

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

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MERCENARY TROOPS GREET MUSSOLINI

TEXTILE BARONS SEEK TO BREAK PASSAIC STRIKE

Weisbord's Arrest First Move of Bosses

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PASSAIC, N. J., April 12.—The arrest of Albert Weisbord, leader of the textile strikers, at the orders of the textile bosses following a parade of strike children is an attempt to break the strike of the Passaic textile workers. The arrest was made at this time as the textile barons are now showing samples to their prospective purchasers and the filling of orders depends on the ability of the bosses to break the strike and get the workers back into the shops. The bosses think that by the jailing of Weisbord they will accomplish this.

The strikers are more determined than they ever were to win the strike and force the bosses to pay better wages, shorter the hours and recognize the workers' union.

Raid Strike Headquarters.
Immediately after the arrest of Weisbord the police made a raid on the offices of the United Front Committee and began a search. The property of the committee was removed and the officials evicted.

Hinder Strike Relief.
The police then went to the strikers' relief headquarters. Here they tried to seize all the money and records and to search the place from top to bottom. Stronous objections were made by those in charge of the relief headquarters to this illegal search and they refused to allow the police to search the premises until a warrant was produced. A warrant was later produced and the search began. After a three-hour search the police took a few letters received from organizations remitting money for relief. At the office of the United Front Committee the police seized the membership files and all of the books.

Refuse to Release Weisbord.
Weisbord is held in jail. Bail is refused him. No one is allowed to see him. The police officers refuse to divulge the real charges placed against him. It is a plain attempt on the part of the textile barons and their police lackeys to persecute the strikers and their leaders and try to break the strike.

Seize Committee Records.
The records of the United Front Committee were seized and attempts are being continually made by the Passaic police to hinder the relief work, the strikers are determined to carry on their strike to a successful conclusion. The strikers refuse to allow the bosses to terrorize them into submission.

Is Green Behind Legion?
Rumors are current in Passaic that President Green of the American Federation of Labor, who refuses to take steps to organize the 16,000 Passaic textile workers into the American Federation of Labor, has donated \$100 to the strikebreaking American Legion relief kitchen. Before any of the strikers can receive relief from the American Legion relief kitchen they must promise they will not go on the picket line and that they will deal as (Continued on page 2.)

CROWE—STATE'S ATTORNEY ONE OF THE BIRDS IN THE PRIMARIES



Stay Away from the Old Party Primaries Today!

BEWARE OF U. S., MEXICAN WARNS PAN-AMERICANS

Press Congress Bared as Imperialist Plan

(Anti-Imperial Press Service.)
WASHINGTON, April 12.—Demanding that the Latin-American countries receive regular news from the United States that is not "dressed only in North American viewpoints," Senator Nemesio Garcia Naranjo of Mexico threw a bombshell into the so-called Pan-American congress of Journalists at Washington right at its opening session.

The Mexican newspaperman then launched into a severe criticism of the type of news service now given to Latin-America by the Associated Press, the United Press and the International News Service.

Senator Garcia Naranjo's remarks, which he declared involved the most serious problem before the congress, were all the more significant because they followed immediately after a milk and water address of welcome by President Coolidge, who dodged all real issues, praised the development of "Pan-Americanism," and described the gathering grandiloquently as "one of the most important meetings of editors and publishers ever held."

Imperialist Maneuver.
This first Pan-American congress of Journalists is being described on all sides as a clever scheme to bring the Latin-American press completely under the tutelage of American imperialism. It is pointed out that the sessions are being held in the hall of the Pan-American Union, which is the semi-official expression of all the "Pan-American" maneuvers of Wall Street and Washington. Inasmuch as they are practically dependent for much of their news upon the big agencies in the United States, most of the important Latin-American dailies have sent representatives.

Personally Conducted Tour.
The congress closes today, after which the Latin-Americans will be taken on a "personally conducted" tour thru various parts of the United States, the idea being to impress them with the might and importance of American capitalism. The tour has been carefully planned. It goes without saying that it will not include such "sights" as the textile strike at Passaic, N. J., or the living conditions of the miners in West Virginia, thru which state the delegates will be carefully guided.

However, the Latin-Americans already know enough of "American (Continued on page 2.)

TO EXPLORE NORTH POLE



Roald Emundsen, Norwegian explorer, who will fly a dirigible from Gatchina, near Leningrad, to the Polar regions. He intends to explore the Polar regions which has been his aim for many years. He has made a number of unsuccessful trips. This time he expects to succeed.

U. S. EXPLORER NEARLY HIT BY CHINESE BOMBS

Chang Tso Lin Raiders Are Active

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PEKING, April 12.—Ten Chinese were killed and twenty wounded in an aerial bombardment by raiding airmen of the army now besieging the Chinese capital.

At Hsi-Chihmen, Roy Chapman Andrews, leader of an American scientific expedition, narrowly escaped death when three bombs dropped by an airplane exploded within a few feet of where he was standing. Several Chinese members of Andrews' party were killed.

Andrews was at the Hsi-Chihmen station superintending the departure of equipment for the expedition to Kalgan when the first bomb struck, about thirty feet from where he was working. He took shelter under a freight car and as he watched a second bomb landed several feet nearer. As he took refuge behind a steel wheel when the third bomb landed, less than a yard away, scooping a fifteen foot crater in the earth and scattering iron fragments against the car.

Commission Meets.
The powers commission investigating the question of the administration of justice by Chinese courts as part of their inquiry into the matter of extra-territoriality met last Saturday at the office of Silas Strawn, the American member as the nationalist soldiers blocked their way to the hall they have been using. They expect to leave for Hankow April 16, if the Chinese carry out a promise made by Tuan Chi Jih just before he was overthrown as president.

John Van A. MacMurray, American minister to China, has notified his government that the extent and success of last week's coup de etat is not yet apparent.

Wu Reported Hesitant.
General Wu Pei Fu is still at Hankow, his headquarters in central China, having made no move as yet to accept the report offer from the nationalists of control of the central government. Meanwhile the Chang Tso Lin forces are continuing their attacks in an effort to force an issue before Wu can reach Peking, if the latter really favor the reported nationalist offer.

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

FUR STRIKERS HOLD 3 HUGE MASS MEETINGS

5 Police Court Cases Dismissed

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, April 12.—Three enthusiastic meetings of fur strikers were held in Webster Hall, Besthoven Hall and Manhattan Lyceum. The speakers were Ben Gitlow; Jos. Schlossberg, Secretary of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Judge Jacob Panken; Samuel E. Beardsley of Jewelry Workers Union; A. Lifshitz of the Freiheit; and I. Goldberg of the Millinery Workers Union.

All of them expressed their wish for a speedy and successful settlement of the fur strike with all the workers' demands. Ben Gold was the last speaker at each hall and gave the workers an account of the strike events of the past week.

Cases Dismissed.
In the 161st Street Court today one worker arrested on disorderly conduct was dismissed, and in the 121st Street Court 4 workers who had been arrested last week and held on \$1000 bail each were also dismissed. A number of other cases which came up in Jefferson Market Court today were adjourned until next week.

Shop Chairmen Meet.
At a meeting of shop chairmen held Thursday afternoon in Manhattan Lyceum it was unanimously decided that the Union should not yet begin to pay any strike benefits. The shop chairmen expressed their belief that the benefit paid for Passover week would tide the workers over for the present.

Readily Grants Demands of Employers

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, April 12.—Judge Mancuso, a servile tool of the bosses, has ordered a grand jury investigation of the bosses' complaints that the union employs sluggers. The bosses have employed sluggers since the beginning of the strike. These sluggers have mercilessly beaten the strike pickets. Many times they were aided in their brutal work by the police. Strikers brot complaints to the judges and asked for warrants for the arrest of these gunmen. The judges refused to issue the warrants. The judges refused to investigate the bosses hiring sluggers.

The bosses went to the judges and made accusations that the union hired sluggers and that these sluggers terrorized their workers to such an extent that they feared to enter the shop. The bosses have no proof of their statement. They cannot point out a single act of terrorism on the part of the union. The workers in the shops refuse to scab because they are on strike for better living conditions. They are maintaining the picket lines in front of the shop. Tho there was no proof or evidence to prove the accusations of the employers, Judge Mancuso orders a grand jury investigation.

When word of Judge Mancuso's action reached Ben Gold, general manager of the New York joint board of the Furriers' Union, he declared: "The grand jury will find, upon investigation, that if any gangsters have been used it is the manufacturers who have used them. They will find a number of instances where the police have arrested gangsters and they were found to have been hired by the employers. But there is not a single instance where the gangsters were employed by the union."

Gold added that Abraham Goodman, counsel for the union, was gathering facts in charges made by the union that eight strikers were held prisoners on a farm at Spring Valley, N. Y., where a fur manufacturing plant had been established by S. Ratner & Sons, with offices at 146 West Twenty-fifth street, New York City. The evidence gathered by the lawyer will be presented to the grand jury.

ANTHONY BIMBA SPEAKS TONIGHT ON 'BLASPHEMY AND THE SHOE TRUST'



Anthony Bimba, who will speak at Schoenhoffen Hall, Division and Milwaukee Aves. on "Blasphemy and the Shoe Trust." Henry Corbishley, victim of the Zeigler frame-up will also speak. The meeting is under the auspices of International Labor Defense.

MADE-TO-ORDER WELCOME MARKS DUCE'S ARRIVAL

Greek Catholic Priests Bless Roman Butcher

(Special to The Daily Worker)
TRIPOLI, April 12.—Premier Mussolini today continued his "manifestation of colonial power," as he describes his tour of inspection of Tripoli. The spectacular "review" which passed before his eyes has admittedly not been surpassed in pagantry since the days of the ancient Roman empire. Colonial natives are presenting him with precious unusual gifts. These include a golden vest and belt, and a gem-encrusted golden sword.

The dictator today motored to Sabraha where he visited excavations which have been made, disclosing the relics of ancient civilizations. Later he took a train for Zuara where another great demonstration is to take place.

Priests Bless Butcher.

The made-to-order welcome here to the dictator was a most colorful pageant. Native mercenary troops, companies of fascist militia, and the regular Italian troops made up the military display. Bishop Tonizza of the Greek Catholic church extended the best wishes of that organization in Africa to the butcher of the workers of Italy in a speech which showed that the priests were completely with Mussolini. As the soldiers passed it was noticeable that along with the Italian and the native officers there rode the native priest assigned to each company. Their high black hats made a striking contrast with the blue tasseled red fezes of the Libyan Askaris and the naked sunburned heads of the other native troops. Religion was lending its highest blessings to the imperialist butchers of Italy.

Mounted on a brown Arabian horse, with the collar of the Annunziati around his neck, (the highest honor which the Italian king can bestow), Mussolini watched the miniature army file past, swelling up like a vain peacock on parade. At the conclusion of the demonstration he delivered King Victor Emmanuel's message to his African subjects.

Couched in the style of a Caesar, and delivered with the dictator's usual bombast, it referred to the king as "our august and powerful sovereign, whom God protects and whom the people dearly love." There followed the assurance that the Tripolitans, "being obedient to the laws... will be protected eternally by the king's just decrees."

ROME, April 12.—Diversion of the Italian emigrant stream to Tripoli is one of the chief objects of Premier Mussolini's visit to the Italian colonies in Africa where he will examine their possibilities as a home for Italy's surplus population. If he finds climate and other conditions suitable he will open a campaign to persuade prospective settlers in Argentina, Brazil and the United States to go instead to Tripoli and other Italian colonies in Africa.

Many House Wreckers Win Wage Increases

NEW YORK—(FP)—A third of the 2700 house wreckers who struck in New York for 15 cents an hour more pay are back at work as result of their employers granting union demands. A group of 30 contractors has formed a temporary association in an attempt to hold out against the organized workers. The new wage scale is \$1.10 an hour for helpers and \$1.20 for men. The union has a practically closed shop and since the work requires a considerable amount of skill and a good deal of daring the tie-up is effective. The work is hazardous to life and limb, and to health because of the dust and filth.

Bad Prospects Cause N. Y. Exchange Relapse

NEW YORK, April 12.—The New York stock exchange is experiencing a new set-back. Motor stocks were hit hard in today's market, skidding to lower levels under heavy selling pressure.

Bullish interests are anxious to renew the attack that lifted the exchange out of its last severe crisis but are looking in vain on the business horizon for indications of upward movements in business. Slowing up in the second half of the year is being predicted.

WOMEN PRESENT DRY PLEA FOR ENFORCING LAW

Church Ladies Threaten to Clean House

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, April 12.—A wave of conflicting opinion on the wet-and-dry question literally engulfed the capital today.

Five hundred women, determined to offset the flood of evidence against the Volstead law that has poured in on congress the past week, gathered here in a convention of the "Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement" and put out reams of "statements" and arguments in favor of prohibition.

The dries, thru the women, had their inning today before the senate sub-committee. Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, acted as their attorney. While the wets will continue their modification pleas before the committee tomorrow, the women will continue their convention, and "meet propaganda with propaganda."

New Jersey Petition.
"If things are as bad as they say," said Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Boston, convention chairman, "the eternal woman will function in the government as she does in the house and sweep out corruption."

The feminist dries sent 65 witnesses to the hearing. They were headed by Mrs. Peabody. One of their first acts was to present a great petition to the committee, carrying 16,306 signatures of New Jersey women, urging a strengthening of the dry law. Most New Jersey congressmen are wet.

Coolidge Hot Air.
With out expressing any opinion as to the merits or demerits of prohibition itself, President Coolidge endorsed the zeal of the women in their campaign for law enforcement. "The law," said Mr. Coolidge in a letter to Mrs. Peabody, "represents the voice of the people. Beyond it, and supporting it, is a divine sanction. Enforcement of law and obedience to law, are not matters of choice in this republic, but the expression of a moral re- (Continued on page 2.)

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY CLERKS LODGE DEMANDS USE OF UNION LABOR AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION

CLEVELAND, April 12.—Lodge No. 573 of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks at its last meeting went on record demanding the use of union-made material and of union labor at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. The progressive unions of Cleveland are lining up behind this demand.

YOU CAN WIN



A TRIP TO MOSCOW!

See Thursday's Issue of The Daily Worker!

LAUNCH DRIVE AGAINST PENN. SEDITION ACT

Pittsburgh Conference Against Flynn Law

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 12.—A state-wide campaign was inaugurated for the repeal of the Flynn anti-sedition law of Pennsylvania at a conference of trade unions and other labor organizations held at the Walton Hall on Sunday, April 4. Among the organizations represented were the Central Labor Union of Pittsburgh, a number of carpenters' locals, Pittsburgh street carmen's union, a number of miners' locals, flint glass workers, broom-makers and a number of other trade unions and fraternal societies of all parts of western Pennsylvania.

Permanent Organization.
Resolutions condemning the law as the product of war hysteria and a strike-breaking measure detrimental to the entire labor movement of this state were adopted. The meeting decided to form a permanent organization known as the Conference for the Repeal of the Flynn Anti-Sedition Act, and elected an executive committee of 9 with John Ots, 1525 Hunter Ave., Wilkensburg, Pa., representing the Machinists' Union, as secretary and L. Weisbart, secretary of the Bakery Workers' Union No. 12, as the president.

It is planned to hold a mass meeting in one of the largest halls of the city of Pittsburgh to protest against the anti-sedition bill in the very near future. It was also decided to circulate petitions against the sedition law, organize conferences in other cities, to determine the stand of the candidates for state offices in the coming elections on the law and to report the project to the State Federation of Labor convention for endorsement.

A resolution was also adopted expressing appreciation of the work done by the International Labor Defense in behalf of all workers arrested under the Flynn anti-sedition act. The conference was conducted under the chairmanship of Brother P. J. McGrath representing the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, April 12.—Great Britain, pound, demand, 4.85 7/8; cable, 4.86 1/4; France, franc, demand, 3.42 1/2; cable, 3.43; Belgium, franc, demand, 3.80; cable, 3.8 1/4; Italy, lira, demand, 4.02 1-8; cable, 4.02 3-8; Sweden, krone, demand, 26.78; cable, 26.81; Norway, krone, demand, 21.50; cable, 21.52; Denmark, krone, demand, 26.18; cable, 26.20; Ssanghai, tael, demand, 72.25.

A BUST OF

LENIN



by the noted young proletarian sculptor G. PICCOLI will be given as a prize to every Daily Worker Builders.

See Thursday's Issue of The Daily Worker!

Farmers Will Seek Injunction Against Bundesen on Monday

Assistant Corporation Counsel Leon Hornstein and James I. McCarthy announced they will ask a continuance until Monday on petitions asking citations against Health Commissioner Herman N. Bundesen and twenty-one Chicago milk distributors for alleged violation of the injunction against interference with the milk supply coming into Chicago.

McCarthy declared the injunction, issued November 24 on petition of representatives of Illinois milk producers, was aimed at the Chicago pure milk ordinance which became effective April 1.

"The case will be carried to the supreme court," McCarthy said, "in order to find out if the state law or city ordinance is supreme in this matter concerning the health of a community."

HORTICULTURAL GENIUS EXPIRES AVOWING ATHEISM

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SANTA ROSA, Calif., April 12.—Luther Burbank, world famous botanist, passed away in his garden home. Death came after an illness of several weeks. He expired in his sleep. Burbank was 77 years of age.

Affirms Atheism.
At the beginning of his last illness, Burbank had affirmed that he could not believe in a life after death. His life work as a scientist had made it impossible for him to accept the tenets of a superstition that rests on faith and not fact. Unlike many other scientists whose work brings them to this conclusion, Burbank frankly declared that he was an infidel.

"The universe is not big enough to contain all the human souls and other living beings who have been here for a short span. A theory of personal resurrection or reincarnation is untenable," Burbank said.

Letters and telegrams of protest from thousands of blue nosed fanatics throughout the country came to Burbank's bedside. The agitation caused him in maintaining his stand hastened his death.

Contributions.
Burbank contributed inestimable services to mankind. Hundreds of new species of plants, flowers made more beautiful, vegetable foods and fruits improved, are the gifts of Burbank's lifelong and tireless labors.

Charge Nickel Plate Attempt to Economize, Responsible for Wreck

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Failure to maintain the track condition for the operation of trains at the maximum speed allowed is given as the cause of an accident on the New York, Chicago and St. Louis near Erie, Pa., on November 1, 1925, in the report of W. P. Borland, director of the bureau of safety of the interstate commerce commission.

Borland found that the rails were too light to withstand the maximum speed. Five cars were derailed and one employe killed in the wreck.

Earth Shocks Reported in Various Countries

Seismographs in various parts of the country have registered severe disturbances in the earths crust. The distances are estimated variously at from 5,000 to 10,000 miles away.

Simultaneously with these reports come news of earthquakes in Kamchatka, U. S. S. R. and South Wales with severe earth movements accompanying a recent eruption of Mauna Loa, Hawaiian volcano.

Ward Heeler Killed in Primary Campaign

Walter Johnston, one of the Crowe-Barrett-Thompson ward heelers in the Sixteenth Ward, was killed and his body flung from an automobile into a ditch. Johnston at one time was a worker for the Deneen-Landin faction. He recently transferred his activities to the Crowe-Barrett-Thompson group.

Green Dictator Is President.
ATHENS, April 12.—Premier Pangalos, greek dictator, entered today upon a four year term as president of Greece. He is the first president of the republic.

SEND IN A SUB!

WOMEN PRESENT DRY PLEA FOR ENFORCING LAW

Church Ladies Threaten to Clean House

(Continued from page 1)
quirement of living in accordance with the truth."

What They Want.
Mrs. Peabody in her testimony explained their purpose in defending the dry law.

"We hold the constitution inviolate," she said, and are opposed to modification of the dry law. Rather we want it strengthened. We want strict enforcement and the removal of all men from office who do not strictly enforce the law. What we want is a law, strongest in enforcement and weakest in liquor."

Religious Bank.
Mrs. E. H. Silverthorne, president of the Federation of Women's Foreign Mission Boards of North America, in speaking for the drys before the committee, said: "We are working to build up a truly christian civilization thruout the world. We receive admittions from all over the world to stand firm on this great question of prohibition. All over, the world is watching our experiment here, weighing and judging America and we must stand firm on prohibition."

Mrs. J. W. Emrik, who spoke for the Federated Council of Women, said the women were "opposed to having the dry law set aside for any reason" and appealed to the "conscience of men to enforce the law."

Salvation Army Humbled.
Martha Hamon, of th Salvation Army, said the children of the poor who used to be clothed by the Salvation Army "come to Sunday school wearing good clothes and shoes, since prohibition." The number of "drunken cases" called to the attention of the Salvation Army in New York City, she added, has "dropped from 50 to 1 per cent" since prohibition, but declined to say how many "moonshine patients" are now being received.

Mrs. Nell Burger, of St. Louis, representing the W. C. T. U., came next. "We are organizing 500,000 women to carry on the fight for temperance," said Mrs. Burger.

Catches Senator Off Guard.
Mrs. D. E. Ward, of New Jersey, of the Council of Women for Home Missions, told the committee prohibition has been improved in Alaska and Porto Rico.

"Don't you know liquor is easy to obtain in Porto Rico?" asked Senator Reed.
"There's a good deal of going into Porto Rico with congressional parties," said Mrs. Ward.
The crowd roared.
"You don't mean that congressional parties are responsible for violation of the dry law in Porto Rico?"
"No, I don't."
"Then why say it?"
"I did it because the example set has been one of the greatest difficulties in enforcing prohibition there."

A Jekyll and Hyde Legislator.
Mrs. A. Haines Lippincott, representing New Jersey delegates to the law enforcement convention, presented the dry petition, signed by 16,306 New Jersey citizens.
"This petition pleads against the passage of the 2.75 or 4 per cent beer bills or the wine and beer bills of Senator Edge and Edwards. We are opposed to all of these plans of modification."
She condemned both Senators Edge and Edwards of her own state.
"Senator Edge ran on a wet platform, didn't he?" asked Reed.
"No, he ran on a wet platform in some counties and on a dry platform in others," the witness said.
"You don't mean that?" said Reed.
"Yes, I do," said Mrs. Lippincott. "I heard Senator Edge make a wet speech one week in one county and a dry speech in the next in another."
"Is there any doubt about Senator Edwards ever being dry?"
"No, indeed."

Parliamentarism Falls.
Reed asked how the two New Jersey wet senators could be elected if the voters didn't endorse their wet views.
"That's because of politics," said Mrs. Lippincott.
Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, of Wollaston, Mass., told the committee that Massachusetts favored the dry law.

Building Tradesmen Aid Cement Workers to Win Their Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BOSTON, April 12.—When all union building trades workers walked off a big garage construction job after contractors hired strikebreaking cement finishers, the striking union cement workers were re-employed at the higher rates demanded of all Boston building trades employers.

SEVEN FIREMEN HURT
CLEVELAND, O., April 12.—Seven firemen were seriously injured today when they were caught under a falling wall while fighting a fire at the St. Ladislaus Retreat, a jesuit monastery near Cleveland.

Soviets W Alexander According

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R., April 12.—Prof. Denike and Prof. Massalaki have discovered in the library of the late Khan of Kiva a manuscript containing a translation from Greek into Arabic of a letter sent by the great Macedonian prince, Alexander the Great, to one of his generals.

The letter gives a full inventory of the hero's treasury, consisting of a pile of gold bars on which are engraved treatises on medicine and morals. The government will make excavations in the spots mentioned in the letter.

Doctor Loses Court Fight.
WASHINGTON, April 12.—Right of the Missouri Board of Health to suspend Dr. Leon Hurwitz from practicing in that state for 15 years for conviction of performing a criminal operation was sustained by the supreme court today.

CHICAGO LABOR! HELP PASSAIC WIN ITS STRIKE!

Volunteer for House-to-House Collections!

The attacks of the textile barons and the police lackeys on the textile workers of Passaic are becoming more and more frequent. The bosses are becoming desperate. Samples are being shown to purchasers. Orders are being taken. These orders must be filled immediately. Sixteen thousand workers are on strike defying the bosses. While these workers strike the orders will not be filled. The company continues to lose profits.

Attempt to Break Strike.
Every attempt to break the strike will be used by the bosses in the next week. Every attempt will be made to crush the strike. The strikers in Passaic are fighting a militant fight. Every attack of the police on their headquarters, on their organization, on their relief work on their parades is met with greater determination to win the strike.

The Passaic strikers are carrying on a splendid fight, they need the aid of every worker in the United States to carry on their fight. Sixteen thousand are on strike. Many of the strikers have large families. Food, clothing, and shelter are needed by these workers. It is important they receive these necessities of life. Without them they lose the strike. With them they win.

The International Workers Aid is arranging for a house-to-house collection in Chicago on Saturday and Sunday, April 17 and 18. Every worker must volunteer for this most important work. The stations at which the volunteers shall gather on these two days to get their collection boxes, badges and credentials will be announced in tomorrow's DAILY WORKER.

Did you subscribe to The American Worker Correspondent?

Passaic Textile Barons Redouble Attack on Strike

(Continued from Page 1)
Individuals with the bosses. The American Legion has also participated in a police assault on the workers at the Gera mills.

Green and Hilfers Confer.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—Henry F. Hilfers, secretary of the New Jersey State G Federation of Labor, discussed the Passaic strike situation with President Green of the American Federation of Labor while he was in Washington to argue before a senate committee on light wines and beers.

Hilfers refused to make public his statement to Green. The result of the conference was that Green declared that the American Federation of Labor would not attempt any organization drive among the 16,000 textile workers until the strike had become ancient history. Green declares that no aid will be offered the strikers and that no appeal will be made to the federal mediators by either Hilfers or Green.

Scab Ads in Federationist.
This action of Green may be accounted for when one reads the scab advertisements in the American Federationist. Since the strike started the Botany Worsteds Mills, one of the worst open shops in the Passaic district, and the United Piece Dye Works have had their advertisements placed in the American Federationist.

The magazine of the United Textile Workers' Union, a part of the American Federation of Labor, regularly carries the ads of the scab Passaic, Gera, Botany and Forstmann-Huffmann mills making over \$300 a month on them.

Green Fears Organization Drive.
This may explain why Green of the American Federation of Labor and McMahon of the United Textile Workers Union do not want to organize the 16,000 textile strikers who have called on the American Federation of Labor several times to organize the vast mass of unorganized workers in the textile industry.

Labor in Illinois Must Displace Chaos With Unity in Ballot Struggle

By J. LOUIS ENGD AHL.

ILLINOIS labor goes to the polls today. Stress is put on "labor" because if the workers didn't cast their votes, the ballot boxes would be almost empty when the precinct officials opened them in the evening to begin the count. The capitalists and their middle class allies cast a small percentage of the ballot total on election day.

Yet labor's strength as a political factor is squandered to the winds. There has never been greater political chaos in Illinois in the ranks of the working class.

Instead of having a labor party of its own, to rally all workers thru drawing them away from both the capitalist parties, the working mass is being cajoled by its reactionary officialdom to vote the republican ticket here, the democratic ticket there, or to scratch his ballot here, there and everywhere, to give a "personal vote" to some particular candidate who is supposed by some freak stunt of the imagination to be his "friend."

John Fitzpatrick and Edward N. Nockels, president and secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, who inaugurated the drive of the farmer-labor movement in 1919, are pretty much out of the picture this week. The Chicago Federation of Labor, politically sterile, has no definite position. It is the victim of all the clashing old party elements within it.

Its official organ, the Federation News, is being used to boost the Cook County Wage Earners' League, that is backing the Crowe-Barrett-Brennan bipartisan deal between some of the most corrupt and labor-hating elements in the city. Fitzpatrick and Nockels thus give "aid and comfort" to the "open shop" regime in the state's attorney's office that has sent its "black hundreds" with orders raid and arrest against a host of Chicago labor unions.

Margaret Haley, formerly an active political leader in the Chicago Federation of Labor, denounces the Crowe-Barrett outfit on the republican side. She is equally vindictive against the Brennan crowd. But she now supports, among others, the Deneen gang, against whom she previously hurled all the vitriol, of tongue and pen, of which she was capable. This is Miss Haley's disastrous political method of fighting for the teachers. She never even allowed herself to be drawn into the farmer-labor movement.

While Miss Haley confines her attentions to Cook County, at present, refusing to confuse her local fight with state and national politics, the Wage Earners' League supports the anti-McKinley candidate, Frank L. Smith, for the United States senate.

Yet the powerful Street Carmen's Union, which has practically a 100 per cent organization on the Chicago surface and elevated lines, officially goes on record against Frank L. Smith, denounces him bitterly as labor's enemy and hires huge blocks of space in the capitalist press to blazon his charges before other workers. These divisions are reflected thruout the whole officialdom of organized labor.

It may truthfully be said that practically all the old party candidates, on both the democratic and republican tickets, can put up some sort of claim to labor's support in Tuesday's primaries. This means that labor's vote will be splintered into as many pieces as there are old party office seekers. It means that labor's vote will be completely neutralized by labor itself, which permits the continued division and dissipation of its political strength. It means that the capitalist enemy laughs as it sees its candidates march into political office, while labor is minus any representation at all.

Half a dozen "labor leaders" paraded before a senate investigating committee last week to give their views on the liquor problem. "Bill" Roberts, ex-reporter for Hearst, but now a professional lobbyist in the pay of the Green regime in the American Federation of Labor, appearing as substitute for Green, claimed to speak in the name of 3,000,000 organized workers. This is a claim made by labor officials so often that it has been worn shoddy and threadbare.

No one can claim to speak for labor politically until labor's political strength is organized, and then labor will be able to speak for itself. The workers must organize their labor party to present a united labor front to the parties of the bosses. The disgust that will inevitably follow this week's primary election must drive masses of workers into independent political action under working class standards. That is the only victory that workers in Illinois and Chicago can win in this week's balloting.

1500 WORKERS AT I. L. D. MEETING IN PITTSBURGH

Bishop Brown and Stanley Clark Speak

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 12.—Carnegie Music Hall was jammed Sunday evening with 1,500 workers who turned out to hear Bishop William Montgomery Brown and Stanley Clark speak at a mass meeting arranged by International Labor Defense.

Bishop Brown, recently unfrocked in the Episcopal church for heresy, spoke on "Evolution and Revolution." "No power on earth, heaven or hell can stop the revolution. The entire present system is breakind down and will no longer exist in America 25 to 30 years from now," said the Bishop.

About I. L. D.
Stanley Clark, in a vigorous speech, told of numerous cases in which workers are persecuted for fighting for political opinions and for their class. He explained the function of International Labor Defense as a champion of the interests of all persecuted workers attacked by the bosses and their tools.

A sub a day will help to drive capital away

25 SEAMEN DIE; TRAPPED BY BIG OIL EXPLOSION

Few Escape Burning Ship

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PORT AUTHUR, Texas, April 12.—Trapped in bunk rooms that were turned into seething cauldrons of burning gasoline ignited by a great explosion of the 50,000 barrel cargo of the oil tanker, Gulf of Venezuela, 25 sleeping sailors were burned beyond recognition.

Several of the crew managed to reach port-holes and fling themselves into the harbor looking like flaming rockets. Eleven seriously burned were rescued. Five of these are expected to die. Two members of the crew, missing, are believed to be dead.

Several bodies were hurled high in the air with wreckage and debris from the impact of the huge blast. A pillar of burning gasoline leaped a hundred feet in the air. The explosion was heard for miles.

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

BEWARE OF U. S., MEXICAN WARNS PAN-AMERICANS

Press Congress Bared as Imperialist Plan

(Continued from Page 1)
methods" to keep them from being easily taken in. Leaflets, printed in Spanish are being distributed among them setting out the true facts with regard to the congress as well as the tour.

Distribute Leaflet.
The leaflet is being distributed by the United States section of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League. It was prepared for the league by Ricardo A. Martinez, a Venezuelan living in New York and a member of the "Venezuela Libre" group.

"The congress to which you have been invited," declares the leaflet, "is a development of a new stage of Yankee imperialism in its campaign of fertilization, assimilation and corruption for the subjugation of the Latin-American continent."
"After the closing of the congress you will begin a voyage thru the United States and you will be shown her riches and her glories, the development of her industries, and everything that might inspire respect and sympathy for the land of the dollar.

Dollar Capital.
"In New York, the dollar capital, you will see various centers of Yankee imperialism, the residences of those who corrupt and dominate the public functionaries of the Americans, among them Standard Oil, the National City Bank, J. P. Morgan & Co., etc.

"In Washington, the agents of Wall Street will show you many sights, in their opinion memorable, but in that of every worthy delegate to this congress tragic, for Washington is the political branch of Yankee imperialism. . . there is where the bombardment of Vera Cruz was ordered, the invasion of Santo Domingo and Haiti, the recent assault against the workers of Panama; there is where the outrages against the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico, have been prepared; from there Mexico is threatened. . .

American Capitalist Oppression.
"In West Virginia you should study the methods used to break the strikes of workers who protest against their abominable living conditions. These methods are martial law, official and secret violence of all sorts—machine guns, airplanes, bombs, poison gas. Victims of the same instrumentalities are Santo Domingo, Haiti, Panama, China and other parts of the world, and threatened with the same fate are Mexico, Venezuela and Colombia (who happen to be rich in oil), and Peru and Chile (because of nitrates). The capitalism that oppresses the Latin-Americans oppresses the American workers also. . . .

Falseness of Democracy.
"In Baltimore do not forget that you represent a continent whose population is a mixture of Negroes, Indians, 'mezizos,' 'zambos' and mulattos, and see how the workers of mixed races live in Baltimore. There you will see the falseness of the panegyrics to the democratic ideal that you will hear in many speeches, and also the hypocrisy of 'Pan-Americanism.' How can there be union with colored races when those who preach of such a union practice the crime of Jim Crowism and assault and lynch Negroes? . . .

Anti-Imperialist Union.
"The only union for us is a union of all those forces interested in the overthrow of American imperialism: the alliance of all classes oppressed by Yankee capital in Latin-America with the workers and toiling farmers of the United States. . . ."

Flames Continue to Sweep Oil Tank Farm

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SAN LUIS OBISPO, Calif., April 12.—Sky high flames continued to sweep the Great Union Oil company tank farm near here today as two hundred additional men battled the raging inferno. Two more huge reservoirs caught fire during the night, leaving only five in the whole tank farm, covering more than one hundred acres, intact.

No additional casualties have been reported since the deaths yesterday of two men and the nearly fatal burning of a woman.
Damage was estimated today at \$20,000,000.

Railway Express Labor Demands Wage Increase

Two railway express unions, the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and the American Federation of Express Employees have filed petitions with the Railway Labor Board for 12 per cent increases in wages. Months of negotiation with the American Railway Express Company failed to reach an agreement.

Neither organization is affiliated to the A. F. of L. The Brotherhood was recently expelled over a jurisdictional dispute with the Teamsters' Union. It has a membership of 65,000.

WE WILL ALL MEET AT THE
GRAND FLOWER BALL
given by the Waist and Dressmakers' Union
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 17, 1926
at the Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave.,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Let us dance, enjoy and help the Dressmakers organize!

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.

FURRIERS' UNION REACTIONARIES SLUG MILITANTS

Fear Any Discussion of Many Discriminations

By a Worker Correspondent
The reactionaries in control of Furriers Union Local No. 45 have at last run out of arguments and have started guerrilla warfare, using fists and the iron heel to crush their opposition.

At the last meeting of the local held at 180 West Washington St., when the left wingers in the union protested against the continual discrimination against union members by the labor bureau in handing out jobs and against the exonerated one of the members of the conference committee caught for the second time violating union rules, the machine began to use fists on the militants. The slugging of militants stopped only when police arrived in the hall.

Fear Discussion.
The meeting started with the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting as well as those of the executive board meeting of April 1. A discussion arose over the recommendation of the executive committee, giving the one man who runs the labor board a lump sum of \$100 for his "good service."

When it came to the minutes of the executive board of April 8, the machine found it not so easy to railroad thru their recommendations. The chairman tried to force their adoption the left wingers succeeded in having them acted on point by point.

The question of one of the conference members violating the union agreement was then brot to light. The members of the executive board reported that not enough evidence was disclosed to declare this lackey of the machine "guilty."

Assault Left Wingers.
When the left wing began to expose the protection this conference committee member was receiving the machine went wild. Fists began to fly in different parts of the hall.

Discuss Discriminations.
The tactics and methods of the labor bureau were then taken up. The union two weeks away.

Los Angeles Calls Labor Conference to Celebrate May Day

LOS ANGELES, April 12 — The Workers (Communist) Party is calling a united front conference of labor organizations to arrange a huge May Day mass meeting and demonstration.

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.

Unemployed Millions, But Germany to Have Surplus for Colonies

BERLIN—Germany will soon have a surplus of accumulated capital available for investment in foreign countries, said Dr. Schacht, the president of the reichsbank, in an address to the German Colonial Society. Dr. Schacht proposed that this capital should be mobilized for use thru the agency of chartered companies, to which certain territories might be assigned, and thus Germany would resume her colonial activities.

Unemployed Millions.
Meanwhile the unemployed still run over 2,000,000 and industrial conditions are very bad.

In Dortmund in the Rhineland area, such a battle occurred when the police tried to break up a demonstration of the unemployed. The workers stoned the police who were forced to give ground until reinforcements arrived. The police then fired blank cartridges. As this had no effect on the crowds a charge was ordered, and the unemployed scattered by the liberal use of sabers and truncheons. This was the fourth conflict in a ten day period. A considerable number were injured on both sides.

chairman felt that he could no longer cope with the situation, so the vice-chairman took the gavel. The business representative had to admit that under present circumstances and policies that this labor bureau could not work. The left wingers pointed out that as long as class collaboration, guerrilla warfare and favoritism were shown and as long as politics were the basis of distribution of jobs, so long would the labor bureau fail to work.

A sentiment crystallized against the labor bureau. It was pointed out in individual cases that the labor bureau was nothing but a blind and that great injustice was being done to some to favor others.

Defeat Reactionaries' Reforms.
An amendment attempting to remodel the labor bureau so as to "fix the mistakes" was proposed by the meeting. This was voted down. Another melee started. The meeting broke up after midnight with machine supporters slugging left wingers. Members of both sides came away with blackened eyes and broken noses.

The police arrested four members of the union. Three of the machine men were arrested while beating a number of left wingers with black-jacks and fists. One of the left wingers was arrested while trying to defend himself from an assault on him by the reactionaries.

Danville Carpenters in Wage Controversy

DANVILLE, Ill., April 12—Despite the fact that the carpenters' union here had voted unanimously against going out while the present wage increase negotiations were on, more than 100 members of the craft have left their work. The demand of the carpenters for an increase of 25 cents an hour from April 1 has been reduced to 12 1/2 cents. The employing contractors offer only 5 cents an hour increase.

Machinists Leave System Federation

CINCINNATI—(FP)—The machinists district organization on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad withdrew from the system federation because of jurisdictional disputes with the other shop-crafts. While the machinists will set up their own grievance committees, they are expected to participate with the other crafts in the cooperative meetings with the management, as heretofore.

The American Worker Correspondent is out. Did you get your copy? Hurry! Send in your sub! It's only 50 cents.

SHOE WORKERS SEE NEED OF STRONG UNION

Amalgamation Needed to Solidify Forces

NEW YORK, April 12—The reorganization committee of the American Shoe Workers' Union has issued a statement pointing out the need for the establishment of one union in each industry and the need to carry on unity work to enforce union conditions in the shoe industry.

The report points out the need for this unity and pledges the reorganization committee to bend its every effort toward reopening negotiations with the Shoe Workers' Protective Union to establish the desired unity of action.

COMMITTEE REPORT.

History and experience teaches us that human society is composed of two classes. One class which owns the raw materials and the means of production and produces nothing and the working class which owns nothing and produces everything.

Between these two classes a constant struggle goes on for the product of the working class which must continue until one or the other of the classes is eliminated.

The owning class continually demands more and ever more of the product of labor in the form of profits and the working class demands more of their product in the form of wages.

Need For Organization.

Out of this struggle develops the need for organization. The employers on the one hand organize to protect their interests and to suppress the workers, thereby forcing the workers to organize to protect themselves against the encroachments of the bosses.

Recognizing that there are no geographical lines dividing the classes and that the interests of all capitalists in their relation to the working class are identical, the bosses organize in trade associations, employers' associations and chambers of commerce both local, national and international.

One Union in Each Industry.

Therefore the workers should see the necessity of organizing to protect their interests in the same manner: One union in each industry, local, national and international.

Therefore, we, the reorganization committee of the American Shoe Workers' Union, pledge ourselves to the following program:

1. Realizing that the growing power of the capitalists, due to the consolidation of industry and capital makes it continually harder to win strikes and improve conditions by the workers divided into many small unions we pledge ourselves to use every effort to reopen negotiations with the Shoe Workers' Protective Union for the purpose of establishing one union in the Shoe and Leather industry.

2. Relying on the goodwill and mercy of the shoe manufacturers instead of the power of the union has tied our hands with the class collaboration clause known as clause 21 in the agreement with the Manufacturers' Association; therefore, we propose to eliminate paragraph 21 from all future agreements with the bosses:

Paragraph 21.
In all cases work shall be as equally divided as practicable. The meaning of this clause is clearly that there shall be no favoritism shown by the manufacturer in distribution of work, and it is not intended to mean that there should be as large a crew employed in slack seasons as in the busiest time, and it is not intended to change the new prevailing practice of the last man engaged to be the first man laid off.

3. For the purpose of giving greater initiative and more responsibility to the members by making the organization more democratic, we propose that the constitution be so amended, that the question of strike shall be

decided by a majority vote instead of a two-thirds vote as is now necessary. Equal Division of Work.
4. For the purpose of decreasing the power of the bosses due to the laying off or discharge of workers we demand that there shall be an equal division of work between the members at all times.

5. We declare for one system of work in a department, either all week work or all piece work, not both. But we pledge ourselves to work for the ultimate elimination of the piece work system as a measure for the improvement of the conditions of the workers.

6. We demand that a minimum wage in every line of work shall be established.

7. Owing to the development of machinery which has made it possible to produce many times the product formerly produced without the aid of machinery and realizing that this labor saving machinery is also the product of labor, we pledge ourselves to work for the establishment of the five-day week of eight hours each, thereby gaining for the workers some of the benefits of this labor saving machinery.

8. We demand the elimination of the arbitration machinery from all future agreements.

9. We propose that the constitution shall be amended so as to state specifically that any official of the organization shall be recalled by a majority vote.

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

THE YELLOW FORWARD LIES AGAIN IN DEFENSE OF SLUGGING TACTICS

The yellow socialist Chicago Jewish daily, "Forward," has entirely misrepresented the story of the fight in the furriers' union. This journal of reaction, ever on the alert to protect the needle trades union machines in their slugging activities against the left wing, has gone so far in this instance as to say that it was the left-wingers who came to the furriers' meeting armed with black-jacks. The Vorwaertz knows this is not so. The record of the Furriers' Union manager, Millstein, replete with instances of hired sluggers, cries out to the contrary.

The fact is that at the last meeting of the union where the fight occurred Brother Skolnick, a left-winger, saw a right-wing slugger, Lieberman, swing a black-jack on a member of the progressive group, Grossman. Skolnick rushed to Grossman's aid and pulled the black-jack from Lieberman's hand. This was at the top of the stairs that led to the union hall, and in grabbing the black-jack from Lieberman Skolnick fell down stairs. He broke his back, but managed to get out onto the street. Millstein and some of his aids came down and were stopped from beating Skolnick only by the arrival of the police.

THE BOYCOTT



Evening World (New York)

GRAFTING ENGINEER SENTENCED TO DEATH BY SOVIET REPUBLIC

GROSNAVA, Ciscaucasia, U. S. S. R., April 12—Boris Belsky, an engineer connected with the government's naphtha trust in this district, has been sentenced to death. He was charged with forging documents involving \$2,500, intoxication and maltreatment of workers at the oil wells.

OLD BEN COAL COMPANY OPENS NON-UNION MINES

Nonunion coal undersold Illinois and Indiana coal at every turn. It was being introduced to the trade in larger quantities than ever before because of the extensive operations of leading union operators in the nonunion fields.

Militant Organization Drive Is Needed

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.
Old Ben Coal corporation is the latest union operator to strike against the Jacksonville wage scale in violation of the agreement. It is one of the largest producers of coal in the United States. It has followed the Peabody Coal Co. in securing the output of nonunion mines in Kentucky. It has gone a step further by purchasing nonunion mines with large production of smokeless coal in West Virginia.

This move of Old Ben follows the closing of 10 of its 12 large mines in Franklin and Williamson counties, Illinois. The 12 mines when working employ about 8,000 union miners. Announcing its new policy the company says in part: "To meet all competitive market conditions, and to reduce strike interruptions to a minimum, Old Ben Coal corporation has secured control of ample tonnage from the most desirable nonunion fields."

Move to Non-Union Field.
Says the Journal of Commerce: "In moving onto the nonunion territory the concern aims at keeping its large capital active. Other operators in Illinois are making identical moves. A few are still in process of negotiation. In the switches the producers are looking ahead more than a year. Next spring the union coal fields are expected to be tied up in a protracted strike as a result of failure of the operators and United Mine Workers of America to agree on a new wage scale. Since the nonunion mines will directly benefit from the controversial suspensions the operators are eager and anxious to tie up and control as much nonunion tonnage as possible in order to have coal for their regular customers and contracts when the wage dispute is on."

Here the operator strategy stands revealed. The Jacksonville agreement has covered a period in which capital temporarily shifted to the nonunion fields. This shift was first noted in the spring of 1923, when the big open-shop manufacturing interests were urged to make their purchases from nonunion mines. The conspiracy against union miners continued with the manipulation of railroad rates in favor of nonunion coal. It has now reached its last stage, when the mergers, which were expected to eliminate overproduction, are seen to combine nonunion with union production. It is planned to keep the union properties idle until the miners accept the operators' terms, while the nonunion mines keep these same operators in ready money.

The future of the United Mine Workers depends upon rank and file morale to stand the pressure of temporary defeat.

MINNEAPOLIS TO HELP PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKE

Arrange 2-Day Movie for April 14 and 15

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 12 — At a conference held to aid the Passaic strikers the following organizations were represented: Workmen's Circle No. 167 and No. 572, Independent Workmen's Circle No. 89, Workers (Communist) Party, Jewish Workers (Communist) League, Jewish Workers' Club, Ladies' Auxiliary of the Workmen's Circle, Poale Zion, Young Poale Zion and the National Verband. Only three "organizations," the Jewish Socialist Local, Workmen's Circle No. 571, known as the Forward branch, and its Ladies' Auxiliary, refused to participate.

Hold Tag Day.
The result of this conference was the formation of a joint relief committee for Passaic strikers. A tag day was arranged and despite a heavy April snow collected \$170.

To Hold Two-Day Movie.
The committee has arranged a two-day movie show at the Liberty Theatre, Sixth avenue and Dupont, which will be shown on April 14 and 15. Tickets to this movie may be secured either thru the Liberal Book Store, 210 South Third street, or at the Labor Lyceum, Sixth avenue, north, and Irving.

Contributions on the subscription list may be sent to Lee G. Walewitz, financial secretary, 1010 Logan avenue, north, Minneapolis.

The joint relief committee for Passaic strikers are working very hard to make their movie project a huge financial success, and we urge everyone in Minneapolis to buy a ticket for this worthy cause.

Boston Cigarmakers on Strike for Higher Wage

BOSTON, April 12.—(FP)—About 150 men and women union cigarmakers are striking for \$2.31 a thousand wage increase. The workers are demanding the increase out of the \$3 to \$4 a thousand saving of their employers by the removal of the special cigar tax. Independent shops employing 150 cigarmakers have signed the new scale with the union. There are over 200 tobacco strippers and 125 packers striking with cigarmakers.

House Wreckers Win Strike for Increase

NEW YORK, April 12—The one-week strike of 2,700 New York union house wreckers is settled. Barmen who got \$1.05 and asked \$1.20 will get \$1.17 1/2 an hour. Laborers who got 95 cents, asked \$1.10 and will receive \$1.05. Forty-five big wrecking jobs preliminary to new construction were tied up by the strike. Independent contractors employing a third of the men granted full demands.

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

CONFERENCE OF ACTION RALLIES BRITISH WORKERS

957,000 Represented at Battersea

By GEORGE HARDY, Acting General Secretary National Minority Movement of Great Britain.

LONDON, March 12 —(By Mail)—The special conference of action held last March at Battersea is another milestone in the progress of the National Minority Movement. It testifies to our organization's correct analysis of the industrial situation, and the tactical measures proposed. At the last annual conference of the National Minority Movement, in August, 1925, we sounded the slogan, "Prepare for the Coming Fight!" The period intervening between that conference and the conference of action has amply vindicated the soundness of our judgment, and the conference of action has yet further confirmed it.

957,000 Represented.
In spite of the organized boycott by the newspaper proprietors, who endeavored, by means of a conspiracy of silence, to keep from the workers the news that the conference was to take place, there were 883 delegates present, from 547 organizations. Fifty-two trades councils, including important centers like Manchester, Sheffield, Coventry and Leeds, were represented by 84 delegates. There were 275 provincial delegates. The number of workers represented was 957,000.

Progress Made.
It is interesting to compare the above figures with those of previous conferences. At our first conference in August, 1924, there were 271 delegates, representing 200,000 trade unionists and co-operators. At our first annual conference in August, 1925, there were 883 delegates representing 997,000 workers. The above shows striking progress for our young movement. This splendid advance can only be attributed to the devoted and untiring efforts of our adherents and members throughout the country.

Press Attitude.
The correctness of the tactics advocated by the Minority Movement is nowhere more forcibly demonstrated than by the attitude of the capitalist press. One may roughly divide the press' attitude towards the National Minority Movement, into three periods, namely: firstly, contempt and ridicule; secondly, sheer lying; and, thirdly, silence. It may here be mentioned that the method of silence is one which the capitalist press likes least—they much prefer slander or lies. Their resort to this last weapon, therefore, is a tribute to the growth of our movement, and to the fact that our tactics against the employers are the right tactics, inasmuch as the employers' press shows it.

Workers' Defense.
The resolutions passed at the conference, as will be seen, were definitely practical—as is fitting at a conference of action. The first, dealing with the defense and maintenance of trade union rights, comes most fittingly at this period, when the government, in a more or less open alliance with the fascist O. M. S., is perfecting a nation-wide strikebreaking apparatus, and when some of the most active militant leaders of British labor are lying in prison.

When we come to the economic attack of the capitalist class, as distinguished from the attack upon our liberties—alho the two are only different aspects of one great onslaught—we see this well defined in the resolution on the capitalist offensive. There we have measures outlined which can, and must, be immediately undertaken by labor organizations. In the midst of the crisis in the engineering trades, which may, at any moment, precipitate a national strike or lockout, and the crisis in the mining industry, this resolution is most timely. It is essential that our members and supporters everywhere proceed to secure the adoption of the measures described, by their local organizations.

World Unity.
The resolution on International Trade Union Unity seeks to speed up the somewhat dilatory advance towards unity. While not ignoring or deprecating the splendid work done by the Anglo-Russian joint advisory committee, the resolution seeks to prevent any apathy creeping in, among our trade union leaders, and to urge them to pursue the path towards unity with increasing vigor.

The resolution contains several practical proposals which will bring us yet nearer to unity. There is the demand that the general council take the workers more into its confidence, and inform them of the various steps it takes towards unity, by means of a bulletin and by sending speakers. There is the recommendation that fraternal delegates be sent to the continental unions to explain the Trades Union Congress' position on unity. All these are steps towards the main objective which the resolution calls for: the calling of a world-wide trade union conference of action, initiated by the British Trades Union Congress. The resolutions on China, and on unemployment were also most timely.

FINANCIERS ARE HIT IN ST. PAUL CRASH INQUIRY

Big Bankers Nervous on Examination

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 12 — John McHugh, president of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, today admitted that when he was appointed a member of the board of directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway in January, 1923, he did not own any shares in the company, as required by law.

He stated, however, that he had purchased stock in the company later in the year but sold all of his holdings in 1924.

McHugh was testifying in the hearings being held here by examiner Walter Fisher, of the interstate commerce commission, into the causes leading up to the St. Paul going into receivership.

O. W. Dynes, attorney for the St. Paul, asked McHugh to look thru his records and see if he hadn't made a mistake about the time he sold his stock.

The hearing then adjourned until Monday.

Examiner Percy Rockefeller.

The session held by the examiner yesterday was devoted to the examination of Percy A. Rockefeller, former director of the railroad. Rockefeller underwent a severe cross-examination today at the hands of Fisher, who was a former secretary of the interior. Rockefeller, a former director in the St. Paul, denied he consciously acted as an "intermediary" in the Gary Belt Line purchase and said he was not aware that B. L. Winchell, president of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad in 1920-1921 was to receive a ten per cent commission if the sale was consummated.

Rocky Gets Nervous.

Rockefeller displayed considerable nervousness during questioning and repeatedly declared he was not attempting to mislead or conceal anything.

"You didn't have any idea, Mr. Rockefeller, you were being used to 'kiss' thru this Gary deal?" Fisher asked.

"I knew of no such motive," the financier replied.

Sealed Letter Charge.

Fisher tried to make Rockefeller admit he knew the contents of a sealed letter forwarded by Rockefeller at the request of his business partner, Samuel Pryor, to H. E. Byram, former president of the St. Paul railway, suggesting the sale of the Gary line.

The Gary line was sold to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul company and according to testimony given previously by Byram, Rockefeller favored the sale. Since the acquisition of the St. Paul has shown heavy losses and has been running to a deficit, according to documents introduced at the hearing.

Rockefeller denied any knowledge of the contents of the sealed letter, stating he forwarded it for Pryor as he thought Pryor figured he would like to know where Byram could be found.

Registration of Voters in Pittsburgh, April 14

PITTSBURGH, April 12—Registration of voters will take place on Wednesday, April 14, between the hours of 7 and 10 in the morning and 4 and 10 o'clock in the afternoon and evening.

All those who did not register last fall or who have become of age are qualified to become voters or have moved will have to register. Persons not of age on registration day but will be of age on May 18 are eligible to register without a tax receipt provided they qualify as to residence and citizenship and apply for personal registration.

Voters must have their state and county taxes paid to be qualified to register. Information as to the taxes can be received from Room 116 Court house, or by making such an industry over the telephone Atlantic 4900.

Introduce Syndicalism Bill in South Africa

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CAPETOWN, Africa, April 12—Tielman Roos, the South African minister of justice, will shortly introduce a sedition bill in parliament, designed to enable the government to deal more effectively with "agitators" among the natives.

The measure will be used to break up strikes and jail the leaders of the workers.

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WOMEN OF THE ORIENT GREET WOMEN OF RUSSIA AT COMINTERN SESSION

(International Press Correspondence.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 13—(By Mail)—The eighteenth session of the enlarged executive committee of the Communist International, was opened under the chairmanship of Comrade Smeral.

Representatives of the working women of Voronezh then presented amidst storms of applause and the singing of the International a beautiful hand-embroidered red flag to the working women of Shanghai. Comrade Sokolnikova warmly expressed the feelings of solidarity felt by the working women of Voronezh with the Chinese working and peasant women. Comrade Smeral answered in the name of the Presidium and Comrade Mai Li in the name of the Chinese working women. The two women, one representing the working women of Russia and the other the working and peasant women of China then kissed each other amidst the tremendous applause of the whole hall.

Reports for Executive.

COMRADE Thaelmann then read the following draft resolution to the report of the executive:

"The enlarged executive accepts the report of the executive with satisfaction and records the fact that the executive has met with great success in the realization of the decisions of the fifth congress and the last enlarged executive. The chief success was gained in the struggle for the international unity of the trade union movement.

Important steps were also made in the carrying out of the bolshevization. The Communist parties of Great Britain and China met with great success. The open letter of the E. C. C. I. created the preliminary conditions for the consolidation of the German Communist Party and for the first big successes amongst the masses. With the assistance of the executive the right dangers in Czechoslovakia and the ultra-left dangers in Italy were overcome.

The enlarged executive expresses its confidence in the executive and instructs it to introduce an internal party democracy both on a national and an international scale to a much greater extent than it has previously existed. The enlarged executive demands that all sections of the Comintern should support the E. C. C. I. with all the forces at their disposal in its work for the creation of real mass parties which can win and retain the confidence of the masses in periods of relative stability also."

The Youth International Meets

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 19 (By Mail)—The third session of the enlarged executive of the Young Communist International was opened here with Comrade Vuyovitch's report upon the political activity of the executive committee.

It is our task to draw conclusions from the results of the Enlarged Executive and its estimations of the world situation.

The situation in 1925 was characterized by an intensification of the economic offensive against the young workers. The permanent worsening of the situation of the young workers in the capitalist countries and the improvement of the situation of the young workers in the Soviet Union determines the leadership of the young proletarian masses. The bourgeoisie is carrying on a struggle to remove the youth from Communist influence. We must extend our recruiting capacity by mass activity and thus win the masses of the young working class. We achieved good results in our trade union work, above all in Great Britain, but also in Scandinavia, Czechoslovakia and America.

In the past year the Young Socialist International experienced an organizational weakening and an ideological changing. It is the task of the young Communist League to continue the work of ideological enlightenment amongst the socialist working youth. The young workers' delegations represent a great success. The Young Socialist International maneuvered by proposing for its own delegation delegates who were not young workers to the shops. Our leagues must expose this maneuver. We must apply a broader and more elastic united front tactic. The organizational situation of the Y. C. I. has experienced a small reverse, nevertheless at the end of 1925 the leagues had already passed the deepest point and at present they are progressing.

Our political influence is not in accordance with our organizational state. This situation must be altered. In many leagues there are strong fluctuations, in France, for instance. For this reason the internal life of the league must be made more interesting in order to retain our new members. The mechanical idea of the leagues about the Communist youth did not permit the creation of a broad non-party mass organization. The Rote Jungstrum (Non Party Young Workers' Organization under Communist influence) in Germany proved that non-party organizations are of great value. For this reason this experience must be attempted on an international scale. We must form a strong party kernel in the league in order to secure the correct political line. Further, real democracy must be carried out in the league.

The Y. C. I. has achieved its greatest successes in the Far East. The Chinese league has 12,000 members and is a considerable political factor. The situation is not so favorable in the Near East and in the colonial countries. The leagues will fulfill their tasks if they follow a correct political line in accordance with the decisions of the enlarged executive committee of the Communist International.

Don't waste your breath, put it on paper.

The draft resolution is signed by the Communist Parties of Great Britain, Germany, France, Czechoslovakia, Italy, America and China.

The resolution was then adopted by all votes against the vote of Bordiga.

Work Among Masses.

COMRADE Herta Sturm made the following declaration upon the resolution of the commission for the work amongst the masses:

Kusinen advanced incorrect contentions concerning my attitude to the question of women's organizations. I have never said that the work in the organizations outside of the party represented the most important part of the work amongst the women. On the contrary, I declared that the most important work was that amongst the factory working women and that the special women's organizations were only one of the many means for winning the women which the party should not neglect.

I have never been in favor of arbitrary formations of women's organizations outside the party. I have always said that this question is a tactical one which must be decided from time to time and from case to case according to the existing circumstances. My standpoint represents the unanimous opinion of the women's secretariat.

After rejecting the amendment of Herta Sturm the executive then unanimously adopted the original form of the draft resolution of the masses commission.

The resolution of the Czechoslovakian commission was also unanimously adopted.

Orient Commission Reports.

THEREUPON Comrade Roy made a report in the name of the Orient commission. Roy requested that a vote should be taken on the China resolution alone and that the further resolutions upon India, Dutch East India, etc., should be left to the presidium.

The resolution upon China and the request of Roy were then passed unanimously.

Comrade Remmele then recommended the acceptance of the resolution of the Scandinavian commission which was done unanimously.

The proposals of the Japanese commission for national questions were referred to the presidium for further discussion.

Workers' Organization under Communist Influence

Workers' Organization under Communist influence) in Germany proved that non-party organizations are of great value. For this reason this experience must be attempted on an international scale. We must form a strong party kernel in the league in order to secure the correct political line. Further, real democracy must be carried out in the league.

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Don't waste your breath, put it on paper.

LABOR MUST AID PASSAIC STRIKE, URGES ENGDahl

W. A. Holds Meeting for Textile Workers

The cause of the Passaic strikers was presented to the workers of Chicago at the meeting in the Douglas Park auditorium Thursday night. Dora Lohse, of the International Workers' Aid, opened the meeting with a statement of the purposes and plans of the organization, and a description of some of the relief it has already given.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, followed. He sketched the development of the strike at Passaic, pointing out that it had come as a result of a series of wage cuts, reducing the workers' income to the place where they could no longer exist. Then the break came. He told how during the progress of the struggle the men and women—yes, and the boys and girls, too, for hundreds of them below the age of 16 are employed in the great factories—had come to realize that the governmental machinery from its lowest local unit to the president of the entire nation was being used against them and in behalf of their bosses. Their own bitter experience had taught these workers the truth about their position in capitalist society better than any Communist textbooks could have informed them. They were not afraid of Weisbord, their leader because he was a Communist, Engdahl explained. It was sufficient for them that he was wholeheartedly and unreservedly and intelligently in their struggle, willing to sacrifice everything as part of their own class.

Stand by the Strikers!

"The whole American working class," Engdahl concluded, "must stand by the 16,000 to 18,000 workers of Passaic already on the picket line. We must arouse every union man and woman to an understanding of the significance of this strike as the first big battle in the struggle to organize the hundreds of thousands and millions of the unorganized."

Biedenkapp Speaks.

Fred Biedenkapp, national secretary of the International Workers' Aid, urged that a concerted campaign be carried on to build up the organization so it could function most efficiently in such struggles. He announced that the organization was arranging a drive for a house to house collection of aid.

Roger Baldwin, of the Civil Liberties Union of New York, urged the audience, irrespective of their political affiliations or other differences, to stand behind the International Workers' Aid in its relief efforts. He said his organization insisted on the right of agitation and of strike, and would do its part in aiding those prosecuted.

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

Hosiery Workers Fight Anti-Foreign-Born Laws

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—The alien registration bill, now in the hands of a congressional committee, was severely criticized by the national executive board of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, affiliated with the United Textile Workers, who will bring all possible pressure to help kill this pernicious anti-labor bill.

A permanent organizer to organize hosiery workers in the south was decided upon at this meeting. E. Callaghan was chosen for the job. Callaghan is now managing the hard-fought Durham hosiery strike in Durham, N. C. Membership gains in all hosiery centers were reported.



N. H. Sports Organ Lion to Start Track Events

ENFIELD, N. H.—The New Hampshire Sports Organ Lion will energetically undertake the combination of the existing workers' sports organizations in New Hampshire. Mr. Richard Hill referring to the prospects for the organization stated: "We have not had an opportunity for winter sports, indoor or out, because we have no place for practice or training in that line. On the question of spring and summer sports. We expect to start practice on track events as soon as the weather conditions permit."

Party and League Meet to Discuss Sports Work

NEW YORK CITY.—A conference of League and Party members directly or indirectly connected with the workers' sports movement will be held Friday, April 16th at 108 East 14th St. Plans to help the workers' sports movement will be discussed.

We need more news from the shops and factories. Send it in! WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

Ford Workers Resent Savage Treatment of Workers by Foremen

DETROIT, April 12.—Contrary to the propaganda bunk peddled to the press by the silver king, Ford workers are being victimized to such an extent that sometimes it leads to open rebellion.

In the magneto department at the Highland Park branch of the Ford Motor Co., the rules forbid the workers from talking to each other. One of the workers was talking to his shopmate. Immediately the boss rushed up and threatened to drag him out of the shop and fire him. This worker resented the belligerent attitude of the boss, and immediately a fight began much to the injury and discomfiture of the boss.

The workers in the shop condemned the methods of the bosses and many expressed the opinion that it was time they took some steps to protect themselves from this abuse.

Such incidents clearly show that only thru unity will they ever be able to obtain better working conditions.

EDITOR OF MONT. LABOR PAPER IS FRAME-UP VICTIM

Politicians Attack Great Falls Town Topics

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GREAT FALLS, Mont., April 12.—A bench warrant has been issued by Judge S. G. Cowley for the arrest of William Winterrod, editor of the weekly labor paper, "Town Topics." The warrant was issued following the filing of a charge of libel by County Attorney H. R. Eichenmeyer. Bonds were set and secured at \$2,000.

The charge is based on an article that was published in the December 10 1925, issue of "Town Topics." It was an exposure of Constable Bert Christie who has been acting as a capper for "Bad Bill" Byron de Forester who runs a collection agency with which he intimidates the workers and merchants for his own enrichment.

Have the Facts.

"Town Topics" questioned the legality of the Constable's using his office on behalf of a private collection agency. The facts in the possession of "Town Topics" are indisputable.

The Real Cause.

The real cause for the arrest of Winterrod, however, is not this alleged libel. The reasons are political. Last December, the local democrats, who pose as "Friends of Labor" were making preparations for a "Wilson Day" banquet to be held at the Rainbow Hotel, a scab outfit. "Town Topics" opened a broadside on this and exposed the fact that the hotel was unfair. The county attorney, Eichenmeyer was behind the show. It blew up when "Town Topics" attacked it and Eichenmeyer vowed vengeance.

Hence the persecution of Winterrod. But the workers of this city stand behind Winterrod and "Town Topics." Both have rendered invaluable services to the organized labor movement. The present attack of the capitalist politicians will do little else except solidify the workers behind their newspaper.

Farmers of West War on Freight Increases

WASHINGTON, April 12—Agricultural organizations representing more than a million western farmers, in a brief filed with the interstate commerce commission, voiced vigorous opposition to the 5 per cent freight rate increase sought by western railroads.

The brief was signed by the corn belt committee, representing agricultural groups, the American Farm Bureau Federation, and the National Grange, or Patrons of Husbandry.

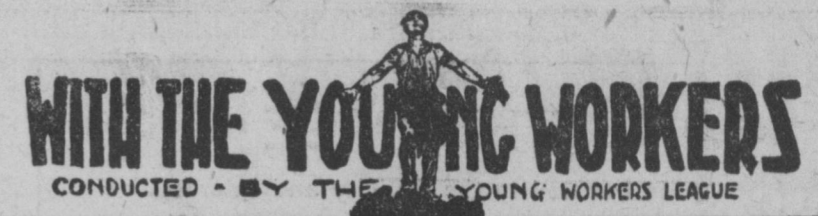
Chambers of commerce of Sioux City, Ia.; Omaha, Neb.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Atchison, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo., charged in another brief that this era has been "badly treated" in rate adjustments, and opposed an increase.

Open Investigations Into New Jersey Wreck

CAMDEN, N. J., April 12—Four separate inquiries were being conducted today into the derailment and wreck of the "Nelly Bly" express from New York to Atlantic City near Delair, N. J., in which three persons were killed and more than 40 injured. A preliminary inquiry by railroad officials established the fact that the train struck a split rail on a curve.

The dead and seriously injured were taken to Camden and Philadelphia hospitals. About a hundred passengers, most of whom had suffered minor injuries, went to Atlantic City. William K. Mintz, a New York furrier, was the only person killed outright. John O'Connor and Anthony Raynka, respectively engineer and fireman of the train, died of scalds in a Camden hospital. The more seriously injured included Mrs. Hirshtein of St. Louis, Mo.

4,000 Acres for U. S. Rubber. THE HAGUE.—An area of 4,000 acres in the Palembang district of East Sumatra has been acquired by an American syndicate that intends to start three rubber plantations there.



Experiences of Shop Nuclei and Concentration Groups

Work of Section No. 1, New York.

ACTIVITIES of various shop nuclei and groups: Shop Nucleus 1—Mainly carrying on propaganda among the employees. Concentration on systematic education. Activities in the group thru discussion of various current events. Need of regulating the work into periodic gatherings. Young Worker distributed. Consists of four. Two new comers. Sympathizers will be drawn in.

Shop Nucleus 2—Four comrades. All good standing. Two new comers. Regular meetings. Factory agitation. Sympathizer drawn into the class of the nucleus. Young Worker distributed. No campaign can be started at present. An article in the Young Worker is to be written on the conditions of the workers.

Shop Nucleus 3—In reality there is no such one. Not having definite work. No contact with the inside of the factory. Young Worker distributed by two comrades. No definite result as yet. Necessity for contact with the inside is indispensable. Unemployed should be sent in. I tried to follow up some of them personally. It could be easily done by one working there.

Shop Nucleus 4—A campaign will be started. Comrades instructed to draw a leaflet on conditions. An unemployed is sent in. It makes now three

comrades working inside. Main issue—unionization. Need for regular education. Activities: K. given over the responsibility of the nucleus.

Group F—Decision to start a big campaign in the sample card industry. Five big factories in our section. Leaflets as soon as they will be printed, distributed at the factories. Ten or twelve comrades will be mobilized for this purpose. Group consisted originally of eight comrades. At present three, out of which one will go away. Another group will be combined with it. My opinion: Newly-formed group B with the two remaining comrades, O. and K., will form a good, active unit.

Group G—Newly formed. Election as to the following: Organizer, M.; secretary, B.; agitprop director, K. Twelve Young Workers each week must be distributed by the group. Regular class in current events. Next topic: Immigration. New member drawn in from next meeting on (as stated by one of the groups).

In general—An affair is being planned for the section. Decided to start a campaign for the youth conference in a big factory. Agitprop director and literature agent will be called. Plans for factory wall paper under consideration. Comrade K. drafted in the S. E. C. instead of M. Hopes for a good functioning section.

What Trumbull Means to Us

IN the first place, Walter Trumbull is a symbol of revolutionary activity of great sacrifice of the rebel worker soldier fraternizing with the oppressed colonial peoples. An ordinary young worker who found it hard to earn a living by selling his labor-power under capitalism was forced into the army as a last resort. In the army they tried to make an unthinking, well-trained being of him, to kill his spirit of revolt. He was sent to the Hawaiian Islands to help civilize the natives there, and it was there while helping civilize a la sugar trust the natives of the island that Walter Trumbull, Paul Crouch and about eight other American soldiers learned their real status in society, learned about their real mission in those islands, and horrors that the whole capitalist system of society was basically rotten.

They, therefore, set out to organize the Hawaiian Communist League.

The rest is known to all of us. They were discovered and their organization suppressed. Crouch was given 40 years, Trumbull 26 years. Due to the pressure exerted by the working class and the whole capitalist press, these savage sentences were reduced to three years and one year. Walter Trumbull is free and Crouch is still languishing in prison. Both these courageous champions of the working class must know that the whole working class and especially the work-class youth is behind them in their fight against the ruthless imperialism of American capitalists.

The young workers of New York must come in masses to the reception and dance in honor of Com Trumbull, to be held on Saturday, April 24, in Harlem Casino. We must show our solidarity with Comrade Crouch and Trumbull—champions of the working class!

meals, the large orchestra that supplies these children of the idle rich with music while they sip their soup and chatter over "roast beef and mashed," had been diminished in size since the last meal and now contained but four pieces.

China Involved in Riot. Before the managers could pacify them for this insulting infringement of their rights to a full orchestra, chinaware, silver and glasses flew left and right. When it was all over and the rioters under proper police protection, the damages were summed up and reported. Four barrels of chinaware had been destroyed, pumberless glasses, some chairs, etc.

Rioters Proud of Record. "The best riot in the history of the school," students tell reporters. The riot recalls in the history of the college numerous riots which were staged, at one of which the volunteer fire department of the early days of New Haven was involved. Fur-coated, their balloon trousers flapping in the March breezes, these sons of the four hundred promenade up and down the city streets.

Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?

SECOND ISSUE 'INTERNATIONAL OF YOUTH' JUST ARRIVED!

CONTENTS: Lenin on War, speech at the Soviet Congress—Lenin and the Youth, by R. Schuller—The Anti-Christian Movement in China, by N. Fokin—Austrian Youth Address to Youth of the World on the Occasion of Their Visit to the U. S. S. R.—Report of Y. C. L. Congress in France—Our Achievements, by V. Bulakh—The Frankfurt Olympiad and Workers' Sports, by Milanovitch.

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Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

PASSAIC STRIKE SHOWS WORKERS NEED OF UNION

New York I. L. G. W. Aids Strikers' Relief

By a Worker Correspondent
PASSAIC, N. J., April 12.—Makrjajs Hall was filled with strikers of various ages, elderly men and women, middle-aged people and young boys and girls.

Must Win Demands.
At the end Weisbord declared: "We are ready to settle the strike if the bosses will meet our demands."

Schools in Class-Consciousness.
It is remarkable how strikes are the best schools for class-consciousness.

Ridiculous Stool-Pigeon.
Near the strikers' hall two men talked with a few of the strikers.

I. L. G. W. Aids Strikers.
In spite of the fact that the garment bosses tried to hinder relief for the strikers, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has sent in \$2,500, promising much more.



Win the Latest Book by Trotsky!

1st Prize

for the best Worker Correspondent story sent in during the week, to appear in the issue of Friday, April 16, will win

"WHITHER RUSSIA?"

"TOWARDS CAPITALISM OR SOCIALISM?"

By the Author of "Whither England?"

2nd Prize: "THE AWAKENING OF CHINA," by Jas. H. Dolsen. Another new and unusual book which will be off the press just about in time for the winner.

3rd Prize: Six months subscription to The Workers Monthly—so good a prize that it matches both others.

BAKERY UNION HEADS TRY TO JAM THRU ARBITRATION CLAUSE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 11.—At the last meeting of Local No. 20, International Bakery and Confectionery Workers of America, the secretary, after a long drawn-out talk on the signing of the contract for the coming year, declared that before we will be able to sign up the bosses on May 1 for the year it will be necessary that we adopt a clause which provides that before the local union has the right to call a strike in any shop in the city, it must call for a delegate from the International office of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers of America and see whether it is not possible to arbitrate the case.

Rank and File Must Fight.
It is time that the rank and file of the organized trade union movement awoke to the fact that such action on the part of the international officials was against the interest of the working class.

Workers in all locals of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers of America should form strong left wing fractions for combating the labor union officials and their program of class collaboration.

Lose Right to Strike.
This clause that they are trying to put across means that the workers lose their right to strike. When we lose that, we lose the right to better our conditions. We must assert our right as union men. If we cannot strike when a boss tries to impose long hours and low wages on us then we no longer have a union.

Let our slogan be, "Instead of arbitration and company union tactics, amalgamation of all food-stuff workers into one great union united with all other unions in a united front against the well organized bosses for the protection of our rights."

WHITE RUSSIANS SUFFER HEAVILY IN PEKING FIGHT

Nationalists Still Hold Chinese Capital

PEKING, April 12.—Owing to the rigid censorship it is difficult to determine just what is going on at the battlefronts. It is, however, evident that the allied anti-nationalist armies have not made much progress in the last few days.

Chang Tso Lin forces are following the valley of the Hai river as the easiest means of reaching a strategic position from which to strike the capital. Blinding dust storms are making military operations at times almost impossible. The army of Wu Pei Fu is inactive, pending the results of negotiations for an alliance between his group and the nationalists.

Killing Off White Russians.
A brigade of several thousand White Russians have been struggling desperately to cross the Hai river some miles southeast of Fengtai but so far have failed with severe casualties. These reactionary Russians seem to constitute the shock troops of Chang Tso Lin and are eager to get into Peking to use the capital as a center for organizing expeditions into Siberia.

Armored trains are being used on both sides. Heavy casualties have been suffered but no real breach has been made into the defense so far.

President Pays Japanese Aides.
TOKIO, April 12.—The Sino-Japanese Development Co. has received from Tuan Chi Jui, the acting president of China and a notorious Japanese tool, Chinese treasury bonds to retire the principal and interest of the infamous Nishihara loans made by Japan to China during the World War. These loans were forced on the Chinese government of that time in those cases where the Japanese were not in collusion with the Chinese officials.

The Chinese bonds in which the advances have been paid are not worth the paper on which they are written unless the customs committee of the powers which is investigating and formulating a schedule of new tariff duties sets aside sufficient income from the revenues to cover the total. It is the struggle over the apportionment of these additional revenues which has been holding up the committee's report so long.

Wisconsin Legislature to Consider Tubercular Eradication Work

MADISON, Wis., Apr. 12.—A special session of the Wisconsin legislature has been called by Governor J. J. Blaine for next Tuesday for the purpose of appropriating \$450,000 to carry on tubercular eradication work among daily herds of the state.

Celebrate the Paris Commune in California

LOS ANGELES, April 12.—Nearly four hundred people attended a mass meeting of the International Labor Defense, Local Los Angeles, to celebrate the Paris Commune.

How We Work

IN our village a "Friends of the Newspapers" circle is now working, which writes to the newspapers and conducts study circle work.

May Stage Centennial Exposition in Chicago

A committee of 100 called on the mayor with a request that an exposition be staged in Chicago either in 1933 or in 1937. The 1933 date marks the hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Chicago as a village and marks the hundredth birthday of Chicago as a city.

Workers (Communist) Party The Reorganization Goes Forward

By MARTIN ABERN.
AS weeks pass by judgment of the party activity, based on shop and street nuclei, becomes clearer and more mature.

Improvement is to be noted in both the street and shop nuclei in recent weeks; it is more marked in the street nuclei, since the organization conference stressed the idea and necessity of street nuclei carrying out most of their work in the shops.

AS to the shop nuclei, many of them in this district are small nuclei in small shops. There are small nuclei in large shops of thousands of workers. There are some fairly large nuclei, having 20, 25 and 35 members in large manufacturing, electric, automobile concerns.

Splendid Shop Bulletins Issued.
IN the larger shop nuclei where shop bulletins have been issued the interest, enthusiasm and activity of the members has been decidedly marked. New recruits and added activity is certain.

Trade Union Activity Stressed.
IN the nuclei, both shop and street, the attendance has yet to be materially increased. Yet the fact that many street nuclei in Chicago, for example, have been able to develop an attendance of 75-80 per cent shows that the other nuclei, by systematic effort to reach the delinquent members, can get similar results.

TO speak further of the party Harvester nucleus, it is composed of comrades not able to speak English except with difficulty. It was hard to get the comrades to speak of shop conditions. But at a particular meeting we got one comrade to explain working conditions. He was rapidly followed by four others on different phases of the International Harvester exploitation. The comrades then stated they would write this material

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See Thursday's Issue of The Daily Worker!

Gomez Begins Six-Weeks Course on U. S. Imperialism at Workers' School

What is it that has transformed the American "democratic" republic into the American empire? What is the present world significance of American imperialism? What are its effects upon the American working class? What are the basis and method of the international struggle against it?

WORKER CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE SOVIET UNION

How a Workers' Co-operative Works (Orehkovo-Zuevo, Moscow Province, U. S. S. R.)

SAUSAGE production at the Central Workers' Co-Operative in Orehkovo-Zueva in the Moscow province has made great attainments during a year's work. It is not so long ago that the sausage factory only had 20 workers, while now 43 are at work, an increase of more than 100 per cent.

During the year 16,500 pounds of various kinds of sausage have been manufactured, which satisfied the demand of the local market to an extent of 75 per cent. During this time considerable work has been conducted for the mechanization of production; electrical machinery has been installed. A total sum of 8,000 rubles (\$4,000) has been expended on repairs. During the year the sausage factory has given a profit of 17,000 rubles (\$8,500).

The workers have registered considerable success also in trade union work. Meetings are summoned regularly and attended by 100 per cent of the workers. The productive conferences function well, the decisions

The Significance of the Collective Agreement in the Soviet Union

THE factory committees of the Moscow "New Victory" and "Moselprom No. 4" mills, and the provincial department of the union began in October, 1925, concluding a new collective agreement with the State Trust Moselprom.

With respect to the legal side of the agreement, agreement was soon arrived at, but with respect to wages the question became protracted. The provisional department of the union and the factory committee presented Moselprom with the workers' demands for increased wages. The workers' demands were finally conceded to, with a concession in respect to the period for introducing new rates.

On Jan. 1, 1926, the wages at the Moselprom mills amounted to 24 rubles for the lowest category, i. e., on a level with the mills of the Kheiboprom. Extra pay has been abolished by the new collective agreement. Now there will no longer be any difference between the pay of workers doing the same work as there was under the old agreement.

ANOTHER BIG STORY



BY HENRI BARBUSSE
Famous French Author of "Under Fire," Etc.

"THE CRIER"

(Published for the first time in this country.)

The first installment of a splendid translation of this story BY LYDIA GIBSON began in last Saturday's (April 10th) issue of

The New Magazine THE DAILY WORKER THE NEXT INSTALLMENT—

Another unusual article by the gifted proletarian writer Michael Gold

Author of "The Damned Agitator" and other stories

A real working class poem by Henry George Weiss

All will be among the many splendid features of next Saturday's issue.

Subscribe!

Political discussions, educational talks, either in the nuclei, sub-section or section meetings have increased. But before the agitprop committees are still heavy tasks of an elemental character.

Of the development of closer relations between the party and league from top to bottom not much can be said, except in the improved connections between the shop nuclei of the league and party in the same shops. This is general throughout the district. The party is trying to aid the situation.

ORGANIZATION of the party on a correct Communist basis does not in itself solve our problems. It will bring no millennium, nor can be expected to. But our new correct form of organization, linked up with correct policy and willingness of the party membership to work, to achieve contact, and influence with the workers everywhere is bringing results. Nothing can gainsay these facts.



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Trade unions, workers' benefit societies and other working class organizations will rally with greetings to The Daily Worker on May Day in special ads. Get your organization to take some space in The Daily Worker. All ads at the rate of

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Benevolent Loan Mongers

Usually the exclusive spokesmen for Wall Street are quite frank in discussing the ulterior motives behind such prosaic business transactions as loans to foreign countries. They usually admit that such loans are necessities and that they are made for the benefit of the loan mongers. Recently there has crept in a sentimental note that is rather ludicrous. The *Wall Street Journal* sermonizes Europe on the benevolence of the finance capitalists who make heavy investments in Europe.

Such platitudinous drivel is to be expected from the editorial writers of the *Times*, the *World* and that exceedingly modest mid-west travesty upon a metropolitan paper, the *Chicago Tribune*, but the *Journal*, which speaks for the loan mongers exclusively and doesn't care a rap about the rest of us, ought to be above that sort of thing.

American finance capital doesn't penetrate European nations because of any philanthropic or benevolent motive, but because it must find an outlet or stagnate. With a monopoly on the world's gold supply and the surplus piling ever higher the banking houses are constantly devising means of finding new fields of investment. That is why American diplomats, unofficial observers, industrial experts, Dawes planners and others overrun Europe, scrutinizing everything that affects the Old World, whether it be a shot in the nose for Mussolini or a disarmament conference.

If there were any other and safer place for investments than in Europe the bankers of this country would devote their talents to "developing" that part of the world. But since the world is limited in area Europe remains one of the fields of investment for American capital.

So long as both western Europe and America remain capitalist this tendency will continue, even tho it meets with ever more open and determined resistance on the part of England, the imperialist rival of the United States.

American loans to European nations mean for the workers that the governments of their countries are becoming ever more the agents of Wall Street and in the next world struggle they will be expected by their governments to rally to the defense of American bank capital.

For the capitalist governments of Europe the investment capital of America is a benefactor as it enables them to obtain the means with which to endeavor to crush the working class. For the workers it means greater exploitation and misery, with the ominous threat of another world slaughter hovering over them.

The only alternative is revolution.

Two Stories of Italy

On the same day the newspapers carried the report of the attempt by a half-crazed woman to assassinate Mussolini, the braggart despot of Italy, another story appeared in less conspicuous places in the press. The second story concerned the death in Cannes, France, of Giovanni Amendola, chief of the largest group of parliamentary opponents of Mussolini.

Amendola, because of his activity against the vicious tyranny of fascism, was marked for permanent removal from the political stage by the monster who heads the fascist government. A group of the horde of criminal thugs that comprise the sole strength of fascism set upon the offending deputy, beat him into insensibility, left him for dead and adjourned to the nearest grog shop to celebrate their craven act. Amendola did not then die, but was rescued and taken to France where it was hoped he would recuperate, but the fiendish tortures inflicted upon him were beyond repair. He died—murdered, as was Matteotti—on instructions from Mussolini.

This ghastly tyranny cannot last much longer. The bestial orgy of murder accompanied by the ever-growing suppression and debasement of the working class must be challenged and the black night of fascism torn asunder by the lightning flashes of the revolution.

Not by individual assassination, either by fanatic scions of a moribund nobility or by the anarchist propagandists of the deed, will fascism be destroyed, but by the irresistible tide of the proletarian revolution as it sweeps all before it.

Before the tribunal of the revolution and there alone will fascism finally expiate its long record of heinous atrocities.

A Practical Politician

Illuminating indeed are the revelations of the notorious William E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson, prohibition crusader extraordinary, in a series of magazine articles now being published. This darling of the protestant prohibitionists describes the impotent efforts of the dry forces in their early, sentimental, emotional period, and their nationwide success in their later, saner, practical period. The first was characterized by honesty of purpose and religious zeal. The latter was sufficiently fervent for the pious, and was also practical and produced results.

The eminent Mr. Johnson boasts of the fact that part of his contribution consisted of lying, bribery and swilling booze with the best (or worst according to one's outlook) of them. His capacity for lying makes a piker of Anna's and is only exceeded by his capacity for strong drink—both, of course, indulged in for "the cause."

Johnson's story is nothing new. Its uniqueness consists in the fact that for once a slimy politician of that type tells the truth. He was prompted to do this because Mr. Hearst desired sensational contributions to his journalistic cess-pools and was willing to pay good money for them.

For workers, who still believe in parliamentary democracy as practiced in this unexampled republic, these revelations of a practical politician may serve as an awakener. "Pussyfoot" is no different from any other politician endeavoring to put over any candidate or any "cause." Their methods are alike and they all play the game by indulging in lying, bribery and other forms of corruption.

Passaic Strike Children Outwit Police Thugs

By ESTER LOWELL,
Federated Press.

PASSAIC, N. J., April 12.—Passaic children are sturdy pickets. Not even the attacks of police on horses and motorcycles and with clubs can scare them. They know why their mothers and fathers, sisters and brothers are striking 13,000 strong and picketing the great woolen mills so persistently. When the police came charging their special children's parade, the kids were clever. They dodged and scattered and then reformed their lines and marched all over the textile towns singing and shouting.

12-Year-Old Pickets Threaten School Strike

Now they threaten to strike themselves! They say they won't go to school when the police make the streets so dangerous.

The children don't hesitate to tell the police what they think of them. And how mad it does make the cops! They tell reporters that they don't beat the youngsters, but the peppy pickets of 10 to 16 give a different story. The police did hit the older brothers and sisters and mothers accompany the six-to-nine-year-olds in the children's parades. And some of the older ones were arrested and thrown into jail, too.

The day before the big march of 20,000 children five kids of 9 to 13 came crying home in the morning. The Passaic police had kept them in jail over night without giving them even a crust to eat! The boys and girls had been picketing Police Chief Zobre's house when they were arrested. In court the judge wouldn't go thru with his sentence of spanking and sent the kids home with a severe scolding.

Bright little Anna, a 12-year picket for her father and mother and older sister and brother, told me as we were marching to Lodi to picket the United Piece Dye Works that a "cossack" had clubbed her in front of the Gera mills. "If he hadn't hit the tassel on my cap, I'd have had an awful bump. I didn't dare tell my mother."

Anna and her girl friend, both of Polish parents, hurry after school every day to join the picket line. It's the most dramatic event of their

young lives but they know how serious it is for their families and neighbors to win a better living thru union organization. They can tell you and they defend strike leaders from the attacks of their teachers in school.

"You come to the strikers' meetings and picket lines and you'll learn all about it," Anna told her teacher when she was not allowed to talk about the strike as a current event in history class. "You'll see why we need outsiders to help us fight and win. The mill owners are outsiders and they hire all the smart people they need to fight for them."

Sister Loresa Flwiger. Anna's mother broke her finger in the mill just before Christmas and it still hurts. Anna's sister lost her finger in the steel monster of unguarded machinery the last day of December. Since then Anna's father has been more than ever insistent that she go to high school and not go into the mill. She is the brightest girl but one in her class and her schoolmates like her best because she is so peppy.

"She learns so quickly, she ought to go on," says her girl friend loyally. "I'm slower. It would be all right for me to work but not for Anna."

The children had great fun making the signs for their big parade. The leading banner said: "You bosses, you murderers! Fifty per cent more children die in Passaic than in any other part of New Jersey. Why? Night work of the mothers kills them. Lack of food kills them. Low wages kills them. You kill them."

Shout For Union

On the picket line Anna and the other youngsters shout: "One, two, three, four. What are we here for? Union, Union! Five, six, seven, eight. Whom do we appreciate? Weisbord! Weisbord!" And then they sing "Solidarity Forever" and some new songs the strike leaders have written.

They're hard to resist, these kids. They are the most active reporters for the Textile Strike Bulletin, tabloid newspaper put out by the United Front Committee every week.

The list of donations to the Strike Relief Committee, published regularly in the bulletin, shows how workers far and near and their friends are helping the fight against feudal mill conditions.

COMPANY UNIONS HELP THE GENERAL ELECTRIC BOSSES EXPLOIT WORKERS

By ROBERT DUNN, Federated Press.

Since trade union were displaced by company unions in the huge plants of the General Electric Co., world's largest manufacturer of electric equipment and appliances after a broken strike in the war labor board days in 1918, wages have been reduced and all power has reverted back to the employers. These facts are bared by the reports of responsible trade union officials at the Schenectady plant but some of the basic characteristics of the "milk-fed and company-cradled" General Electric committee system are also shown in an article in the April issue of the Survey Graphic by Robert Bruere, dealing with the West Lynn, Mass., plants of the company.

The management and technical staff, says Bruere, initiated and control every feature of the "employe representation plan," tho the workers are given the illusion of having a "say," chiefly by a "suggestion box," special financial rewards being given for technical ideas that save money to the management.

The workers are allowed no expert advisors in dealing with management. From the beginning they were barred from calling in national trade union officials, while the company put its

highest executives on the most important local committees, without limiting their choice of advisors. The workers are also "pocketed" from the rest of labor. For instance, the company union at West Lynn is allowed no connection with that at Schenectady. On the other hand, the company maintains affiliation with the United States chamber of commerce, the National Electric Light Association and other large employers groups. This means, national organization for the company; local organization for the men.

Blacklist in Vogue

Schenectady unionists' reports tell of an elaborate employment and blacklist system. Despite the "no discrim-

Besco Sends Starving Workers to Prison

By OBSERVANT.

THE sentences meted out to the coal miners convicted of food raids by Justice Carroll at the February session of the supreme court at Sydney, Nova Scotia, once more demonstrates to the working class that there is "one law for wealth and another for poverty." Since 1922 conditions have prevailed in the mining communities in Nova Scotia which reduced the workers to poverty and starvation, that were never known in any civilized country since the dark ages. Lock-outs, strikes, unemployment and espionage have been forced upon the workers in order to reduce their standard of living and to increase the profits of the inhuman and merciless octopus known as Besco (British Empire Steel company). It is a known fact that the center of attack was directed at Glace Bay, more than any other part of the district, because it was here that the basis of organization existed. It was here that the fight against oppression and lowering of wages was more manifest. Conditions were so appalling that in the latter part of 1924 and early in 1925 the citizens of Canada took up the matter of providing relief for the miners and an appeal was issued from coast to coast and even to the people of the United States to give something to save the lives of the miners and their families.

INSTEAD of conditions improving, Besco closed down entirely some of the collieries in Glace Bay. This necessitated a call from the district executive of the U. M. W. of A. for a stoppage of work. After five months of the worst conditions ever known in the history of labor struggles Besco succeeded in putting a drastic wage

cut into effect and calling the strike off. But this is not all, relief ceased coming. The conditions of unemployment had not improved. Four collieries, employing about 2,000 people, were still entirely closed down. Out of the ten collieries in Glace Bay sub-district only one operated steady, the remainder worked less than half time or remained closed. The conditions of the workers and their families were becoming worse from day to day until finally nothing stood between them and starvation.

FACING a Cape Breton hard winter, with no food, to say nothing of clothing, appeals were sent to the authorities, including civic, provincial and federal, but all they got were courteous telegrams and lame, hypocritical excuses, altho the same governments had given Besco practically all the natural resources of the province, together with ninety million dollars in cash bonuses and subsidies of the people's money, and every privilege that they ever asked for, still nothing was done to keep the workers from starvation or freezing.

IT is thus an easy matter to picture a miner's home during the Christmas of 1925, the season of joy and festivity. On Sunday, December 27, a mass meeting was held at the Russell Theater, where two members of the government, Attorney-General J. C. Douglas and G. S. Harrington, minister of mines, were present. These gentlemen promised to do the best they could and it was decided to again call another meeting the following Sunday. Another week of hunger and destitution, another week of misery, hoping against hope, and the meeting again convened on January 3, but no

ANGELS OF PEACE



The hired men of dishonest labor leaders who use a "peaceful" blackjack on honest trade unionists.

By William Gropper

ination" clause in the General Electric Co. company union constitution they report that zealous committee members, who were discovered to be also members of trade unions, have been fired. "Trying to represent the wishes of the fellow workers who had elected him," was the reason given by one trade unionist for a discharge there.

Favorites are played by foremen in the awarding of work, settling of prices, etc., under the company-union plan, say these Schenectady trade union critics. When the unions were recognized the workers were far more independent. They did not fear to take up their grievances with foremen, knowing that the trade union shop committee, the local union, the metal trades branch, and finally their international, would back them. Now the appeal route takes them no farther than the general manager, whose decisions are final.

Bosses Play Favorites

Under the company union plan there is no equal distribution of work in slack times, as formerly, when trade unions were strong. Then the rule was for one group of workers to have one week, the other half the next. Now the policy is not to alternate shifts, but "to call the men all in, make them stand around three to five hours, after which the boss always picks his favorites." When the worker does get the chance to work the edict on prices is "take it or leave it." With no organization to fight for his interests the worker usually takes it, the wages are below those in pre-plan days.

First class men are now hired as

tool makers for from 60 to 70 cents an hour. When the men were in real unions the minimum hiring rates for tool-makers was 85 to 90 cents an hour.

Another practice complained of by workers is the shifting of orders from one department to another in order to get the work done for the lowest possible wage. The departments thus compete with each other in a blind way. "In the former days if a worker got a certain price to do a job in say No. 16 and it was formerly done in say shop 23 he would go to the union brother in 23 and find the price he received and also the condition under which the job was done. If the price was not right he would notify the foreman and tell him he wanted the right price and insist on getting it. Under the company plan you get the price they hand out, and if you went to another department to find the price you would be fired."

Committeemen, critical of the plan,

tell of long delays in getting anything done under it. "One has been trying for seven months to get a raise for three men in his department without results. The committeemen finally told the men if they ever expected to get a raise they should get into a real union."

Trade unions have almost vanished in the Schenectady shops. The electricians once had 2,000 members. Other crafts lost power.

Los Angeles Waist and Dressmakers to Hold a Flower Ball

LOS ANGELES, April 12.—A grand flower ball will be held by the Waist and Dressmakers' Union at the Co-Operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn avenue, Saturday evening, April 17.

Workers Eager for Education in Soviet Union

By KARL REEVE,
(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., (By Mail).—Every foreign observer in Soviet Russia remarks on the immense amount of reading being carried on here. For unless one is mentally blind, the efforts of the working masses of the Soviet Union to acquire knowledge is most striking. There are, in the first place, the large number of book stores, almost every corner is a bookstore, with its large windows crammed with volumes historical, political, economic, the natural sciences, and fiction. A number of bookstores are to be seen on nearly every block. In addition, the stationery stores all carry a supply of paper-bound books. Not only are there these bookstores, but along Dvorskia, Mochovia, Vorovsky streets, and the other main streets of Moscow, wherever there is a place to rest books there is an open air bookstand. The base of railings in front of the Moscow University, on Mochovia street is covered with books. In addition, there are book sellers scattered thru the streets who specialize on selling one book.

Russian Worker Better Informed

I am quite sure that the Russian worker is better informed on history than that of any other country of the world. The books printed in the millions of copies by the state publishing company give a correct interpretation of the history of Russia. Special pamphlets deal with the history of the 1905 revolution, with "liberation of the serfs," with the agricultural economy, with the influence of foreign capital on the history of Russia, with the development of industry under the

czar, and so it is with the other subjects.

The Russian worker realizes the intimate relation of his new form of government, the workers' and peasants' state, to the working class of the entire world. One concrete expression of this international spirit of the Russian workers is seen in their desire to learn foreign languages. Everyone, it seems, is studying at least one other language. Foreign residents are besieged with requests to teach English, French, German, Chinese, and many other languages. The Communist clubs for foreign residents, for example the German and Hungarian clubs, give courses to large numbers in foreign languages. The factory clubs teach foreign languages and many Russians are indulging in the popular Moscow sport of "exchanging languages," teaching Russian to a foreign resident, while he in turn teaches his language.

Want to Learn English

Especially are the Russians desirous of learning English, as they realize what an important part England and America play in the struggle against imperialism, and desire to read the English publications. One well-known Communist told me he was going to study Jewish so as to be able to read the New York Freiheit.

Many of the Russian workers, and particularly the women and the peasants, were forced to learn to read before they could begin to study. They patiently went to work in the Soviet schools and in some cases using the Pravda as their text book, and learned to read in order to keep in touch with the progress of the new society brot in by the revolution.

