

MILL BOSSES GET VICIOUS INJUNCTION

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FURRIERS JAM 3 HALLS; REFUSE BOSSES' TERMS

Stand Solidly Behind Strike Committee

NEW YORK, April 19.—With shouts and cheers, the thousands of fur workers packed into Webster, and Beethoven Halls and Manhattan Lyceum this afternoon, pledged once more their confidence in the General Strike Committee, and their determination to continue with them the struggle to win all their demands without compromise.

All the halls, where the mass meetings were called to discuss the strike settlement proposed by certain officials of the International, were crowded to capacity and the police had to forbid any more strikers to enter. The workers had come to hear in detail from their own strike leaders just what the manufacturers had suggested as a basis of settlement.

The Demands.

Each point was carefully explained by Ben Gold, chairman of the strike committee, and was met by loud "boos" from the workers. In place of the 40 hour week demand, the manufacturers propose a 42-hour week; and they seek to drop altogether the demand for equal distribution of work in the shop, the demand for no overtime work, and the demand for an unemployment insurance fund. They propose a 10 per cent wage increase in place of a 25 per cent, and they suggest a 3-year agreement instead of a 2 year.

No Compromise.

All suggestion of compromise was flouted by the workers and wild enthusiasm reigned when Gold announced that the strikers will never weaken in their determination to win this strike on the terms of the agreement proposed two months ago.

Several of the shops already settled on the union's terms stopped work this afternoon in order that their members might attend the mass meetings and pledge their loyalty to the strike leaders. Never since the very first days of the strike have there been such wonderful mass meetings, and they proved conclusively that the fur strikers stand solidly behind their general strike committee in its conduct of this great strike.

Seven Speakers.

In addition to Ben Gold, the workers were addressed by Ben Gitlow, William Weinstein, New York secretary of the Workers Party; August Claessens, New York secretary of the socialist party; Louis Hyman, general manager of the New York Joint Board of Cloak and Dressmakers; Abraham Shipplackoff of the Leather Goods Workers; Robert W. Dunn of the American Civil Liberties Union—released yesterday from the Passaic jail where he had been confined for two days following his arrest on the picket line; Morris Rubin, of Local 22, I. L. G. W. U.; and Bert Wolfe of the Workers' School.

All night picketing of the fur manufacturing district will be continued as usual tonight and the strike will proceed in the same vigorous manner in which it has been conducted for the past 8 weeks.

French Franc Sinks to Its Record Low

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 19.—The French franc has reached the lowest point on record. Yesterday it was worth 3 1/3 cents compared to a pre-war value of 19.3 cents, and a previous record low of 3.4 cents in March, 1924, when it was saved from sinking precipitately to practically zero only by a \$100,000,000 Morgan loan to France.

A number of large French government loans mature next month. Holders of such bonds in the past have, upon their maturity, generally taken over the new bonds which refunded them. In the case of those due, however, in May it is expected the holders will demand cash.

Contributing to the lack of support for the franc is the uncertain status of the French debt to the United States. The administration has publicly stated its disapproval of private loans to nations which have not arranged with the United States treasury for the refunding of such advances. The consequence is that France is unable to throw the requisite millions into the market to create and support a demand for the franc sufficient to maintain its value.

The Bloody "Angel of Peace" in Passaic



By William Gropper

WORKERS! USE THIS ANTI-TOXIN!

By JAY LOVESTONE

A LOT of talk has been going the rounds about the much-vaunted American standard of living. But the standard of subsistence for the great masses of the American workers will remain inadequate until the time when the laboring masses consider THE DAILY WORKER part of their very basic needs and demands.

Daily the bosses and their hirelings fill the workers with all kinds of poisons. The DAILY WORKER serves as a powerful anti-toxin, as an effective antidote against the bacilli and toxin to which the workers are subjected in their everyday contact with the capitalist institutions of misinformation and exploitation.

Let us begin—put a DAILY WORKER every day into the hands of the millions of American workmen in order to raise their standard of living—mental as well as physical—and hasten the day when they will begin to speak for their class and speak in the only language that the exploiters understand,—the language of power, the tongue of the victorious proletarian revolution.

HOUSES ORIGINALLY INTENDED FOR ONE FAMILY NOW SHELTER FIFTEEN OF TWENTY FAMILIES OF WORKERS

Besides the incredible crowding of workers into the filthy, ill-ventilated, disease-breeding frame buildings that were originally erected for one-family dwellings to accommodate the poorly paid workers of thirty or more years ago and that now shelter two and three and more families in addition to roomers and boarders, there are other forms of atrocious housing that are equally as bad, if not worse.

These are the larger houses originally constructed for middle class and well-to-do families. Many of them are also frame houses, but a considerable number are constructed of brick. Some have two floors and occasionally there is added a low ceiling attic. The houses externally remain much as they were originally built. But the interior is vastly changed. Larger rooms are partitioned off to make smaller rooms thereby accommodating a greater number. These places are veritable pestholes, even worse than the smaller one and two-story frame houses described yesterday, because the crowding is greater.

Sanitary conditions are beyond description. The one toilet that sufficed for one family must now serve as many as ten and twelve families, in addition to the boarders and roomers. One bath room likewise serves from thirty to fifty and sometimes more people. Not infrequently, the plumbing is wrecked so that the bath tub, if used at all, must be filled with water heated on the stove.

What served as cellars for the families that originally occupied these houses are now converted into "basements" by the simple expedient of laying boards on the ground partitioning off the space beneath the house and renting these holes out to families of workers. Throughout the long winter months these places are invariably

ROCHESTER LOCAL, A. C. W. ELECTS TEN PROGRESSIVE DELEGATES TO MONTREAL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Of the 20 delegates elected to the Montreal convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, 10 are progressives. This despite the fact that the machinery of the Rochester joint board is in the hands of Hillman supporters.

Four locals of the eight here elected solid slates of progressive delegates on the issue that the Hillman administration of the union does not heed the voice of the membership.

ing off the space beneath the house and renting these holes out to families of workers. Throughout the long winter months these places are invariably

(Continued on page 4.)
A bust of Lenin with each five hundred points. Get the point!

UNDERTAKERS ROB WORKERS FOR FUNERALS

Steal Savings of Many New York Widows

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 19.—Ghoulish profits of 500 per cent to 1000 per cent on burying the dead are threatened by a new rule which New York life insurance companies are adopting against paying assignments of policies under \$1000 to undertakers. The rule will not end the exorbitant profits taken by unscrupulous undertakers, but may be a curb. Investigation of this gouging of the grief-stricken shows that caskets wholesaling at \$25 to \$30 are retailed for \$200 to \$300 and that the same proportion of profit is obtained from shrouds, flowers, vaults, hearses and other funeral accoutrements.

Workers' families are most often mulcted, investigation proves. In the case of a street railway worker killed in an accident, the undertaker's profiteering came out in state workmen's compensation board hearings. The widow had been charged \$1,074 for the funeral, about which she had hardly been asked. The two \$500 life insurance policies for which she and her husband had identified themselves were taken by the undertaker and he demanded payment of the remaining \$74. One of the items for burial was \$50 for a suit which investigators found had been purchased for \$5 at a second-hand shop.

Rob Widows.

Another worker, a day laborer earning up to \$20 a week, was also killed in an accident. His wife helped support the four children by making artificial flowers at home at \$5 or \$6 a week when business was good. The undertaker took the bank book showing savings of \$800 and had the widow sign a slip, which, unknown to her, gave him authority to draw on the account. When she asked for the book after the funeral, remembering her rent was due, she found that she had been charitably treated and \$50 out of the original \$800 was still left.

Supreme Court Denies German Shippers Motion

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The supreme court today denied a joint motion to restore to the calendar for argument at this session, the appeal by German ship owners from the court of claims which held the United States lawfully seized alien vessels during the war.

N. Y. FURRIERS FORCE GREEN TO SUPPORT STRIKE

Left Wing Joint Board Retains Leadership

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 19.—The attempt of the right wing international officers of the Furriers Union to negotiate a strike settlement over the heads of the General Strike Committee has been defeated.

Representatives of the New York joint board in direct charge of the strike of 12,000 furriers met in a conference at the Cadillac Hotel with William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor and international officers of the Furriers Union.

Here it was decided that representatives of both the New York joint board and the International would meet with Hugh Frayne, American Federation of Labor organizer to confer with the manufacturers.

Strikers to Decide.

The terms agreed upon are to be submitted to the strikers for a referendum vote before they will become final. The conference at the Cadillac, held Sunday was preceded on Saturday by an interview between President Green and the leaders of the General Strike Committee in which Ben Gold told of the strike situation.

Officers of the International Furriers Union had attempted to take the leadership of the New York fur strike out of the hands of the progressive New York joint board of the union. In this they found a ready ally in Hugh Frayne, eastern organizer of the A. F. of L., who carried on negotiations with the bosses. The International called a meeting last week at Carnegie Hall, the purpose of which was to attempt to discredit the New York leadership. This was frustrated by the striking furriers who crowded into the hall and demanded to hear Ben Gold speak after Gold had been refused admission.

At three monster rallies in New York on Saturday the members of the union reaffirmed their confidence in the strike leadership of Gold and his associates. The conferences with Green followed this and the decision made that the New York joint board must participate in all conferences looking towards a strike settlement.

President Green has accepted an invitation from the general strike committee to speak to the fur strikers at a mass meeting Wednesday afternoon. The hall is not yet announced.

Rail Lobby Opposes Elimination of Extra Charges on Pullmans

NEW YORK, April 19.—Declaring that his bill to repeal the surcharge which the Pullman company imposes on all purchasers of sleeping car tickets was meeting more determined opposition than a similar bill at last year's session which was fought by the most powerful lobby he declared he had seen in his twenty-five years of congressional experience, Senator Robinson of Arkansas, in an address here at the Hotel Pennsylvania to the National Council of Traveling Salesmen, predicted its ultimate passage.

Robinson stated that the Pullman company had gotten the farmers organization to oppose the elimination of the surcharge by making them believe its retention would help them to get the rates on their products lowered. The company had then turned around and joined the railroads in opposition to the farmers' demands. In the same way, he claimed, the corporation had caused the rail labor organization to fight the repeal of the surcharge, causing them to feel such reduction would be the first step to a general reduction of rates that would lead to a cut in wages because of decreased revenue.

Mussolini On War Path.

LONDON, April 19.—The Westminster Gazette declares that it has information that Mussolini intends to obtain a footing in Asia by force, later hoping that thru the league of nations Italy may secure mandatory control of provinces in northern Africa.

Macao Conflict.

HONGKONG, April 19.—A shooting affray occurred yesterday between the Chinese strike pickets enforcing the boycott against foreign shipping at Macao and the Portuguese guards. Several of the Portuguese were wounded.

RALPH CHAPLIN CALLS FOR SUPPORT OF I. L. D. IN PASSAIC CAMPAIGN

The following telegram to International Labor Defense was received today from Ralph Chaplin, famous I. W. W. poet and writer:

"The arrest of Albert Weisbord, Robert Dunne, Esther Lowell, and Norman Thomas is a challenge to organized labor and to the liberals of America and the world. At one blow the workers are denied the right to organize and to present their case to the public.

"It is the old story of capitalist greed and government partisanship.

"The I. L. D. must rise to the occasion and inaugurate such an extensive and compelling campaign of publicity as will render such nefarious plots forever impossible.

"(Signed) Ralph Chaplin."

N. J. TERROR IS SCORED BY F. P. AND AL COYLE

Send Messages to I.L.D. Protesting Arrests

"PASSAIC OUTRAGES WORST ASSAULT IN YEARS ON DEMOCRACY AND LABOR. NATION MUST RALLY TO DEFENSE OF IMPRISONED MEN AND WOMEN FORCING RESTORATION OF LAW AND ORDER IN NEW JERSEY."

This is the first telegram received which expresses solidarity with the national united front campaign of the International Labor Defense against the arrests of Albert Weisbord, textile strike leader; Norman Thomas, Robert Dunn, Esther Lowell and others, a number of whom have been released on bond. The telegram is sent from Cleveland by Albert E. Coyle, editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal, official monthly organ of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Message from F. P.

Another message is sent to the office of the International Labor Defense by Carl Haessler, manager editor of the Federated Press, one of the correspondents of which was also arrested in Passaic with others.

"Federated Press reporters know that the law and the police are constantly and illegally enlisted by the employers against the workers in American strikes," Haessler declares, "but at Passaic and vicinity even the American limit is being overstepped in the alliance of coppers and courts with the textile manufacturers. The arrest of Esther Lowell, our duly credited correspondent, charged with disorderly conduct for stopping to assist a woman to her feet after the police had knocked her down, is in line with the entire conduct of the so-called law officers since the strike for a living wage began three months ago.

"Fundamentally, it is a question of who has the greater power. Our task is to enlist the American public to swing power to the side of the strikers."

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WEISBORD IS JAILED AGAIN; BAILED OUT

Show New Jersey Courts Ignore Own Laws

BULLETIN

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PASSAIC, N. J., April 19.—Another attempt to keep Albert Weisbord, strike leader, in jail was made by Sheriff Nimmo of Bergen county and lackey of the mill owners on Saturday. Late in the afternoon, after Weisbord's release on a \$25,000 bond at Paterson on charges of inciting to riot, hostility to government and conspiracy, he was arrested by Nimmo and lodged in the Garfield jail on the original exorbitant bail of \$30,000.

His attorneys immediately got busy and after a night in jail the strike leader was again released, this time on \$5,000 bail, which, in addition to the \$25,000 bail in Passaic county, makes his total bail now the original amount set.

By J. O. BENTALL

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PASSAIC, N. J., April 19.—"I do not care about the right or wrong in this matter. This man is dangerous and must not be allowed to be out but must be kept in jail and away from the strikers."

This came as a climax to the busy day the attorneys and friends of Organizer Albert Weisbord had spent trying to get him out of prison.

First he was hauled before Judge Black (which is correct) in the Paterson court, where he pleaded not guilty to four indictments and placed under \$25,000 bail, which was furnished by the legal department of the United Front Committee of Textile Workers.

Again Arrested.

Immediately upon release from the Paterson hoosegow he was arrested by the Garfield police and taken to the Hackensack jail in Bergen county. He was brought before Judge Baker at the Garfield court and held under \$25,000 bail on a charge of inciting to riot. Other charges were also made against him but bail was not fixed except in the first one, so that if he secured the first amount the judge could put the bail on the other charges so high that it would take several days in each case to secure the amount asked for.

The lawlessness of the courts in New Jersey has gone so far that some of the most prominent men in the country are fearing that something besides a strike might happen. The masses—and among them business and professional and public men—are getting very restless. The press is unable to digest the rusty tin cans and dried up rawhides that the police and sheriffs and courts are feeding it. Look at the New York World and see its cartoons with man spiking big railroad crossing sign on post reading "Siberia, N. J." Look all around and see the pictures of czarist cossacks decorating the front pages. The politicians are becoming alarmed. The industrial lords are becoming frantic.

Colby "Sits In."

So when the case of Weisbord came up in Paterson no less percentage than

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VILLARD, EDITOR OF NATION, PROTESTS PASSAIC ARRESTS

A telegram of solidarity with the arrested men and women in the Passaic textile strike, has been received by the national office of the International Labor Defense from Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the liberal weekly, The Nation. The telegram reads as follows:

NEW YORK CITY, April 17, 1926.

James P. Cannon,
International Labor Defense,
Chicago, Ill.

In nearly thirty years of active journalism I do not recall a case of a labor trouble in which there has been a worse abuse of authority than this one in Passaic and Paterson. The complete denial of civil liberty ought to make any American who values his birthright rise in protest. The authorities have not only misused their powers in the most arrogant and unconstitutional way but they have by their partisanship and one-sidedness done everything to incite the strikers to reprisals. The self-control of the strikers and their refraining from violence in the face of brutal police clubbings reflects the greatest credit upon them and their leaders. They deserve all possible moral and financial support.

OSWALD VILLARD,
Editor The Nation.

It is one of the many telegrams which are pouring into the national office of the I. L. D., which has begun a national campaign of united work of protest and defense of the arrested men and women.

TRIBUNE WANTS WAR ON MEXICO FOR ITS WEALTH

Local Gold Coast Organ Ready for Slaughter

By LAURENCE TODD, (Federated Press Staff Correspondent) WASHINGTON, April 19 — (FP)—Conquest and annexation of Mexico for the sake of her natural wealth, are demanded in an editorial in the cheap magazine Liberty, owned by the Chicago Tribune and claiming a nationwide circulation of a million copies weekly. This frank call for war is sounded in its issue of April 17, which has been read with interest by officials in all branches of the federal government. Thus far nobody has volunteered a word of public protest against the idea.

After reciting the riches of Mexico, the backwardness of her development and the need for American capital to bring these minerals, especially oil, and other resources to profitable use, the editorial reminds the American public that 20,000,000 automobile users in this country need Mexico's oil and rubber. It denounces as ridiculous the "politically drawn" boundary which the Calles government proposes to guard for the Mexicans against alien aggression.

Suggests War.

"The wiping out of the boundary," it says, "would be a blessing to Mexico, a benefit to the United States and to the world. How long this barrier can stand between the dire need of capital on one side and natural demand upon the other, depends upon the patience of the Americans. A war may be necessary to remove this obstruction to economic advancement. All wars are born of stupidity and this one would be more than usually stupid, since the same results could be obtained by friendly co-operation. If war comes, Mexico will be the winner. Her government and her armies will fall, but her people will be infinitely more prosperous and happier."

Official Comment.

At the state department and at the U. S. chamber of commerce no comment on this private declaration of war was forthcoming. Chairman Borah of the senate foreign relations committee felt that the proposal was unworthy of serious comment. Sen. Glass of Virginia, formerly a member of the Wilson cabinet, said it would have no effect on the relations between the two countries, since it would not be seriously regarded by anybody. Sen. Sheppard of Texas commented: "I see no possible prospect or reason for war with Mexico. Peaceful relations should be encouraged between the two sister republics, and war propaganda should be frowned upon. Sen. Cameron of Arizona, republican, running for reelection, said that he disapproved any suggestion of war or annexation—at least at this time."

Definite refusal to comment upon the provocative character of the warlike propaganda of the Tribune interests was given by Sen. Johnson of California and Sen. Ashurst of Arizona. Both men are counted as friendly to Hearst, who has repeatedly called for forcible annexation of Mexico.

Duffy Excited.

In the absence of President Green from American Federation of Labor headquarters, no comment was to be had in that quarter. It is understood that Frank Duffy, general secretary of the carpenters' international and one of the vice-presidents of the federation, enlivened the recent session of the executive council here with fiery attacks on the anti-clerical program of the Calles government.

PLASTERERS' B. A. CALLS Mc GIVERN TO HELP HIM OUT

Edward J. McGivern, president of the Plasterers' International Union has arrived in Chicago to assist the plasterers' business agent, Edward O'Rourke, in handling the demands of the union for a \$2 a day increase and a five-day week, which has taken on something of the nature of a rank and file walkaway.

Called for Help.

O'Rourke called McGivern in to help him after he was defeated by an overwhelming vote at a wage scale meeting of the union a week ago in his efforts to get the men to come to more "reasonable" terms with the contractors. McGivern has been holding conferences with the contractors, who are refusing to entertain the union's demands. Neither McGivern nor O'Rourke have yet succeeded in having the members of their union agree to a reconsideration, altho a meeting will be held this coming Wednesday for that purpose.

Fear 5-Day Week.

It isn't so much the wage increase that the contractors fear as the five-day week. They claim this will lose them 78,000 work days a year. They are also fearful of demands from other building trades union, whose contracts are expiring, if the plasterers' demands are granted.

Government Demands \$237,704.36 Damages for Removed Whiskey

(Special to The Daily Worker) INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 19.—Trial of the case of the government against W. B. Squibb & company and the American Surety company of New York City, in which forfeiture of bonds totaling \$237,704.36 is asked, was set for May 12 by Federal Judge Robert C. Baltzell, today.

The government alleges that approximately 90,000 gallons of bonded whiskey in the Squibb distillery at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, were removed for beverage purposes.

FENG EVACUATES CHINESE CAPITAL AS CHANG ENTERS

Tuan Chi Jui Reassumes Acting Presidency

(Special to The Daily Worker) PEKING, April 19.—With the withdrawal of the Kuominchun armies safely accomplished, the rear guard still occupying positions in the Nan-kow pass, the capital today passed into the possession of Chang Tso Lin. His son, General Chang Hsueh-liang, in command of the Fengtien cavalry, together with General Chang Tsung-chang, one of his principal allies, have taken over the military control of the capital. The allies state they will drive all Bolsheviki influence out of China.

Their entry was the signal for the reactionary pro-Japanese former acting president, Tuan Chi Jui, to come out of his hiding place in the foreign legation quarter and reassume the position. It appears that Marshall Wu Pei Fu, military dictator of Central China, will not actively participate in the new Peking government. The Kuominchun troops are retiring to Kalgan. General Feng's headquarters in Northwest China, pending a decision by the nationalist leaders as to their future tactics.

Kills Former Finance Minister of Poland

(Special to The Daily Worker) WARSAW, April 19.—Hubert Linde, former Polish finance minister, was assassinated today by a sergeant in the Polish army.

UNEMPLOYED IN POLAND SEIZE ARMS FACTORY

Military Breaks Up Big Warsaw Demonstration

BULLETIN WARSAW, April 19.—Several thousand unemployed workers took possession of a large ammunition plant here. The workers armed themselves and fought with the police for several hours. The police are conducting a hunt for armed workers.

WARSAW, April 19.—Thousands of unemployed workers of this city formed a huge parade and were marching to protest before the ministry of public works when the demonstrators were attacked by soldiers and police. The fighting continued for three hours before the streets were cleared by the military. Many workers were wounded and more than 100 arrested. The parading unemployed had planned a demonstration that would move the "socialist" minister, Bralicki, to some action to relieve the terrible distress being suffered by Poland's 400,000 workless.

In Lublin more than 25 workers were badly hurt in a demonstration broken up by police which was in protest of the city council's refusal to grant relief or make plans for public works to provide employment for the jobless.

Polish Protest Meeting.

Chicago organizations of Polish, White Russian, Ukrainian, Lithuanian and Jewish workers will hold a joint mass meeting on Friday, April 23, in Schoenhofen Hall, Milwaukee and Division, 8:00 p. m.

The purpose of the meeting will be to protest against the brutal police terror against Poland's unemployed army and to raise funds for the relief of the families of ten unemployed workers who were shot down by soldiers in Stryj, Poland.

Ruthenberg to Speak.

The speakers will be C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers Party, B. K. Gebert, editor of Trybuna Rabbonicka, K. Dmitryszyn, Ukrainian organizer and S. Milgrom, of the Young Workers' League who will speak in Jewish, and others.

Public Dining Rooms Lighten the Work of Russian Housewives

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., (Tass.), April 19.—One of the principal means of emancipating women, it is believed in Soviet Russia, is to relieve them of the slavery of the kitchen by encouraging and developing public dining rooms. Numerous public dining rooms are now functioning in most cities in Russia, conducted by the co-operative societies either in connection with large factories or in residential districts.

New dining rooms were opened in a number of cities as a fitting part of the International Women's Day celebrations.

In Moscow the public dining rooms are run by the Moscow Union of Co-operative Societies, which has also opened a culinary school to provide efficient cooks for the increasing number of public dining rooms.

PREACHER AND TIGHE JOIN IN REVIVAL MEET

Steel Worker Spoils Everything

By ANDREW OVERGAARD (Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 19.—"The wages of sin is death" was the subject of a speech delivered to the Steel workers in Canonsburg Sunday afternoon at the Star Theater by a preacher of that city speaking from the same platform as Mike Tighe, president of the Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers. This preacher compared our "great labor leaders" to Jesus Christ.

He told a mixed audience of mostly women and children plus 40 or 50 steel workers that real labor trouble started when Adam began making his living from the sweat of his brow and the devil started to whisper strike.

"Union of God."

The great panacea for all labor trouble according to him is to join the union of God and take out an insurance policy on your soul. A chorus of children entertained the audience with singing "Come to Jesus."

Tighe Speaks.

Mike Tighe stated that he had no complaint to make against the employers but blamed the steel workers themselves for their conditions. He hoped that the day would come when the great mass of unorganized steel workers would find their way and become organized. Mike Tighe reminded one of the preacher. The only class note struck in that meeting was by the president of Liberty Lodge, of the Steel Workers Union, Warren. Cortez stated that the workers would never get anything from the bosses unless they showed the power. "We have never received anything from the bosses unless we have been able to compel them to give" he stated.

Church Against Workers.

Cortez stated that the church generally takes a stand against the workers in their struggle and most of the churches are only talking about good things and when the workers demand action they all turn against them.

He appealed to the audience to organize and fight for better conditions and also fight for free speech and free assembly in the state of Pennsylvania which is so much needed there to organize the steel workers.

LOS ANGELES IS BEHIND PASSAIC RELIEF DRIVE

Concert and Banquet to Be Held Saturday

By A. LYONS,

LOS ANGELES, Calif., April 19.—The grand concert and surprise banquet given by the Consumers' Educational League, on Saturday, April 24, at the Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave., is an event something to look forward to by all music lovers. We are glad to announce that we have been fortunate to secure the services of the well known violinist CALMON LUBOVISKI.

The readers of this paper will be glad to know that the first check for \$75.00 covering tickets sold and moneys received for compliments in the printed program, was sent to the Passaic strikers this week. We hope to be able to send a few more like these immediately after the 24th of April.

Families of Alien Ministers May Enter Country, Is Ruling

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, April 19.—Wives and children of alien clergymen may be admitted to the United States as non-quota immigrants, the supreme court decided today. The court affirmed the lower court's decision in the case of Rabbi Jacob S. Duner of New York, whose family was ordered admitted after immigrant authorities had ruled they could not enter.

Most Important Span in Locarno Bridge Against Soviet Union Drops Out

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

PARIS and London are having a very difficult time of it, trying to feign a smile to hide their depression, as Germany agrees to new compacts of neutrality with the Union of Soviet Republics. The French and British diplomats were forced to witness this past week the crumbling of the main span of their Locarno bridge, Germany—across which they hoped to hurl their armies in new attacks against the Workers' and Peasants' Government.

The Russians denounced the whole Locarno proceeding as an effort to draw Germany into the new plans for the Anti-Soviet offensive at the first opportune moment. The Rapallo Treaty between the Soviet Union and Germany was to be nullified. Germany was to be admitted to the league of nations and made a full-fledged member of the Anti-Bolshevik bloc.

The debacle at Geneva, however, when Germany failed to get into the league, now finds its sequel in Germany's Moscow orientation, in which it is claimed the Berlin government has agreed to remain neutral in case of imperialist attacks against the Soviet Union.

The New York Times correspondent at London interprets the British official attitude towards this development in the following words:

"We would rather it had not taken place at this particular time, but now that it has we accept Germany's statement of her reasons for it."

That is certainly whistling for courage as London faces a coal strike, May 1, that carries with it revolutionary implications.

French statesmen might utter the same pious sentiments with Paris sending two Communists, by overwhelming majorities, to the chamber of deputies, and the franc continually falling. Every new gain made by Moscow must be accepted with as little display of gloom as possible in Paris.

The eagerness with which the Versailles powers sought to draw Germany into the Locarno compact, and into the league, was revealed thru their pledge to take Germany's military and geographical position into consideration in applying Article XVI, which obliges member states to co-operate peacefully. There are three main classes of "violators," erate in league enterprises against the so-called "violators of These are the revolutionary workers in the home countries, the oppressed colonies seeking to throw off the imperialist yoke and the ally of both, the Union of Soviet Republics. Once Germany becomes a member of the league, she would no doubt be bound to join in this struggle to maintain imperialism as the dominating power in the world.

But Germany is not in the league, and with their own troubles at home and Mussolini on a rampage in the Mediterranean, the Versailles allies are not in a position to make much complaint.

The news that comes out of London is that four conservative members of parliament, including Sir Frank Nelson, Robert Boothley, Captain R. C. Bourne and Colonel T. C. R. Moore, are starting on a visit to the Soviet Union, the first since the Bolshevik revolution. This is a great change from the time when the British Tories went about defying the world to force them to shake "the bloody hands of the Bolsheviks." Now Colonel Moore declares:

"I believe not only that the welfare of each country is necessary for the good of the world but that Russia has far more to gain by cultivating relations with Britain than any other country."

That is an open challenge to Washington. President Coolidge recently declared that the United States government, which means under Wall Street's orders, did not look with favor upon other countries using loans obtained on this side of the Atlantic to develop their commercial relations with the Soviet Union. This very evidently referred to Germany. Perhaps it was timed in an effort to halt Berlin from further cementing Soviet-German relations, so auspiciously inaugurated at Rapallo, Italy. If so, the threat clearly failed. The dollar is not all-powerful, especially with one-sixth of the earth under the red flag of the Soviets.

If the international bankers in Wall Street prove niggardly with their loans to Germany, the British evidently intend to step in and make the most of it. The rebuilding of Germany's commercial strength means that the Germans must find a market for the goods produced by their industries. There is no better market than the Soviet Union. In that direction Germany turns, as she must. And the capitalist world tries to hide its gloom.

JUDGE WILL BE TRIED FOR LYING ON WITNESS STAND IN BANKER'S TRIAL

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 19.—Judge Harry Edwards of Dixon, sitting in circuit court at Woodstock, today granted a separate trial to V. S. Lumley, former state's attorney of McHenry county, on charges of conspiracy to suborn perjury in connection with the famous Roy bank failure case, but ordered County Judge C. P. Barnes of McHenry county to trial at once. Lumley and Barnes previously were tried on joint indictments, found guilty and fined. They moved for a retrial and Judge D. Reynolds of Rockford, who sat in the first trial, granted the motion. Meanwhile Lumley asked a separate trial. Barnes was defeated last week in the republican primaries for county judge.

Lewis Will Address Barnett I.L.D. Branch

The Northwest Side Barnett branch of the International Labor Defense will hold a special meeting Tuesday night, April 20, at the Workers' Lyceum Hall, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. Thurber Lewis will speak on the subject: "The Government as the Tool Against the Working Class." All members and sympathizers are urged to attend.

FASCIST GANGS GREET BUTCHER ON HIS RETURN

Fanatic Followers Line Roman Streets

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, April 19.—Premier Mussolini's reception upon his return from Tripoli was a most theatrical affair. Thousands of black-shirts, armed to the teeth and ready to murder anyone who refused the Roman salute to their dictator, lined the Via Nazionale and yelled their heads off every time their chief so much as glanced at them.

Of course, it must be remembered that the severest penalties would have been visited on anyone daring to voice the slightest disapproval of the dictator's policies or personality. The censorship of the press is just as stringent as ever. Under the circumstances it is impossible to gauge the real opposition to the fascist regime.

Heavy Censorship Imposed.

Foreign correspondents have even been forbidden to quote from the Italian press, which reflects only fascist policy and praise of the Mussolini regime. The reason for this order is the growing suspicion aroused in Europe by the bellicose temper of the papers in their reflection of the aggressive imperialist schemes of the premier. Private letters, both to and from Italy, are frequently opened. Spies and what in America would be termed "under-cover men and often women are everywhere."

Mussolini's Spectacular Adventure.

TRIPOLI, April 19.—It seems that even the elements conspired to give Premier Mussolini's departure for Italy that theatrical setting which he so consciously aims to have surround his every public appearance. Capping a day of feverish rushing here and there in order to finish all the tasks he had set himself, came a heavy rainfall, with the flashes of lightning and the rolling thunder punctuated by the sharp reports of the great guns on the battlefield that roared out their imperial salute as his launch cutting thru the stormy waves of the storm-driven Mediterranean made its way to the Conte di Cavour, his flagship. All this panorama of power made a much greater impression on the simple-minded Tripolitans that it would on the blasé Italians themselves who understand the bloody fist behind it.

Enjoys War Dance.

Characteristic, too, of the dictator, was the intense pleasure he got on this last day of his visit from the review of two regiments of Somali natives, men of gigantic stature who have hardly passed out of the barbarian stage. These mercenaries, used by the Italian imperialists to shoot down their own people when they dare rebel, performed savage war dances about the dictator, brandishing long, sharp, pointed knives, spears, and swords, together with guns of all descriptions, and carrying on with the wildest excess of emotional intoxication. Mussolini, most evidently in his element, so encouraged and reciprocated their wild animal spirits that they broke thru the lines and carried him off on their shoulders, as if he were a demigod.

New Jersey Terror Is Attacked on All Sides

(Continued from Page 1)

ers, against the millionaire mill owners."

Break Strike By Force.

Reports from Passaic indicate that the mill barons are following the attempt to break the strike by force by having their police officials swear in scores of doubtful characters as deputy sheriffs, who walk around the town with sawed-off shotguns, intimidating the population and dispersing even such small groups as three or four men and women who may congregate on public thoroughfares.

To Re-arrest Weisbord.

The police officials of other towns around Passaic have announced their intention of arresting Weisbord again on similar charges, even tho he has been released on bail of \$30,000 from the Hackensack jail. The spirit of the strikers is better than ever and they are more determined than before to stick it out in their fight for a decent wage and living conditions.

PASSAIC RELIEF AND DEFENSE BAZAAR

Friday Evening, Apr. 23, from 8 P. M. till 1 A. M.—DANCING Saturday, Apr. 24, Afternoon, 3 to 8 P. M.—CONCERT SOCIAL & BANQUET. Evening, from 8 till Midnight DANCING and ADDRESS BY ALBERT WEISBORD.

NEW TRAYMORE HALL

Columbia Ave. and Franklin St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Admission 60c both days; single admission at the door 50c. (Including Wardrobe)

Auspices—International Labor Defense in co-operation with Passaic Relief Conference.

LAWRENCE AND LOWELL STAND WITH PASSAIC

Will Stop Scab Work from Strike Zone

(Special to The Daily Worker) LAWRENCE, Mass., April 19.—The United Front Committee is busy in Lawrence and Lowell and will block any attempt on the part of the Passaic mill owners to get their work done in these centers.

The slogan here is: "STOP THE BOSSES FROM TAKING SCAB WORK IN YOUR MILLS!"

A manifesto issued by the United Front Committee of Passaic textile strikers to the workers of Lawrence and Lowell has been received with enthusiasm by the workers and they will respond to its demands in case scab work is attempted here.

The manifesto follows: PROTEST Police Terror in Passaic

"For three months we, 15,000 textile workers of Passaic, N. J., have been engaged in a life and death struggle with the millionaire mill owners. For three months we have withstood the brutality, trickery and terror of the bosses. Our ranks are just as strong as ever. Our mass picket lines of thousands of strikers are as firm as iron. Police clubs, jails, spits, suckers, poison gas, jets of cold water, and the whole underworld let loose upon us by the mill barons, could not break our solidarity.

"WE ARE DETERMINED TO WIN. AND WE ARE CONFIDENT THAT WE WILL WIN BECAUSE OUR CAUSE IS JUST—because we are fighting for our human rights: the right to organize—the right to a living wage—the right to bring up our children decently.

"Our fight, fellow-workers, is your fight. We are in the front line of the Textile Workers' army. We are battling against wage cuts—against starvation wages—against the cruel, inhuman conditions forced upon us by the greedy mill owners.

"The textile barons have made a final attempt to break our strike. The most savage brutality is used against us. All our leaders are jailed by the police of the bosses, and are held under criminally excessive bail. WE HAVE BEEN PUT UNDER THE RIOT ACT. The thugs and bosses' hirelings in the police department of Garfield and Passaic have been let loose like a pack of wolves to kill and murder peaceful strikers. Our halls have been closed. Our strike offices have been raided. We are under martial law without the troops, but with Sheriff Nimmo and his thugs as dictators.

"The bosses are desperate. This is their last stand. They want to force us back into the mills thru violence and terror. Will you stand by in silence, fellow workers? IF WE WIN YOU WIN. IF WE LOSE THERE IS NO HOPE FOR YOU. STAND BY US! Let your voices be heard in protest!

"Demand the abolition of the state of riot in Passaic and the freedom of our brave leaders! Remember! It is us today. It may be you tomorrow. Don't do any Passaic work. Stop the bosses from doing scab work in your mills.

"WE MUST WIN. WE WILL WIN. Our spirit is strong. Our union is powerful. Our fight is the fight of the Textile Workers.

"Hold Protest Meetings! Show your solidarity."

Seventeen Workers Hurt in N. J. Blast CAMDEN, N. J., April 19.—Seventeen persons were injured, one probably fatally, in an explosion late today in the plant of the Victor Talking Machine Company, here. About 200 employees were working on the third and fourth floors when spontaneous combustion caused the blast in a metal sawdust conveyor.

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.

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.

ST. LOUIS CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL IN VIGOROUS PROTEST AGAINST ALIEN REGISTRATION BILLS IN CONGRESS

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—The Central Trades and Labor Union at its regular meeting here went on record unanimously condemning house bills Nos. 5583, 3748, 6523 and 4489 which propose to register, fingerprint and photograph all aliens.

It shows clearly that the bills are being supported by the most militant representatives of the capitalist class and if allowed to become laws will be used to destroy the American labor movement. The resolution reads as follows:

Whereas, Representatives Aswell, Johnson, McClintic and others submitted in the house bills Nos. 5583, 3748, 6523 and 4489, proposing to register, photograph and fingerprint all foreign-born workers, and to deport them in case they fail to have themselves registered, photographed and fingerprinted, thus threatening to separate them from their families, and in many cases sending them to their direct death in their former home countries, and

Whereas, the purpose of these proposed laws is to create a reserve army of foreign-born workers, prevented under threat of deportation from organizing and going on strike to secure higher wages and to better working conditions, thus tending to lower the standard of living of the entire working class in this country, and

Whereas, the committee on legislation of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in its report to the 64th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor made the following declarations regarding the above mentioned bills, as: "This highly obnoxious measure, which would, if enacted into law, mean the adoption by our government of the spying practices of private detective agents."

LIVES OF COALDIGGERS ARE SACRIFICED TO GET DIVIDENDS

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press. How the lives of coal diggers are sacrificed to the demand of stockholders for dividends is told in a letter to Black Diamond, the leading journal of the industry. Many recent mine explosions, according to George Wolfe, the writer, are the direct result of low prices produced by the competition for profits.

Explosions Due to Skimping. "I do not hesitate to say," Wolfe asserts, "that many of our mine explosions are directly traceable to the intense competition that now exists and which has existed in the bituminous mining industry in the past several years. Competition in the selling of coal has so reduced the returns of the mining companies that in many instances these companies are run at a loss."

Wolfe recalls Hoover's statement that one-third of the mines must be eliminated and continues: "People who have their money invested in the mining industry have been constantly fighting to escape this elimination and have in competition forced the price of coal down to a point where in a number of cases it does not yield the mining cost to the operator, let alone the depreciation to his property thru the withdrawal of the mineral from his land."

From practical knowledge acquired in the running of these mines Wolfe then goes on to describe how "the stockholders are on the back of the president of the company for dividends; in turn the president goes after the general manager for lower operating costs; the general manager goes after the superintendent for lower costs, and when it gets down to this point, the superintendent is generally told that if he cannot produce coal cheaper he will have to 'get out.'" So the pressure of the stockholders finally reaches the foremen, supplies are skimped, necessary dead work is left undone, and supervision, so important a factor in safety, is eliminated.

BOSTON A. F. OF L. ORGANIZES DRIVE IN 3 INDUSTRIES

Card System Makes All Organizers

BOSTON, April 19.—The American Federation of Labor organizing conference committee for Metropolitan Boston, at a meeting in Wells Memorial building last night, selected three industries of this city for the first organized drive in the local campaign. The names were not announced, but will be given the immediate attention of members of the committee assigned by the conference.

Last night's meeting unanimously approved the card system campaign suggested by the executive committee. By this system every member of a union in the entire organized labor movement acts as an organizer and can pick his own field for his work. More than 500,000 of these cards, bearing the caption, "Declaration in Favor of Union Membership," with designated places for filling in name, address, the name of industry and employer, will be distributed among the various affiliated unions and will in turn be given in blocks of 10 to each member of a union by an officer of the local to whom the filled in cards must be returned.

Enrollment. According to the plan worked out by the body, the cards when filled will be turned back to the conference for classification, after which they will be turned over to the unions of crafts and occupations of the signers. When there are no unions of crafts or industries mentioned by the signers, these applicants will be enrolled into organizations by the conference and applications made to the A. F. of L. for charters for these particular groups.

BRITISH CRISIS CONSIDERED BY INTERNATIONAL

World Mine Unions to Support British

BRUSSELS, April 19.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the International Miners' Federation to hear an outline of the British coal crisis by A. J. Cook, Frank Hodges and other British miners' leaders, the following action was taken: "The international committee is prepared to take action, if necessary, to prevent coal being exported to Great Britain in the event of a stoppage."

International Strike. "In the event of an international strike being called by competent national organizations, the international committee adjures the national organizations not to terminate the strike before a satisfactory basis for the resumption of work has been found in all countries."

On to Moscow—get the point!

The British Workers Prepare for Struggle

The following is the first of three articles on the impending industrial crisis in Great Britain written by Earl Browder. The writer is at present abroad and has made a special study of the English crisis.

I. The Minority Conference. By EARL BROWDER.

WHEN the Extraordinary Conference of Action was called by the British Minority Movement, to meet on Sunday, March 21, in Battersea, London, it was already quite well known that a great crisis was impending in Great Britain. What remained to be seen was, to what extent the British workers realized the gravity of the struggles ahead of them, and whether they are ready in sufficient numbers to follow the fighting lead of the British Minority Movement. The conference was large beyond expectations, and the spirit of the delegates there makes it certain, that in the impending struggles the outcome will not be left in the hands of the right-wing leaders.

Almost 2,400 workers crowded into the great hall of the Latchmere Baths, where the conference met. Of these, 883 were delegates, elected by 547 organizations, representing 950,000 members of the trade union movement. About 1,500 were individual trade unionist supporters in the capacity of guests. This compares well with the last Minority Movement Conference at which 638 delegates attended, representing 406 organizations with 750,000 members. It is quite clear that there has been a great increase in the following of the Minority Movement in the last months.

The extraordinary conference of action takes on all the more importance, because there have been a whole series of developments in Great Britain during February and March, which intensify the crisis, call for a strong lead for the labor movement, and raise grave dangers before the working class. The most important of these developments swing around the points of (a) the coal commission report; (b) the threatening national lockout in the engineering industry; and (c) the danger of betrayal of the trade union movement by the right-wing elements in the leadership.

Report of the Coal Commission. AFTER "Red Friday," in the summer of 1925, when the splendid

solidarity of the British trade unions forced the withdrawal of the proposed wage-cuts for 1,100,000 miners, there were no illusions as to the nature of the truce then set up. The employers certainly had not abandoned their attacks against the workers. By granting the governmental subsidy to the mine-owners, the Baldwin government had purchased a breathing-space for the purpose of better preparing a new blow. This was quickly made clear when the coal commission was appointed by Baldwin, consisting as it did entirely of members of the upper classes, with not a single worker or even a person who could be suspected of having the remotest sympathy for the miners. It was not for nothing that A. J. Cook, the fighting left-wing secretary of the Miners Federation, declared at that time that the miners should hope for nothing from such a commission. It report, made public early in March, fully justified Cook's prediction. This document proves that the commission was only a cloak behind which to prepare another attack against the miners.

The key to the policy laid down in the report is—that wages must be reduced. All the rest is trimmings, designed to confuse the workers and disturb their solidarity. The government and mine owners are determined that the bankrupt capitalist industry shall be "stabilized" at the cost of the workers—and that in the process, the trade unions shall be broken. The extent of the wage-cut proposed is set at an average of 10 per cent. The extent of this blow can only be realized when it is remembered that even present wages are already below pre-war by 30 per cent, and that pre-war wages provided a bare subsistence.

Other features of the report of importance may be summarized as follows: 1. Immediate discontinuance of governmental subsidy. 2. Establishment of variable district minimum wages, while retaining the principle of a national agreement. 3. Rejection of nationalization, putting forward in its place acquiring by the state of royalties with compensation. 4. State aid for reorganization of the industry by the employers. 5. Compulsory "profit sharing," or "co-partnership."

While this is being written, neither the government and employers nor the Miners Federation has made public their attitude toward the report. AL-

ready, however, the strategy of Baldwin is becoming clear. On March 17, the Scottish miners' executive official took note of rumors that the report originally called for a continuance of the subsidy, but that this was withdrawn on the request of Baldwin. On March 18, the London Times printed an inspired story which said: "It is understood that the cabinet feel that the continuance of a modified form of subsidy should be accompanied by an agreement to accept the main proposals of the report in their entirety, coupled with an assurance that there shall be no upheavals in the industry for a definite period of, say, five years."

FROM all the foregoing, it is clear what are the lines of attack against the miners. As it is well-known that only the continuance of the subsidy will prevent the closing down of innumerable mines and mass unemployment of miners, the threat of this is held over the heads of the workers in order to force them to agree to completely destroying the Miners' Federation of Great Britain is contained in the proposal for tying its hands for five years (taking a leaf from the book of the American mine operators, who have used precisely such a scheme to break the union in the United States); in the proposal of variable district minima (setting one district against another, and destroying the basis of national solidarity, while keeping the workers tied up with a "national agreement" which means nothing except national control to prevent strikes); and especially in the proposal for obligatory profit sharing and pit committees, (another item inspired by the success of similar methods used by the capitalists of America—the infamous "company unionism," and the corruption of special groups and leaders by "profits," bonuses, etc., at the expense of the workers as a whole). Accompanying this is generous assistance to the private capitalists, already rolling in wealth, for the necessary reorganization of the industry. The so-called "nationalization of the minerals" is merely the consolidation of the present royalties in the form of government securities, a measure in the interests of the exploiters. Altogether, it is a vicious and cunningly prepared attack, which will require intelligence and iron determination, and fearless leadership on the part of the trade unions to repulse. (Another article tomorrow)

What American Labor Thinks of Passaic Strike

Points Out Miserable Conditions.

Frey, in his editorial entitled "Supplying Radical Ammunition," points out the miserable conditions the workers were forced to work under and the unreasonable attitude of the employers in trying to slash the starvation wages 10 per cent. He points out the police brutality, showing that Passaic police, by the use of their clubs and tear-gas bombs, are doing more to make revolutionists than all of the agitation of the Communists could do.

The DAILY WORKER agrees with Frey that the police thugs, by beating and throwing gas bombs at the strikers, are making Communists and opponents of the capitalist system and

its institutions among the textile workers of Passaic.

Tomorrow the DAILY WORKER will print another comment from some other union journal to show the attitude the greater section of the American trade union movement is taking toward the Passaic strike.

Frey's editorial follows: Supplying Radical Ammunition

"It is rather difficult to secure a complete, well-balanced statement of what has been taking place in Passaic, N. J. Wages in the textile mills in Passaic have been reduced. So have wages in most of the other textile mills. The reduction was unjustifiable for no industry has been more thoroughly protected by the tariff.

Police Beat Strikers. "The textile operatives in Passaic, smarting under low wages which were being reduced to a still lower level, organized and went on strike. Some authorities claim that this strike was seized upon by Communists as an opportunity to educate the workers, to drill and discipline them in preparation of an armed overthrow of the government. If this is true, then the police force, under Chief of Police Zober, did everything possible to assist these revolutionary elements in training the discontented for the day at the barricades and the revolution.

"What alleged revolutionists endeavored to stir up by words the police force endeavored to stir up by direct action. While many details are lacking, there was something in the nature of unusual excitement at least. The police used tear-gas bombs, mounted policemen rode down strikers, firemen turned the hose upon them, and policemen's clubs were freely used. Not only did the strikers get the benefit of this display of force, but the newspaper reporters and photographers came in for a plentiful share of violence, among the casualties being some three thousand, five hundred dollars worth of newspaper cameras which were smashed.

"There have been, and there still are, some men who preach the gospel of revolution. They teach the workers that their only salvation is to overthrow the government, and seize the power themselves. They tell wage-earners that the authorities are nothing but the tools of employers, prepared to shoot down the workers upon the slightest provocation. Attacks Police Force. "What the police force did in Passaic, N. J., a few weeks ago supplies at least as much ammunition for the fiery-tongued revolutionists as that supplied by the most pig-headed arbitrary employers. Of the two, the unnecessary use of force against strikers is much more dangerous to good government than the doctrines taught by those who believe that European revolutionary theories should be adopted by America wage-earners."

If you send a sub you will build THE DAILY WORKER, and THE DAILY WORKER will help to build the movement. Get the point!

ESPIONAGE SYSTEM TERRORIZES THE PASSAIC TEXTILE WORKERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., April 19.—In the following affidavit, Justice Wine points out the low wages, the long hours, the terrible working conditions in the mills and the espionage system that is employed by the Passaic textile barons to terrorize the workers in the shops and keep them from organizing into trade unions and fighting for better conditions:

"State of New York, County of New York. Justine Waterman Wise, being duly sworn, deposes and says, as follows:

"I have lived in Passaic for over four months during the winter of 1924-1925. During that time I worked on the evening shift of the Passaic Cotton Mills, for day at Forstmann-Huffmann's when I was discharged and threatened with arrest by the head of the personnel department, Mr. Rheinhold. I was then absolutely blacklisted, my card entitling me to apply for work being confiscated by the Central Employment Bureau, the agency of the Wool Council of Passaic, and was forced to work in a small knitting mill in Passaic Park where I earned \$8 a week to begin with.

Segregate Foreign-Born. "While living and working in Passaic with three other friends, we found that the different foreign groups were segregated and were in no way touched by any worth-while Americanization work. We found that, when we suggested classes in workers' education, the workers at once asked if it would be safe for the textile workers, fearing that those workers who attended would upon being reported to the employers be discharged.

"We found that women still worked all night. We found that the night-law which was supposed to go into effect Jan 1, 1925 was ignored.

Low Wages. "We found wages so low that mothers and grandmothers were forced into the mills, no men, with the exception of a few highly skilled work-

Timberworkers Badly Exploited in Texas

HOUSTON, Texas, April 19.—Sawmill hands work 9 hours a day for \$2.25 in Wiergate, Texas.

The workers, majority of whom are white, live in company houses and buy all supplies from a company store. These houses are built from old lumber and a few months rent pays the cost of building.

A brother-in-law of John Kirby, lumber king, is the owner of the whole country. This boss and owner, Myers of the Wier-Longleaf Lumber Co. and the W. R. Wier Lumber Co. is judge and lawmaker. When an "undesirable" moves in he is soon found out and run out. An "undesirable" is one who disputes conditions.

Mr. Myers is "very considerate" of his men. When they are sick he inquires about them and sees that their religious needs are administered to.

As yet the whole industry is unorganized. In fact, a union man is not permitted on the vast holdings of this "king."

woman had been forced to report that 'she seemed perfectly all right.' Terrorized by Spy System.

"We found the workers terrorized by the espionage system, which was doing more than any other single factor with the possible exception of the starvation wages, to prevent the workers from becoming Americans in anything but their physical press in America.

"Justine Waterman Wise, 'Sworn to before me this 31st day of March, 1926, Kate V. Slovin, Notary Public, Kinks County Clerk's N. 573, New York County Clerk's No. 131, N. Y. County Register's No. 7296. Term expires March 30, 1927."

Workers (Communist) Party

NEW HAVEN HOLDS SUCCESSFUL SUB-DISTRICT PARTY CONFERENCE

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 19.—The Connecticut sub-district of District No. Two recently held an enlarged conference attended by many representatives of New Haven, Waterbury, Bridgeport, Springfield and Ansonia sections of the Workers Party.

Wm. Weinstein, general secretary of District No. 2, spoke of the work of the C. E. C. organizational conference, dealing particularly with the re-organization. He showed that the re-organization is not a task accomplished in one blow, but is an operation which begins with the establishment of the new form of organization and must continue with the activity of the units. He made proposals for making units more active and recommended particularly to section committees of each of the cities that they assign one active comrade who speaks English from the city section committee to each factory unit. He also pointed out that shop bulletins must be gotten out by units, or else the comrades will be discouraged, feeling they are not making progress in their work.

Comrade Weinstein referred to other shop nuclei that are functioning where the first shop bulletin brought really tremendous results, giving great encouragement and stimulation for work among the comrades. He further recommended that comrades of each city arrange that there shall be no conflicting meeting hours, so that fraction meetings and other meetings do not interfere with functioning of units. The city committees would have to regular the hours of meeting for all units in the various cities.

Street Nuclei.

In the case of street nuclei, difficulties which they have due to language can be overcome gradually if comrades will not insist upon the speaking of English by comrades who cannot do so. Every opportunity must be given them to express themselves as best they can, though they should be urged to speak English, as in many instances they can do so when encouraged by the other comrades.

The units must work out division of labor and street units must issue street bulletins, the same as shop nuclei. They must help in the formation of women's councils, International Labor Defense, clubs and other organizations. Street nuclei also must help organize shop nuclei in their neighborhood shops, and can do so if they have one comrade in the shop. They must aim especially to organize shop nuclei in big shops, because in Connecticut these shops have thousands of workers. Comrades can do so if they concentrate on them by holding mass meetings, distributing leaflets at the shops. At meetings comrades should see that application cards are distributed to everyone interested in the organization. From these cards prospective candidates for the party

Let every worker know you are with us on **MAY FIRST**

Greetings

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

\$1.00 An Inch

Individuals can join the big parade, and names of workers sending greetings will be printed at

25 Cents a Name

JOIN THE BIG PARADE!

Sign the Honor Roll!



The DAILY WORKER
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed \$..... put the following names in the May Day Issue.

Name,
Street,
City, State

MANY MAY DAY MASS MEETINGS WILL BE HELD

Thousands to Celebrate Labor's Holiday

Hundreds of mass meetings are being arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party all over the country to which workers will flock on May 1 to celebrate International Labor Day. The street and shop nuclei of the party are being mobilized in every center to draw as many of the non-Communist workers to these meetings as possible. Every effort is being made to make these meetings the largest May Day meetings the party has ever held.

The following meetings, with dates, places and speakers, have already been arranged and the party units in these cities are already on the job to bring out the workers to celebrate International Labor Day:

- April 30, Baltimore, Md., 7 p. m., Ruthenberg, Dunne, Tallentire.
- May 1, Chicago, Ill., Coliseum, Wabash and 16th St., Cannon, Foster, Young Workers League, Lovestone, Bishop Brown.
- Boston, Mass., 7 p. m., Scenic Auditorium, Benjamin Gitlow, Gardner and Fitchburg, Mass., 3 p. m., Holmes Park, Benjamin Gitlow, Ohan and Raits.
- Lawrence, Mass., 3 p. m., Benjamin Gitlow.
- Rochester, N. Y., Krumbeln, Utica, N. Y., Rudolph Katz.
- Cleveland, Ohio, J. J. Ballam.
- Pittsburgh, Pa., 8:30 p. m., Union Hall, D. E. Earley.
- East Pittsburgh, Pa., 8 p. m., Workers Home, cor. Electric and North Ave.
- Pittsburgh, Pa., 8 p. m., Carnegie Music Hall, cor. East Ohio and Federal Sts.
- St. J. L. Engdahl, Papcun, Truhar, Jakira.
- Philadelphia, Pa., 7 p. m., Ruthenberg, Dunne and Tallentire.
- Allentown, Pa., 2 p. m., New York speaker.
- Easton, Pa., 8 p. m., New York speaker.
- Shenandoah, Pa., D. M. Sholomskis, Mahoney City, Pa., D. M. Sholomskis.
- Brooklyn, N. Y., Amalgamated Temple, 21 Arion Place, Ruthenberg, Dunne.
- New York City, Mecca Temple, 56th St. and 6th Ave., Ruthenberg, Dunne; also a meeting at Cooper Union, 8th St. and 4th Ave., Ruthenberg, Dunne.
- Superior, Wis.
- Avella, Pa., 7 p. m., Brownston Granish Hall, George Papcun.
- New Castle, Pa., 4 p. m.
- Neville, Ohio, 2 p. m., Carl Darmach Hall.
- Dillonvale, Ohio, 7 p. m., Bohemian Hall.
- Conneaut, Ohio, 7:30 p. m., 943 Broad street.
- Toledo, Ohio, 7:30 p. m.
- Worcester, Mass., 7 p. m., Belmont Hall, 54 Belmont St., Axel Ohrn.
- Quincy, Mass., 7 p. m., Taavi Heino.
- Keene, N. H., 7 p. m., Fitch Williams Hall, William Martilla.
- Albion, N. H., 7 p. m., Aaro Hysrke, Wilton, N. H.
- Amesbury, Mass., Olga Oikmeus.
- Rockford, Ill., 8 p. m., Ida Rothstein.
- South Bend, Ind., Hungarian Workers' Home, 1216 Colfax, West, Manuel Gomez.
- Wilsonville, Ill., John Mihalic.

- May 2, Brockton, Mass., 3 p. m.
- Worcester, Mass., 3 p. m.
- Binghamton, N. Y., Rudolph Katz.
- Buffalo, N. Y., 3 p. m., Krumbeln.
- Endicott, N. Y., 7 p. m., Rudolph Katz.
- Jamestown, N. Y., Herbert Benjamin.
- Niagara Falls, N. Y., Franklin P. Brill.
- Warren, Ohio, 7:30 p. m., Hippodrome Hall.
- Brownsville, Pa., 7 p. m.
- Norwood, Mass., 7 p. m., Lithuanian Hall, 14 St. George Ave.
- Maynard, Mass., 7 p. m., 32 Waltham street.
- Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Canton, Ohio, 7:30 p. m.
- Ashtabula, Ohio.
- Daisytown, Pa., 2 p. m., Home Theater.
- Akron, Ohio, 2:30 p. m.
- Minneapolis, Minn.
- St. Paul, Minn.
- Milwaukee, Wis., 8 p. m., J. P. Cannon, Abern.
- Gary, Ind., 2 p. m., Washington Hall, 16th St. and Washington St., J. W. Johnstone, S. Zinich, Russian speaker.
- St. Louis, Mo., 8 p. m., A. Bittelman.
- Springfield, Ill., 2 p. m., A. Bittelman.
- Yorkville, Ohio, 2 p. m., Miners' Hall.
- Selmaire, Ohio, 7:30 p. m., Bohemian Hall.
- Erie, Pa., 7 p. m., Krumbeln, Brill, Benjamin.
- Walkertown, Pa., 2 p. m., Home Theater, J. L. Engdahl.
- Pursglove, Va., 2 p. m., Union Hall, D. E. Earley.
- Trenton, N. J., 2 p. m., Dunne, Tallentire.
- Chester, Pa., 7 p. m., Tallentire.
- Washington, D. C., 8 p. m., Dunne.

- May 3, Schenectady, N. Y., Krumbeln, Syracuse, N. Y., Rudolph Katz, Westchester, Pa.
- May 4, Albany, N. Y., Krumbeln, Wilmington, Del., Trachtenberg, Duluth, Minn.
- May 5, Hibbing, Minn.
- May 6, Chisholm, Minn.
- May 7, Ironwood, Minn.
- May 8, Hancock, Mich., Marquette, Mich.
- May 9, Kenosha, Wis., German American Home, 665 Grand Ave., J. Louis Engdahl, Youngstown, Ohio, 7:30 p. m., Ukrainian Hall, 525 1/2 W. Rayon St.

Workers (Communist) Party Holds Annual Picnic on April 25
BERKELEY, Calif., April 19.—The annual Worker (Communist) Party picnic will be held April 25 at the East Shore Park, near Richmond. A union orchestra will play. The speakers will be the best to be had. There will be races for everybody.

Find Phosphorite Deposits.
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (Tass.), April 18.—Large deposits of phosphorite have been discovered on the right bank of River Volga, about forty versts from Saratov. It is calculated that the deposits contain about 80,000,000 pounds of phosphorite. The Saratov Provincial Economic Council has already commenced operations for getting the mineral. The council has planned the output at 2,000,000 pounds per annum.

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HELP! HELP!
Give Us a Hand!
The big campaign is on at present and all the work has our office force just swamped. If you want to volunteer your services (to fold circulars, enclosures, stamp envelopes, etc.) come around and you'll be more welcome than a raise in wages. We are going to build The Daily Worker to twice its size. Come around and help us do it!

THE PARTY IN THE BOSTON DRIVE

BELOW is a reproduction of the splendid leaflet issued by the Workers (Communist) Party of Boston and distributed widely at the opening parade and demonstration that marked the beginning of a big union organization drive in Boston conducted by the Boston Central Labor Council. Hundreds of comrades gathered at central points in the line of march and in the hall where the organization meeting took place and distributed these leaflets. Dozens of juniors scurried thru the crowd handing them out and members of the Y. W. L. were to be seen everywhere giving the statement to the workers.

THE distribution of this leaflet on that occasion is a fine example of how the party conducts campaigns aiding the organization of labor into the trade unions and at the same time adding the necessary militant tone that the reactionary leaders of the unions attempt to suppress. The leaflet itself is a good type of appeal and shows that the Workers Party is alive to the needs of organized labor.

Vol. 1, No. 1 BOSTON LABOR GAZETTE April 11, 1926

Workers of Boston Join Your Union! Make It Strong

The bosses of Boston are well organized. They have formed powerful organizations which control wages, hours, and working conditions. Many of these organizations have national and international connections. They are backed by millions of dollars. Among these organizations are the following:

- Boston Chamber of Commerce
- Associated Industries of Massachusetts
- Building Trades Employers Association
- Awright Club
- Restory Club
- Merchants Protective Association
- National Association of Cotton Manufacturers
- National Civic Federation
- National Metal Trades Association
- New England Shoe and Leather Association
- and many others covering every field of industry.

The bosses are organized to fight labor. They employ every means to crush the workers from labor spies and stool pigeons in the shops, to gunmen and thugs on the picket line. They buy off lawyers, legislators, judges and the highest public officers, so that their ill-gotten gains may be legally protected thru anti-labor legislation, thru injunctions against pickets and the use of the public in time of strikes.

The bosses are organizing AGAINST THE WORKERS. The bosses' organizations have been extremely active during the last few months. Attempts are being made to withdraw the legislation intended to protect women in industry. The child labor amendment has been defeated. Already plans are under way to cut wages, establish longer hours, and demand increased production. The

textile and shoe workers were the first to be hit. Wage reductions in these lines have run up to 30 percent. The 50- and 54-hour week is slowly but surely being introduced. Freedom of speech and assembly is being abolished thru the revival of restrictive measures and thru decisions of the capitalist courts. To delude the workers the bosses have adopted the American plan, the fake company unions, the fake bosses' democracy, which gives the workers nothing but cheap phrases, empty promises, with more work and less pay.

WHAT IS OUR ANSWER TO THE BOSSES? Boston is a trade union city. It may well be proud of its record. Out of 350,277 wage earners, 104,875 are the proud possessors of union cards. One out of every three workers is a member of a trade union. The workers of Boston know that the answer to the attacks of the bosses' organizations, is the establishment of strong trade unions. We are strong. But not strong enough. The bosses are organized 100%. The workers are organized only 33%. Out of 104,802 female wage earners only 7,268 are organized—only seven out of every hundred. Thousands of negroes and young workers are unorganized. Many foreign workers do not understand what an American trade union is. These unorganized workers are forced to accept non-union conditions or starve. But labor is awake, organized and unorganized. Labor is determined to

MAKE BOSTON 100% UNION.
The Workers (Communist) Party calls upon every worker of every age, sex or color to

Fight Poor Housing Conditions

(Continued from Page 1)

damp. These former cellars are usually occupied because they mean a saving of a few dollars per month on rent. Not infrequently a crude sort of hall way runs from the front base to the entrance to a second door near the middle of the cellar that opens into a second "apartment" at the back of the place. In some of these houses as many as four families live in the basement.

The first and second floors accommodate from three to five families, while two and three live in the attics. Not infrequently there are fifteen to twenty families in such houses, with obsolete toilet and bath facilities that served one family thirty or more years ago, and many of the rooms are without windows because of the partitions erected in order to obtain more rent from these unfortunates.

Who Inhabit Them.

People who inhabit these horrible places comprise workers in the basic industries of Chicago, who were brot here during and since the war, while building was almost at a standstill. The packing houses, the steel mills, the railroads employ most of these workers, while many others work in mail order houses, while still others are porters, boot-blacks, laundry workers, tanners, brick and terra cotta workers, and miscellaneous industries. Many of them pick up part time work on the city streets removing snow and doing other odd jobs that are required of the municipality.

Out of 1,115 families investigated to determine wages of the male heads of the families by the department of public welfare 70 were native white Americans, 318 were white foreigners, 455 were American Negroes while 272 were Mexicans.

These latter have been brot to Chicago by the employment agencies that scoured the country to secure wage-labor to compensate for the closing of European immigration during the war and its restriction since the war. Most of these heads of families earn much less than \$80 a month during the entire year hence they are forced by dire necessity to occupy the most loathsome dwellings.

Graft Rampant.

Most of the dwellings inhabited by these poorly paid workers are not fit for human habitation. They should be condemned as a menace to the city because of their disease-breeding nature. In epidemics the death toll in these sections is incredible. But so long as the grasping, thieving landlords can corrupt building inspectors and aldermen things will remain as they are.

It is of no concern to landlords what human wreckage results from their greed. They can realize more income off their investments in these foul rat holes than they can get off sanitary apartments and tenements so they strive to perpetuate these blots upon the face of the earth. The Chicago city administration is responsible for this condition and, since the officials are all part of the graft rings that support the old parties, they cannot be expected to take action against their friends and

supporters. Only a labor administration insisting upon the city erecting dwellings for workers and renting them at cost, and relentlessly destroying the present miles of dilapidated dwellings can change this condition.

Further articles will deal with the condition of the new industrial workers in Chicago.



CAPITALIST SPORTS—ADJUNCT OF THE MILITARIST MACHINE

ARTICLE II.

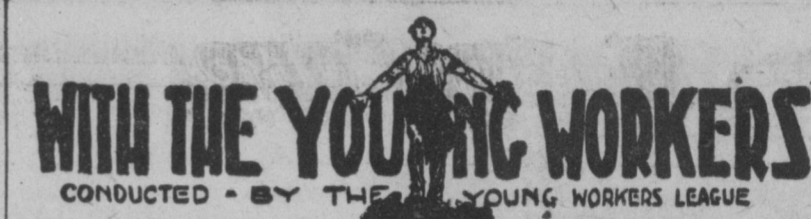
Pershing, being so thoroly a militarist and a professional butcher, could not conceal the strategy of the manpower conference. Unlike his more subtle and agile-minded compatriot Weeks, he was unable during the course of his speeches, to urge the universal spread of physical training without revealing the purpose in doing so. Thus in a later speech he again stated that:

"Regardless of what may be done in the provision of fighting equipment and technical military training, the nation cannot be fit for defense in an emergency (read: an imperialist war of expansion) unless all children in their younger years are given the fundamental training involved in the broad modern physical education program."

This, then, is the object of the physical training which Weeks and Pershing recommend. The youth and even the children are to receive their preliminary military training in the gymnasiums and on the athletic fields. Then, when the occasion demands it, their military education can be quickly tapered off and completed in regular training camps. In this way the military training of the youth can be started long before the age of 18, and long before they even suspect that they are being prepared for war.

Builds Army.

In this way the militarization of



Capitalist "Justice" for Young Passaic Strikers

PASSAIC, (By Mail).—Sentences were conferred upon the Passaic textile strikers in the courtroom on State St., here which took place this morning at 9 a. m.

The first trial was that of a male worker charged with using the word "beast" to the police cossacks. The accused, however, said he had never spoken the word.

The judge not taking this into consideration proceeded to make inquiries, first hearing the cossacks who are serving the capitalist class and then the worker who is fighting with all his strength for better living conditions. For a moment let us look into the questions that the judge asked the worker.

"How long is he in this country?" "Where does he come from?" "Is he a citizen of the United States?"

The judge—"Well, coming from Russia! Eighteen years in this country. Not a citizen yet! You are hereby sentenced on this day April 9, 1926, at 10:20 a. m. to three months in prison."

The next case is of a fellow worker charged with the crime of saying, "The hell with the cops!" at a time when he was being clubbed by the police cossacks. And again both sides stated their cases. The fellow worker denying the use of that phrase. Then the judge reclining in his chair again asked the same questions:

"How long are you in this country? Where do you come from? Are you a citizen of the United States?"

The judge—"Since you are from Russia and in this country 22 years, nearly a citizen and having a wife and three children, you are sentenced by this council of Passaic, N. J. to ninety days as a lesson and its too bad that I cannot send you back from where you came. Indeed I feel sorry for your wife and children."

The third case was of a working girl of 18 years of age, Nancy Sandowsky, who is struggling for better living conditions. What was her charge? They were that she has been calling the police, cossacks, and had used abusive language. It was all strange to Nancy.

The case having been heard, the lawyer acting as the attorney for the workers, thereupon appealed to the judge for the good name of Nancy Sandowsky, stating that it would be a

sheer disgrace should she be convicted for using pervert language. Again and again the plea on that case was brought up only to have the judge again render his unjust decision. Nevertheless, it was thirty days to be served.

The next suit of a young 16-year-old worker accused of having thrown stones at the police. This was a unique case. This young fellow had already been working for two years in the Botany Textile Mills surrounded by all sorts of poisonous acids, choking smoke and bad air which stunted his development. He had been questioned by the judge. Many questions, painful questions, which should have been looked into deeply in order to see the situation of life that is covered with darkness, instead of dropping them aside without consideration, this of course, is the arm of the defense of the capitalist class. In the court room are sitting the mother and grandmother of the boy with tears in their eyes, impatiently listening to the trial. Here the mother was called to the witness stand in defense of her son. I have been a widow for nine years. He is my eldest son and has been working to support us since he was 13. He has so far caused no trouble for anyone. He has always been good and willingly shared in keeping up the home. I do not believe that my boy has committed any crime on the picket line on the morning of April 6. It is true, your honor, that we are out on strike to better our conditions. At this point she was stopped from speaking. The accusation of having thrown stones at the police did not however, include the beating up which he received from the police on that same morning of his arrest. Such a case is brought before the jury.

There were many such cases to be taken up the following day. I am sure that all these cases will be handled in a similar manner.

Here lies a question before us, workers and friends, can we receive a just decision from the capitalist class which is fighting us. This is a very serious conflict which must and shall be won, if we workers stand shoulder to shoulder and arm to arm in the fight for our demands for better living conditions.—Albert Fenigstein.

BOSTON NOTE.

Nucleus No. 5 and No. 8 of the Young Workers' League, of Boston, is giving a social and package party, on April 24, 1926, at 62 Chambers St., Boston, Mass., at 7:30 p. m. Come and bring your friends. A good time is assured to all.

SEND IN A SUB!



MAY DAY ISSUE

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The May Day Special Issue will be one of 12 pages—filled with news and stories and cartoons—features from the shops, factories and trade unions.

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Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

CLEVELAND NEWS HELPS TO BREAK PAINTERS' STRIKE

Points to "Example" of Lorraine, O.

(By a Worker Correspondent.)
CLEVELAND, O., April 19.—"The Cleveland News" is doing its best to aid the contractors of Cleveland to break the strike of the painters, now in its eighth week. It has given a big spread of news to W. P. Carroll, secretary of the Cleveland Building Trades Employers' Association, who praised the painters of Lorraine, O., for giving in to the bosses' demands and asks the Cleveland painters to take a lesson from Lorraine.

Strikers Winning.
The Cleveland strikers are out for a 12½-cent wage increase and a forty-hour week. Their lines are holding solid and the employers are getting worried. The "News" gives them a helping hand by quoting Carroll as follows: "Cleveland labor men should take an example from Lorraine and should study the situation there. It shows that the Lorraine men are better students of economic conditions than the Cleveland men." And much more in the same vein.

Will Stay Out.
But the striking painters are not being fooled by either the contractors or the "Cleveland News." They are out to win and intend to stay out until the bosses come to time despite whatever was done in Lorraine or anywhere else.



WORKER CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE SOVIET UNION

Moscow Worker Calls Lady Astor's Bluff and Tells Facts About Lives of Workers There; Write Him a Letter

(By a Worker Correspondent.)
LONDON, April 5 (By Mail).—A Russian worker correspondent, Ivan Ivanov, who works in a Moscow foundry has written to the workers of Great Britain thru the latter's press giving his views of Lady Astor's bluff regarding her offer to pay the passage of any British worker willing to go to live in Soviet Russia and a few actual facts concerning the life of the Russian workers. The letter received follows:
Dear Comrades, Workers of Great Britain:

I send you my greetings.
In December, 1925, I read in the "Moscow Worker" about what happened at your meeting in Plymouth.
The millionaire, Lady Astor, brought out her "tricks" against the Union of Socialist Soviet Russia. She asserted that no worker would like to live in our country for any money. We, on our part, say: We have not exactly got rivers flowing with milk and honey in our country, but we are masters in our own land. I am very sorry for Lady Astor, poor soul; she evidently has not the slightest idea of elementary political knowledge. It is clear to the whole world that wherever capitalism rules the proletariat has nothing to lose but its chains.

The Situation.
Without any exaggeration the situation in the U. S. S. R. is as follows:
The housing question in our country is very acute, but not in respect to payment for apartments. It is simply a question of insufficient premises.

Take an example of how we live: A highly skilled metal worker of the ninth category receives, for instance, a wage of 83 rubles, while according to the collective agreement he has an addition of 75 per cent if working in furnaces, etc., and a minimum of 50 per cent if working in the ordinary shops.

Wages.
In our factory for December, 1925, the average gains of a piece worker were: forge 144 per cent, foundry 144 per cent, turning shop 150 per cent, pattern shop 102 per cent, locksmiths 94 per cent. Sometimes the contrary happens. A smith earns less than a foundry worker, or a turner less than a patternmaker, etc. Take, for instance, a foundry worker who earns 100 rubles per month. He has in addition a pair of boots free for one year worth 16 rubles, and a working suit for 8 rubles, and also gets 13 rubles for his tools and a month's holiday with 100 rubles. If a worker has also been ill a month he receives another 100 rubles. Thus for one year's work the foundry worker obtains 1,236 rubles from production while actually working only 10 months. Thus for every day of his existence the worker gets 3 rubles 38 kopeks per day.

Expenditure.
Let us now take his expenditure: Payment for apartment is according to the wage. He pays 15 kopeks per day for every 3 square sashins of floor space occupied; electricity, 5 kopeks per 125 candle power lamp; fuel, 15

New Prizes This Week

For the best stories sent in during this week, to appear in the issue of Friday, April 23,

Worker Correspondents CAN WIN THREE NEW BOOKS!

1ST PRIZE—"Selected Essays," by Karl Marx. A book of great importance, issued for the first time in English. A new book, just off the press.

2ND PRIZE—"The Awakening of China," by Jas. H. Doisen. An unusual publication—and a beautiful one—ready now!

3RD PRIZE—"A Moscow Diary," by Anne Porter. A record of impressions of the first workers' government.

DO IT THIS WAY:
Make your story brief. Write on one side of the paper only. Give facts. Give your name and address. Write about the job.

Colo. Window Washers Notified of Wage Cut

(By a Worker Correspondent)
DENVER, Colo., April 19.—Employers of Denver cleaners notified the state industrial commission Monday they were reducing wages of employees from \$5.50 to \$5.00 a day, effective in 30 days.
Last week the employees, thru the Building Service Employees International Union, No. 29, of Denver, notified the commission they were demanding an increase in wages to \$6 per day, effective May 8, with time and a half for overtime and on Sundays and holidays. Notice of the proposed decrease was received Monday from Samuel Winner, manager of the Denver and Western Window Cleaning company.

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

The Prolet-Tribune Has Warm Reception at the Workers' House

(By a Worker Correspondent)
The seventh number of the Russian living newspaper, Prolet-Tribune, issued last Saturday night at the Workers' House, proved to be very interesting. A new comrade joined the staff of Prolet-Tribune. He is little Sashka Morozov, age 7.
In a very cute way he has written up the story how he happened to come to a Russian church school. He is a pupil of a Russian workers' school. In the church school he noticed many pictures of "bewhiskered people." They happened to be the Icons of the saints. It was a clear winter night and the stars were shining brightly. The teacher, who was the "pop" (priest), asked the children how the stars are kept up the sky. One little girl replied that they are pinned up with pins. The teacher called her a fool. Another child said that the engine keeps them shining. He was also rebuked by the teacher. Finally a "bright" kid replied that god keeps them up there.

"That's right," replied the teacher. "God holds in his hands the whole world."
Sashka was wondering how that was. At home he asked his father about it. His father just smiled and remarked:
"Just imagine what would happen if god's hands would get tired for a while, or if he would doze off, we would have a rain of stars, wouldn't we?"

A good crowd attended this issue and were well pleased with the contents, judging by the applause.
The next issue of Prolet-Tribune will be out Saturday, May 15, at the Workers' House.

Carpenters on Sesqui-Centennial in Philly Demand Closed Shop

(By LENA ROSENBERG, (Worker Correspondent))
PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—For two weeks the officials of the Philadelphia district council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters tried to find out who was responsible for the employment of non-union men on the Sesqui-centennial. Every time a contractor was approached on the subject he claimed ignorance. No one seemed to know who was responsible.

It wasn't until the men themselves decided they would not work with non-union carpenters that the facts came out. On Monday, April 12, 400 of them walked out to stay until all contractors working for the Sesqui-centennial will employ union carpenters only.
Some contractors working for the Sesqui-centennial even went as far as to refuse to employ carpenters who carried union cards. This was one of the conditions which caused the carpenters to walk out.

TO WORKER CORRESPONDENTS:
When you send in news be brief. Tell what, who, when, where and why! 250 words but not more than 500.
Always use double-space, ink or typewriter, and write on one side of the paper only.
Tell a complete story in as few words as possible. You are NEWS correspondents—don't philosophize.

NEW CORRESPONDENTS NEED THE AMERICAN WORKER CORRESPONDENT

Alex Bail, acting district organizer at Philadelphia, writes us: "Our agitprop department is beginning to develop activity and one of the things we are trying to do now is to develop a corps of Worker Correspondents. Our first plan is to have an official correspondent in each shop nucleus. We are also encouraging these comrades to write. With the help of your office we will be able to develop this work considerably. I am enclosing one correspondence. Please see that it appears."
This is good news and welcomed by us. We advise that each worker-appointed correspondent for his shop nucleus subscribe for the American Worker Correspondent, a monthly magazine for worker correspondents containing helpful instructions for them. Subscription price for one year 50 cents.

TO PROBE WHERE THOMPSON GETS FUNDS FOR TRIP

Coolidge Lackey Is Now Under Fire

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Senator King's resolution, inquiring of the administration the source of the funds which are to be used to send Carmi Thompson on a junket to the Philippines, has been adopted by the senate. Before it was permitted to go thru, it was shorn of its preamble, which pointed out the political motive of the president in sending this friend of Gen. Wood to the Islands to investigate and report on their value to the United States.

Carmi Thompson, candidate for the republican nomination for governor in Ohio, and nominee two years ago, was picked by the president to go to the islands to study and report on their wealth and particularly the advantage which they offer, as a possession, to American business. This, to the mind of Coolidge, was the quickest possible way to stamp out the agitation for Philippine independence.

Politicians of twice the experience of Coolidge, recalling the history of American relations with the Filipinos, judged that he had chosen the worst of all possible methods of quieting the independence agitation. Senator King, as an advocate of independence, demanded that the illegality of Coolidge's play be shown up at once. Congress has never appropriated a penny for use in sending a White House political or commercial agent to Manila.

Mission Broadened.
While the first announcement of Thompson's selection indicated that he was to confine investigations to the Philippines, later conferences held with Coolidge have resulted in the broadening of his mission to include a comprehensive survey of conditions in the other American possessions in the Pacific. Guam, Hawaii and Samoa will also be objects of his inquiry.

Imperialist Policy.
How closely connected this mission is with the general development of American imperialist policy is evident from the fact that he will take along a dozen or more government experts and that he has been instructed to return a comprehensive report on natural resources which can be profitably exploited by United States capital.

Thompson's investigation is expected to furnish the president for a change in administrative procedure that will unify the colonial policy of the country, the greatest importance is attached to the political resistance of the Filipinos to the penetration of American capital into those islands. What American business desires and expects Coolidge to secure is the breakdown of this very resistance.

Lady Cynthia May Ditch Title But Not Leiter Wealth

Illinois coal miners unable to find work in the industry think Joe Leiter, for many years president of the Zeigler Coal Co., has a secret they would like to know. Joe, who became rich thru the death of Levi Z. Leiter, his father, drew \$60,000 a year from the mines without lifting a pick or sometimes even a pen, it developed in the lawsuit over the Leiter wealth now dragging on in Chicago. The Zeigler (Ill.) Coal Co. leased its mines to the Bell & Zoller Co., testimony showed, but Joe kept right on taking his salary of \$200 a day. The most work he could do in return for this wage was to boss 100 cattle and 40 hogs that were kept on the 7,600 acres of coal lands.

Now Joe and his sister hogs are disputing the control of the Leiter swag. One of the women, who married an English noble, testified that her principal means of keeping up a titled front came from the estate. Lady Cynthia Mosley, a granddaughter of old Levi, also gets much of her money from it, as lord Curzon her father always had more glory than gold.

When Cynthia and her husband stated at a socialist convention in England that they would like to give up their titles and prospects of titles, her father-in-law wrote to the papers, stating that he himself was a conservative and that "more valuable help would be rendered to the country by my socialist son and daughter-in-law if instead of achieving cheap publicity about relinquishing titles, they would take more material action and relinquish some of their wealth, and so help make easier the plight of some of their more unfortunate followers."

A Prize For Every Builder

With a Vote for a Trip to Moscow!



With an Introduction

By Michael Gold

(FROM THE INTRODUCTION)

"NO one will be able to deny that the greatest cartoonists in America have devoted their gifts to the working class. The capitalist newspapers pay huge salaries, but they haven't enough to buy these men.

"This book of cartoons, dear reader, may some day be as historic as those cheaply printed little stickers pasted up on the walls of Moscow eight years ago, signed by a few not widely known names—those of the Central Committee of a certain party nicknamed the Bolsheviks. Beginnings are always interesting and here is a beginning."



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Comintern Opinions of the Ultra-Lefts

(International Press Correspondence.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 16 (By Mail).—The twentieth and closing session of the enlarged executive committee of the Communist International opened under the chairmanship of Comrade Geschke and began with the continuation of the discussion upon the report of the German commission.

Comrade Ercoli (Italy) pointed to the existence of a tendency inside the Communist Party of Germany to utilize the existing difficulties to form an artificial opposition against the general policy of the Comintern. There exists no discrepancy between the whole policy of the Comintern and the resolution of the German commission, the resolution is only the logical continuation of the general decisions of all the world congresses and all the sessions of the enlarged E. C. C. I.

It is, therefore, peculiar that comrades who were silent in the political discussion suddenly discover their oppositional feelings in this question of details. The ultra-left comrades are seized with panic before the danger from the right, which to them is eternal. In determining the right danger the Comintern analyzes always the concrete situation of the particular party and the particular country. Of all the oppositional speakers, only Bordiga had a certain firm program. This shows that there is no ideological basis for a broad development of the ultra-left deviations.

It is not merely a question of the personal dissatisfaction of certain German comrades with the German central committee, we must fight the efforts of these comrades to form a fraction inside the Comintern, energetically. With regard to the rumors that the Comintern is going to the right, we must emphasize with all possible clarity that the decisions of the present enlarged executive are in no way contradictory to the decisions of previous congresses, and that they are based upon Leninism.

American Delegate on German Left

COMRADE DORSY (U. S. A.): I shall vote in favor of the resolution upon the German question. The present leadership of the Communist Party of Germany has the confidence of all sections of the Comintern. Ruth Fischer complains of the sharpness of the struggle against her group in Germany. This is, however, justified by the great number of mistakes made by the party under her leadership, mistakes which she is not willing to correct. Ruth Fischer is now continuing the double game that she played with the open letter, in relation to this resolution. She is trying to organize a left wing opposition inside the Comintern.

She does not recognize the great ultra-left danger which is present in the Communist Party of Germany. She refused to carry out the directives of the Comintern in the trade union question. All these mistakes made it necessary to remove her from the leadership of the Communist Party of Germany and to set up a new central committee. The next task of the central committee is not to obtain unity with the leaders of the opposition, but to win the workers who stand behind this opposition. The E. C. C. I. did everything possible to come to an understanding with the comrades of the opposition, but this was not quite successful, owing to the fault of the opposition.

Bordiga Against Right

COMRADE BORDIGA then spoke: The danger from the right is not a phantom, but a reality. Ercoli says that I only speak of right dangers in an abstract manner, but one really cannot demand that I give the exact address of the right dangers. Such exact details are not possible. But, nevertheless, a right danger exists not only in the resolutions, but also in the actions of the Comintern, and in the treatment of the German and French questions in this enlarged E. C. C. I. It is true that an organized resistance of the left against such right dangers on an international scale is desirable, but I cannot agree with the attempts of left comrades in this enlarged E. C. C. I. because the left opposition is only possible and permissible in open and clear discussion, and not in the form of rumor, intrigues and maneuvers behind the scene. When they had the majority some left leaders worked with just the same methods as the present majority. Ercoli finds it absurd that the left comrades said nothing in the political discussion and left their oppositional speakers for the last moment.

And he is right. But, nevertheless, the Comintern itself is partly responsible for this by its methods of work, which do not make for open discussion. The honest left workers in Germany must analyze the general policy of the Comintern and their leaders or ex-leaders critically upon the basis of their real class feelings.

Comrade Pepper

COMRADE PEPPER then spoke: The American delegation is in agreement with the utterances of Dorsy upon the ultra-left dangers. I wish only to amplify his remarks. We may not forget that there are also right dangers inside the Comintern. In America the whole working class

movement is still moving to the right. From this fact arise two dangers for the American party: 1. An ultra-left danger that Communists driven to despair by the right tendencies of the working class movement will run away from it towards the left. 2. The danger that the Communists simply participate in the general move to the right. We must not forget that we were compelled to expel Lore and his supporters a little while ago, and that we have a Hula in Czechoslovakia, a Sundby in Norway and a Souvarine in France.

THE chief problem of this session is the ultra-left danger in Germany, which we must liquidate ideologically completely in this phase. Scholem is of the opinion that the international regards the ultra-lefts as destructive elements because we are in a period of relative stabilization. On the contrary, the ultra-lefts are disturbing elements because there is a crisis in Germany and a leftward move of the working class and the ultra-lefts are interfering with the winning of the social-democratic workers. Scholem wants to speculate upon the feelings of the good left workers. He, however, had no idea of the meaning of the German theses, like Hbbel's "Meister Anton," he understands the link no more. He sees a stabilization in Germany where we see a crisis.

It is true that on an international scale there is a relative stabilization, but Germany is perhaps the weakest link of this stabilization. Zinoviev is right when he draws the distinction between the present left group and the left group at the third congress. The left group at that time had its origin in a revolutionary impatience. The present ultra-left group is an expression of unrevolutionary hopelessness.

The ultra-lefts change their opinion very often in this enlarged executive. In the beginning they admitted their sins, now they don't any more. Scholem even said that if he were to deny his old line he would be a renegade. It is the greater slander and failure to recognize the role of the Comintern when someone says that he could become a renegade inside the Comintern by recognizing his own mistakes. (Applause.)

Semard of France

COMRADE SEMARD: At the present moment in Germany the ultra-left deviation is the chief danger. After the collapse in 1923 a section of the honest Communist workers in Germany came under the influence of the Ruth Fischer group and for this reason the ideological struggle against this group is of very great importance.

We must declare with all possible clarity that Ruth Fischer and her supporters, quite apart from any personal considerations, are politically bankrupt. It is characteristic that the ideology of the Ruth Fischer group is in many points in agreement with the ideology of the French right opposition. Naturally, in the present situation right deviations are possible in Germany and in other countries. We must not, however, become panicky in the face of these right dangers. The ultra-lefts speak about a return of Brandler and Thalheimer to work. To this we must return a clear answer that whoever is honestly prepared to carry out the line of the Comintern must be drawn into the party work.

The present German central committee is strong enough to utilize the representatives of various groups in the practical work. We must, however, at the same time reject definitely all rumors about the "right deviations" of the Comintern. Just now we see an energetic struggle against the French right and we would struggle in just the same way against an international right wing should it form itself. We must fight against both left and right.

Kilbum, Sweden

COMRADE KILBUM (Sweden): I reject the contentions of the ultra-left that the Comintern does not fight strongly enough against the right dangers. For three years the Swedish party fought the right danger under the most difficult circumstances and drove out the right leaders. The ultra-lefts shout about a right danger, but they have shown no single question where a right danger really exists.

Hansen voted against the resolution because it mentioned nothing against the German right danger and not because it was incorrect. This is proof of the poverty of left wing arguments. It is a calamity to say that the Comintern does not fight against the right danger. We have fought energetically against the right, in France, Norway, Germany, Sweden, etc. Scholem is the embodiment of a type of party leader who has never rooted in the working-class movement. Disbelief in the party and in the revolution is common to Levi, Frossard and the ultra-left. The ultra-left ideology must be destroyed, but we must not overlook the danger from the right.

When Hansen was leader of the Norwegian party the masses abandoned it and the same happened in Germany under the Ruth-Fischer-Scholem central committee. The ultra-lefts are everywhere the organizers of the weakening of the party.

And for this reason their fractional work must be settled with.

Lominadse on Bordiga

COMRADE LOMINADSE: The compliment that he was an honest and sincere comrade who always expressed his real opinions has turned Bordiga's head and he begins to exaggerate this virtue and to become the real "enfant terrible" of the enlarged executive. He criticized the policy of the Comintern in a speech four hours long, but proposed no concrete policy of his own.

The ultra-lefts attempted to utilize the Russian party discussion for petty fractional purposes; for instance, when the attempted to oppose the theses of Zinoviev to the decisions of the German commission. This is all the sillier because both the political theses of Zinoviev and also the theses of the German question were approved of unanimously by the whole Russian delegation.

The ultra-left has many nuisances, but its common denominator is the struggle against the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and against the Comintern. There is a danger of the formation of an international left fraction, perhaps even of a new international. This danger must, however, not be overestimated.

The ultra-lefts have no considerable support inside their own parties. In Italy Bordiga lost the whole Young Communist League and the majority of his one-time supporters and in Germany Ruth Fischer and Scholem have also no masses behind them. (Interruption of Domskey: "What masses have you?") I need no special masses because I don't carry on a policy independent of the rest of the party. The petty bourgeois ultra-left elements were incapable of adapting their policy to new conditions. The crisis, however, has been passed and the ultra-lefts are attempting, without success, to create the appearance of a new crisis. The most important is the ideological struggle against the ultra-left, but we must not neglect the organizational struggle. The more unprincipled is the opposition the more necessary become organizational measures.

Kuusinen, E. C. C. I.

COMRADE KUUSINEN: Historically speaking, the German left fulfilled a valuable mission in the German revolutionary movement, above all in 1923, and it made a valuable contribution to the bolshevization of the Communist Party in Germany. After the winning of the party leadership, however, it still pursued a fractional policy and degenerated into the so-called "Ruth Fischer regime." A resolution of the third world congress says: "Democratic centralism in a Communist Party organization should be a real synthesis, an amalgamation of centralism and proletarian democracy. A formal or mechanical centralization would mean the centralization of power in the hands of the party bureaucracy for a dictatorship over the other members or the masses of the revolutionary proletariat outside the party. But only an enemy of Communism can contend that thru its function of leading the proletarian class struggle and thru the centralization of this Communist leadership the Communist Party wishes to dictate to the revolutionary proletariat."

But down to this day Ruth Fischer does not understand the difference between dictating and leading. The consequences of this were amongst many others and great reduction of the party membership in the Ruhr district and the loss of our position in the trade unions. The Ruth Fischer regime killed the internal party democracy and all new signs of party life almost completely. The executive was compelled to interfere, otherwise the party would have been destroyed.

The party quickly found sufficient forces to normalize the party leadership. Thereupon Ruth Fischer opened the second phase of her double book-keeping. She signed the open letter and at the same time wrote secret fractional letters. The last phase of this double game in the new fractional platform put forward by Urbahns.

It is characteristic that the Ruth Fischer group did not wish to inform the commission about this platform. One looks into the eyes of the lover, into the mouth of the horse, but at the hands of a politician. The declaration of the Ruth Fischer group is a political action.

It stresses continuously that there is a crisis in the Communist Party of Germany. In actual fact there is no crisis, it has already been passed. The Ruth Fischer group wishes to arouse distrust in the party leadership by continuously spreading rumors of crises. Ruth Fischer has the same in view when she speaks of a surrender of the party to the right. It is absurd when Ruth Fischer, of all people, demands a clearing of the internal party atmosphere.

Further, the Ruth Fischer group demanded a free and wide discussion and no organizational measure. Whoever calls to mind the policy of the Ruth Fischer central committee must admit that more dishonest double dealing is hardly possible. One of the most important points of the German resolution is the demand for a quick liquidation of the Ruth Fischer fraction which shakes confidence in the Comintern by its lack of principles and damages the party by its diplomacy.

THE Ruth Fischer fraction will not attain its ends, for the Comintern

and the German Communist Party will prevent it. We don't demand that Ruth Fischer sign anything. She has already signed enough. But we do demand that she cease her fractional work. The Comintern must not permit the spreading of these fractional machinations, the so-called "Ruth-Fischerizing" of the Comintern.

The Germany party leadership will be strong enough to lead the revolutionary movement. Leninistically, Taelmann said in the German commission that one should not call the leadership of the party Leninist; it was only on the way to Leninism. But we answer that the Communist Party of Germany represents this possibility of development to real Leninism.

Ruth Fischer and Souvarine

COMRADE MANUILSKI: That which is new in the discussion which we have had in the enlarged executive upon the German question is that we are faced with the formation of an international defeatist fraction against the Comintern. In periods of slow development certain groups always fall away from the Communist Party, but this defeatism is well organized.

The mentality of the Ruth Fischer group resembles the mentality of the Souvarine group. In this connection we naturally do not mean such good workers as Maslovski.

The identity between the ideas of the Ruth Fischer and Souvarine groups consist in the following: Both Souvarine and Ruth Fischer shout all the time and everywhere about the crises in the Comintern. Ruth Fischer sees right dangers everywhere; she, however, does not say in what these dangers consist. Ruth Fischer is only living on the capital of old Brandlerism.

It is her aim to sow the seeds of suspicion against the Comintern and the Russian party thru her accusation of the right danger. With Souvarine it is just the same. When Ruth Fischer declares in her letters that Russia wants to enter the league of nations this is also only a means of awakening the mistrust of the international proletariat against the Soviet Union. Maslov, Ruth Fischer, Korsch and Scholem represent "a west European Communism," a west European orientation at the same time when the German bourgeoisie is seeking a west orientation against Russia.

Manuilski Criticizes Souvarine

SOUVARINE compared the Lenin Mausoleum with the grave of Mahomed, or that of the Tartar leader, Tammerlan, and by this he wants to compare the Red army with the Tartar army. And that reminds one of the declarations of Korsch about the "red imperialism."

The internal party course of the Ruth Fischer group led to a great weakening of our party organization of the Ruhr district, one of the strongest proletarian organizations. After the fall of Ruth Fischer from leadership the Ruhr party district had four thousand members. In consequence of the alteration brought about by the new party leadership, this number rose to nine thousand. A similar example is shown by a comparison of the presidential elections with the last Berlin municipal elections. After the fall of the Ruth Fischer central committee the party leadership went over into the hands of healthier and proletarian elements. This leadership rebuilt the authority of the Communist Party and achieved considerable success. Ruth Fischer had no right to criticize the Communist Party nor to speculate upon the difficulties which have arisen from her mistakes.

Never Had Case Like Ruth's

URBAHNS protested against the methods used by the Comintern

Unemployment Relief in the Soviet Union

RELIEF for the unemployed in the U. S. S. R. is in charge of the social insurance department of the state. All workers are insured and their dues are paid solely by the state enterprises, concessionaires and the private employers. According to the decision of the people's commissariat of October 24, 1924, the following groups are entitled to get relief: (a) Skilled workers and brain workers, without consideration of how long they have worked; (b) unskilled workers, who have worked one year, if members of a union, and two years if unorganized; (c) clerical workers who have worked three years and are organized, and five years if unorganized; (d) demobilized soldiers who have been wage-workers; (e) minors, who have been wage-workers, regardless of how long.

THESE conditions are necessary because great numbers of former petty-bourgeois elements have registered as unemployed in order to get the relief and the advantages of housing, electricity, etc., which are granted to the unemployed. The conditions regarding unskilled workers are necessary because there is a stream of country people to the cities, where it is often impossible to secure work for them.

THERE are two categories of those who receive relief. First, the skilled and the brain workers and, second, the unskilled and the clerical

in its struggle against the ultra-left and mentioned the statement of Stalin in the German commission, according to which he (Stalin) did not believe a word Ruth Fischer said. Urbahns pointed out that Lenin used other problematical methods. This is true, but it is only true because in the past we never had a case like Ruth Fischer.

At the first congress Lenin carried on the sharpest possible struggle against the Italian comrades, but one could fight them and discuss with them like comrades, because they honestly spoke their opinions, and did not fight with the methods of the Viennese cafes.

The Maslow Process

MANUILSKI then dealt with the Maslow process. It must be said that Maslow did not act like a revolutionary before his judges. He tried to get himself out of the trouble by hiding behind the mistakes of the central committee at that time. He should have said that the differences inside the Communist Party were nothing to do with a bourgeois court. It is peculiar that Urbahns, of all people, who adopted a heroic attitude before the court at his trial, should now defend Maslow.

Manuilski calls to mind the attitude of Hbner, Knievsky and Ruthkovsky and other heroic workers who fell in the struggle with the Polish police. That is the tradition of the Comintern. Ruth Fischer and Maslow have not this tradition. They are not lefts, but rights, who go in harness with Souvarine, and they must be dealt with by the Comintern from this point of view. (Strong applause.)

Jugo-Slavia's View

COMRADE OGNJANOVITCH (Jugo-Slavia) declared that the ultra-left fraction was defeated, had no ideological clarity and attempted to organize itself internationally without a program. Scholem did not win the revolutionary workers from the K. A. P., but the Comintern did it.

The ultra-left embodies only petty bourgeois pessimism. Right deviations are chiefly to be seen in the trade union question and in the application of the united front. In Jugo-Slavia the rights operate with ultra-left slogans. Bordiga abandoned some of the ultra-lefts, but objectively he supports them. The Comintern will liquidate the ultra-left.

Dimitrov, Bulgaria

COMRADE DIMITROV (Bulgaria) made the following declaration: "The Bulgarian delegation supports unreservedly the resolution of the German commission. In Germany the chief danger which must be fought comes from the ultra-left. The Communist Party of Germany must finally overcome the unproletarian dishonest Ruth Fischer group. The contention of Bordiga and Hansen that the Comintern is going to the right is absolutely baseless. This is proved by the example of France and Bulgaria, where the Comintern struggled against the right danger. The actions of the ultra-left represent an organized attempt upon the unity and the bolshevist character of the Comintern. We shall fight against this and the workers will go with the Comintern and not with the ultra-left."

COMRADE BOGUTZKY (Poland) made a declaration in the name of the Polish delegation, according to which the central committee of the Polish party takes up the standpoint of the theses of Zinoviev in its condemnation of the ultra-left deviations of Domskey. The fact that Domskey recognizes his ultra-left mistakes does not mean that he has given up the policy of double bookkeeping in Poland. The Polish party will fight against the ultra-left on a national and international scale.

workers. The first category receives 20 per cent and the second 20 per cent of the average wage of the workers of their industries. To this sum is added a fixed sum for the family. The unemployed and their families have a right to free medical attention, death and birth attendance, freedom from taxes, lower rents and payments for fuel, water and electricity.

OF the one million unemployed one-half are now receiving regular relief. Public works enterprises for the unemployed and other arrangements also alleviate the condition. It is the intention of the commissariat to extend the relief to new categories and to raise the relief sums.

U. S. Sues to Collect \$10,000 Forbes Fine

(Special to The Daily Worker)
Sue to collect \$10,000, the amount of the fine assessed against Col. Chas. R. Forbes, upon his conviction on charges of defrauding the United States while head of the veterans' bureau, was filed by the government here today against the Hartford insurance and indemnity company. The government contends in its suit that the indemnity company in furnishing bond for Forbes, now serving a two years' sentence in the Leavenworth federal penitentiary, obligated itself to pay his fine.

The Injunction in Passaic

The inevitable injunction has made a belated appearance in Passaic. They usually come much earlier in such struggles. It is much like others of recent years and follows faithfully the precedent established by Harry M. Daugherty, strikebreaking attorney general of the Harding-Coolidge cabinet, in his assault upon the striking shopmen in the strike wave of 1922. It prohibits ninety-eight participants in the strike from "promoting, encouraging, directing, participating in any manner in any movement to induce the employes, of the Forstmann and Huffmann company to cease their employment. . . . from consulting with or encouraging any striker or contributing money or advice to such striker or toward the success of such strike."

If recognized and obeyed this ukase from a satrap of the mill owners would end the strike. But, like the shop strike of 1922 and the Paterson silk strike of 1924, this injunction will be held in contempt and considered the scrap of paper that it is. Workers throut the nation laugh at the imprecations of this creature who prostitutes the bench in order to aid the mill owners break the strike. WE WILL CONTINUE TO SEND RELIEF TO THE FORST-MANN-HUFFMANN STRIKERS AND TO ALL THE OTHERS AND OPENLY DEFY AND FLAUNT THE PUPPET JUDGE, BENTLEY.

The supreme court of the United States has long ago established the right of peaceful picketing and hence strikers who defy Bentley's injunction are within their legal rights.

In the Paterson strike the daily injunctions of Judge Vivian M. Lewis were flaunted and the slogan became "injunctions will not make silk."

In the Passaic strike the workers will prove to the mill owners and their lackeys, the courts and the police, that injunctions will not make woolens.

Investigate the Whole Industry

Senator William E. Borah announced the other day that unless some action were taken by the committee on manufactures regarding the proposed investigation of the Passaic strike he would interrogate Senator McKinley of Illinois, chairman of that committee, on the senate floor. Following this announcement, Senator Gerry, democrat of Rhode Island, told the senate that he favored an investigation of the whole textile industry and pointed to the Willimantic thread strike that is still on in Connecticut.

Said Senator Gerry regarding Willimantic and the ten per cent wage cut which provoked the strike:

"The company paid a dividend of ten per cent and set aside over \$1,000,000 as surplus, yet the wage-cut was enforced, and many of the workers were evicted from their homes when they resisted. There could be no question of ulterior motive in this strike, since the strikers belonged to the United Textile Workers of America, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The remarks regarding possible "ulterior motive" anticipated the "red" scare that will be made by Senator Edwards, the textile senator from New Jersey, who has been sabotaging the proposed investigation by conniving to delay the meeting of the committee. Edwards has announced that he will make a lengthy report defending police terror and denouncing the strikers whom his wife and daughter hypocritically fawned upon when his home was picketed.

Certainly there is every reason why the whole industry should be investigated and the vile conditions exposed to the gaze of the whole world, but the important fact to keep in mind as a subject for special attention is the fact of banditry and savagery that exists in Passaic and vicinity where every semblance of our alleged liberties are trampled under foot.

Intelligent labor will be contented with nothing less than placing the mill owners and the various city and county administrations of the strike area in the pillory.

Passaic, as a blot upon the face of the earth, should be made the starting point and special attention devoted to it alone. From thence the investigation of the industry could proceed.

A Tribute to Shop Bulletins

The arrest in Philadelphia of members of the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers League before the plant of the Budds Auto Body Manufacturing company for distributing the shop bulletin issued by the Communist nucleus in that plant and the attempt being made by the agents of the concern to convict these comrades is a tribute to the effectiveness of these bulletins. It also proves the correctness of the Communist tactic of concentrating on the shops and striving to realize in propaganda and organizational work that dialectic connection between the general class struggle and the specific problems that confront the workers in the various units of industry.

So long as revolutionists confine themselves to abstract propaganda of the class struggle in the shops the firm is not directly affected. Such abstract propaganda seems equally remote to the workers. But with the shop bulletin as an instrument for attracting the attention of the workers thru voicing their own grievances the struggle then becomes a part and parcel of their every-day lives.

In the bulletin of the Budd shop nucleus attention was called to the hazardous conditions of labor that take a ghastly toll of life and limb. The workers who had suffered in silence were learning that some of their co-workers were giving audible expression to their resentment against the mechanical butchery that prevails. In desperation the spies and company police of the shop arrested three workers distributing the shop bulletin.

These arrests will further emphasize the bestial conditions in the shop and will aid in stimulating the workers to action that will fulfill the fears of the special agents of the Budd concern who said, "The next thing you know you'll have a strike here."

The workers in this slaughter house will not forget that the first to raise their voices in their behalf were the Communists, thru the effective weapon of the shop bulletin.

This experience should encourage all party members to establish similar nucleus organs in order to reach the masses of labor.