

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

THE DAILY WORKER

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POLICE KILL 10 JOBLESS WORKERS

GREEK FURRIERS MARCH IN DEFENSE TO SCAB SHEET

Police Are Called and 15 Are Arrested

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, April 5.—The latest attack of the employers upon the solid ranks of the striking fur workers appeared in the Greek National Herald yesterday and was met by a spirited demonstration of Greek fur workers in front of the paper's office this morning. As a result of the interference of the police who were summoned by the Herald's owners, 15 workers were arrested and taken to the 30th street police station on a charge of disorderly conduct. Eleven were dismissed, and 4 were held on \$25 each for hearing next Monday.

Nationalist Statement. The Herald's statement which aroused the Greek fur workers to action stated that families of the Greek workers were suffering and that the union paid no attention to their needs. The paper advised the Greek workers to break away from the union which was a thorough Jewish organization and to form a group of their own and deal with the fur manufacturers direct.

Demonstration. The Greek workers held a mass meeting yesterday and decided after discussion of this matter to stage a demonstration of protest this morning. Part of the group was left outside of the building while a small committee went inside to request the Herald to publish their resolution, drawn up at the mass meeting. It was at this point that the newspaper sent in a call for the police and the workers outside of the building were arrested.

Faith in Union. The resolution which the Greek workers had drawn up stated their absolute faith in the union and their determination not to break away but to stand solidly with their fellow workers until their demands are won and the union ends the strike.

The Greek National Herald refused to print this resolution and the Atlanta, another Greek newspaper, also refused to accept it. It was accepted gladly, however, by Empros, a Greek workers' paper, which will publish it in full.

AIRPLANE SEATING 100 WILL TAKE OR UNLOAD PASSENGERS IN FLIGHT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 5.—The Lawson Aircraft company is building at their plant here what they claim to be the largest airplane in the world.

The machine, which seats 100 people, is of new design and incorporates some revolutionary changes. The principal of these is an arrangement by which the passenger compartment has two tiers of seats, one above the other, on each side, the tiers being at right angles to the central aisle.

Of the ten propellers and engines with which the plane will be fitted, seven will be in regular use and the other three will be a reserve. The machine will have a total weight of 100,000 pounds or 50 tons, these figures giving some conception of its huge proportions. It will be able to take on oil while flying in the air. This will be accomplished by means of secondary planes. Passengers may be unloaded on a flight in the same fashion.

BOMB PERIL IN PEKING ALARMS FOREIGN AGENTS

Chang Tso Lin Planes Shower City

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, April 5.—The mediation of the powers with the view of neutralizing this city in the war between the Kuomintang and allied anti-nationalist armies of Wu Pei Fu and Chang Tso Lin has failed. The latter refused to observe the agreement after the nationalists had begun to evacuate the capital in accordance with its provisions. The national army forces thereupon returned and are now preparing to withstand an extensive siege.

The Chang Tso Lin troops are using airplanes to demoralize the Kuomintang defenders but have succeeded only in arousing the fears of foreign legation officials for the safety of their own quarters. Eleven bombs were dropped in the heart of the city, doing some material damage but failing.

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FUR WORKERS KIDNAPPED AND HELD PRISONER

Prison Shop on Country Farm

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 5.—A charge of kidnapping fur workers and holding them in an isolated farm house at Spring Valley, N. Y. is made today by the Furriers Union against the manufacturing firm of Ratners' Sons, 146 West 25th Street, New York.

Rescue 8 Members.

Attorney for the union, Abraham Goodman of 299 Broadway, states that he is preparing a suit against the firm on this serious charge following the rescue late Friday night of 8 members of the union who had been held as prisoners at the Spring Valley farm house for three weeks.

Held Prisoner.

According to officials of the union, they were informed a few days ago, by Charles Wasserman of 1336 Rose-dale Ave. Bronx, that his father-in-law Benjamin Eisenberg, living at this same address, was being forced against his will to remain in Spring Valley and work for Ratners' Sons in an improvised shop they had established there. Wasserman had telephoned Ratners' to try to get a message to his father-in-law and had been told he was not there but had gone to Pittsburgh.

Armed Guards.

On the night of March 31st, Eisenberg managed to telephone his son-in-law and begged him to send someone to rescue him. He said he and other workers were surrounded by armed guards carrying guns and were not permitted to leave their place of work. He urged his son-in-law not to come to Spring Valley himself for he would surely be shot. Wasserman asked the union officials to help release his father-in-law.

Prison Shop.

Isadore Shapiro, a member of the Union's Strike Committee, went to Spring Valley Friday and with police officers visited the farm house where Eisenberg was held. They found a shop established in the barn there and 7 other workers, remaining like Eisenberg against their wills but afraid to attempt to leave. All 8 accompanied Shapiro and the officers back to the village and returned to New York.

Captive Threatened.

Benjamin Eisenberg states that he was induced to accompany a representative of Ratners' Sons three weeks ago without knowing where he was going but was promised he could return at any time if he did not like the job. When he attempted to return to his home a few days later he was threatened and held captive. Eisenberg's own affidavit and that of the other workers is being prepared to be presented when suit is filed against the manufacturing firm early next week.

I. W. A. Stages Passaic Strike Ball in New York

NEW YORK, April 5.—See the Passaic strikers on the picket line led by A. Weisbord in tableaux.

See Hugo Geilert and Willie Gropper draw pictures of "celebrities." Hear the original songs about the Passaic strike as sung by Miss Jean Black and Miss Margaret Larkin who accompany themselves with guitar and ukelele.

You will like to hear Mike Gold and Joe Freeman tell you interesting things, and then of course you like to dance and meet all your friends and eat good things and just have an all around good time.

Get all your friends together and help make this Passaic strike ball the success of the season and at the same time raise money for the relief of the strikers. Remember, Saturday, April 10, at the Central Opera House, 67th street and 3rd Ave. Auspices International Workers' Aid.

Brakeman Killed on Job.

SCRANTON, Pa.—William Hall, for 40 years a brakeman on the Lackawanna railroad, who was thrown from a train by sudden application of brakes died from his injuries. Hall was an active member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

POUNDING EDUCATION INTO CHILDREN



N. Y. MEETING OF ALL PARTY FUNCTIONARIES

Weinstone and Stachel to Make Report

NEW YORK, April 5.—A conference of all party functionaries of the city, that is all the organizers, secretaries and agit-propagandists of the shop and street nuclei, all the Section Organizers, Sub-Section Organizers and all members of the Sub-Section Executives, as well as members of the District Executive Committee, members of all district Sub-Committees, agit-prop, Negro, women, etc., will be held this coming Sunday, April 11, at 10 a. m. at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St.

Weinstone to Report.

Comrade Weinstone, general secretary of the district will report on the political work of the district and will treat the following—Campaign for the protection of the Foreign-Born—Passaic Strike and the Furriers' Strike—United Front and the Socialist Party United Labor Ticket and the Coming Elections—and other work.

Comrade Jack Stachel, organization secretary, will report on the present stage of the party reorganization, on the control of the activity of every member and other organization problems. Comrade Katterfield will report on the plans of THE DAILY WORKER and in general the increase of the sale of party literature.

Discussion.

There will be discussion by the functionaries following the reports. At least 40 comrades will be able to get the floor and express their opinion on the problems of the party. Admission will be to all members of the party even if they are not functionaries, but every one will have to show a membership book at the door.

North Dakota Bankers' Union Uses State for Consolidating Banks

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FARGO, April 5.—The North Dakota Bankers' Association, which is bitterly opposed to labor organizations, has issued a report to the press boasting of its success in accomplishing 14 bank consolidations in the last year. In addition, it helped to change the location of 11 banks where business had drifted in other directions. Gilbert Semington, bank examiner, has used the machinery of the state to aid the association.

Cannon Fodder Cheaper.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—According to a statement by the war department, the expenses of recruiting have been cut in half. The cost of getting an enlistment was \$48.42 during the first quarter of the current fiscal year, compared to \$93.32 in 1914.

CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR DEMANDS UNION LABOR BE USED AT PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION

The Chicago Federation of Labor demands that all work done in the building and operating of the Philadelphia Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition be done by union labor. In its last meeting it adopted a resolution by a vote of 76 to 30 demanding that all work at the exposition be done by organized workers. The resolution calls on the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to rally the entire labor movement behind this demand.

Dual Union of Night Shirt Knights Adopts Mystic Letters K. A. P.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, April 5.—The independent Klan of America, with headquarters at Muncie, Indiana, was authorized by Secretary of State Schortemeier today to change its name to the K. A. P.

No explanation of what K. A. P. stands for was given. The change follows the ruling of Federal Judge Thomas Slick this week upholding the suit of the Ku Klux Klan to prohibit the Muncie organization from using the name "Klan."

START PETITION DRIVE AGAINST ANTI-ALIEN LAW

Plan to Get 1,000,000 Signatures

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 5.—A mass demonstration against the Aswell, Johnson, and all other anti-alien bills now pending in congress has been arranged by the New York Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers for Friday, April 16, 8 p. m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th street. Petition Drive.

This meeting will begin the petition drive for 1,000,000 signatures demanding in the interests of the entire American working class the defeat of all discriminatory measures against foreign-born workers. Plans are being laid to send a workers' delegation to Washington to present these petitions to congress.

Drive Starts April 16.

The workers of New York must show their solidarity and their opposition to all blacklisting and strike-breaking bills by attending the meeting en masse. Start the drive for signatures with a successful demonstration on April 16.

Funds are needed to carry on the campaign. All workers' organizations are urged to contribute immediately. Address all communications to the headquarters of the council at 127 University Place, New York City.

We need more news from the shops and factories. Send it in!

30 WOUNDED IN ATTACKS BY THE POLISH TERROR

Thousands Gather at Impressive Burial

By J. PRYSTUPA.

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

WARSAW, April 5.—Great delegations of workers streamed into Stryj, Galicia, from all parts of the Dombrova basin and Polish-occupied Western Ukraine to attend the funeral of ten unemployed workers who were shot down during a police attack on a demonstration of unemployed workers two days ago.

30 Jobless in Hospital.

Thirty jobless Polish workers lay in Stryj hospitals with wounds received during the vicious gendarme attack on their peaceful meeting. Police charged the procession and fired without warning into the crowd.

Five thousand workers from all portions of Poland occupied Ukraine, in which Stryj is situated, massed behind the ten caskets in an impressive parade to the funeral grounds. The Communist deputies, Paszcuk and Sochacki, spoke to the assemblage.

Mass Arrests of Workers.

Mass arrests of unemployed workers who take the privilege of demonstrating continues throughout Poland. Altogether 523 unemployed workers have been arrested in the past few weeks. One hundred and fifty workers have been wounded as the result of police attacks. Martial law is proclaimed. All trade unions are outlawed.

The unemployed workers of Poland are appealing to the workers of the world to protest against the terrorism being waged against them by White Poland and are asking relief for the suffering victims.

Rotor Ship to New York.

KIEL, Germany, April 5.—The Baden Baden, the famous rotor ship designed by Anton Flettner, sailed from this port last night for New York. This is the longest voyage it has yet undertaken and will exhaustively test its commercial possibilities.

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

LA FOLLETTE AND WALSH ASSAIL COOLIDGE ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENDING WARD FOOD COMBINE

By H. M. WICKS.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, April 5.—Senator Robert M. LaFollette, speaking under the auspices of the People's Legislative Service before a Carnegie Hall audience declared that the Coolidge administration was guilty of using all the power of government to defend the great trusts and combinations against the rest of the country. After reading a letter sent out from the office of George S. Ward, food trust magnate, to the Betty Brown Baking Company at Port Chester, N. Y., urging the election of Coolidge and the defeat of the late Senator LaFollette, father of the present senator, the speaker declared that thousands of such letters had been sent throughout the country because the food trust heads knew they would be shielded by a continuation of Coolidge.

"The election of Coolidge was worth whatever it cost the bread trust," said LaFollette in his attack on the brazen attempt of the baking trust to extend its tentacles until it secured a monopoly of the food of the nation.

Walsh is Chairman.

The general subject of discussion was, "Shall the Bread of the Nation Be Monopolized?" A preliminary chairman, after a few remarks, introduced the permanent chairman, Frank P. Walsh, former joint chairman of the war labor board and chairman of the federal committee on industrial relations, who is now acting as counsel for and assisting the Passaic strikers in the attempt to force a senatorial

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PAPAL SOLDIERS WILL GUARD CATHOLIC BREAD FOR CHICAGO HOLY FEED

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, April 5.—For the first time in history a detachment of the Vatican Army will visit the United States.

Noble guards from the Vatican will escort the holy sacrament to Chicago for the Eucharistic Congress.

SEND IN A SUB!

PERU WORKERS PLAN TO CALL GENERAL STRIKE

Protest Conscripted of Peruvian Labor

Today's story from Lima, smuggled thru the Peruvian censorship by the correspondent of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, confirm preceding stories and reveals that the struggle against the infamous Wall Street-inspired law No. 4113 is taking an even more acute form in Lima than it took in Arequipa. Leaders of the printing trades' unions are already in prison. Organized labor in the Peruvian capital is mobilizing for a general strike, as President Augusto Leguia moves to carry out his secret agreement with American imperialism for the enslavement of the Peruvian workers. Law No. 4113 provides for the conscription of all Peruvian workers to labor 12 days each year for the state—which means for the American contractors.

Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, charges that news of the present crisis in Peru is being deliberately suppressed by the same agencies that have been sending out reams of fake stories regarding Mexico, as exemplified in the Magdalena Bay hoax.

News Agencies Suppress Stories.

"Not unconnected with this negligence on the part of the United States news agencies," he said, "is the fact that the United States government itself is involved, as testified by the close relations between the tyrant, Leguia, and the American minister at Lima.

"The road-building conscription law," he continued, "is designed to furnish the cheapest of cheap colonial labor (that is, gratis labor) to the American-controlled Foundation company, which has a \$50,000,000 construction contract with the Peruvian government. President Leguia is a stockholder of the company."

American Workers Fight Imperialists.

"That the Peruvian workers are determined to fight not only against Leguia, not only against the Foundation company, not only against the United States minister at Lima, but against the whole system of American imperialist domination that is enveloping their country, is seen by the fact that they have organized a Peruvian section of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League. Anti-imperialist forces throughout the western hemisphere will take up their present struggle. The exposure of United States imperialist methods in Latin-America is now complete."

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LIMA, Peru, April 5.—Whether or not this capital will be the scene of a general strike against imperialism and a tyrannical government in the pay of imperialism will be determined tomorrow.

Following distribution of the manifesto of the printing trades workers which protested against the government placards giving the inhabitants of the city 45 days to register for conscription under law No. 4113, the president and general secretary of the Federation of Printing Trades were dragged before the minister of government and police. These workers, Amador Larrea and Torribio Sierra, received a prolonged tongue-lashing from the minister. When they turned to go they were immediately placed under arrest. It is now known that they have been sent to the prison of the Island of San Lorenzo.

Imprison Printing Trades Leaders.

As soon as it became known that their leaders were being held as prisoners the members of the Federation of Printing Trades went on strike to force their release. In one day's time every newspaper plant in Lima was tied up. Job printing plants, large and small, were also paralyzed.

Meantime others have been arrested, notably Manuel Farfan of the printing trades organization.

The next step on the part of the workers will probably be a general strike of all organized workers thru the city. The matter is to be brought before the executive committee of the Lima Federation of Labor tomorrow.

American Marines May Be Used.

What Leguia's answer to a general strike would be is problematical. If past activities are any indication, he will be prepared to resort to the most cruel measures. Backed by American imperialism, and with the profits of his traitorous bargain with the Foundation company still to be realized, he will not hesitate to imprison workers by the hundreds, or even by the thousands.

Spanish Planes Off for Manila Flight

MADRID, April 5.—Three Spanish "Sesqui-planes" hopped off at 8:15 this morning in the Spanish government's Madrid-to-Manila flight. The aviators expected to reach Algiers, the first stopping place, before nightfall.

"LOVE-FEAST" OF CHICAGO UNION OFFICIALS WITH OPEN SHOP TOOLS STAGED TO MASS OF EMPTY CHAIRS

The much advertised love feast of Chicago labor union officials and the union-smashing Robert E. Crowe-Charles V. Barrett faction in the open shop republican party, which was to have jammed the Ashland Auditorium, proved a hopeless fizzle.

The all of the trade union officials centered around the Chicago Wage Earners' League and a vast array of politicians presented themselves, they spoke to a hall jammed with empty chairs. All that the publicity in the capitalist newspapers was able to get to come to this meeting was but 200 of the union officials.

Arrange Second "Rally." When the arrangements committee of which Michael J. Kelly, head of the Meat Cutters' Union, was the head saw that this "love feast" was a hopeless fizzle so far as getting the membership of organized labor to jam the hall and which they had promised the candidates of State's Attorney Crowe's faction to do, they immediately decided to hold another meeting in the Ashland Auditorium on Thursday evening. At this meeting the "love feast" will be staged for the benefit of the "rank and file."

Urge Support of Union Smasher. Posters urging voters of Chicago to cast their votes in the April 13 primaries for Joseph A. Savage, one of Crowe's assistants in the persecution of organized workers in Cook county, were hung about the stage.

The first speaker that was introduced to this "mass" meeting of 200 was Charles V. Barrett, candidate for the board of review. Barrett in his talk declared that it "makes no difference whether you are a republican or a democrat in Chicago politics." He then went on to show he was a "regular fellow," urging the labor "leaders" present to work diligently for his election. Barrett made no promises to them. Barrett has been and still is a foe of labor.

Union Foe Loved By Fakers. Kelly then introduced Joe Savage, declaring this is "a candidate whom we all know and we all love and respect." After this tool of the open-shop interests had spent some time boosting himself and scratching the backs of the reactionaries in the labor movement, he declared that he, too, was a member of a union and still carried a card.

Thompson Assails World Court. Former Mayor William Hale Thompson spent his time attacking Deneen

Labor Demands Union Conditions

(Continued from Page 1) delphia was concerned "the initiative should come from Philadelphia."

A motion was made by one of the machine to concur in the committee report.

A widespread protest arose from many of the members of the Chicago Federation of Labor against this stand of the resolutions committee. A number of speakers took the floor pointing out the need for Chicago to act in this situation and to call on the American Federation of Labor to aid the Philadelphia unions.

Resolution of National Significance. Delegate Arne Swaback, one of the three that proposed the resolution, took the floor and pointed out that this resolution was not just a Philadelphia matter but one of national significance and that it called on the American Federation of Labor to rally the entire labor movement to a fight against the use of non-union labor in the Philadelphia Sesqui-Centennial Exposition and for the use of union labor.

An amendment that the Chicago Federation of Labor endorse the resolution was made. A delegate from one of the locals known for his political aspirations and his servility to the machine then made an amendment to the amendment that the matter be referred to the executive committee in an attempt to dodge a vote on the vital issue involved.

Fitzpatrick then declared that "it was not the business of the Chicago Federation of Labor to dictate what should be done to the rest of the world."

On the first vote which fell on the amendment to the amendment, which would have sent the resolution to the grave yard, defeat came by a vote of 58 to 54.

Vote is 76 to 30. When the amendment to endorse the resolution and call on the American Federation of Labor for action in this matter was put to a vote the proposal was carried by a vote of 76 to 30.

This was a tremendous victory for the real union elements in the Chicago Federation of Labor and a defeat for those elements that would make of the Chicago federation nothing more than a rubber stamp.

The resolution, which was adopted despite the opposition of the Fitzpatrick and Nockels machine, follows: "Whereas, there will be held, in the city of Philadelphia, beginning June 1 and ending September 1, the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition celebrating the one hundred and fiftieth year of American independence, and

"Whereas, it is fitting the splendid role played by the city and rural workers in the revolutionary war against British enslavement and in the civil war against chattel slavery that organized labor should take its place in

BOMB PERIL IN PEKING ALARMS FOREIGN AGENTS

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in their objective which was to destroy the barracks of the national army. They struck near the American and the catholic missions, north of the former emperor's palace, the Temple of Heaven, and close to the south entrance of the winter palace. Some fell dangerously close to the residences of Americans.

Why They Are Solicitous. The imperialist ministers to China have sent representatives to ask the attacking force to use better judgment in dropping bombs on the city. So long as they hit only the strictly Chinese parts of Peking, especially the poor working class districts, these political agents of European, American, and Japanese imperialism care nothing. Only when their own hides are endangered do they stir themselves.

Up Against It. In this particular situation they are faced with a peculiar problem. These representatives hope for the success of the assaulting armies but naturally as the capital is still under the military control of the nationalists, they dare not voice this wish. As Peking can be captured only by a siege and assault, their legations run the greatest risk of being destroyed and they themselves run grave danger of being killed in the general fighting.

More-over since their nationals supplied the Chang Tso Lin and Wu Pei Fu armies with much of their war material, their deaths may be caused by bombs and bullets or shells made in their own native countries. This condition of affairs accounts in large part for their frantic efforts to localize the fighting zones.

White Russian Advance Guard.

Of significance to the Soviet Union is the fact that a brigade of white Russians, mercenaries of the worst type and bitter enemies of the Workers' Republic, forms the advance guard of General Li Ching-lin's army in its advance upon the city. The commander of this troop has notified the foreign legations that it is his purpose to drive out the Soviet ambassador and tear down the Red Flag over the embassy. The white Russians lowered the Soviet flag at Tientsin and expelled the Soviet consul there when that city was captured. Foreign residents here have formed a defense corps of armed men which is patrolling the streets of the legation section night and day. Wealthy Chinese continue to seek shelter with their foreign exploiters.

Large Defense Force.

Over a hundred thousand kuominchun soldiers compose the defense armies. Of these 50,000 are finely drilled and thoroughly equipped, constituting probably the best force of their numbers in the whole country. These troops are disposed in a semi-circle about the city. The railroad from Peking to Kaigan, which forms the avenue of escape in case a retreat is necessary, is strongly guarded and there is a constant streaming back and forth of men and munitions.

It is reported officially that some of the allied troops have begun a withdrawal to Tientsin. It is known that there are serious differences of opinion among their commanders because of the conflicting ambitions for supreme power.

Wu Pei Fu Wines Exploiters.

HANKOW, April 5.—A British delegation which is in China investigating methods of applying the balance still due from this country to England upon the Boxer indemnity was entertained at his headquarters here by General Wu Pei Fu. Wu urged that the commission recommend that the balance, \$60,000,000, be given for the building of railroads in China, stating that his country had sufficient educational facilities. Chinese educationalists have bitterly criticized the delegation on the ground that it was planning to have the money used for England's benefit primarily instead of China's.

The general is known to be bitter at the students generally for their attack upon him and their support given his rival, Feng Yu-hsiang.

Feng Coming to Moscow.

ULANBATOR, (Formerly Urga) U. S. S. R., April 5.—The Chinese general, Feng Yu-hsiang, is coming to Moscow to work as an ordinary workingman in a factory and thus amid labor surroundings to acquire a first-hand education and experience of all phases of economic and political life in the Soviet Republic. He is entering into this self-imposed exile in order to equip himself the most thoroughly to carry out the principles of the Kuo Min Tang.

In an interview, Feng declares that the retreat to Peking of the kuominchun was for strategic purposes and predicts an early break-up of the alliance between Wu Pei Fu and Chang Tso Lin.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Foreign iron is beginning to compete in this country, in spite of the tariff, with American. A lot of 7,000 tons was sold last week to a New Jersey corporation.

John Fitzpatrick Cannot Be Silent Without Aiding Enemies of the Workers

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, says he has no attitude on the alliance of the so-called Cook County Wage Earners' League, composed of a few union labor officials, with the admittedly strike-breaking crew of demo-republican political adventurers flying the Crowe-Barrett-Brennan pirate flag in next week's primary elections.

Fitzpatrick was not always so deeply at sea in his attitude toward the anti-labor county prosecutor, State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, who has turned his office completely over to the "open shop" interests in their war on the workers' organizations.

No one has been so brazen as to argue that Crowe has changed. Crowe's color is as much fast black as ever. Then Fitzpatrick must have changed, if he is now undecided, as he says in his attitude toward Crowe.

It was during the strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in March, 1924, that John Fitzpatrick wrote to State's Attorney Crowe a letter in part as follows.

"We have much evidence that proves your desire to serve the interests of that element of employers who seek the disruption of the trade union movement. We had hoped, however, that you would have some regard for womanhood and that there was some limit at which you would stop in your desire to serve the interests of unfair employers.

"To permit your office to be used in persecuting young girls and women who are in a contest to improve their working conditions, to suffer the indignity of unwarranted arrest, brutal handling by your officers, and confinement in police stations in company with unfortunate women, is surely beyond the limitation of anything that might be considered decent."

But John Fitzpatrick might now explain if it is not more indecent by far to give his passive support to State's Attorney Crowe whom he has so bitterly denounced. Crowe is at least open and above board in blatantly proclaiming his allegiance to the union-smashing employers. Fitzpatrick must explain why he is not now just as openly proclaiming the position of the workers as he set it down himself in his letter attacking Crowe two years ago.

It is not enough for John Fitzpatrick to say that he has no position regarding the Cook County Wage Earners' League, which is the catspaw of the Crowe-Barrett-Brennan bi-partisan political machine.

The political endorsements of the Chicago Federation of Labor are paraded along with those of the league.

Charles F. Wills, the business manager of The Federation News, the official organ of the Chicago Federation of Labor, is one of the most energetic organizers of the league, that has become the dupe of the republican bosses, Crowe and Barrett, and of the democratic boss, Brennan.

Fitzpatrick cannot remain silent. He cannot say that he has no attitude on the league. The agony of the men and women of labor third-degree and thrown into foul cells by Crowe's uniformed thugs demands that he speak clearly.

It is impossible now not to take a stand for or against State's Attorney Crowe who used the whole power of his office in an effort, at various times, to crush the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Bakers' Union, the Metal Polishers' Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, the Flat Janitors' Union and the Barbers' Union, when these labor organizations were in the severest struggles with their enemies—the employers.

Charles F. Wills, Fitzpatrick's business manager of the Federation News, says, "We have decided to let by-gones be by-gones."

Does John Fitzpatrick subscribe to that? Does John Fitzpatrick think that it is possible now to cooperate in the present political campaign with State's Attorney Crowe, whom he charged, in 1924, with serving the interests "of that element of employers who seek the disruption of the trade union movement?"

John Fitzpatrick's silence is support of the Crowe-Barrett-Brennan bi-partisan labor-crushing political regime in Cook County.

'DAM' STORE ON A DAM GETS ILLINOIS STATE CHARTER TO OPERATE

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 5.—A "dam store" built on a dam, was granted a charter today by Secretary of State Emmerson. The establishment will be located at Grand Chain, Ill., on U. S. government dam No. 53, in the Ohio river.

Window Cleaner Falls.

NEW YORK—The Window Cleaners' Union demand for safety belts and hooks in all office window frames was again justified by the fall of John Vogel, 55-year old worker, who fell over a heavy iron rail and dropped three stories to death. He injured two girls as he struck.

WANTED!

SHOES—CLOTHING—DONATIONS FOR THE PASSAIC STRIKERS. HELP KEEP UP THE PICKET LINE!!!

Bring or send to the INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID Room 237—799 Broadway Telephone Stuyvesant 9964 New York City

FRENCH SHELL BEDOUINS IN BRITISH SYRIA

International Complications May Follow

(Special to The Daily Worker)

JERUSALEM, April 5.—International complications may result from the French action in shelling a Bedouin encampment in the British zone.

The French forces encountered the Druses along the Palestine border and a battle followed. French officers explain that they believed Druse rebels were hiding with the Bedouins and they bombed the Bedouin encampment, killing one woman and wounding several others.

It is expected that a protest will be lodged with the French government.

Battle British Mercenaries.

BAGDAD, Iraq, April 5.—A battle has occurred between native troops guarding the frontier where it adjoins that of Syria and several thousand Syrian and Arabian tribesmen. The Iraq forces were aided by British armored cars and airplanes, which prevented their total rout.

Native feeling in Syria is rising against both the British and the French and would probably welcome a Turkish army. The loyalty of the Iraq troops is retained only because of the large subsidy which the British grant Sultan Ibn Saud, their ruler.

French Battle Druses.

BEIRUT, Syria, April 5.—French troops are engaged in a general offensive against the rebel Djebel Druse tribesmen.

Heavy artillery and aircraft have been used in the vicinity of Mejdal Shams and troops are endeavoring to dislodge the Druses from the villages they hold in South Lebanon. The battle is still progressing.

Plan General Offensive.

DAMASCUS, Syria, April 5.—Preparations for a general offensive against the Druses is evident on every hand. There are rumors here that the mountain wilderness, the native home of the rebels, will be the objective of the expedition. It is expected that the movement will be under way by the middle of the month.

All trains on the Syrian railroads are heavily guarded. Soldiers with machine guns ride in the armored car which is attached to the trains. Barbed wire barricades have been set up at dangerous points in the mountain passes. One or more blockhouses guard the stations. These are armed with the famous French 75 centimeter guns and garrisoned by regular troops, and Arab and Bedouin mercenaries. Despite these guards, sections of the track are torn up almost every night and occasionally a station burned down.

Fear Their Own Medicine.

At strategic points there are larger forces. Along the Syrian border where it adjoins the Turkish possessions, the French have some 20,000 men stationed. Altho de Jouvenel, the French high commander, arranged a treaty recently with Turkey covering the delimitation of the national frontier and other disputed questions, he is very much afraid that Kemal Pasha will be no more observant of his pledged word than the French have been of theirs.

Behold the Rebels.

It is no uncommon sight to see the heads of people stuck up on stakes fixed in the ground, with warning placards attached. The French claim these are a punishment for bandits and a means of preventing their raids. Natives know better. It is the fate that befalls the rebels.

The Syrian currency has been devalued by the French command which established its value in francs. With the rapid decline in the latter value, the plaster, worth before the world war 42-5 cents, is now worth less than a cent, and sinking. Farmers refuse to accept the native currency so the city inhabitants are facing a serious shortage of food and because the normal processes of exchange are thus nearly stopped, are unable to dispose of their products.

Cut Syrian War Appropriation.

COPENHAGEN, April 5.—Before the budget appropriations were finally approved by the chamber of deputies the Communists and socialists by combining their forces managed to carry an amendment cutting 1,000,000 francs off the amount requested by the cabinet for the conduct of the war in Syria. This maneuver succeeded after they had failed to carry a motion to cut 5,000,000 francs from the estimate.

Radio Telephony In Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, April 5.—Radio telephony is now being used daily as a means of communication between the Baltic Island, Bornholm, and Copenhagen. The only drawback to this radio-telephone service is that there is no secrecy.

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.

THE STEEL TRUST PROFITS GO UP \$12,000,000; WAGES AT STANDSTILL

How steel trust employees were yipped out of their share of the increased prosperity of 1925 is revealed in the annual report of Gary's industrial...

The 249,833 employees of the United States Steel corporation produced in 1925 goods which the trust sold for \$928,150,726. This figure does not include a large amount of intercompany business...

Table of Wages and Profits. Columns: Steel Trust, Daily Wage, Yearly Wage, Sales per Exp., Profit per Work. Rows: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925.

Last year's steel trust profit gives the holders of common stock a return of \$12.56 a share. As the average stockholder owns 56 1/2 shares this means an average return of \$727 to people who contributed no work whatsoever...

This year marks the 25th anniversary of United States Steel. Since 1901 it has rolled up profits totaling \$2,682,886,191 of which \$2,171,000,000 was available for dividends.

'Cautious Cal' Welcomes Reactionary Laborites

WASHINGTON, April 5.—President Coolidge and Secretary of Labor Davis have received the London Daily Mail's special party of eight anti-radical trade unionists who have been sent to America to report on the close and friendly relations between American employers and employees...

BOSTON & MAINE ROAD SHOPMEN FIGHT BOSSES

Five Workers Demand Their Jobs Back

BOSTON, Mass., April 5.—The fight of the five suspended Billerica shopmen on the Boston and Maine railroad goes on for re-instatement. The Boston and Maine railroad fired five shopmen because they dared to go to the United States department of labor commissioner and present the grievances of the workers in the Billerica shops for adjustment.

The superintendent of the shop fired the five and when the workers called a meeting to discuss the grievances, the bosses told each of the workers that if any of them went to the meeting to discuss the grievances they would lose their jobs.

Fire Workers. Those that spoke at the meeting declared that they were sure they would be fired for criticizing conditions in the shops. The workers in the shops were bitter over the way in which the bosses cheated them on the piece-work.

The workers further point out that the company has been firing workers that have worked in the shops for three to four years because they were unable to stand the pace in the piece-work departments.

The excuse the company gave for firing the men was that they had "misrepresented" their case before the labor board. In the same statement the officials announced that they were willing to meet the five workers, allowing each worker a representative to present their case.

The strikers immediately sent a letter to James H. Hustis, president of the road, telling him that they were willing to appear before him or any impartial committee and present their case. They also insisted on being able to pick whoever they wanted to represent them at the investigation and also demanded the presence of the United States department of labor commissioner at the hearing.

The management set a date for a hearing and when the department of labor commissioner and the workers arrived at the agreed place the bosses refused to allow the department of labor commissioner to enter.

The workers left the place in a body, as each had made the agreement that they would defend each other. A letter was sent by the workers to the road head asking for a hearing according to the statement made by the official and insisted they would not attend any hearings unless the department of labor officials were allowed to listen.

Workers Party Aids Fight. The Workers (Communist) Party sent the following letter to the shopmen praising their efforts in the fight for reinstatement and pledging them aid in their struggle:

"The Workers (Communist) Party wishes to express its fullest sympathy and solidarity with you in your fight against the railroad magnates of the Boston and Maine railroad, for reinstatement. We shall be glad to assist you in every possible way in order that you may be successful in your demands. Our press and our machinery is at your disposal, whenever you may need it.

"Incidentally, our research department has clipped an article from the New York Times which we take great pleasure in sending you. As you will note, the article shows that the Boston and Maine railroad earned \$5,468,909 during the year 1925, which was the best year since 1916. The railroad should be very well able to afford a considerable increase in wages for its employees on this basis.

"With every wish for your success, I am, "Fraternally yours, "Bert Miller, "District Organizer, "Workers (Communist) Party."

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

The New Magazine Appearing Every Saturday is alone good reason to

Subscribe!

Plumbers Helpers' Club of Brooklyn, New York

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

LABORERS AND PAINTERS' STRIKE IN FIFTH WEEK

Building Trades Workers Aid Strikers

CLEVELAND, April 5.—The strike of the painters and laborers, which began on March 1, is in full swing. Only the small contractors have signed up, but the big employers are determined not to give in. Almost daily the open shoppers issue statements declaring that the wages they are paying are far above the average and that if wages are raised it will mean an intolerable increase in the cost of building operations.

Undaunted, the painters and laborers continue their strike. There is no outlook at present of the big contractors yielding. The season has been a poor one for the building trades and the open shoppers are taking advantage of it. Day by day there appear advertisements for "union painters and building laborers."

A situation of this kind should not be allowed to continue in Cleveland. The building trades are well organized in this city and yet they have not been able to force the contractors to terms.

The district executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, District No. 6, has issued a statement on the strike, and states that "all the organized workers employed on the jobs where the painters and laborers are now striking must declare sympathetic strike. Every man out! That will bring the bosses immediately to terms."

The statement which is illustrated and is being distributed in shop bulletin form to the strikers and the building trade workers that are still at work, reads as follows: "Follow Workers:

"For more than four weeks the painters and building laborers in the city of Cleveland have been on strike. The strikers are firm in their determination to win. The painters have put up fair demands: a five-day week and \$1.37 1/2 per hour. It is needless to state that the painters are engaged in a trade that is very harmful to their health. This is of little consequence to the building contractors. As long as they can make profit, the health and well being of the workers does not bother them.

"The five-day week is a just demand of the painters. It would make their work a 40-hour week. That should be the demand of all workers in industry today. The painters are taking the lead.

"The building laborers are demanding an increase from 87 1/2 cents to \$1 an hour. The building contractors declare that the wage is too high, and is far above what is being paid in other cities. The Cleveland contractors never tell the bricklayers of this city that they are not getting the wage paid bricklayers in New York. The laborers cannot work more than 200 days a year. That means a wage of about at most \$1,600 a year. Government statistics demonstrate that the workers require at least \$2,200 a year to maintain themselves and their families in decency. The laborers are determined that the American

SHUTDOWN OF W. VA. MINES LAYS OFF 1,700

Attempt to Starve Out Union

By GEORGE PAPCUN. (Worker Correspondent)

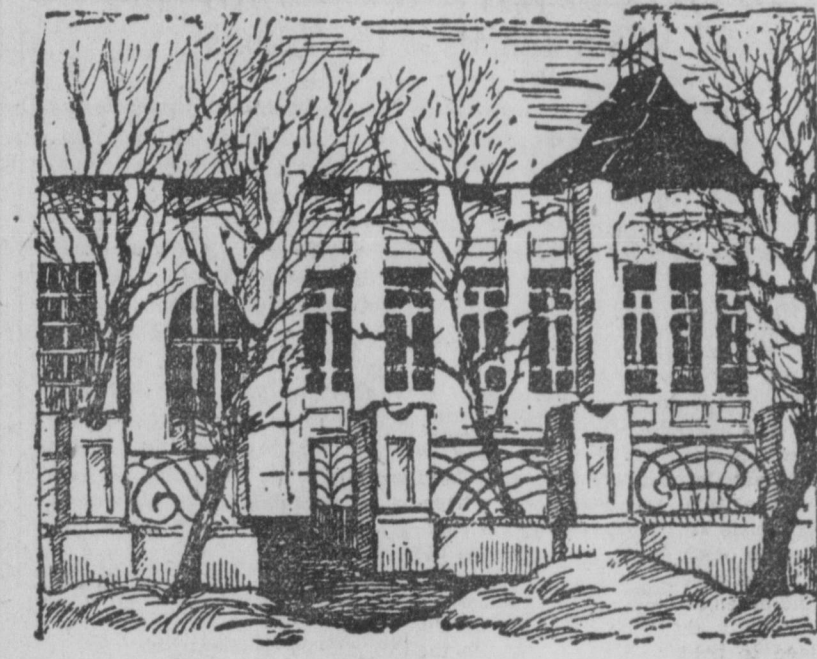
WHEELING, W. Va., April 5.—Over 1,700 union miners were thrown out of employment April 1 when five mines were shut down for an indefinite period. Two thousand more miners are expected to be out of work very soon.

The mines shut down April 1 were the Lincoln mine at Lansing, the Stanley mine at Blain, both the property of the Lorraine Coal and Dock company and employing 680 men; the Barton mine of the Barton Mining company, employing 200; two mines of the United States Coal company at Dillonvale, employing 600, and the Flushing mine at the Massillon-Belmont Coal company, employing 200.

It seems that the Coal Operators' Association is pursuing a policy of first starving the miners at the mines, after which it will try to enforce the 1917 scale, as has been done thru eastern Ohio, West Virginia and western Pennsylvania.

This adds to the thousands of coal miners that are out of employment at present. Of course the coal operators, to hide the real motive behind the closing and shutting of the mines, give flimsy excuses, such as, "Expiration of the railroad fuel contracts and general depression of the coal industry in the field is responsible for the closing down of the mines." The miners see

For the Health of the Workers



THE Saratov state department of health in collaboration with the Saratov University opened March 19 an Institute of Occupational Diseases. The health of the Russia workers will be preserved by the research work of this institute, and by actual aid. There are 20 beds for the sick, a laboratory, a clinic, dispensary and an experimental department. The Saratov University will also use the institute for social hygiene work.

About 15,000 gold rubles (\$7,500) has been spent for renovating and equipping the building of the institute shown above.

standard of decency shall be reached. "Many of the independent contractors have signed up and work is proceeding on the small jobs. The big jobs, like the Union Depot and the Bell Telephone building, are tied up.

"Building operations will remain at a standstill on these jobs till the bosses are forced to recognize the demands of the workers, and sign up.

"The capitalists of this country are making tremendous profits and are looking for foreign fields for investment. The workers are having a hard struggle to make ends meet. While the workers go about idle, money is being shipped abroad to bring in bigger profits for the capitalists.

"The open shoppers are organized and are determined not to surrender to the workers.

"Organized workers of Cleveland! "The fight of the painters and laborers is your fight.

"The painters and laborers must succeed in their fight, otherwise it will be an obstacle to the demands put up by the workers in other trades to bring up their conditions to a decent level.

"The building trades are the best organized and can best carry on the fight. But they must be aided in order to ensure victory.

"What must the organized workers of Cleveland do? They must lend all support to the striking painters and laborers. More than that.

"All the organized workers employed on the jobs where the painters and laborers are now striking must declare a sympathetic strike.

"Every man out! That will bring the bosses immediately to terms.

"Organized workers of Cleveland! "It is time to put up the following demands to the employers:

- 1. General forty-hour week in industry. Every union should fight for its inclusion in the next agreement.
2. Increase in wages especially for the lower paid ranks.
3. Common expiration date in all building trades agreements.
"Make these common demands—fight for them—show solidarity!"

"Workers (Communist) Party, "District Six."

Why Give Them More. Another rotten thing about profit sharing seems to be that all this extra cash is really an insult to the employee. "It comes to the worker in the nature of a gratuity," Wheeler reasons, "which he secretly if not openly resents."

The rockbottom market price for his labor is what a worker has coming to him plus a margin for speeded production, improved quality or definite economy. Wheeler tells his fellow open-shoppers. Such a wage policy he respectfully submits as "a safer, more conservative and in every way a more scientific method than the method of profit sharing."

On Guard. The miners must be on their guard against the next move of the coal operators and they must also see that the officials pursue a real fighting policy against the coal operators should the coal operators make a move to try to make the mines non-union and reduce them to the 1917 scale.

Atlantic City Walkout Looms. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 5.—Painters, decorators and paperhangers have obtained their union demands for wage increases of \$1 a day bringing the scale to \$11 and \$10. Other unions have failed to get the average \$2 increases asked and are preparing to strike. Building would be tied up by such a move.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

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R. I. L. U. SESSION TAKES UP JAPAN LABOR QUESTION

Schumann Reports on 8-Hour Day

(International Press Correspondence.) MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 15 (By Mail).—The sixth session of the executive of the Red International of Labor Unions adopted a resolution upon the work of the revolutionary trade unions for the study of social-economic questions. The session then heard the report of Comrade Taki Hara upon the trade union movement in Japan.

Taki Hara described the severe economic crisis and the persecution on the part of the government under which the Japanese revolutionary working-class movement must develop. The reformists have built a block with a government and they sabotage every attempt to establish the unity of the working class.

The Yiekkikal. A particularly crass example of this is their refusal to participate in the formation of the workers' and peasants' party, which was formed by revolutionary elements and later on dissolved by the government. The revolutionary center of the trade union movement, the Yiekkikal, struggles for unity, organizes the unemployed and fights the efforts of Amsterdam to subjugate the Japanese trade union movement.

Browder Speaks. Comrade Browder (U. S. A.) stressed the necessity of the establishment of close connections between the Japanese and American workers and suggested mutual workers' delegations for this purpose.

Losovsky. Comrade Losovsky pointed to the great significance of the Japanese working-class movement for the international proletariat. Reformism, which is supported by the whole force of the state apparatus, is very strong in Japan. No, after the destruction of the workers' and peasants' party the reformists are forming a moderate labor party, which will undoubtedly be a great hindrance for the work of the revolutionaries.

The left trade union center has already reached a very considerable degree of political maturity. A struggle must be carried on for the unity of the trade union movement and for the establishment of firm international relationships.

Japanese Backwardness. Comrade Saller (R. I. L. U.) explained the reasons for the ideological backwardness of the Japanese proletariat in comparison with the Chinese proletariat and declared that the cause of this backwardness came from the incorrect tactic of the Japanese revolutionary center towards the labor office.

Eight-Hour Day Report. Comrade Schumann then made the report upon the question of the eight-hour day and social legislation. He went into the situation in the various countries in detail. The eight-hour day, which was won in the revolutionary wave after the war, has been formally abolished in some countries during the attacks of the reaction and in many other countries it is now ignored.

The only country in which the eight-hour day is firmly maintained is the soviet union. In the same way the laws for the protection of women and children were abolished or limited in practice. The speaker then dealt with the question of labor arbitration, the unemployment exchanges, the factory inspection, social insurance, etc., etc., and pointed out that the leaders of the revolutionary trade union movement would have to pay the greatest attention to the question of fighting for the re-establishment of the maintenance of the eight-hour day, and to the general questions of social legislation.

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The Left Wing Fight in Four Countries

(International Press Correspondence.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 4 (By Mail).—The fourteenth session of the enlarged executive of the Communist International was opened under the chairmanship of Comrade Geschke, who informed the delegates that 300 telegrams of greeting had arrived and who read the telegrams of greetings from the Bashkirian women's congress, which assured the enlarged executive of the solidarity of the women of the east.

A Polish comrade then spoke in the trade union discussion: "The acid test of the maturity of a party is its attitude to the trade union question. The Polish party has in this connection committed two sorts of errors. Before the fifth congress it strived to obtain unity at any price, even at the price of losing its own identity as a party. After the fifth congress there came the ultra-left error, which is expressed thru a concentration upon the agitation alone. The present situation of Poland is particularly favorable for the establishment of unity.

"The offensive of capitalism, the catastrophic unemployment and the deterioration of the situation of the workers have all a strongly revolutionary effect. The movement is not so strong amongst those workers who are still at work, but here also leftward tendencies are beginning to make themselves apparent.

"The dissatisfaction of the workers, the railwaymen, the miners, the chemical workers, etc., is growing with the coalition policy of the right wing leaders. The one-time nationalist feelings of the Polish workers are becoming ever weaker, and this is expressed also in the great interest which is being manifested in the sending of workers' delegations to Soviet Russia.

"Inside the left wing opposition there is a tendency to split away from the main body and to establish independent unions. We must naturally fight this tendency energetically. If, however, despite our efforts, such unions are formed, then we must work within them and win them over to our cause. Even in the nationalist trade unions, which have about a million members, there is a tendency towards the formation of a left opposition. It is the task of the party to unite these unions once again with the class war unions thru good work inside them. In this connection we have already had some success. For instance, last summer in the strike of the metal workers and recently in the strike of the tramway men. We must, however, not content ourselves with such erratic successes."

THE speaker then pointed to the growth of the fascist movement, which was particularly strong in the Dombrowa mining district, where the fascists had won several thousand workers. We must destroy the fascist organizations from within.

The speaker closed by stressing the importance of the Communist fractions, which must carry out the daily tasks of the Communist Party in the trade unions.

The Tasks of the Youth.

SCHUELLER (Young Communist International): "The organization of the young workers into trade unions is particularly important for the struggle to establish trade union unity. The young workers are unfortunately today very badly organized. They are utilized to force down the wages of adult workers, to force adult workers out of the shops, as strike breakers, etc.

"In this respect the report of the national wages board upon the wage question of the English railwaymen is characteristic. According to this report the adult workers will retain their old wage scales. The youth, however, who become adults after February 1, will receive considerably lower wages for the same work. Naturally, the employers will utilize this against the adults. During the strike of the shipyard workers at Vickers the young workers built a whole ship by themselves and thus seriously damaged the movement.

"There is considerable resistance amongst the adults to the organization of young workers in trade unions. This opposition is partly due to indifference towards the youth and partly reformist attitude, according to which the youth under 16 years have no place in the trade unions and may not take part in strikes, they being only there to learn.

"We must naturally fight energetically against such an attitude and carry on a broad campaign to draw the youth into the trade unions. In order to do this, however, we must see to it that the trade unions offer some attraction to the youth. This must be done by compelling the trade unions to occupy themselves with wage questions, insurance and other daily questions concerning the young workers.

"The winning of the youth as allies is a very important task of the revolutionary minorities. We must do more than we have previously done to build up Communist youth fractions in the shops. The importance of these fractions has been very much underestimated. The questions of the youth will be very important in the coming struggles of the British miners and engineers. The danger exists that the youth will be once again used for strike-breaking purposes. We hope that the enlarged executive of the Communist International will demand that all parties carry out the impor-

Communists in the Unions

The work of Communists in the trade unions involves the performance of the most simple and menial trade union tasks. A Communist is in the forefront of every struggle, no matter how small, of the workers. He has implicit faith in the workers and their power. He gains the confidence of his fellow-workers by constant duty and vigilance. A Communist is ever militant, never neglecting to preach the doctrines of the class-struggle, never forgetting that the mission of the workers is the overthrow of capitalism; yet he does not sit in an ivory tower, he is always among the workers, rubbing elbows with them, pointing the way to struggle and working-class power. He fights the false leaders of the workers not by stepping aside and crying treachery, but by staying within the economic organizations of the workers, exposing the reformist leaders and setting in motion a movement of the workers that ends in the substitution of a militant and class-conscious leadership.

tant task of drawing the youth into the trade unions."

Report of the English Commission.

COMRADE BRAUN (Germany) made the report in the name of the English commission: Referring to the situation in Great Britain the commission was completely in agreement with the analysis of Zinoviev; for this reason the speaker would not repeat the analysis. The chief causes for the revolutionizing of the British working class were the offensive of capitalism, the lessons of the MacDonald government and the influence of the soviet union. The symptoms of this revolutionization are: The growth of a socialist ideology where formerly only a trade union ideology existed, the great left wing movements in the reformist trade unions, the leftward tendency inside the official trade union leadership, the resolutions at Scarborough against imperialism and for the shop councils, the beginnings of a left wing in the labor party, the great unemployed movement, the campaign for the release of the imprisoned Communist leaders, during the course of which a petition with 300,000 signatures was laid before parliament, the formation of committees of action, the formation of the industrial alliance, and the movement in the independent labor party for co-operation with the Communists.

C. P. of Britain Small But Powerful.

ALTHOUGH the Communist Party of Great Britain had only 6,500 members and the British working class no revolutionary traditions since the days of Chartism, the Communist Party had nevertheless pursued a correct policy and achieved great success. The reasons for this success apart from the correct political line of the party are: There are no fractional struggles inside the party, the party conducts better trade union work than any other section of the Comintern, the personal and political influence of the party members in the trade unions has grown very considerably.

With the assistance of various organizations external to the party the latter had succeeded in getting into touch with the masses. The good struggle for affiliation with the labor party—in which connection it is interesting to note that Newbold and the other renegades who are now with the social-democracy, opposed this policy—the excellent struggle against the expulsions, the successful struggle for the connection of the organized unemployed workers' movement with the trade unions, the more intense work of the individual members of the party, the extremely dexterous struggle of the party for international trade union unity, the intensification of the struggle of the party against colonial oppression and finally the great success achieved in the work of enlightenment amongst the soldiers upon the character of the economic struggles of the proletariat.

Tasks Before British C. P.

THE next tasks of the English party were: The strengthening of the minority movement, the formation of a left wing inside the labor party, the connection of the struggle for international trade union unity with the wage struggles of the workers, with the colonial movement and with the struggle against the Dawes plan, the strengthening of the party, particularly in the big shops, the formulation of a special land policy and its popularization amongst the land workers, the struggle against parliamentary and other illusions, a considerable increase in the membership which in the near future must be at least doubled or trebled, more attention to the women's movement, greater support for the youth movement, for the unemployment in England amongst the youth is particularly great and the youth is the most important recruiting field for the future big Communist Party, which will have to undertake the revolutionary leadership of millions of workers.

The Ultra-Left Viewpoint.

COMRADE BORDIGA: "At the fifth congress the Italian left was opposed to the resolution upon the formation of a united trade union international. At the time many comrades believed that this resolution was only a tactical maneuver. Today, however,

it is clear that the Comintern really wants an amalgamation. Such a policy is inadvisable. Our aim is to win the majority in the trade union executives. In a revolutionary situation this is possible on a national scale. It is, however, different upon an international scale because the Amsterdam International is in close connection with the international bourgeoisie, which will without doubt have the practical leadership of the Amsterdam International up to the victory of the revolution. For this reason to attempt to bring about a unification within the reformists here is useless.

"We can expect with certainty that the Red International of Labor Unions will be able to mobilize the working-class movement in the east around it. For this reason also an amalgamation with Amsterdam is at present inadvisable because it would make our work in the east impossible. Further, it is today more difficult than ever to establish unity because Amsterdam wishes to move the main weight of its activity to America. For this reason I recommend the retention of our earlier slogan, 'Moscow or Amsterdam.' This does not exclude campaigns for unity, however; for instance, for the support of the Anglo-Russian unity committee.

Problem of Fascist Unions.

AFTER the seizure of power by the fascists in Italy they destroyed the whole apparatus of our trade unions and attempted to form fascist unions. They attempted this first of all by a free 'competition' with us. Despite the strong pressure of the state apparatus, however, we had tremendous majorities in all the elections for shop councils. For this reason fascism in agreement with the employers adopted other methods. It decreed that only fascist trade unions would be legal and that the employers could only negotiate with these unions. Although the unions based upon the class struggle were not officially prohibited, thru this action of fascism their activity lost all meaning.

"Today we can no longer agitate for our unions as we used to. In opposition to the majority of the Italian party I am of the opinion that our task is to agitate for the re-establishment of the trade union organizations upon their traditional basis and for the unification of all members of the one-time unions based upon the class struggle. We must not be frightened by the fact that we shall play to a certain extent into the hands of the reformist leaders. We must consider the great number of unorganized workers but limit ourselves to the provisional shop agitatorial committees organizing all workers, whether they are trade union members or not. This is in opposition to the standpoint of the central committee, which tries to build up a new organization in the form of permanent agitatorial committees side by side with the old trade union organization. This tactic can only lead to the splitting and disruption of the proletarian forces. The Comintern must determine upon the correct policy in this question."

Class-Collaboration in America

COMRADE DORSEY: "The attempts of the bourgeoisie, together with the reactionary trade union leaders, to introduce new forms of the co-operation between capital and labor is characteristic for the present American trade union movement. This is expressed in the organization of the so-called company unions in which the representatives of the workers' organization and the employers work together. These organizations have two million members. At the present time there exists a tendency inside the trade union bureaucracy to unite these organizations with the type of organizations based upon the Baltimore and Ohio plan, according to which the trade unions take over the responsibility for production. We must work inside these unions and agitate for the formation of independent working-class organization. This work is all the more important as the working-class members of these unions have a tendency to attempt to utilize them in the struggle against the employers.

Labor Banking in U. S.

THE so-called workers' banks represent another form of co-operation between capital and labor. The 40 workers' banks which are at present in existence have a total capital of

approximately \$200,000,000. These banks have a demoralizing effect upon the trade union movement, because they inject a commercial ideology into it. We must, therefore, work to persuade the workers to invest their savings in the co-operatives or similar working-class organizations. The trade union bureaucrats are attempting to utilize the existing tendency amongst the working classes to form a third party independent of the two great bourgeois parties, for their own purposes and to give the new party a bourgeois character. It is our task, however, to organize a workers' party which will reject every form of political co-operation with the bourgeoisie.

"The trade union leaders support the imperialist policy of American capitalism completely. This support is expressed in the existence of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, which is nothing but a weapon of American imperialism. In the question of the recognition of Soviet Russia the trade union bureaucrats take up a still more reactionary attitude. All these facts are unfavorable to us. We must, however, not underestimate the possibility of the formation of a left wing in the American trade union movement. Although the wages of the American workers are on the average higher than those obtaining in Europe, yet nevertheless there is a tendency for them to sink, which causes dissatisfaction amongst a section of the working class.

"This dissatisfaction will be increased by the partial crises in various industries. The mine owners wished to remove the main volume of production to the undertakings, employing unorganized workers, and this has caused a great amount of unemployment amongst the organized workers. The strongest revolutionary organization exists in the clothing industry. Only a correct application of the united front tactic can lead to the formation of a left wing. In this connection the drawing in and the organization of the unorganized workers and the utilization of the company unions are factors of importance. It is our task to assist in the democratization of the existing reactionary trade unions by the sharpest struggle against the bureaucrats.

"The mistakes made by the American party recently have been of an ultra-left character. Some comrades underestimate the importance of the formation of a left wing in the trade unions. In this connection the party must take up a clear attitude and stress the importance of the left wing. On the other hand, however, it must avoid an assimilation of the party by the left wing. Other mistakes, ultra-left mistakes, were made in various cases where impossible conditions were set before the worker as a preliminary to joint action.

"It is not permissible that 32 per cent of the party membership is not in trade unions. We can only achieve success if the whole party really takes part in the trade union work."

Troublemaker Returns to Ambassadorial Post

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, April 6.—Alanson B. Houghton, American ambassador to Great Britain, sailed on the Majestic today to resume his post after having rendered a report to President Coolidge on European affairs. The ambassador said his return to London was sufficient comment on rumors that he was to resign.

Sir Robert Horn, formerly chancellor of the British exchequer, also sailed on the Majestic.

SCIENTISTS AIM TO DISCOVER WHAT EARTH'S WEIGHT IS

Seek Also Revised Rule for Gravitation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 5.—In a cavern of grave-like silence far beneath the government's scientific laboratories at the bureau of standards, experts are laboring night and day completing an investigation expected to determine two things: first, a revised formula for calculating more accurately the force of gravitation; and secondly, the weight of the world.

For 30 years scientific men have used the figures 6.66 as the gravitation constant. Three years of remarkable delving into nature's fundamental laws by Dr. Paul R. Heyl, of the bureau of standards, have changed this constant to 6.658. Another 18 months work, by which time the experiment will be completed, may contribute two more decimals to the constant—one more step in man's conquest of the great secret of the universe.

Value of Research. "Accurate determination of the constant will be of immense value to astronomers and geophysicists," Dr. Heyl stated today. "Gravitational laws already are being used in the southwest in the search for oil deposits. Possibly later thru better knowledge of these laws ore deposits may be discovered."

An Inconceivable Weight. In round numbers the earth weighs 6,000,000,000,000,000 tons, a figure utterly inconceivable to the ordinary person. Weighing of the world is of scientific importance because it is a starting point from which are obtained the masses of the moon, the sun and the planets, Dr. Keyl explained. "Knowledge of the world's mass enables us to learn something about the interior of the earth which no one can hope to investigate directly," Heyl continued.

The scientific studies may result in the discovery of minerals more precious than platinum and more useful than iron and copper.

Coal Miners Working in Chicago Believe It Needs Organization

Two union miners laid off at Kincaid, Ill., came to Chicago and took jobs in a coal yard. They were put on piecework so they went at it with top strength loading bags and delivering them to homes. In some cases they had to carry the coal to the third story. After 6 hours they handed in their slips and got \$1.50 apiece or 30c an hour. They quit.

Another southern Illinois miner at the Chicago Pottery, works for 41c an hour, 12 hours a day, another in the Northwestern railroad shops at 45c an hour, another in a machine shop for 50c an hour, 48 hours, \$24 a week. They all think Chicago jobs need a lot of unionization.

Huge Quarry Merger.

The merging of seventy limestone plants and quarries thruout Indiana into a single \$50,000,000 corporation was announced here today by Lawrence Whiting, Chicago banker. Whiting will head the new combine as chairman of the board of directors. New York, Cleveland and Chicago banking interests are behind the project.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Problems of the Pittsburgh League

By GEORGE PAPCUN.

THE Pioneer section, which is another very important part of our activity in this district, has never really been organized. The only work that has been done in this direction is sporadic attempts of individual comrades, but never under the direct supervision of the district executive committee. This not only concerns Pittsburgh, but each unit on the outside of Pittsburgh. A real effort must be made to build the Pioneer groups in each town where there is a unit existing of the league. This work must be carried on with as much pep and vigor as the comrades can put into it.

The next thing which confronts the district executive committee is the question of educating the membership and raising its political level; that is the agitprop must, with the help of the units, arrange some system of education in the different units of the league. In Pittsburgh each and every comrade must attend the classes of the party which are run jointly by the league and the party. There is no excuse for the comrades not attending these classes. The agitprop committee must get after the comrades and get them to attend these classes. On the outside of Pittsburgh efforts must be made to organize a class.

Latest Issue: The International of Youth

THE latest issue of the official organ of the executive committee of the Young Communist International, The International Youth, has just arrived. The contents far surpass the former issue. Among the leading articles are: The Austrian Youth and the U. S. S. R., Congresses of the Young Workers and Peasants in France, Our Achievements, by V. Bulakh; The Frankfurt Olympiad and Workers' Sports, by Milan Milanovitch; The Anti-Christian Movement in China, by N. Flokin; Lenin on War, Lenin and the Youth, by R. Schueller.

Rush your orders now. Single copy 15 cents. Bundle orders, 10 cents per copy.

The Workers' Sport Conference of Detroit

By A. ZIBEN.

The Workers' Sport Alliance, one of the workers' sport organizations, participating in this conference, can be given credit for getting this conference called, which will unite all the workers' sport organizations under one central body (the Labor Sports Union), this organization being the initiator of this conference. The enthusiasm over the conference is running high, many of the delegates declaring that a conference like this was not called sooner. There is to be a final meeting of this conference at the Finnish Workers' Temple some time this month. All the details of the conference will be wound up in the program for the organization of a central workers' sport body and will be ready to submit back for ratification by the clubs participating in this conference.

Young Worker Class in Correspondence Is Postponed to April 7

The young worker correspondence class that was to have been held on Wednesday, March 31, under the auspices of the Freiheit Yugend Club, was not held on account of the heavy storm of that night. The meeting was postponed to Wednesday, April 7, at 9 p. m. at the Freiheit hall, 3209 W. Roosevelt road.

THE ACTIVITIES OF SECTION 10, Y. W. L., NEW YORK.

AFTER our league was reorganized our section consisted of eighteen members and was divided into three concentration groups. Five comrades dropped out. Two comrades left New York and one was transferred to another section. Then three other comrades were assigned to our section. One, C. S., did not function. I realized that and suggested to the members of the executive committee to reorganize two concentration groups. This was done at the next meeting.

PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKE.

True Story of a Young Striker.

By Himself.

I am 16 years old. My father died 6 years ago. It was very hard for us to live. We never had coal in the cellar unless we picked it on the dumps, even while my father was alive, for he only made \$15 a week. The house in which we lived had holes in the floor and the wind just blew in thru the broken windows and doors. My youngest brother was 4 months old. The other children were 1 year, 3 years, 6 years, 10 years, 14 years and 16 years. We were all small when my father left us.

Come Ahead Into the Young Workers League

3rd Thru the 4th Convention

By C. E. Ruthenberg.

A history of the different stages of the development of the American Communist Movement and its problems.

10 Cents.

The Fourth National Convention

All the resolutions, these declarations of the last convention of the Workers (Communist) Party.

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By Leon Trotsky.

This book which has gone into many editions in all languages is a classic on the subject written by one of the most brilliant writers in the world Communist Movement.

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The Menace of Opportunism

By Max Bedacht.

The revolutionary movement has its dangers from within. Unless it can guard the crystal clearness of the principles and policies that lead to power, its progress is retarded—and the movement endangered.

In the American movement, these dangers have become apparent. This timely booklet completely annihilates the distorters of revolutionary principles and is an invaluable guide to the correct road for American Labor.

Clarity of principle is essential to correct policies. This booklet is a splendid contribution to Communist clarity.

15 Cents.

PARTY ORGANIZATION

With an Introduction by JAY LOVESTONE.

A most essential pamphlet for every Communist and those who would learn the form of organization of the American Communist Movement. Constitution, organizational charts, plans for shop nuclei, etc.

15 Cents

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

PETTICOAT SHOP WORKERS RECEIVE VERY LOW WAGES

Girls Must Unionize and Fight Bosses

By A Worker Correspondent
 NEW YORK, April 5.—The workers in the petticoat trade, a section of the needle industry, once possessed a union which helped them defend themselves against the harsh treatment of the bosses and to better their conditions. The union no longer exists. This is very unfortunate for the workers. Without this weapon of defense they are open to the most merciless exploitation and the vilest abuse.

In New York City there are about two thousand young girls employed in this industry.

Boss Drives Workers.
 In the Bayley petticoat factory at 333 W. 28th street there are about 50 workers, mostly young Italian girls from 16 to 18 years of age. The well-known piece work system, driving the workers to the limit of their physical endurance, is in operation. The girls receive the "magnificent" salary of \$16 to \$18 a week.

Conditions are so bad in this shop that the workers frequently come and go. The foreman is well paid. One of the girls rightly pictured him by saying he was "a good watchdog" for the boss, but a "contemptible cur" for the workers.

Occasionally some of the girls voice their resentment against the inhuman treatment they receive. Woe betide those who are caught. They are promptly fired.

During the slow season those that are not fired have their wages cut about 50 per cent.

The Mack and Hyman shops is located at 115 W. 29th street. About 30 workers are employed there. Conditions are about the same as in the Bayley petticoat factory. Wages range from \$15 to \$18 a week. Protest against the miserable conditions and you are immediately fired. If you protest against overtime work, for which you receive only regular pay, you lose your job.

Low Wages Paid.
 The Stuff Petticoat company has its place at 141 W. 27th street. This boss employs about 10 workers, paying them from \$15 to \$18 a week. Conditions in this shop, besides being miserable, are unsanitary.

The Joseph Kerman shop at 127 W. 27th street employ about 75 workers, mostly Italian. Half are young workers. They must "live" on the "generous" salary of \$10 to \$15 a week. The adult workers are not treated much better. Their salaries range from \$18 to \$22 a week.

He's a "Philanthropist."
 This kind boss fires those workers whom he suspects will ask for an increase. But he is a "philanthropic fellow." He arranged a Christmas party for the girls and the girls, unsuspecting his motives, fell for it. During the party this kind boss delivered a lecture on loyalty to the boss, proving to his own satisfaction the mutual interests of the boss and the workers.

To show his appreciation and to prove the mutual interests of the boss and the worker, a few weeks later he reduced the wages of the workers, especially of the most active workers at the Christmas party. The workers then learned their bitter lesson. This shop is unsanitary.

There are a vast number of other shops in New York where workers slave their lives away.

Workers Must Organize.
 Petticoat workers, these conditions can be changed! These conditions can be changed thru the organization of the workers into a union.

WORKER CORRESPONDENTS, ATTENTION!

All worker correspondents of our foreign language press are urged to send in their names and addresses stating for which paper they write. It is very important.

NEW PRIZES

For Our Worker Correspondents

For Best Stories Sent in During the Week to Appear in the Issue of Friday, April 9:

- 1—KING COAL, a fine working class novel by Upton Sinclair. Cloth-bound for your library.
- 2—A year's subscription to the LABOR DEFENDER—a prize good for 12 months.
- 3—All the numbers published (8) of the Little Red Library.

Win one of these prizes with a short account of wages and conditions in your shop. Make it short—give facts—give your name and address.

CHICAGO WORKERS WELCOME FIRST ISSUE OF LIVING NEWSPAPER

By M. PERLIN, Worker Correspondent.
 Before the first issue of the living newspaper in Chicago in the English language appeared at the Imperial Hall, a comrade asked me what kind of a newspaper is it going to be?
 How can a newspaper be alive?
 I told him, "You just wait a few minutes and you'll see that nothing is impossible for the 'Reds.'"

Just as I finished talking the curtains lifted up and we saw a real living newspaper issued by the worker correspondents of the DAILY WORKER.

Each worker correspondent read his article to the public and everybody enjoyed it very much. It was easy to see by the applause each worker correspondent received after he was thru reading his article that the newspaper was a success.

After the living newspaper a band started playing and all comrades, young and old, danced until midnight. Workers in the hall in their conversations declared the idea of a living newspaper was good and they would live to have the living newspaper appear every week.

How Sieberling Boss Introduces Speed-Up System Into Factory

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

BARBERTON, Ohio, April 5.—One day the manager of the Sieberling Rubber Company made a bet with one of the tire builders that this worker could not make 100 tires an hour. This worker accepted the bet that he could make that number of tires if the boss would furnish a helper. The boss furnished a helper. The worker turned out 101 tires. For doing this he was paid \$15. When the boss saw this he then decided to cut wages. Where the workers in the shop made 42 tires for \$7.50 they must now make 31 tires for \$7.50. The tire-builders must make these tires without a helper. The worker must work twice as hard, produce more profits for the boss and get less for his work. If a worker is not fast and cannot build tires quickly he makes about \$5 for a day's work.

The bosses are planning to cut wages more. They will cut wages more and more and make us work harder as long as we remain unorganized. In order to beat back these attempts of the bosses it is necessary for the tire workers to organize into a union.

Ford Workers Can't Follow Henry's Advice

(By a Worker Correspondent)

DETROIT, April 5.—Henry Ford, in an interview given to the Ford Weekly News, claimed that in order to insure physical well being you must chew your food slowly. Now let us see how much Mr. Ford thinks of the 170,000 odd workers whose welfare is controlled by the Ford Motor company.

They are given 15 minutes for lunch. The bosses walk back and forth to see that the men are working as soon as the bell rings. To clean your hands so that lunch may be more appetizing is out of the question.

LEADERS SELECT PROSECUTORS IN CASE OF ENGLISH

Railroad Lobby Stands by Gompers' Friend

(Special to The Daily Worker)
 WASHINGTON, April 5.—An agreement was reached between house leaders today for a board of nine impeachment managers to prosecute Federal District Judge George W. English.

Five republicans and four democrats will comprise the house prosecution staff rather than the original list of seven, dominated by five republicans, which Representative Garrott, Tennessee, minority leader, refused to approve. The committee will be composed of: Republicans—Boies, Iowa; Hersey, Maine; Michener, Michigan; Moore, Ohio, and Stobbs, Massachusetts. Democrats—Summers, Texas; Montague, Virginia; Tillman, Arkansas, and Dominick, South Carolina. All of them took a leading part in the fight for impeachment and represent what is said to be among the best legal talent in the house.

Action This Week.
 Present plans call for final selection of the managers on Monday, but as senate leaders are in no hurry to set a date for the trial, Representative Tilson, Connecticut, republican floor leader, indicated today it might be the middle of the week before the house gives its approval to the nominees. When the managers are approved the only remaining formality will be a call on the senate, advising it the house had voted impeachment and suggesting a date for the trial.

Roads Stand By Him.

Activity of railroad lobbyists and congressmen notably friendly to railroads that traverse Illinois, in opposition to the impeachment of Federal Judge English, marked the final stages of debate of that issue in the house. Whereas on the first day it had appeared that the membership was almost unanimously favorable to putting the anti-labor and pro-railroad judge on trial for tyrannical and outrageous conduct, on the third day the tide of defense was running strong. Discussion of English's railroad strike injunctions of 1922 and of his attempt to secure their rigid enforcement by threats against local officials and strikers and their counsel was emphasized. The railroad companies' friends appeared satisfied to have it shown that the judge was intensely partisan to the companies and hostile to labor.

Austrian Unions to Send 150 Engineers to Soviet Republic

(Special to The Daily Worker)

VIENNA, April 5.—The Austrian Labor Chamber, representing the trade unions of this country, has decided to send 150 engineers to the Soviet Union in response to the request of the Soviet trade unions thru the agency of the Soviet legation here, according to Fritz Rager, secretary of the Labor Chamber.

The step, which is the first of its kind, is taken in order to relieve the terrible unemployment which last winter reached a total of 250,000 and in order to attract to Austria the attention of other countries where the services of such skilled workers may be needed. Two hundred Austrian settlers have gone to the Urals to settle there.

The Labor Chamber's friends months ago petitioned the United States government to allow the immigration of 50,000 skilled workers but never received a reply.

Cut Off Liquor Sources Shows Huge Illicit Consumption

WASHINGTON, April 5.—America's enormous consumption of bootleg liquor was disclosed today by figures at the treasury indicating that sources of supply for intoxicating beverages have been cut probably 20,000,000 gallons in the last year.

Exact statistics are being compiled by Gen. L. C. Andrews, dry chief, who has asked his aides to submit reports at once. Andrews asserted genuine liquor virtually has disappeared from the market.

"High Power" Beer Available.
 The diversion of medicinal and sacramental wines and liquors has been checked, although the government is just beginning to "get action" in suppressing this source, officials said. A considerable quantity of high power beer still finds its way to the market, according to reports.

LOST! LOOSELEAF BOOK WITH POEMS AND RHYMES AT N. Y. PARTY QUARTERS

A looseleaf notebook containing working class poems and nursery rhymes not published yet has been lost at the party headquarters, 108 East 14th St., New York City.
 Whoever found it, kindly return to the Pioneer Department, 108 E. 14th St., and leave with Comrade Don. You may keep the covers, but return the contents or at least a copy of them.
 C. MILLER, Pioneer Director.

AMERICAN OIL INTERESTS SEEK 'GEORGIAN REPUBLIC' RECOGNITION

WASHINGTON—(FP)—April 5.—After two hours of sentimental appeal and evasion of answers to questions put by members of the house committee on foreign affairs, John A. Stewart, of the Caucasian Society of America, closed the first day's hearing on the resolution proposing American recognition of the National Republic of Georgia, which fled to Paris from Batum in March, 1921.

Oil Interests in Anti-Soviet Move.
 He promised to fulfill the demand of Chairman Porter that he furnish a complete list of the members of the society, with their business connections. He had read a list of his executive committee, which included John Hays Hammond, Former Chairman Wilcox of the republican national committee, and Barren Collier, advertising man and land promoter, who proves to be counsel-general in America for the refugee government.

Oil Interests in Anti-Soviet Move.
 Representative Beggs of Ohio, republican regular, asked why Stewart and his friends had not sought recognition of this refugee organization from the state department direct. They admitted that the department had been "approached," but gave no reply when asked how they were met. The department has not been asked to take part in the hearing before the house committee.

Stewart identified himself as a business associate of Collier and as being agent for the Alax Iron company, run by his brother, the firm producing engines for drilling oil wells. This was the only connection admitted with the oil business, except the fact that Henry Lane Wilson, former American minister to Mexico, who was partial to oil companies in that country, organized the Caucasian Society, which is promoting this anti-soviet move in the region which contains the Baku and Grozny oil fields.

Fish Assails Recognition.
 Representative Fish of New York, republican, read from the report of the British Trade Union Congress delegation which visited Georgia in 1924, to show that the great majority of the people support enthusiastically the Soviet government. He said the British parliament might as well discuss recognition of the independence of the Philippines as the American congress debate recognition of an integral part of the Soviet Union.

Former Exploiters of Russia Convene Rump Duma in Paris

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, April 5.—Representatives of the millionaires, generals, admirals, dukes, counts, industrialists, and other individuals who in former days exploited the workers of Russia to their heart's content will meet here tomorrow to outline plans for new intrigues and counter-revolutionary maneuvers against their home country. The main business of this august assembly of "ex" expected to number 250, many of whom now are doing such things as washing dishes and waiting on people in restaurants or living off investments in other countries, is to decide whether the Grand Duke Nicholas or the Grand Duke Cyril should be supported as czar of Russia.

One of the leading intellectual liberals of pre-war Russia, professor Struve, once of the University of St. Petersburg, organized this forlorn gang of political adventurers. He says the conference was called "on the assumption that Russia craves deliverance from the present bolshevik dictatorship." The professor understands perfectly the difference between an "assumption" and a fact.

Bakers Vote for Union Labor Work on Philly Sesqui-Centennial Fair

(Cleveland, O., April 5.—Bakers' Union Local 19 went on record for the use of union-made material and union labor at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. Their resolution also demands that space at the exposition be set aside for exhibits demonstrating the work of labor, the farmers and of the Negroes in the development of the country.

Chicago Millionaire's Son Gets 60 Days in Prison in Los Angeles
 (Special to The Daily Worker)
 LOS ANGELES, April 5.—Darby Dy, Jr., son of a millionaire insurance company official of Chicago, was today sentenced in municipal court to serve sixty days in jail for reckless driving and to pay a \$50 fine for automobile speeding.

NEW YORK, ATTENTION! Concert by Isa Kremer

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DETROIT SOLON FIGHTS UNIONS ON CITY SCALE

Objects to Union Wages on City Works

DETROIT, April 5.—Councilman J. C. Lodge objects to labor union efforts to have the city pay the union scale to city employees. He says he is tired of labor unions trying to force the city to pay its employees union wages.

Wm. P. Frost, secretary of Local 17, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, sent a letter to the city council stating that the council failed to include in the budget the union rate of pay for linemen, cable splicers and trouble men. This letter aroused Councilman Lodge's ire. He told the city council that the unions had no right to dictate to the council and that he would only consider their figures when they agreed with those of the city department heads.

Councilman Sherman Littlefield told him that the Federation of Labor would not give him its endorsement at the next election, to which Lodge replied: "I have never got one, and I can get along without their endorsement."

The plumbers' union and several others have requested changes in wages to correspond with the new union scale, which goes in effect July 1.

The city charter prohibits the recognition of a union, but it specifies that the highest prevailing wage be paid to the employees. Since the union scale is the highest the unions have their demand upon this clause.

But Lodge and a few department heads claim that Detroit is not a closed shop city and that they refuse to be led by the union wage scale. Since most of the department heads and councilmen are interested in various manufacturing enterprises in the city the reason for their stand is obvious.



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ROSES ON SHOW GIRL'S NAKED BACK CAUSES HER CONTRACT TO BE ENDED

Floral decorations are all right at Eastertide—in their place but the place is not on the unclad back of a coryphee. At least that was the dictum of Fred Buell, manager of the "Gay Paree" company. As a result Miss Frances Blythe is out of a job.

Miss Blythe appeared at last night's performance with a huge red rose of muskmelon size, with green leaves and everything, painted on her back.

Her attorney insists her contract was not violated and is preparing to sue J. J. Shubert, owner of the show, in New York.

Pullman Workers Protest Against Anti-Alien Bills

A considerable gathering of Pullman workers gathered at Strumli's Hall to commemorate the 55th anniversary of the Paris Commune. A fine spirit of working-class solidarity prevailed. The meeting was arranged by the International Labor Defense.

Brother John O. Holmgren of the Railway Carmen's Union received a very welcome as he spoke against anti-labor persecutions and for the organization of workers in their own behalf as a class.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, spoke on the significance of the Paris Commune, and also explained the legislation proposed to congress against the foreign-born workers. He showed the drive against the alien workers as an audacious attack by the bosses and as a great menace to the entire working class. A resolution denouncing the proposed legislation was unanimously carried by the audience.

The play of the "Last Days of the Paris Commune" and the moving pictures of Labor Defense were acclaimed by all as "great stuff" and a "real treat."

The International Labor Defense is building itself up in Pullman. This was the third International Labor Defense affair in that section within the last five weeks. New members have been taken in at every meeting.

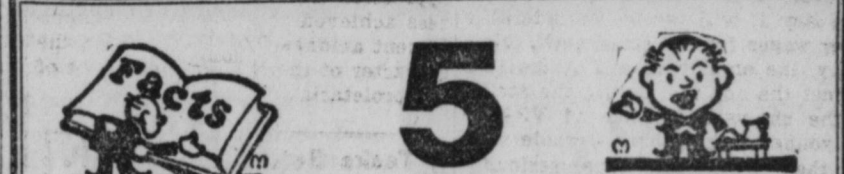
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A view of the foreign policies of the Soviet government. | All Numbers |
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A birds-eye view of Soviet Russia as the author saw it on a trip he has just completed. | 10 Cents Each. |
| STOPPING A WAR—
The remarkable anti-war activity of the French Communist Party in the French war against Morocco. | |
| WORLD LABOR UNITY—
A history of the great efforts to unite world labor against the common enemy—capitalism. | |
| BRITISH LABOR BIDS FOR POWER—
An account of the historic Scarborough conference that marks a step towards power. | |
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J. LOUIS ENGBAHL
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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.

A Shameful Exhibition

The courts have long been recognized as most malignant enemies of organized labor. In fact all honest labor leadership will strive to keep the affairs of the union out of the hands of courts and all progressive elements have long fought against the interference of courts in labor disputes. While not all those who oppose the intervention of courts understand fully the character of these institutions as class weapons used for the purpose of crushing labor, experience has taught them that the courts are their enemy and will never leave a stone unturned to crush unionism.

In face of this knowledge it is regrettable that the officials of New York Typographical Union No. 6 should start a law suit against the executive council of the International Typographical Union and drag its affairs into the slimy clutches of the federal courts. There are certainly ample means of redress for any grievances within the laws of the union itself and, at least until every means within the laws of the union have been exhausted no outside agency should be called upon to settle an internal controversy.

The controversy arose out of the executive council placing a one and one-half per cent assessment upon the membership because it claimed that the pension fund was in serious danger. The merits of this contention are contested. A convention approved the action of the executive council. There yet remained a referendum of the membership if those who opposed the assessment wanted to reverse it. But, instead of utilizing the machinery provided for by the laws of the organization, the whole matter has been thrown into a federal court.

This means that the affairs of the union are now out of its own hands and that a class-enemy of organized labor is empowered, upon the demand of the largest local union in its jurisdiction, to dictate its policy in conducting its affairs.

We hold no brief for any one who indulges in autocratic methods in administering the affairs of a labor union. On the contrary we condemn such tactics in the strongest terms. But we do insist there is one thing worse and that is placing the destinies of a labor organization in the hands of the agents of the capitalist state.

Mr. Leon H. Rouse and his associates in New York who are responsible for this shameful act should be repudiated at the first opportunity by the membership of Big Six, who too long have endured the arrogant despotism of that apostle of Tammany Hall.

Develop the Solidarity of Labor

American capitalism never rests in its efforts to create and magnify divisions in the ranks of its subject working class.

Deep cleavages in labor's solidarity have often been effected thru the employers' exploitation of racial, religious and nationality prejudices among workers. Now the clever exploiter, thru his government, seeks to separate the laboring masses into the foreign-born and native-born, in order to easier maintain his dominant position over the whole working class.

The war brought its new ruling class weapons for fighting the workers in the open field of struggle. Where labor has gone on strike and attempted to display its strength on the picket line, it has been faced with the tear gas, the armored tanks and even airplanes brought into action in defense of swollen profits.

Similarly in the field of legislation, in all the branches of the profiteers' government. So-called sedition laws, special deportation decrees and restriction of immigration measures become new methods of oppression quite unfamiliar to American labor before the Wall Street dollar joined the British pound sterling, the French franc and the Italian lire in the much advertised holy crusade "to make the world safe for democracy." Gradually also the way is paved for the passage of federal laws providing for the registration, fingerprinting, photographing and classification of foreign-born workers. Numerous proposals with these objects in view are now before this congress, as was the case with the two congresses that preceded it.

There is no organized resistance to these dastardly measures of the ruling class except that being rallied by the Councils for the Protection of the Foreign-Born. These councils are springing up over the nation in all the large industrial centers. They provide the necessary centers for the mobilization of all elements anxious to shatter this plot of America's employing class to divide and conquer American labor. This mobilization must include all who toil, both foreign and native-born, under the lash of capitalist industry within the confines of the United States. The reply to the capitalist attack on the foreign-born must be the development of the complete solidarity of the whole American working class.

More Bank on Italian Debt

Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, one of the Mellon brigade, has attained the eminence of first assistant to the Mormon financier, Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, in his defense of administration policies. Speaking the other day on the Italian debt settlement Reed admitted that of the 25 billion dollars raised thru the sale of liberty bonds during the war, 10 billions was used as loans to the allied powers. He further admits that "we now have to pay our people with interest \$20,000,000,000."

Several billion of this was lopped off the Italian debt, a procedure which the Pennsylvania senator defends. But he deliberately falsifies the matter when he tries to create the illusion that these bonds are in the hands of "the people" and that the government must pay the interest and principal to the original holders. Long ago these bonds found their way to the vaults of the banking combine and the Italian debt cancellation means that burden will be transferred from the shoulders of Mussolini and his tyrannical government to the American people whose taxes will be used to pay interest to the bankers.

This is the all-important fact to keep in mind and not all the camouflage of the agents of the House of Morgan in the senate can change the fact. Furthermore we, the Communists, intend to see to it that the masses of workers, poor farmers and other oppressed elements of this country are fully informed regarding the details of the Italian debt cancellation in order that they may come to hold in contempt the government responsible for it.

Coolidge Regime Defends the Food Trust

(Continued from page 1).

Investigation of the textile industry. "I believe," said Walsh, "that we are facing an economic menace of such proportions that unless the mass of the people are aroused from coast to coast we will be confronted with the greatest calamity that ever befell our country."

Dealing with the ramifications of the Ward outfit, Walsh explained how in 1916 the General Baking company was practically moribund, with stock at only \$2 a share. During the war the profits which were turned into stock dividends increased to enormous proportions, so that the stock is now \$1.350 a share.

Walsh explained how the bread trust was created thru the unity of the "Big Three," the Ward Baking company, with a capitalization of \$150,000,000; the Continental Baking company, capitalized at \$600,000,000, and the General Baking company, with \$1,000,000,000 capitalization.

Smash Competition. This giant combination, said Walsh, is ruthless in its fight to crush independent competition. It enters the field of the small producer, cuts prices below the cost of production and bankrupts the competitor, forcing him to sell out to the trust or go out of business. Profits made by other plans of the trust are used to cover the loss of such temporary price cutting. Then, when all competition is destroyed, the trust charges monopolistic prices.

In dealing with the cut-throat competition conducted against smaller concerns, Walsh quoted from statistics prepared by Basil M. Manley, director of the people's legislative service. He explained that the organization under whose auspices the meeting was held was created for the purpose of combating the lobbyists of the great corporations in Washington.

"This is the beginning of a great fight," asserted Walsh, "and we intend to continue the fight until the people of this country are aware of the menace of this two-billion-dollar food trust, which not only strives to control products, but is the bitter enemy of organized labor and wages a terrific fight against the unions."

Morrison Speaks. In the absence of William Green, president of the American Federation

of Labor, who was advertised to speak, Frank Morrison, secretary of that organization, was introduced, and read a speech that had been prepared.

He viewed the problem as one that was of vital concern to the workers alone and not of so much importance to farmers, because, he said, the farmers largely bake their own bread.

"The American Federation of Labor is concerned because it is the greatest organization of bread consumers in the United States. We want good bread—and at fair prices," said Morrison.

"Since most workers live in cities and occupy apartments and tenements it is not possible for them to bake bread, so they are dependent upon the bakeries. Also many women have to work in order that the income of the family may be sufficient to enable them to live.

"How can women who work all day bake their bread?" asked the speaker. "It is to safeguard our homes from exploitation that we must oppose the formation of this trust."

Most of Morrison's speech was devoted to assaults of the Ward outfit on organized labor. He explained that although there were a few bakeries in the trust working under union conditions, it was due only to the fact that these unions had union contracts when they were absorbed by the trust and that as soon as the contracts expired the trust refused to have any further dealings with the union.

Morrison did not say what, if anything, the American Federation of Labor was doing to combat this union-smashing campaign of the food trust, and concluded with a plea to organize the "purchasing power" of labor by refusing to buy bread other than that bearing the union label. In forwarding this campaign he urged that all affected join together, "housewives, workers, farmers, and pledge ourselves that we will not rest until the bread trust has been destroyed."

Syndicalist Argument. The final words of Secretary Morrison might have been the utterances of an avowed syndicalist. He said: "The American Federation of Labor has no faith in anti-trust laws, having learned that such laws were used to aid trusts and have even been used against labor. Labor is coming more and more to doubt the power of government to

protect labor and has come to rely upon its economic power."

Ovation for LaFollette.

After Morrison's speech Chairman Walsh, referred briefly to the fight of the elder LaFollette against the trusts and asserted that the present Senator LaFollette, the son, was proving that he was worthy "to follow in the footsteps of his great father."

As young LaFollette stepped to the rostrum the audience of a thousand or more gave him a long ovation, during which time the military band that had played at intervals during the evening struck up "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," while the audience stood up. It was a well-staged political demonstration.

In his opening remarks the senator recalled that it was in the same hall that his father made his first New York address in 1912 and that at that time, when the elder LaFollette was a candidate for the republican presidential nomination, he was assailing the great trusts of his day that were in process of formation. The son pointed out that his father was defeated in that campaign, "but he was not discouraged."

"In 1924 my father said the paramount issue was to break the power of monopoly. He was defeated, but was not discouraged. It is a gratifying coincidence that I should make my first speech from a New York platform on the same spot where my father made his."

Describing how his father, 25 months ago, had introduced in the senate a resolution to investigate the bread trust, and relating how that investigation had been deliberately stifled by the Coolidge administration, LaFollette related in detail the steps taken by the administration agents on the federal trade commission to "whitewash" the Ward outfit.

"Individual initiative is supposed to be made that of in America and Coolidge proclaims it a virtue, but during all the time that individual initiative was being crushed by the bread trust not a finger was raised to prosecute the investigation," declared LaFollette.

In a plea for the small town bakers he asserted that they were good citizens, who practiced the virtues of industry and thrift, that they had happy families and were content with their lot, until along came the octopus and crushed them by "unfair methods of competition." The trust gives bread to grocers free of charge in order to induce them to handle its product in preference to the independents and charges it up to sales promotion.

Supporters of the people's legislative service and the members of the conference of retail bakers of the eastern states, who, with the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union, sponsored the meeting, almost wept at this description of the plight of the good American citizen, the small town baker, being crushed by the monopoly. The young senator had marshalled his facts so that he was able to present a horrifying picture of the fate of the small fry who are being driven into the ranks of the workers by the pressure of the great combines.

The Food Trust. Far more interesting than the fate of the small town bakers was the exposure of the fact that the Ward outfit, not satisfied with their monopoly of bread, had incorporated the Ward Food Products corporation with a

two-billion-dollar capitalization, with the object of controlling every article of food from the place in which it is raised, thru the manufacturing process to the consumer.

Not only bread, but butter, milk, eggs, and every other article of food would be dominated by the food monopoly.

"If a housewife tried to escape the bread trust by baking her own bread she would still have to pay tribute to the Ward outfit because they would control the flour mills, the yeast factories and every other source of material to make bread." The immense power of the food trust is \$3,750,000,000—twice as great as the steel trust.

LaFollette sarcastically referred to the pretenses of Ward and his fellow monopolists that all over 7 per cent profits would be used for charitable purposes and added that those who understood the practice of monopolists realize how contemptible such a promise really is.

"Ward and his associates," said LaFollette, "have been permitted by the government to form the bread trust under the very noses of the Coolidge administration. Not only has the administration taken no effective action to protect the public interest, but the power of the government has actually been used to suppress the investigation ordered by the senate. A civil suit was instituted by the department of justice against Ward and his associates, but also the department of justice charges that Ward and his associates have been, since 1921, guilty of an unlawful conspiracy in violation of the anti-trust laws, no steps have been taken to indict these conspirators and send them to the penitentiary."

This brought a salvo of cheering from the audience.

Futile Remedy.

After his careful and conclusive indictment of the bread trust as the enemy of the worker, the farmer (whose prices of products the trust tries to control), the small baker and other small business men—in fact, after proving that the food trust was a conspiracy against all the rest of society and backed up by the United States government, LaFollette's remedy was only an admonition to "fight."

Some inkling of the futility of the old form of trust-busting must have dawned upon the mind of the senator for he added: "This may not seem a

very hopeful suggestion in view of the 30 years' fight against monopolies, but it is the only one that is worth anything."

"The way to fight is to back up the progressive republicans and progressive democrats in congress," said LaFollette. "Hold mass meetings, and above all get into the campaign this summer and elect men and women who will stand for the preservation of independent business."

In his peroration the senator from Wisconsin lambasted Coolidge and Mellon and Hoover for their tax program that relieved the rich of their tax burdens. He denounced the leasing of Muscle Shoals to private concerns and assailed the administration for using the federal trade commission, the interstate commerce commission and the department of justice against the people and for the great combinations.

"We may yet refuse to permit captains of industry to be captains of our soul," was one of his shibboleths. Another was "On election day every citizen stands on a level with every other citizen."

A resolution against the bread trust and urging the prosecution of the conspirators was introduced by F. H. La Guardia, a congressman from New York elected on the LaFollette third party ticket in 1924. It carried unanimously.

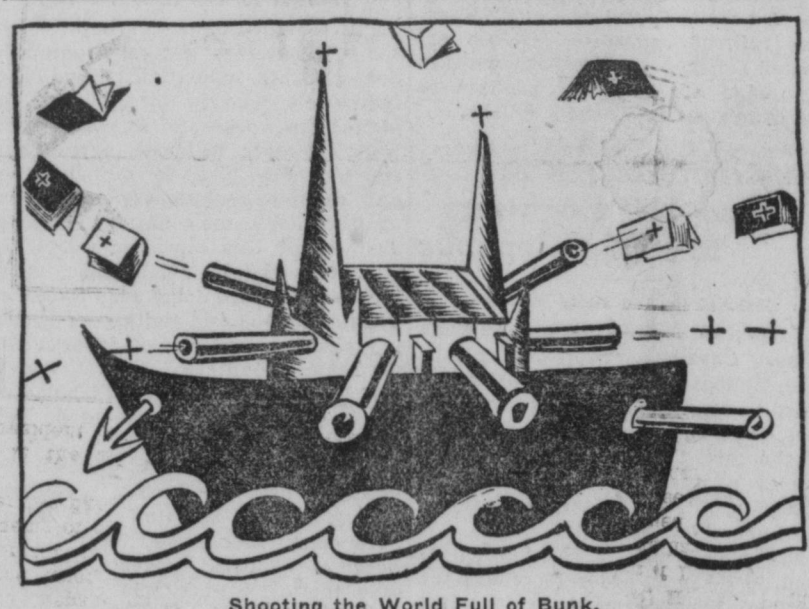
Passaic Strikers on Job.

Three truck loads of strikers came over to the meeting from the battlefield of Passaic and a number of women and young girls sat on the platform. None of the speakers mentioned the Passaic strike, but at the end of the meeting the women on the platform threw hundreds of copies of the strike bulletin into the audience and outside the doors others distributed them.

A capitalist press reporter asked Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, after the meeting if the American Federation of Labor had anything to do with the Passaic strikers being there and Morrison stated that since it was a public meeting anyone had a right to be there.

The people's legislative service, which conducted the meeting, announces that it is going to hold similar meetings thruout the country for the purpose of exposing the ramifications of the food trust.

Easter Season



Shooting the World Full of Bunk.

BOSSES WELCOME "OUTSIDE" FORCE OF NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE

By ESTHER LOWELL, Federated Press.

PASSAIC, N. J., April 5.—(FP)—The latest arrival in the Passaic woolen strike arena is the National Security League, backed by the country's biggest business interests. J. Robert O'Brien, who debated Scott Nearing on recognition of Russia for the benefit of the New Masses, is appearing before Passaic Rotary, Lions, Kiwanis and Exchange clubs and other business groups to defend the brutalities of local police in attacking workers who are striking peacefully for decent living and working conditions.

League is Strike-Breaker.

While denying that the National Security League is attempting to act as strike-breaker in Passaic, O'Brien was the principal speaker at a meeting staged by a certain Jack (Salmon) Bryan, who has been attacking the strike since his deposition as picket leader. Bryan, who was drifting around New York docks during the Marine Transport Workers' strike in support of British seamen and who later appeared on the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union picket line at the International Tailoring company, was active in Passaic the first few weeks of the woolen strike.

He then began attacking the leadership of the strike and attempted to get the United Textile Workers and other American Federation of Labor unions to support his disruptive efforts. He came to Federated Press, among others, claiming that strikers were dissatisfied and would follow him. His first mass meeting, attended by hundreds of strikers, booted him down and cheered the strike and its leaders. His second meeting, where the Security League speaker appeared, charged admission "to prevent packing by strikers" and proceeds were announced to be for the benefit of strikers not helped by the regular relief committee when they could show no picket card.

Big Business Backs League.

The National Security League, begotten in late 1914 as a preparedness propaganda body after S. Stanwood Menken had listened to a debate in the British house of commons, shifted to strenuous political activity in the United States during the war to in-

sure a congress packed for reconstruction with the big business viewpoint. The league had received over half a million dollars, \$100,000 or \$150,000 pledged by the Carnegie corporation, when the house of representatives investigated it in 1919. Sugar, steel, arms and munitions, rubber, oil, leather, sisal, packing, harvesters, copper, banking and other interests, represented by the biggest corporations, put money into the enterprise.

House report No. 1173, 65th congress, third session, takes pains to mention excess war profits of many of the league's backers in order to label the brand of patriotism the organization was propagating. Since the war the league has been active in anti-labor and particularly anti-radical propaganda. Much "roller-plate" copy is sent to newspapers and speakers are routed about the country. This O'Brien posed as William Z. Foster in a New Haven meeting, where he was scheduled to speak, and only revealed himself after delivering the fiery sort of speech which he thought Foster would have given. He told his audience he wanted to scare them.

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

New Polish-Romanian Treaty.

BUCHAREST, April 5.—To replace the alliance between Poland and Rumania that was signed in 1921 and just recently expired, representatives of both nations, meeting here, have agreed upon a treaty of mutual guarantees. This treaty will also run for five years. An arbitration convention will be signed later.

TO HOLD MAY DAY MEETING IN COLISEUM

Chicago Mobilizes for Big Demonstration

Mass meetings of the Workers (Communist) Party in the city of Chicago are getting such a hold on the workers that nothing but the biggest hall in the city will do. Ashland Auditorium used to be the May Day hall, but no more. The Lenin Memorial meeting in the Coliseum proved that the Workers (Communist) Party, despite all skeptics, could fill that monster auditorium. And so it is decreed that the May Day demonstration arranged by District 8 of the Workers (Communist) Party will take place in the Coliseum.

It Begins to Move.

The party nuclei are being mobilized for the meeting. Greater efforts are needed than for the Lenin Memorial meeting, because the balcony is opened up, giving it a capacity of 11,500. The sale of tickets is proceeding at a rapid pace. Already great interest has been shown in the meeting by workers of many unions and other working-class organizations. The latter are postponing or cancelling their proposed May Day celebration in order to make the Coliseum meeting a howling success.

Splendid Program.

The May Day committee announces an array of speakers not heard in this city for many months, the best in the entire country. One of the best working-class singing societies will be engaged. In addition, there will be dancing by members of a well-known ballet. The plans of the committee are for the best May Day program ever presented in Chicago.

Five thousand new subs in three weeks is a big job—but it can be done with your help. Send 15¢ a sub.

Aid for Unemployed in Germany



The Workers Get the Bullets, the Nobility—the Coin.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BANK OF SOVIET UNION MAKES PROGRESS

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., April 5.—At the third annual meeting of the shareholders of the Commercial and Industrial Bank of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the chairman of the board of directors, V. N. Kandroff, in his report stated that during the year ended September 31, 1926, the general turn-over of the bank increased from 16,709,000,000 rubles to 38,266,000,000 rubles; the summary balance of the bank from 276,000,000 rubles to 541,000,000 rubles. The bank's capital rose from 33,900,000 rubles to 74,400,000 rubles and the current accounts and deposits from 106,000,000 rubles to 228,000,000 rubles. The whole basic liabilities of the bank increased from 164,000,000 rubles to 361,000,000 rubles.

Loans and discounts during this year totaled 1,300,000 rubles and clients' indebtedness rose from 165,000,000 rubles to 322,000,000 rubles. This includes advances to nationalized industrial enterprises totaling 947,000,000 rubles and the indebtedness at the end of the year amounted to 269,000,000 rubles. The chairman pointed to the activities of the Prombank in the financing of foreign trade; advances connected with these operations amounted to 82,000,000 rubles, against 32,000,000 rubles in the previous fiscal year. The work of the collection department showed important increases; its turnover amounted to 772,000,000 rubles, against 337,000,000 rubles for the previous year. The turnover of internal remittances exceeded 2,500,000,000 rubles, as against 900,000,000 rubles for the last year. The turnover of foreign remittances reached 65,000,000 rubles.

The net profit of the bank during the year just closed totaled 8,598,000 rubles. The auditing committee, in its report, pointed to the marked improvement in the work of all departments of the bank, particularly the improvement in the work of the bookkeeping department and in the department of administration governing the branches.

The meeting approved the report of the board, accepted the opening balance for 1925-26 and the account of profits and losses and took cognizance of the important improvement in the general growth of the bank's operations, as well as a considerable increase in the bank's reserves and a decrease in cost of credit operations. The meeting found further reinforcement of the bank's deposits necessary in view of the supposed granting of long-term credits to industry and decided to request the peoples' commissariat of finance to authorize an increase in the bank's capital from 75,000,000 rubles to 100,000,000 rubles. According to the decision of the general meeting, 25 per cent of the net profit of the bank is to be placed to the reserve fund and 20 per cent to be used as special funds for long-term industrial credits. A dividend of 8 per cent was declared.

The new council consists of 70 members and 10 candidates under the presidency of the vice-president of the Supreme Council of National Economy, G. L. Platakov. Practically the entire personnel of the bank's board of directors has been re-elected, the only exception was the election of M. P. Zaikin (Ural metal industry) to the place vacated by the resignation of Z. A. Heine. V. N. Kandroff was re-elected as president of the board of directors.

Can Go to Russia. ANDERSON, Ind., April 5.—John Newman, a resident here, has been granted permission by the United States immigration commission to return to Russia for his two children, aged 13 and 14, whom he left in 1914. Newman, now naturalized, was prevented from returning to Russia by the World War, during which period his wife died.