schools, whose predominant idea is love for "our country, our own country."

The school I attend (the Harlem Evening High School for Men) was no exception to the above facts; consequently on Wednesday, February 17, we, the students of the above named school, of whom there are about four thousand, were called to attend an "assembly" which was to be represented by the leading group of that school, made up of the head teacher and the principal.

I think it is proper to mention here that there is a big percentage of Negro pupils in this school. It was for this reason that the head of the history department started his speech by reciting the noble deeds of Abraham Lincoln, particularly how he rescued the Negro workers from slavery; that if it were not for Abraham Lincoln the Negroes would still be slaves, etc. He continued in the same strain about George Washington. What a great man he was! What a great president! Then the speakers went down the line with all the "dead" heroes.

I can only tell you a little here of what the board of education does to further our love to this (\$) country. Surely it pays them to speak to the students in such manner. It pays them much more than it would tell them the true stories of all the historic events they spoke of.

I think this will serve to give the readers of the Young Workers' Column an idea of what is considered part of our study courses in the schools today. Morgan's patriotism handed out as educated!

THE PICKET LINE TO EAST PATERSON

By ANTONIO ANNAZONE.
(Young Textile Striker.)

Just a few lines about the picket line which went to East Paterson.

In all the papers of Passaic and New York there was the report that the East Paterson police were to shoot to kill all the strikers who were going to march from Lodi, Passaic, Clifton, and Garfield to East Paterson.

The strikers read in the newspapers about the thing that was going to happen at East Paterson, so the strikers called the bluff about the newspapers saying.

Monday morning, about 2,000 strikers were picketing on the East Paterson plant which is the National Silk Dyeing Co. and all was well when three girls of the National Dyeing company were fired for telling the people of the plan to come out on strike, for more money. When the three girls were fired about 400 workers of the National Silk Dyeing Co. came out and joined the picket line.

So fellow workers, that shows you this was another victory for the Passaic strikers who have been out on strike for the last eight weeks and will stick till they win and also organize one big textile union in the state of New Jersey.

FREE LITERATURE SUPPLIED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Free copies of the YOUNG WORKER, Tribuna Robotnica, Pravda, and Honor and Truth, can be secured from Frank Schilder, 821 Clydesburn St., Milwaukee.

Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?

FOURTH JUBILEE CELEBRATION OF THE 'FREIHEIT'

at the
MECCA AUDITORIUM,
55th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City
Saturday Evening, April 3

Oratorio "DIE TZVAI BRIDER"
Words by J. L. Peretz—Music by J. Schaefer

with the
Freiheit Singing Society and the New York Symphony Orchestra.

Conducted by Lazar Weiner.
Tickets \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00
at "Freiheit" office, 30 Union Square, New York City.

DEMAND THAT UNION LABOR BE USED AT PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION GROWS AS APPEAL REACHES UNIONS

Hundreds of local unions thruout the nation are being reached in the campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party to have all work done at the Philadelphia Sesqui Centennial International Exposition done by union labor.

Vast amounts of printed matter are flooding the country advertising the event that is to be held to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Most of the printing does not bear the label. Much of the work in the erection of buildings and of various other needs of the exposition are being done by non-union and by scab labor.

Local unions are urged to write to the committee in charge of the exposition demanding that all work be done by union workers and that the committee set aside a Palace of the Workers, where every workers' and farmers' organization that wants to participate in the exposition can do so.

The Workers (Communist) Party realizing that the open shop employers in this country are determined to make this exposition an open shop, anti-union exposition calls on the American labor movement to protest against this attempt and to insist that all work be done by union workers.

Demand New Investigation.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—A congressional investigation of the alien property custodian's office was demanded today by Rep. Schaefer (R.), Wisconsin, in a speech in the house.

Citing a long list of instances in which he asserted property had been illegally disposed of, Schaefer declared "without the shadow of a doubt there has been collusion, connivance and a systematic, organized looting of alien property."

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

Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

PEERLESS LIGHT COMPANY GIRLS DO DIRTY WORK

More Freedom in Prison Than in This Shop

By a Worker Correspondent. The Peerless Light company, Union avenue and Washington boulevard, is an open-shop concern.

The girls have such dirty work here that they never go out without gloves. It takes at least fifteen minutes every day to wash their hands.

Wages in this shop are low and the hours are long. The conditions are miserable. Hiring and firing go on without interruption.

The workers are forbidden to talk to each other—not even to ask a question. A shopmate of mine was fired for talking to her neighbor.

When the boss gets a big order everybody must work overtime without extra pay. To refuse to work overtime means to lose the job.

These are the conditions in the shops where workers are not organized. The things for us to do is to organize ourselves into a union and demand better conditions.

Churches are Losing Customers; Advertise to Get More Business

NEW YORK, March 29.—The churches are losing customers. The Willis avenue Methodist Episcopal church, located at 141st street and Willis avenue, has just erected a large billboard in front of the church.

A picture of Christ is in the center of the billboard, with outstretched hands. On each side of his hands stands a church. On the top sign reads, "Righteousness Exalteth a Nation."

Cigarmakers of Los Angeles Nominate a Known Progressive

LOS ANGELES, March 29.—Among the candidates nominated for office in the coming election of the International Cigarmakers' Union is that of Samuel Globerman of this city.

Globerman is now president of his local, No. 225, and was given its nomination for the office of sixth vice-president. He is a delegate to the local labor council and has long been active in union affairs.

Opponent Reactionary. Curiously enough, his chief opponent for the office is R. E. Van Horn, a member of the San Pedro local.

The election will take place July 10.

Prizes TO WORKER CORRESPONDENTS

for the best stories sent in during the week, to appear in the issue of Friday, April 2.

- 1—"The Stool Pigeon and the Open Shop Movement," by Jean Spielman. An exposure presenting invaluable facts on the labor spy.
2—A year's subscription to THE WORKERS MONTHLY. You'll enjoy this prize for a whole year.
3—"Flying Oasip"—Stories by the best of the new revolutionary writers of Russia.

Write a story now about your shop, trade union, how you live. Make it short, give facts—give your name and address.

HOW CAPITALIST PRESS IGNORES "THE THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS"

DURING the Octavian peace (a peace of oppression—Octavian was a despotic Roman emperor) that prevailed in Mexico when Porfirio Diaz was president a terrible accident occurred on the line of the Inter-oceanic Railway, between Mexico City and Vera Cruz.

After a dictatorial reign of thirty years, Porfirio Diaz was overthrown by a revolution of "third-class passengers."

If a movie star hurts a toe while dancing the Charleston; if an oil magnate strains an ankle while playing golf; if a successful politician is poisoned by a belloby, an uproar of anxiety, grief and lamentation saturates this atmosphere of ours of black smoke, jazz radio waves and vapors of bootleg whiskey.

But suppose three-score coal miners are buried under the debris of a defective structure wrecked by a preventable explosion; suppose a few hundred poorly-paid factory workers are slowly poisoned by deleterious gases in the manufacture of a product which is making some millionaires more millions; suppose, as it happened last week in Alabama, that two dozen humble laborers are turned into a human patty, becoming covered by tons of molten metal, in a plant where a similar explosion occurred two weeks before.

One-column heads start the brief notice. The prosperous population of the metropolises read the news with great indifference. Editorials are conspicuous by their absence.

When shall the American people commence to realize that the human life of the humblest, blackest, and most ignorant coal miner is just as sacred, just as worthy, just as precious as the human life of kings, emperors or barons, so numerous in this republic?

Or is it, perhaps, that the peace we have here now is also an Octavian peace and that third-class passengers are slowly hatching a dramatic scene such as those enacted in Mexico or in Russia? Quien sabe!

Bank Failures Point Need of a New Party

ST. PAUL, March 29.—The Ramsey County State Bank here has been closed by A. J. Veigel, state banking commissioner. Deposits of approximately \$1,300,000 are involved.

This is the fourth bank which has stopped operation in the last few weeks. I believe there are others we do not hear of. The losses fall mostly on workers and little business men who have saved up something for sickness or emergencies.

Such events as these are paying the way for a real workers' and farmers' party movement in this section of the country.

21 KILLED AND 6 INJURED IN FOUNDRY BLAST

Second Explosion in Same Month

By a Worker Correspondent

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 29.—Twenty-one workers were killed and six badly injured when four hundred tons of molten metal enveloped a number of workers and splattered over others when the No. 2 furnace of the Woodward Iron company exploded.

The 80-foot ore-melting device gave way without any warning and the whirl and the swish that came with the downpour of metal told workers outside the flaming area what had happened. Those that were not completely enveloped were struck by the molten iron. Many died instantly.

The explosion wrecked steam and water pipes and this made the suffering of the workers much worse.

This accident is considered the worst one that has happened in this shop. The furnace was heated full blast and blew up just before the cooling process had begun.

It took more than an hour for this mass of molten metal to cool. In the meantime the rescue crews did the best they could rescuing those who were still alive and also the dead.

Of the sixteen that were instantly killed eleven were Negro workers and five were white workers. The names of the Negro workers killed are Henry Funderberg, Clifford Ball, Joe Cade, Joe Dean, F. H. Holton, Percy Collins, William Perry, Ed Brown, Ed Bibb, Earl Y. Brown and Henry Calhoun.

This makes the second explosion inside of a month at this plant. In an explosion on March 4, when furnace No. 1 exploded, the lives of two workers were snuffed out. The workers blame the defective equipment. The bosses declare they are "at a loss to explain how the explosion occurred."

HUDSON-ESSEX WILL HIRE ONLY YOUNG WORKERS

Bosses Refuse to Take Middle-Aged Worker

By a Worker Correspondent

DETROIT, Mich., March 29.—The Hudson-Essex Motor Car company hires only young strong men that are able to keep up with the speed-up system that they have in the plant.

After they have worked a week the boss lays off five of them and keeps those whom he finds are better able to produce greater profits for the boss.

After they have worked a week the boss lays off five of them and keeps those whom he finds are better able to produce greater profits for the boss. It is terribly hard work and in order to keep one's job the workers are always working at top notch.

'FAMOUS LUNCH' WAITERS JOIN NEWARK STRIKE

Socialist Lawyer Aids Bosses Get Injunction

NEWARK, N. J., March 29.—During the last few days the Greek restaurant workers' strike has spread to the Famous Lunch company, 556 Broad street. A temporary injunction has been obtained to prevent picketing.

These injunctions were obtained by the bosses thru the activities of Samuel Kaufman, social lawyer and member of the Workingmen's Circle.

Workers (Communist) Party Trade Union Problems and Reorganization

THE question of drawing the Party members into the trade unions is before every Party committee, before every Party unit, every Party conference.

It has been before the Party membership for a considerable time, but the progress of "unionizing" the Party is a slow one. Some of the comrades are getting impatient and suggest the adoption of drastic disciplinary measures.

Reorganization Raises Problem. With the reorganization of the Party the problem of drawing the Party membership into the trade unions assumes a new aspect. The reorganization placed before the Party the question of activities in the shops, among the masses of the unorganized workers.

The reorganization of the Party is a revolutionary change; it shook up the Party, it placed the membership face to face with new and increased responsibilities, with new problems, new methods of activity. But it is be-

coming ever clearer that as the Party overcomes the difficulties and gradually solves the problems of the reorganization and, especially, as it succeeds in drawing the membership into mass activities in the shops, it is becoming ever clearer that because of the reorganization and thru it many vexing problems (which in the past appeared almost unsolvable) will be solved.

Connected With Workers' Struggles. The campaign for drawing the Party members into the trade unions will become a real and a live issue for the membership only when connected with the struggles of the workers, with the struggles of the unorganized workers for better conditions and for organization.

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DAILY WORKER AGENT TO COVER UNION MEETINGS

Each Party Member Must Be on Job

At the regular DAILY WORKER agents' meeting at 19 South Lincoln street a lively discussion took place as to how best to reach the 348,000 union men and women in Chicago.

It was brought out in the discussion that there are 1,065 union meetings held every month and that if we had 50 nuclei actually functioning it would mean at least 21 union meetings for each of these 50 nuclei to be visited each month.

There is not a single nucleus in Chicago covering a fifth of this number and it was decided that a drive be made at once to check up on this activity in every nucleus.

Every DAILY WORKER agent is instructed to see that the nucleus is kept up to date and that at least 10 union meetings a month, but that they are covered by the comrade assigned and that a report is made at each meeting on result of visit.

In case the address or time of meeting is wrong or the comrade does not find a meeting in session this must be reported to the DAILY WORKER agent of the nucleus.

The next day's issue of the DAILY WORKER can always be secured at local office after 6:30 in the evening, if arrangements are made in advance, otherwise they must be secured from the DAILY WORKER building and will be given on written order of nucleus agent only.

South Bend Workers Collect Funds to Aid Passaic Strikers

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 29.—The Hungarian workers of South Bend are doing excellent work in collecting funds for the relief of the striking Passaic textile workers.

Many Hungarian workers have already sent in their lists to the strike committee. The Hungarian workers are planning to go from door to door in a drive to collect funds for the Passaic strikers.

"Say it with your pen in the worker correspondent page of The DAILY WORKER."

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

DR. ABRAHAM MARKOFF Surgeon Dentist 249 East 119th St., Cor. Second Ave. NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK PLANS TO FOLLOW UP THE LENIN DAILY WORKER DRIVE

NEW YORK, March 29.—Now is the time to show that we really meant business with the Lenin Drive. The one month subscriptions from non-party members are now expiring and every real Leninist will make it his personal business to see to it that they renew their subscriptions and become permanent readers of The DAILY WORKER.

The first stage of the drive was fairly successful in New York, over 1,000 new subscriptions being secured by 400 DAILY WORKER Builders. But not much permanent good will result if we now permit these short time subscribers to drop off the list.

And the more than 1,000 members of the Workers (Communist) Party in New York who did not obey the instructions of the district committee, and who did not send in even one subscription for The DAILY WORKER during the Lenin Drive should begin NOW to do their Communist duty toward the official organ of the Party of Lenin.

A meeting of directors of women's work in every shop and street nucleus in Section No. 4, Chicago will be held Friday, April 2, at 19 S. Lincoln, St., at 8 p. m.

Chicago Builders Hold Exclusive Affair

LETTERS of invitation to a novel party, from the Chicago DAILY WORKER agent Sam Hammersmark, have gone out to all Chicago workers who have done some special service for the DAILY WORKER since January first.

To this Builders' Party held on Wednesday night at Siskias Hall on Irving Park Boulevard will come some hundred odd workers specially invited to the affair which is restricted to them only and for which no admission is being charged.

NEW! 1871 THE PARIS COMMUNE

By MAX SHACHTMAN. No. 8 IN THE LITTLE RED LIBRARY

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

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

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

THE MOVEMENT FOR WORLD TRADE UNION UNITY By Tom Bell A brief but complete and important study of the subject now under discussion by world labor. The history of the past negotiations and the basis of world unity of labor are included. 15 Cents.

WORKER'S BOOKSTORE 930 LINCOLN ST. CHICAGO GOOD BOOKS FOR WORKERS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN Communist AND ALL LABOR PUBLICATIONS 1500 books and Pamphlets at specially low prices. Call Seeley 3593

LOS ANGELES DAILY WORKER COSTUME DANCE With Prizes for Costumes Saturday Night, APRIL 3 Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave. ADMISSION 50 CENTS Folk Dances Good Music Good Fun

AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST ADVERTISES WARES OF STRUCK PASSAIC MILLS By a Worker Correspondent. NEW YORK, March 29.—While the Passaic textile workers are being clubbed and imprisoned in their fight against the Passaic bosses, the American Federation of Labor, which has so far given the strikers no assistance, has been advertising scab mills in its official organ.

LOS ANGELES DAILY WORKER COSTUME DANCE With Prizes for Costumes Saturday Night, APRIL 3 Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave. ADMISSION 50 CENTS Folk Dances Good Music Good Fun

THE DAILY WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGDALH
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOEB

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

Wall Street Coalition Assails Brookhart

Again the coalition of Mellon-Coolidge republicans and Morgan democrats has transcended party lines and stood forth as the instrument of the most powerful capitalist group in the nation against the small capitalists and middle class farmers of the country. Smith W. Brookhart was seated as a republican senator from Iowa and his election contested by Daniel F. Steck, a democrat, who received the support of the Coolidge gang because the administration wanted to eliminate all insurgency from its ranks. Steck, as a regular democrat, was considered far less menacing than Brookhart. In spite of the manipulations of the official republican machine there is as much or more evidence that Brookhart was elected as there is that Steck was elected.

Without presuming to venture an opinion as to who was elected, we cannot overlook the fact that those who constitute the old guard in both parties are after the scalp of Brookhart and evidently determined to unseat him and seat Steck, regardless of the merits of the case. It is significant that five republicans and five democrats on the senate committee on privileges and elections voted to recommend to the senate the unseating of Brookhart, while one lone democrat voted against the majority recommendation and will submit a minority report.

The republican senators who voted to unseat a member of their own party were Deneen of Illinois, Ernst of Kentucky, Watson of Indiana, Green of Vermont and Goff of West Virginia. The democrats were King of Utah, George of Georgia, Smith of South Carolina, Caraway of Arkansas and Neeley of West Virginia. All of them, with the exception of Watson of Indiana, supported Morgan's world court proposals and all other Wall Street measures. Watson hedged on the world court because he has to run for re-election this year and not because he disagrees with the Morgan scheme.

If the senate does unseat Brookhart it is likely to spell defeat for one of the favorites of the republican stalwarts—Albert B. Cummins, who also has to face an electoral contest this year. Brookhart will probably run against Cummins in the primaries to be held in Iowa in June. The agricultural crisis in Iowa will not contribute to the popularity of a Coolidge senator, so it is more than probable that Brookhart will defeat Cummins, thereby further reducing Coolidge's support in the senate.

The republican-democratic coalition is gradually becoming a permanent alignment that must eventually crystallize into one reactionary party, while the insurgents in both old parties will also create a new party. The divergent petty bourgeois elements supporting the insurgents cannot be expected to wield any marked influence upon political life in this country because of their divergent sectional and class interests. The only effective opposition that is conceivable at this stage of development is that based upon the working class—a labor party.

A genuine class party of labor that could enter the coming congressional campaigns with an appeal to the workers and impoverished farmers would make an indelible imprint upon the political life of this country. The fact that there is no such labor party embracing masses of organized workers to respond to this historical demand is a sad commentary upon the calibre of the leadership of American labor. Understanding this fact, the militants in the labor movement should wage a more determined struggle than ever to expose the scoundrelism of the treacherous policy of supporting various capitalist party candidates and should increase a thousand-fold their agitation for a class labor party.

A Move Toward Industrial Conscription

Hearings begin today in Washington before the house commerce committee on legislative proposals designed to prevent strikes in the coal mining industry. Particular emphasis will be placed upon the recent suspension in the anthracite region and the committee is expected to propose the adoption and enforcement of laws that will amount to industrial conscription for the workers in the coal mines of this country.

This is a serious menace to the organized labor movement and, if such laws are placed upon the federal statutes affecting the coal industry, they will be extended to apply to every basic industry, thereby legally enslaving the whole working class of the country and outlawing any effective action on the part of organized labor short of actual revolt against the government.

Unquestionably the time will come in the United States, as it must come within every state resting upon the oppression of the many by force, when the government will have to throw off its hypocritical mask of democracy and stand forth as the armed power of the most powerful section of the capitalist class imposing its will by force alone against the rest of society. Certain lawmakers seem to think that time has arrived for the United States.

If the representatives of organized labor in this country are worth their salt they will go before the commerce committee at Washington and bluntly state that an industrial conscription law will be flaunted and the government openly defied that dares to try to enforce such a thing. Under such laws as are proposed the whole labor movement would of necessity become illegal and an ever greater armed force would be required to hold the workers in least. Military conscription would eventually be resorted to in order to enforce industrial conscription, with the spectacle of some workers being drafted into the army to shoot down other workers who strike for the elementary rights to maintain labor organizations. When guns are placed in the hands of workers under such conditions the government responsible is flirting with armed insurrection, as workers will not always train their guns upon other workers at the behest of the exploiters of labor.

If the lessons of history mean anything to the gang in power at Washington they will hesitate a long time before they embark upon a policy of industrial conscription, for we warn them in advance that American workers will not stand for it.

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

The "New Leader" Joins the Pack

An Example of the Way in Which the Dismayed Socialists Are Attempting to Cover Their Sharp Defeat in the Needle Trades Unions in New York, Especially in the Furriers' Union and the I. L. G. W. U.

BY MAX SHACHTMAN

THE needle trades workers, especially in New York, face grave problems and sharp struggles. This is particularly true in the case of the furriers and of the cloak and dressmakers. In both of these unions there has lately come a change of leadership and policy. After bitter years of internal struggle, the revolutionaries and the progressives who fought for a militant program and leadership have been successful in ousting the reactionary heads of the organization and giving expression to the demands of the overwhelming majority of the rank and file. In both of the mentioned unions the Communists and left wing forces are at the head of the administration. And the leadership they have defeated was composed chiefly of socialists, or as they are universally known in the Jewish labor movement, Forwardites, agents of the yellow Jewish socialist daily by that name.

The furriers are in the midst of a very successful strike, under left wing leadership; the reign of official terrorism has been ended there. The cloak and dress makers are drawing breath in preparation for the coming battle with the manufacturers, and they are engaged in a big campaign of organization where the success of the furriers is being repeated.

At this moment of struggle, when the elementary interests of the workers are at issue, when they can be said to be fighting for their bread and homes, there enters an insidious and unscrupulous tribe of scoundrels

who deal these devoted working-class fighters one stab in the back after the other. They represent the most poisonous influence in the labor movement, the blackest reactionaries who still masquerade under and insult the name of socialism. And here we will consider only their activities in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

The left wing in this union has gone thru a bitter fight. It has been vilified and slandered. The yellow socialist leadership has not hesitated to use "strong" arguments against them. Rank and file fighters against the bureaucracy had to face a terror which would have caused a hard-boiled boss to think twice before using. A mild measure was expulsion—of which there were scores. And finally came the struggle of last spring, where the largest locals of New York were kicked out of the unions by the desperate officialdom for the crime of having elected a left wing administration.

The expelled union did not form a dual organization, as the yellows hoped would. Instead they formed their joint action committee, which carried on such a splendid fight that Messrs. Sigman, Fineberg, Perlestein, Breslauer & Co. were finally brought to a halt and the locals reinstated. At the international convention that followed the left wing won a tremendous moral victory. From the floor of the convention, its delegates representing nearly three-fourths of the membership, they tore the last shred of honesty, devotion, ability and pro-

gram from the lacerated bodies of the officialdom and left them exposed as unquestionable bankrupts.

The left wing assumed control of the joint board of the cloakmakers and dressmakers in New York. They took over a financially and organizationally bankrupt union. The board was sunk in debt from the wild squanderings of money by its last incumbents, who used it in an attempt to destroy the union and the left wing. Conditions in the shops were deplorable. Union control had been lost in scores of places. The organizational machinery was a mass of graft, corruption and gangsterism—the instruments with which the "socialist" gentlemen are accustomed to lead the workers into the class struggle in the unions. And from the very beginning the socialists, gleeful at the prospect of these "impractical visionary Communists" leading the union in its daily struggles in the face of such a situation, began their slimy campaign to discredit the leadership and its program.

The expectations of the socialist reactionaries were only a chimera. Where they had spent hundreds of thousands to employ gangsters and easy gentlemen of the underworld and additional enormous sums for so-called organizers who used their leisure time (read: all day) to warm the end of their spinal columns on swivel chairs, the new administration began a genuine campaign to organize the demoralized industry with workers from the shops. The chagrined socialists, who

are now jobless unless they are employed by the manufacturers, may well sneer at the "coffee and cake committee;" but it is these groups of devoted workers who left their shops during the busy season when money is to be made to take a job at organizing for the union at from \$30 to \$40 a week that are made of the stuff that will build the trade union movement into a mighty weapon of struggle.

Instances are plenty where the enthusiastic spirit of self-sacrifice among the cloak and dressmakers was such that workers elected one or more of their own number in a given shop to become one of these rank and file organizers and decided to tax themselves to maintain the wages of this soldier whom they sent forth from their own ranks. Such cases were never heard of in the black days of the rule of Forwardism in the international, and it is not surprising, therefore, that hundreds of non-union ships re-entered the fold of the international.

The success which the left wing was achieving despite the obstacles and difficulties and the finality with which they were proving in actual practice that they were far more capable of leading the union than their predecessors had ever dreamed of, drove the Forward gang to the point of madness. In their frantic efforts to break down the excellent spirit of mass confidence which the present leadership enjoys among the rank and file their lies and slanders and activities became unbelievable and abominable. Since intelligent argument would leave them in a

still worse position, they resorted to the vilest kind of treachery and fabrications.

The joint action committee was accused by a Forward pen prostitute of having squandered from a quarter of a million to a half million dollars during the last fight. But this scoundrelly lie could not be made to stick. The report of the union officials showed, in minute detail, how the sum total of their expenditures, \$122,000, had been obtained and spent. And instead of creating distrust, the Forwards succeeded in creating only angry feeling and hilarity. These representatives and cohorts of the worst thieves in the union wrapped their ulcerous political bodies in the toga of outraged virtue and honest indignation. The Forward, the ten-storied lady of a thousand perversions, began to protest its virtue!

Where the left wing opened its accounts, their challenge to the former administration to account for the \$270,000 they spent to fight the rank and file, and for the thousands in addition spent by the individual locals in the same manner, was conveniently ignored. These gentlemen, compared to whom Tartuffe was a Saint Francis, also forgot the quarter of a million dollars which Perlestein squandered during the dressmakers' strike in Chicago, for which he never gave an accounting. Or for the half million dollars which Fineberg spent in the notorious "stoppage" of the cloakmakers in New York.

(Continued in next issue)

Tendencies in World Trade Union Movement

Non-European Movements Unify.

The following is the third of a series of articles on present tendencies in the International Trade Union Movement by the president of the Red International of Labor Unions.

By A. LOZOVSKY.
ARTICLE III.

Two projects of symptomatic importance were framed on the basis of the extension of the T. U. movement into new lands: (1) The Pacific conference of working class organizations called on the initiative of the Australian trade unions; (2) the Pan-Asiatic congress of labor unions convened on the initiative of the Indian and Japanese unions. Both are as yet projects only, but it may be noted that while the first aims at linking the working class organizations only, certain prominent leaders of the reformist T. U. movement of Japan are dreaming of a Pan-Asiatic conference attended by representatives of the workers, employers and governments on the type of the Geneva labor office of the league of nations.

But, apart from the dissimilar nature of both conferences, they show that outside Europe there are plenty working class organizations which have had the problem of the international labor movement thrust on their notice and which are now beginning to look in their own way for some solutions to this problem.

With all their essential differences both conferences are symptomatic as denoting that the trade unions of fresh countries are about to enter the arena of the international T. U. movement with their own demands, their own requirements, and their own views.

American Seamen's Conference.
Another very illuminating circumstance pointing to the awakening of the workers of these new countries is the All-America Seamen's conference to be held in Montevideo on the 15th of March of this year. It was to have met in Havana, but the wild persecutions of the Cuban workers by American imperialism put it out of the question.

Amsterdam Notices Orient.
Up to twelve months ago the East simply did not exist for the Amsterdam International, but since the Chinese labor unions joined the R. I. L. U. and the Chinese workers have shown that they represent a force to be reckoned with, Amsterdam has roused itself and begun to play up to the Indian trade unions, many of whose leaders are, as is well known, promising young reformists. Of course the Amsterdam International had no wish whatever to do with the Chinese labor unions that had appealed for help to the European workers. What could Amsterdam have to do with any struggle against imperialism?

Amsterdam Avoids Struggle.
The mere mention of struggle is enough to upset the digestion of the Amsterdam leaders and break in on their peaceful snobbish, well-being that abhors disorder, disquiet and disregard of existing laws, especially when the people who violate them are "wild, uncultivated" workers. How be it, we are confronted with a development of the labor movement in the non-European countries and an urge towards international federation which faces the R. I. L. U. with the many tasks we now propose to deal with.

Reformists Ally With Police.
The period under review is like-wise in the highest degree interesting in that both the bourgeoisie and the reformists, and they particularly, have persecuted the workers. It is common knowledge that the alliance between the social-democrats and the most reactionary imaginable bourgeoisie is a perfectly open one. There is a complete division of labor; the police follow up and arrest the leaders of the revolutionary unions while the reformists seize the trades halls and anything belonging to their political opponents they can lay hands on.

The last arrests in Yugo-Slavia aimed at preventing the meeting of the congress of independent trade unions to have been held on January 25, were ideologically prepared beforehand by the social-democracy and the reformist T. U. federation. The same thing in Roumania and Greece. Mention need hardly be made of Bulgaria—the role of the social-democrats in the Zankov brutalities is well enough known as it is.

Holy Alliance.
But this Balkan type of holy alliance of Amsterdamers with the police and secret service agents has a tendency to be applied in other countries as well. Such an attempt is being made in Finland where the social-democrats are using the methods of the provocateur against the T. U. leaders to prepare the way for splitting the T. U. center, to get the leadership of the same into their hands later on. That is how the democrats act wherever they are weaker than the Communists and the revolutionary workers.

But where they have the T. U. leadership they take far simpler action. In that case, as in Italy for instance, the alliance of the police and reformists carries out the very same tasks in a different way. The reformists dissolve the unions and the police arrest the leaders. For some reason or other this is called not Balkanizing, but democratizing the unions.

Amsterdam Assists Break-up.
There is thus not the slightest doubt that certain of the social-democratic and reformist T. U. leaders have approached still closer to the ruling classes and the bourgeois state, and for the sake of retaining their places in their seats of power, form a bloc with the police and the secret service to smash the revolutionary wing of the labor movement.

And after breaking up the unions, with the Amsterdam International's assistance, they will enter new victories on the credit side of their accounts, forgetting, however, to add the price at which these most dubious victories will have been bought.

(To be continued tomorrow.)

Russian Writer Finds Valued Paris Commune Pictures and Papers
KIEV, U. S. S. R., March 29—Chagovetz, a local literary worker, found a complete set of the newspaper "Pere Duchon," published in Paris during the days of the Paris Commune. The files have papers up to May 28, when Paris was taken by the Versailles. Besides the newspaper file, Chagovetz found an album with 24 pictures depicting the destruction done by the Versailles in crushing the Commune. There are pictures of destroyed theaters, churches, abandoned barricades, and some were absolutely hitherto unknown.

A sub a day will help to drive capital away.

HOLD FIRM.

A Poem to the Passalo Etrikers.
By ADOLF WOLFF.

Hold firm! Close knit
Like cloth you make.
A thread will split
But cloth won't break.

In union, strength
And hope is found.
Hold firm; at length
To win you're bound.

You downed your tools
And will refuse
Like slaves or fools
To stand abuse.

You've toiled enough
Your blood and tears
Into their stuff
You've spun for years.

A living wage,
Your just demand;
A living wage,
By this you stand.

Report Maxim Gorky Is Writing New Novel

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NAPLES, March 29—Maxim Gorky is writing a novel to be entitled "The Explorer." It takes a character from 1890 to 1923 and contains a description of the world war, the Russian revolution and contemporary Italian conditions. The work is to be published soon by the official printers of the Soviet government.

Gorky is staying at the Villa Gallotti at Posilipo, surrounded by a few intimate Russian friends, and is refusing to receive visitors.

RUSSIAN INDUSTRY MOVES FORWARD POINTS OUT SOVIET UNION HANDBOOK

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29—The first complete statistical summary of the Soviet Union to be issued in this country has appeared in the form of a 40-page handbook under the imprint of the Russian Information Bureau.

According to the official Soviet statistics of production presented in the book, the Soviet Union is moving forward rapidly in an economic sense. In 1921 industrial production stood at less than 15 per cent of the 1913 output. During September last, the last month of the Soviet fiscal year, production had advanced to 82 per cent of the monthly rate for 1913.

Industrial Production Increase.
Industrial production for the fiscal year 1924-25 increased nearly 50 per cent over the previous year, according to estimates. Grain production increased 50 per cent and is estimated at 85 per cent of the pre-war crop in the present territory of the Soviet Union. The crop of 1925 is given at 2,732,000 bushels. The technical crops, including potatoes, sugar beets, flax, hemp, oil seeds and cotton, have passed the pre-war average for the Russian empire. The potato crop last year was two and a fifth times the pre-war crop, oil seeds two and a half times. Sugar beets were 65 per cent of pre-war and cotton was 906,000 bales, as compared with a pre-war average of 953,000 bales. Flax and hemp were above the pre-war figure. Livestock attained the pre-war total, except for horses, in which the estimate was 25,000,000, as compared with 31,000,000 in 1913. On the other hand, the number of tractors on farms had increased twenty-five fold.

Railway mileage last year was about 3,000 miles greater than pre-war, and the construction under way included a new South Siberian line of 1,250 miles. Telephone line mileage was 65 per cent greater than in 1913, and telegraph line mileage was 28 per cent greater. Airplane lines in regular operation totaled 7,187 miles and, according to the plans, this mileage will be greatly increased during the present year.

Explains Soviet Trusts.

The handbook gives an explanation of the system of producing trusts and marketing syndicates in the socialist state, and explains the regulations under which production and trade may operate, and the concession system. The growing importance in the national economy of the co-operative organizations, with their 22,000,000 members, receives considerable attention. The consumers co-operatives ran 42,000 stores in 1925 and had a business turnover of a billion and a half dollars. The rapid rise of the Soviet banking system and the development of the Soviet budget are featured in the handbook. It is explained that Soviet currency has now been on a gold basis for two years.

The foreign trade turnover for the fiscal year 1924-25 is valued at \$657,631,000, an increase of 36 per cent over the previous year, and nearly half of the 1913 figure. Imports exceeded exports by \$65,500,000.

Imports on Increase.

The imports by countries show an interesting shift as compared with pre-war days, from Germany to the United States. In 1913 Germany furnished 42.6 per cent of Russian imports, last year 16 per cent. In 1913 the United States furnished 5.7 per cent of Russian imports, last year 30 per cent. Soviet customs figures show imports from the United States for the year of \$96,949,800 and exports of \$10,502,000, as compared with respective figures of \$40,730,000 and \$7,290,000 in 1913. Cotton, machinery, tractors, motor cars, trucks and metals were the principle purchases in the United States, and furs, many of which were shipped via Latvia, Germany or England, and therefore did not figure on the Soviet customs list of exports to America, formed the principle items of export.

Labor Party Leaders Dodge Voting Against Naval Appropriations

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, (By Mail).—The labor party leaders who rave so much against the Communists because they tell the workers capitalism cannot be overthrown without a violent struggle got shown up properly in parliament when George Lansbury, laborite, introduced his motion to abolish the British navy.

Just 18 members in the house supported him. The great bulk of the labor party representatives found reason to absent themselves or refused to vote so as not to be recorded in favor of the abolition of what the Communist member, Shapurji Saklatvala, had shown to be Great Britain's chief instrument of imperialist oppression. This was conspicuously true of those labor party leaders who spend so much time condemning the Communists for recognizing the inevitable necessity of armed force in overthrowing capitalism.



When Worker and Farmer got together in Russia the Capitalist got bumped!