

CONFERENCE CALLS SOUTHWEST COAL STRIKE, BACKS ILLINOIS MINERS, FIGHTS FOR NATIONAL AGREEMENT

GORDON SENT TO PRISON; "DAILY" MUST PAY \$500

Immediate Funds Needed to Save Paper

Dragged from the University of Wisconsin, where he was a scholarship student, David Gordon, 18-year-old author of the poem "America," which was made the pretext of a concerted attack by the capitalist courts on The DAILY WORKER, was yesterday sent to the city reformatory at Welfare Island.

This is in accordance with a ruling last week by the New York State Court of Appeals, confirming the convictions of The DAILY WORKER and Gordon, together with Gordon's sentence and a fine of \$500 imposed on the paper.

Gordon, who has for several years been active in the Young Workers League, will have to serve three years until he is 21. All appeals in his behalf were rejected.

Gordon's mother, when informed that he had been confined in Welfare Island, said: "If my son has to go to jail, I am glad that he is going for The DAILY WORKER. I am sure that no jail sentence can break his spirit or that of the thousands of other workers in this country who will rally to the paper all the more in its present crisis."

The ruling of the state court of appeals marks a crucial step in the drive (Continued on Page Three)

WORKERS SENDING SUBS FOR MINERS

Push Drive to Give Coal Diggers "Daily"

Free subscriptions for striking miners have begun to come in from various parts of the country in answer to appeals of The DAILY WORKER. The campaign to place a copy of the paper daily in the hands of every miner is being carried forward with increasing energy as a result of the opening of the great Save-the-Union Conference in Pittsburgh.

The enthusiastic manner in which the distribution of about 1,500 copies of the "Daily" was greeted by the delegates at the opening session Sunday was proof of what The DAILY WORKER means to the miners in their present struggle. More copies of the paper must be distributed so that every striking miner may receive regularly the Daily which is helping him in his heroic struggle against the threefold attacks of the coal barons, the capitalist courts and (Continued on Page Three)

TORIES CONSIDER NEW EGYPT NOTE

LONDON, April 2.—A special Cabinet meeting was held today to consider the Egyptian reply to the British ultimatum. Egypt has declared against the maintenance of British armed forces in Egypt.

That the British Government will insist on maintaining troops for the "protection" of the Suez canal is regarded as a forgone conclusion. The government despatched its ultimatum to Egypt when demonstrations of Egyptian workers and students forced the Egyptian Cabinet to reject the Anglo-Egyptian treaty.

Another Harding Man Called in Oil Quiz

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Thomas W. Miller, the former alien property custodian now under a jail sentence, has been subpoenaed by the senate Teapot Dome committee but excused from testifying until after his case is finally settled in the courts, it was announced today. The oil inquiry will be resumed tomorrow. Among the witnesses called were Harry M. Blair, of New York City, eastern treasurer for the republicans in 1920, C. H. Huston, an aide of Blair, and Birch Helms, a Texas oil man.

The Militant Picket Line at Dillonvale, Ohio



The above picture shows men, women and children starting out to picket the Dillon No. 1 mine at Dillonvale, Ohio. The Ohio national guard, called out to protect the scabs and prevent mass picketing, has been powerless to break up the mass demonstrations of militant miners and their families.

MEN MURDERED IN KLAN TERROR

Stevenson, Ex-Kleagle, Tells Horrors in Cell

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., April 2.—Men were flogged, lynched and burned at the stake for opposing the Ku Klux Klan, while those higher placed were ruined socially and politically when the organization could not bend them to its will, D. C. Stephenson, former Indiana klan dragon revealed in jail today. Riots were incited and political officials went to corrupt ways through orders of the klan chiefs. Parts of Stephenson's deposition, dealing with murders and political crimes charged to the klan, are withheld pending court action on the deposition.

Naked Women. "Women," Stephenson declared, "were the chief and most effective means of destroying klan opponents. In several cases one of these women was photographed while scantily clad and then, by skilled photographic manipulation of the pictures, the klan's enemies would be combined in the same view."

He told how the klan bought judges by pledging them enough votes to elect them, how legislators were put in office to vote for bills suitable to the society.

He revealed existence of the "black mask" worn by members of lynching and whipping parties. It was the official uniform used in acts of mob violence. He mentioned also the "bat-talion of death," a purple robed group of killers in Philadelphia and other communities.

Membership. Stephenson said that at the peak of its prosperity in 1922 the klan had 315,000 members in Indiana, 350,000 in Ohio, 360,000 in Pennsylvania, 60,000 in New Jersey, and 300,000 in all the New England states. Illinois was slightly below Indiana, the witness said, while Michigan was about the same as Indiana. Wisconsin had 60,000.

The organization took in between fifty and sixty million dollars during the time in which he held office, Stephenson said.

Stephenson's deposition will be used in a suit, to be heard April 6, in which five former Klansmen are seeking to have the klan barred from Pennsylvania.

KELLOGG AIDE TO JOIN MORGAN

Reward R. E. Olds for Service to Wall St.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Reuben Clark of Salt Lake City, now acting as special counsellor to the American embassy in Mexico City, probably will be named undersecretary of state upon the retirement of Robert E. Olds, it was reported here today. Olds will retire July 1, and become identified with J. P. Morgan & Co., according to reports.

Olds was accused last year of having given out an interview charging that Mexico was attempting to establish a "Bolshevik hegemony" thruout Latin-America.

The MINERS' PROGRAM

Adopted by the National Save-the-Union Conference at Pittsburgh.

The National Conference of the Save the Union Committee of the U. M. W. A. made up of 1125 delegates representing the overwhelming sentiment of the masses of organized and unorganized miners in this country, was called to take measures to meet the life and death crisis in which the miners find themselves. Wage cuts, unemployment, evictions, jailing, starvation are the order of the day in the mining districts. Betrayed by their reactionary union leaders, the miners are facing a gigantic conspiracy of the big coal operators, the powerful railroad and financial interests, backed fully by the federal and state governments. The issues at stake are of profound importance not only to the great body of miners but also to every worker, organized and unorganized in this country.

The Crisis in the Coal Industry. The coal industry of this country, like that of other producing countries, now finds itself in a deep crisis. Various factors contribute to this over-development of the industry by the opening of many new mines in the war time; the introduction of substitutes for coal, such as oil, water power, etc.; the more economical methods of utilizing coal; the falling off in the demand for coal due to the general depression in industry; the introduction of machinery and speed-up systems upon an unprecedented scale; the anarchic chaotic status of the coal industry. All these things tend to make the productive capacity

of the industry far outrun the demands of the market.

Consequently, with mines standing idle, unemployment spreads like a dread plague among the miners. For the past three years this unemployment, often running as high as 50 per cent, has been entirely without precedent. The great body of miners, organized as well as unorganized, are being rapidly forced into the depths of poverty. Today, the coal mining camps of this country, those that are working as well as those that are on strike, are saturated with misery and suffering, often verging into actual starvation. They are living refutations of the lies about a "prosperous America" spread so energetically by employers' agents of all stripes.

The Employers' Proposals. As a "remedy" for this situation, the coal operators, many of whom are even now reaping large profits, propose to sink the miners into veritable serfdom. They demand special governmental support to wipe out competition among themselves and to establish monopoly conditions. They demand the destruction of the union and the establishment of the open shop so that they may have a free hand to introduce their whole program of cutting wages, lengthening hours, speeding up production, and the elimination of safety devices, check-weighmen and many other job protections established by the miners after a generation of struggle. To the unemployed they brutally declare: "There are too many miners; 250,000 of you must get out of the industry." The semi-slave camps of the southern coal mining districts are an indication of what conditions the mine operators seek to force upon the whole body of miners.

The autocratic proposals are receiving (Continued on Page Two)

Probably 'Twas Worth \$2.30 to Eat the Meal

Lt. Col. Wallace Winchell of the Salvation Army yesterday was looking for his uniform hat and \$2.30 which had been in it. The officer was passing the hat Sunday night among 300 jobless men who had just received a free meal. He had collected the \$2.30 in pennies and nickels when a stocky man snatched the hat and dashed away.

"He was a very low character," said Winchell.

Bankers Confab on War Tribute Is Suggested

PARIS, April 2.—Premier Poincare's intimation in his political speech at Carcassone that he is ready to discuss plans for an international conference to settle the reparations question aroused much comment. Poincare believes that a conference of international bankers and diplomats should work out a solution by fixing a definite sum that Germany must pay.

VETERANS LENGTHEN BREADLINES

W.I.R. Questions 3,000 at Workers' Relief Kitchen; Aliens Few

That thousands of ex-service men, many of them wounded in the world war, are in the bread lines of New York, was revealed yesterday when the Workers International Relief, 1 Union Square, made public the results of statistical survey which that organization has been taking at its relief kitchen at 27 East 4th St.

More than 3,000 men were questioned. During the past month the organization has served more than 20,000 meals to 3,122 unemployed workers. A total of 624 war veterans stood in line waiting for food and

of these 94 were wounded in active service, the survey showed.

Table with 3 columns: Classification, Number, Percentage. Rows include War Veterans (624, 20%), Wounded (94, 3%), Married (234, 7 1/2%), Skilled workers (812, 26%), Unskilled (2154, 69%), Unclassified (156, 5%), Union members (823, 27%), Non-union (2279, 73%), Native born (2622, 84%), Naturalized (324, 11%), Aliens (156, 5%).

OPERATORS BEGIN WAR IN ILLINOIS

Boss Paper Indicates Policy

CHICAGO, (FP) April 2.—Bitter and perhaps bloody mine warfare may begin in the rockribbed Illinois district of the United Mine Workers of America if ominous indications continue to multiply. The Chicago Journal of Commerce, a financial paper close to the Illinois coal operators, openly foreshadows trouble. Discussing the failure of wage conferences between the union and the operator association the Journal concludes (March 30):

"Some of the members may attempt before long to operate their mines at less than the Jacksonville scale notwithstanding the handicap caused by the fact that no miner may be hired who does not possess a certificate of competency under the Illinois law, which, being administered by a union-dominated commission, has granted such certificates to none but union men."

Declare War.

This is an even plainer declaration of war on the union than preceded the Herrin battle of 1922. Preparations for the conflict have been made for some time by the larger operators, notably the Peabody interests. Peabody first fortified themselves by buying huge non-union areas in other states, then corrupted Frank Farrington, former president of the Illinois union, and then built mob-proof stockades around some of their properties, notably at Taylorville, with a regular military sentry and telephone system.

But to judge by the semi-official pronouncements from the other side and by their actual preparations it looks as though Illinois, the keystone of the bituminous division of the union, is to undergo a decisive test this year. In view of the answer given by the militant miners at Herrin six years ago the operators must be planning to import Colorado-Rockefeller methods into Illinois. Hitherto union blood spilled in Illinois has not gone unavenged.

In the 1922 national strike the trouble at Herrin began when Lester, the operator, started shipping coal from his strip mine in violation of his agreement. He had been given permission by the union to get his vein in shape by removal of top soil, but shipping was forbidden. His gunmen, shooting from the public highway at union miners and farmers, brought on the triumphant but bloody shutting down of the property.

PROGRESSIVE FORCES WILL TRANSFER FIGHT TO LOCAL UNIONS IN ALL DISTRICTS

Organizers Will Be Sent to Kansas, Indiana, Missouri, Arkansas and Other Fields

Delegates Lay Plans to "Spread the Illinois Strike," Form New Committees

(Special to The Daily Worker.) PITTSBURGH, April 2.—A call for a general strike of the Indiana, Kansas and Southwest districts to take effect immediately, support and extension of the Illinois strike already in operation and a demand for a national agreement to include all mine fields, featured the second day of the great national miners' Save-the-Union conference in session in this city.

Amid enthusiasm and determination which has not been equalled at any workers' conference in a generation, the twelve hundred delegates assembled here at times cheered and thundered their applause, at others listened in almost breathless silence as speakers recounted the struggles and sacrifices of the mine workers or the betrayals of the Lewis machine officials.

The announcement that the Illinois miners were out again in support of the Pennsylvania-Ohio strike was met with the greatest acclaim. A demonstration was called by the news that the strike of the coke miners in the four Pennsylvania counties betrayed by Lewis in 1922 would come out on April 16.

Unanimous Support. All resolutions of major importance were passed unanimously. The call for a strike of the Indiana, Kansas and Southwest districts, was submitted as were three other resolutions by a sub-committee of the southwest districts, and was adopted unanimously. The resolution call for an immediate strike. All mines will be struck irrespective of whether the Jacksonville agreement is claimed to be in force or not. Organizers of the Save-the-Union Committee of the districts will be sent out into the field to organize the activities in connection with the walkout.

The report by the general resolutions committee calling for the termination of separate agreements and demanding one national agreement of all fields, anthracite and bituminous, was received with the greatest enthusiasm. No more district agreements, was the slogan. The strike will go on until a national agreement is won.

Support Negro Miners. The conference adopted three amendments to the general program recommended by the program committee. The first is a resolution on Negro miners. The resolution condemns the Lewis machine for discriminating against Negro miners and demands equal pay for equal work for all workers, the acceptance of colored and white workers on an equal basis. At the conference, six Negro delegates were asked to come to the platform and act as the representatives of all the Negro miners in the industry.

A second amendment referred to the young miners. Protection against the exploitation of the youth was demanded. Another resolution provided for the organization of the women. The wives of the miners bear the brunt of the sacrifices, the resolution points out. Women must be drawn in the support of the strike, the resolution demands.

Against High Salaries. Other resolutions condemned the high salaries of the Lewis officials and their excessive expense accounts; it advocates that in the future salaries of officers be based on the pay of the miners. Another provides that no more International organizers or executive board members be sent as representatives of local unions to conventions. This means that only direct representatives of the unions will be able to speak for the miners.

Two big mass meetings in Illinois will be arranged immediately after the adjournment of the conference. Plans are being arranged for the advancement and extension of the Illinois strike which involves 100,000 miners. A large meeting has also been planned for the Indiana district. Organizers of the Save-the-Union Committee will tour the southwest

ANGELO, ON WAY TO MEET, IS HURT

Second Injury During Campaign

(Special to The Daily Worker.) SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 2.—Joe Angelo, secretary of the district 12 Save-the-Union Committee, according to a report, was badly hurt in an automobile accident about forty miles out of Pittsburgh. He was hurrying in a car to attend the Pittsburgh conference. Details are lacking as to the extent of his injuries, but he is said to be determined to continue on into Pittsburgh and speak at the conference anyway.

This is Angelo's second injury during the present miners' campaign; only a few weeks ago he was attacked and beaten up by a gang of thugs in Springfield. The machine gangsters were led by Joe Loda, a former progressive who has changed his coat after being elected in the 1926 elections to a sub-district office.

5 MEN MISSING IN MINE BLAST

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 2.—Five men were unaccounted for late this afternoon in an explosion in Mine No. 2 of the Keystone Coal and Coke Co., near Bluefield, W. Va. George S. McCaa, superintendent of the rescue division of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, reported this afternoon. McCaa said his men, arriving on the scene, found all escaped except the five. None of the other men employed at the mine was injured.

Seek Commercial Treaty

MOSCOW, April 2.—The Soviet Union has opened negotiations with Czechoslovakia for a new commercial treaty, according to current reports.

fields, organize the strike and establish sub-committees wherever necessary.

The fight, everyone recognizes, through the holding of the big Pittsburgh conference has been transferred to the local fields and to the local unions. Expulsions of progressives by the Lewis machine will be fought out in the locals but any such expulsions by the national or district machines will be disregarded.

Support of the Coal Digger was voted by the conference. The paper was accepted as the official organ of the miner workers.

Mother Bloor, well known militant, and one of two women members of the United Mine Workers, spoke in behalf of the Coal Digger. Mother Bloor is a member of the Zeigler local in Illinois.

The conference also endorsed the Bonita-Moleski-Mendola Defense Committee and voted to do everything possible to defend the three innocent miners who are the victims of the Cappellini machine in the anthracite. Bonita's brother who is a delegate received an ovation as he rose to speak.

Joe Licata, recording secretary of local 1703, Pittston, accused the Cappellini machine of direct responsibility for the murders of the progressive (Continued on Page Three)

Save-the-Union Meet Demands 100 Per Cent Organization of Coal Miners

REJECT BOSSES' SCHEMES; RALLY MEN TO STRUGGLE

Open Shop Fields Ready, Delegates Declare

(Continued from Page One)

ing direct and indirect support from John L. Lewis and his corrupt machine, who by one crooked device or another have wormed their way to the head of our union. These false leaders of labor unblushingly endorse the employers' proposals for the trustification of the industry, at the workers' expense. They shamelessly pick up the employers' slogan and tell 250,000 miners to "get out of the industry." They have, notoriously in Illinois and the three anthracite districts through their speed-up and efficiency agreements, become the production agents of the operators. With hundreds of thousands of miners unemployed, these officials tell us that the remedy is to produce more coal per man per day. The Lewis forces have also criminally failed to mobilize the organized and unorganized miners for a united struggle against the open shop, wage-cutting, condition-destroying attacks of the employers. In reality, instead of being leaders of the miners, they are agents of the employers.

The Miners' Demands.

The Save the Union National Conference which expresses the sentiment of the vast mass of the coal miners, categorically rejects this whole program of the employers and their tools, the Lewis machine. Against the coal operators' demand for the open shop (which Lewis makes no real fight against) we raise the slogan of 100 per cent organization throughout the coal industry. The National Conference inaugurates an intensive campaign of organization which shall not stop until all the miners are unionized. The non-union miners are ripe for organization. We call upon every coal miner to promote this organization work. It is the major task confronting us, the master key to all our immediate problems. We repudiate the policy of dividing miners by separate district and individual agreements. This is an employer policy supported by Lewis. We demand in- stead a national agreement for all coal miners.

The Save the Union National Conference aggressively rejects all proposals for wage cuts. Stories that the industry cannot pay better wages are mere propaganda of the rich employers. It is especially the powerful combinations like the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, General Motors Company, New York Central Railroad Company, etc., that are complaining about the "high" wages of the union miners. Not wage cuts in the union coal fields, but wage raises in the non-union districts must be our program. We demand the extension of the Jacksonville scale to all coal fields and we propose an aggressive campaign among the unorganized miners to support this demand.

The Save the Union National Conference condemns the brutal proposal of the employers and Lewis to drive 250,000 coal miners out of the industry and to thrust them starving into the great army of 4,000,000 unemployed workers in the industrial centers. We demand instead the reabsorption of the unemployed miners into the coal industry by the introduction of the 6-hour day and the 5-day week. The vast masses of miners must everywhere mobilize to put through this central demand. The alternative to it is untold suffering, destitution, and degradation among the miners. Pending the establishment of the shorter work-day and work-week, we demand and will fight for the equal division of work and state and federal relief for unemployment.

The National Conference calls for a fight against the ruthless speed-up system being introduced by the operators. It condemns unequivocally the practice of labor officials entering into agreements with the employers, as in the Illinois and anthracite districts, to more intensively exploit the workers.

The National Conference repudiates the coal operators' plan of consolidating the various coal companies and organizing the industry on a monopoly basis at the expense of the workers (wage cuts, longer hours, worsened working conditions, etc.). We also repudiate Lewis' project of government regulation of wages which in substance means the enslavement of the miners through compulsory arbitration. We demand instead the nationalization of the coal mines. In order to make effective our demand for nationalization and to further the workers' political interests generally, we call upon the broad labor movement to join with the miners in the establishment of a labor party. This program of nationalization and a labor party was long the policy of our union until it fell under the domination of the reactionary Lewis clique.

The Operators' Open Shop Drive.

For the past eight years, ever since Lewis came into firm control of our union, the coal operators have moved consciously, systematically and successfully for breaking up the U. M.

Mine Strikers Released Because Jail Was Too Full



Arrested for mass picketing, sixty-seven coal strikers have been "freed" by the sheriff of Allegheny County because the jail was too full. The men who refused bail and chose jail to smash the anti-picketing decree of the sheriff had to be liberated when the jail was crammed on the second day.

W. A., the slashing of wage rates and the destruction of working conditions. The policy of Lewis has assisted not hindered them in their program of establishing the open shop. Corrupting the union leadership and thus paralyzing the union, the operators have smashed the U. M. W. A. in district after district. Our membership has fallen off a full half. The extent of their inroads upon our organization is graphically illustrated by the fact that whereas on the eve of the 1922 strike 70 per cent of all bituminous coal being produced was dug by union miners, by April 1st, 1927, at the outbreak of the present strike, the proportions have been almost reversed, 70 per cent of the bituminous coal being produced by non-union miners. This alarming loss of union production is a measure of the utter failure which the Lewis administration has made at leading our union.

The great coal producing companies of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, backed by the big financial interests of Wall Street and the state and national government, are out to destroy our union. They have built their whole open shop policy around the hope of dealing the U. M. W. A. its deathblow during the present strike.

The Pittsburgh Coal Company, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Bethlehem Mines Company, General Motors Company, Jones and Laughlin Steel Company, New York Central Railroad Company, and other great combinations of capital, massing themselves for attack against the union, began by shifting their production to the southern non-union coal fields and by building up railroad rates discriminating against union territory, all of which was designed to create unemployment and to weaken the position of the union. Then, when they deemed the time opportune, they brazenly violated the

"Lewis Cuts Off Relief of Progressive Miners; Our Reply Must Be to Build Rank and File Relief Organizations."

Jacksonville scale and began to operate their mines open shop.

With every form of terrorism and fully supported by the state and national government, the coal operators have fought violently to destroy the union. The full forces of the government—the federal and state courts, the national guard, spies, state police, jails, injunctions—all were thrown into the fight on the side of the operators, and against the miners. The courts, at the behest of the operators, have evicted thousands of strikers' families. Only the unparalleled heroism of the strikers has prevented the accomplishment of the terroristic plans. Never has the courage of workers on strike been surpassed.

In Illinois, Indiana, and other union soft coal districts, the open shop policy of the operators has taken a somewhat different course. With the assistance of Lewis, Fishwick, Mitchell, and others, the operators, making a pretense of accepting the Jacksonville scale, got the miners back to work. They had two objectives in mind: first, to weaken the union and the Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia strike, and second, take advantage of the winter market for coal. Now these operators, blood brothers to their union-wrecking friends in the strike-bound districts, are repudiating the Jacksonville scale, insisting upon wage reductions, and are boldly preparing to establish the open shop.

In the anthracite districts the coal operators are moving no less directly to destroy the union. They have corrupted the official union leaders, the Cappellinis, Goldens, Matteys, etc., into their agents. With the assistance of these men they are carrying through their plan of speeding up the workers and generally undermining their wage and working conditions. They are only awaiting a favorable opportunity, in the event of the breaking of the bituminous strike, to open up a direct war to eliminate the union altogether from the anthracite regions.

The determination of the big capitalists of America to smash the miners' union, as part of their open shop plan of wrecking the whole trade union movement, was demonstrated clear as day by the testimony of Rockefeller, Schwab, Mellon, Warden,

SMASH CORRUPT OFFICIAL GANG AT ONCE, PLEA

Program to Be Urged Among Unorganized

miners of the state.

When fighters in the union have dared to protest against these outrages, Lewis and his agents, assisted by the coal operators, have brutally expelled and blacklisted them. Many of the best fighters the union produced, such as Alex Howat, Duncan MacDonald, Jim McLachlan, and hundreds of others have suffered this fate. In all the big industrial centers are to be found groups of fighting miners expelled from the union and driven out of the industry by Lewis' terrorism. Henry Corbishy was framed and sent to jail in Illinois for fighting the infamous Farthington, then an ally of Lewis, Campbell, Reilly, and Lillis were murdered and Sam Grecco almost fatally wounded in District 1 for opposing the equally infamous tool of the operators, Cappellini, and the special contractors supported by him. This war against the real fighters in the union, inaugurated by the Lewis regime, has done much to kill the spirit of the union and to weaken its whole position.

The Reactionary Lewis Machine.

The basic causes of the deep crisis in which our union finds itself are the wrong policies of the Lewis administration. Lewis attempts to blame all our difficulties upon over-production in the coal industry. But he cannot so lightly escape responsibility. With the correct policies our union could not only have maintained itself but also improved its position. But Lewis' policies have been so wrong as to constitute, in sum, a crime against the union. They have played into the hands of the operators at every point.

When Lewis wormed his way into control of our union during the war period the organization was firmly established in practically all coal districts. Then began an interminable series of betrayals of strikes, suppressions of democracy, and general corruption, which have undermined the union and rendered it practically helpless in the face of the employers' attacks. Consequently, the organization has been shattered in many districts. Lewis is fast driving the union towards the rocks. Only the elimination of the corrupt and reactionary Lewis machine and the securing of control by the Save the Union rank and file forces can preserve the organization.

Lewis dealt a deadly blow to the union when in 1922 he coldly betrayed the 60,000 unorganized miners of Somerset and Fayette counties in Pennsylvania. These miners, by their wonderful strike, had saved the sit-

uation for the union. But when it came to the settlement they were left outside to strike and starve for months until finally they were crushed. This treachery tremendously weakened the position of the union and ruined its prestige among the vast masses of unorganized miners.

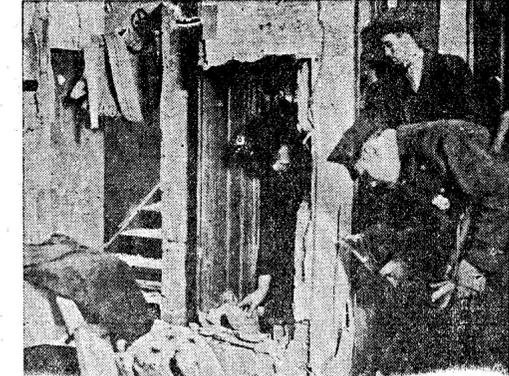
The Lewis administration still persists in continuing the mistaken policy of 1922 in signing up part of the mines of a company while leaving other mines of the same concern out on strike, thus helping the operator make profits at one set of mines in order to ship scabs and gunmen to break the strike at the other mines.

Disastrous betrayals have also been perpetrated by Lewis and his agents in Nova Scotia, Kansas, and other districts, where the miners ventured to make a real fight. Conditions in Kansas, once the best anywhere, have been completely lost and the organization almost wrecked under Lewis' hand-picked district officialdom, which 90 per cent of the membership oppose.

The Lewis clique have made no efforts to organize the unorganized miners, although this is the central problem before the union. On the contrary, their whole tendency has been to break up such organization as does exist. The recent Colorado strike and the strong sentiment for organization now running among unorganized masses of Pennsylvania and other states show that the unorganized miners want to unite. But they will never do so under Lewis' leadership. They remember too well the many betrayals perpetrated on them by this false leader. Nor does Lewis try to organize them. He has practically abandoned Somerset, Westmoreland, Greene, and Fayette counties with their 100,000 unorganized miners. What a tragic farce, for example, to put the task of organizing West Virginia in the hands of that notorious tool of the coal operators, Van Bittner. His mere presence in West Virginia is a guarantee to the operators that no serious attempt will be made to organize the

"New Tens of Thousands of Miners Must Strike For a National Agreement."

Where Blast Endangered Workers' Lives



Police, above, searching the ruins of the Eagle Cloak and Suit Co. establishment on the seventeenth floor of a W. 38th St. skyscraper. The explosion was presumably the result of a still blast. Police officers after playing Sherlock Holmes with the debris for a while could find "no evidence" so they decided a bomb had been concealed in the ceiling of the plant. They of course suggest that a working man was the probable concealer of the bomb. No one has been framed to date.

sets the worst example, having drawn from June to December, 1927, the sum of \$11,092 for salary and personal expenses. Murray, Kennedy, and other leaders drew similar enormous salaries. For the miners' union to remain in the hands of such reactionary, venal leaders is for it to surely perish.

The Save-the-Union Movement.

Two years ago, seeing the fatal course of the organization under Lewis' administration, and realizing that the further life of the union depended upon a complete change of its policies and leadership, the present opposition issued the slogan "Save-the-Miners' Union," and prepared its program de-

"The National Conference Calls for District Conventions to Drive Out the Traitors From the Union."

manding an honest and militant leadership, organization of the unorganized, the 6-hour day and 5-day week, a determined fight against wage cuts, a national agreement for all coal miners, a labor party, nationalization of the mines, state relief for unemployment, etc. It called upon the rank and file of the union to put this program into effect.

The Save-the-Union Committee put a ticket in the field, in the 1926 union elections, headed by John Brophy. This ticket undoubtedly secured a majority of the votes cast. But Lewis and his agents in the various districts, true to their policy of suppressing democracy in the union, unblushingly stole the elections, maintaining themselves in office in plain violation of the expressed will of the membership.

Next the opposition sought to put its policies into effect at the 1926 convention of the international, only to encounter the same Mussolini-like suppression of democracy by Lewis. Machine fake delegates were packed into the convention by hundreds from all sorts of blue-sky locals. Opposition delegates were either unseated, beaten up, or terrorized into silence by Lewis' sluggers. The convention, completely dominated by the Lewis clique, was the most reactionary in the history of the U. M. W. A. With the union confronting a life and death struggle, Lewis made the central issues of the convention the question of raising the already over-swollen salaries of himself, Murray, Kennedy, and his friends and a ruthless fight against progressive measures in general.

The Save-the-Union movement next sought to hold the union together by organizing the unorganized and by developing the present struggle into a real strike. But here again it met with iron resistance from the Lewis machine. Lewis and his crowd desperately fought against the application of anything resembling a progressive and militant policy. The results we have already seen.

Miners, Take Control of Your Union!

This brings us squarely to the major task confronting the miners of this country. The power of the Lewis clique must be broken. The rank and file must take the union into their own hands. The corrupt Lewis machine, which is a sort of decayed crust at the top of the union, must be removed from control. Failure to do this promptly and decisively will surely involve the destruction of unionism among the coal miners.

The situation is this: The union is in the most serious danger. The Lewis administration, tools of the operators, stubbornly refuse to take the elementary steps proposed in the program of the Save-the-Union Committee, which are absolutely indispensable for saving and rebuilding the union. Moreover, by the complete suppression of union democracy through expulsion, blacklisting, stealing of elections, packing of conventions, armed terrorism, etc., they balk the will of the rank and file in selecting a new and honest leadership and putting the progressive program into effect. The union is in an acute stage of emergency. Drastic methods are necessary to rid it of the baneful influence of the Lewis reactionaries.

Therefore, the National Save-the-Union conference, representing the great masses of organized miners,

declares that the present corrupt and reactionary leadership is bankrupt and unrepresentative of the interests and will of the membership. They have stolen their official positions, and they have no mandate from the rank and file. Their policies are wrecking the union and ruining the wages and working standards of the miners. We call upon the rank and file miners to take the organization into their own hands. We appeal to them to stand solidly together and to remove the decayed Lewis officialdom, which is eating like a cancer at the heart of the union. We call upon the unorganized miners to support this movement for a clean and

"The National Conference Calls for District Conventions to Drive Out the Traitors From the Union."

aggressive miners union by rallying en masse around the standard of the Save-the-Union movement.

To put the U. M. W. A. into honest hands we propose the following procedure: The Save-the-Union movement in the various districts shall at once through the local unions insist upon the calling of special emergency district conventions, carefully guarding against any packing methods by the Lewis machine. In the event of refusal or delay by the present district officials in calling such conventions, the respective Save-the-Union movements shall themselves call the conventions. At these emergency district conventions the offices of Lewis machine supporters shall be declared vacant and new officers, representative of the membership, shall be elected. In the local unions new officers shall be elected in place of the proved Lewis supporters. After the district conventions the national convention of the U. M. W. A. shall be organized on the same principles.

To Win the Pennsylvania-Ohio-West Virginia Strike.

To win the present bituminous strike is of the most fundamental importance. Its loss would be a tremendous blow to all unionism in the coal industry. It can only be won by mobilizing systematically the great masses of miners and drawing them into the strike. It would be an illusion to hope for any remedy from the senate investigation committee. We can expect nothing but hostility from all sections of the Coolidge government. The National Save-the-Union Conference proposes the following measures to spread and win the strike:

To the Striking Miners:

The National Save-the-Union Conference greets you and extends its heartiest support in your magnificent and unprecedented struggle. The rise of the Save-the-Union movement, with its insistence upon militant strike action and with its perspective of an honest leadership in the union, has vastly strengthened the strike and given it its first real prospect of success. Its Save-the-Union Committee has long advocated mass picketing and mass violation of injunctions. The Lewis machine has been bitterly opposing and sabotaging these policies. But now, with the miners aroused to the necessity of militant strike action, the Fagans and other Lewis henchmen are trying to throw dust into the eyes of the miners by staging fake arrests of themselves.

The Save-the-Union movement has greatly strengthened the strike. It will eventually win it. We call upon the brave miners in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia to stand firm. This great strike, decisive in the life of the labor movement, can and must be won. The program of the Save-the-Union Committee points the way for the winning of the strike.

To the Miners of Illinois, Indiana and Kansas:

You have been betrayed by Lewis and his district representatives. The separate district agreements were fatally against the interests of the workers. The operators in your districts wanted to kill the strike by isolating the strikers and then wreck your district organizations at their leisure. This is the meaning of their present arrogant demands for the open shop, for wage cuts, and the liquidation of the Jacksonville scale.

DENOUNCE WAGE CUTS, SPEEDUP, CONSOLIDATION

Lewis' Brutal Scheme To Oust Men Hit

You must repudiate the ruinous Lewis policy of separate agreements by striking April 1st in a body and by remaining on strike until a national settlement is secured. Any other course would be fatal. Attempts of Fishwick and others to sell you out by the policy of individual agreements must be met by picketing.

To the Unorganized Miners:

The National Save-the-Union Conference calls upon you to rally and organize. Now is the time to establish a union and to abolish the slave-like conditions that have been forced upon you by the coal operators and the repeated betrayals of the Lewis machine. The Save-the-Union movement is carrying on extensive organization work in the unorganized districts. This is already far advanced in Somerset, Fayette, Greene, and Westmoreland counties in Pennsylvania. The national conference endorses the call issued by the National Save-the-Union Committee for a strike of these miners on April 16th. This strike must be a mass turnout. It will go far to win the whole battle of the miners. The unorganized miners of West Virginia, Kentucky, and other unorganized districts are urged to unite under the leadership of the Save-the-Union Committee and to prepare to defend your interests and to help win the present decisive strike. The Save-the-Union movement pledges you its most loyal support.

To the Anthracite Miners:

The fate of the union in the anthracite districts is bound up with the struggle of the bituminous miners. If the operators succeed in smashing the union in the soft-coal regions, the anthracite operators will make a desperate onslaught to break up the unions in districts one, seven and nine. The same companies for which you work have already repudiated their contracts in the soft-coal districts. Your interests are one with the bituminous miners, now in the midst of struggle. Those are false leaders who attempt to draw a line between you and the soft coal miners, especially when this effort takes the form of an agitation for a separate union of anthracite miners. Such disruptive tactics are fatal to the life and growth of the union.

Anthracite miners, rally to the support of the bituminous miners. Prepare for far more active participation in the struggle of the soft coal miners. The life of the whole union is at stake. Get rid of Cappellini and his terrorism, but also get rid of Lewis and all his other henchmen. Beware of so-called opposition leaders who while crying "Cappellini Must Go," at the same time protect the arch-enemy of the miners, John L. Lewis. Rally to the Save-the-Union movement. Help win the Pennsylvania-Ohio-West Virginia strike. Abolish the special contract system. Free Borita, Mleski and Mendola.

An Appeal to the Working Class.

Workers, the Save-the-Union Conference asks your solidarity and support. This is your fight as well as ours. The outcome of this struggle will be of the most profound significance to the whole American working class, unorganized as well as organized. It is a struggle of basic importance internationally, and we appeal to the miners and other workers throughout the world to rally to our support.

The crisis of the U. M. W. A. is the crisis of the entire American labor movement. If the miners' union, the foundation of organized labor, is destroyed, every trade union in the country will be in danger. The downfall of the United Mine Workers of America would be the signal for an elimination struggle against trade unions in every industry by the open shop forces. If the miners are forced into semi-slave conditions, every worker in America will feel the effects of it in wage cuts and generally worsened conditions.

The fight against the Lewis machine is the fight against the whole reactionary and corrupt leadership in the trade unions. If this struggle is lost, it means that our unions, sunk still deeper in the morass of reaction, will be helpless and will go down before the open shop attacks of the employers. If the fight is won, our trade unions will go into a new period of progress and development.

Every progressive and militant worker must rally aggressively to the support of this movement to save the miners' union from the coal operators and the Lewis reactionaries. This support must be concrete and immediate.

Railroad Workers, Haul No Scab Coal!

Steel Workers, Prepare to Organize and to Defend Your Interests!

Workers of all trades, organize a great strike relief movement in all cities to furnish the sinews of war to the miners who are fighting valiantly against the most corrupt and reactionary section of the trade union bureaucracy and against the massed open shop forces of America!

"Textile Workers, Organize Your Mill Committees," Correspondent Urges

ORGANIZATIONS SPRINGING UP IN ALL PLANTS

Beware of Premature Strike, Is Warning

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

MANCHESTER, N. H. (By Mail).—The Textile Committee form of organization is the only agency by which the textile workers can hope to better their conditions. The development of these Committees depends wholly upon the progressive elements within the industry.

Spring Up Everywhere. These Committees which are springing up like mushrooms in the textile cities and towns of New England, must be the basis of all activity. Progressive workers in each mill in every town and city must build a committee.

For further strength these Committees must link themselves into a mighty chain. In this way when an open conflict with the bosses comes, the workers in the many different sections will be able to close their ranks and carry on the struggle in a harmonious manner.

This open conflict is fast approaching. In Fall River the reactionary misleaders of the United Textile Workers Union and the American Federation of Textile Operatives have so far kept the workers from revolting against the recent wage cut of 10 per cent.

Against Premature Strikes. We must not underestimate the cleverness of the bosses. When these mill Committees of the workers begin to function militantly they, the bosses, will undoubtedly try to create a situation where the Mill Committees will feel bound to act. So we must be on guard against premature strikes.

On the other hand, when a committee becomes strong enough, it should take the bull by the horns and go on an offensive strike. Most strikes which have taken place in the industry to date have been offensive strikes so far as the workers are concerned.

When the bosses cut wages, lengthen hours or undertake any other kind of dirty work against the worker, the boss is on the offensive. He is prepared to give battle. He has his stool-pigeons in place. The police are always at his command. He knows the proper time to call in the state department of labor, the mayor, the judge to issue injunctions and other strike-breaking elements. In other words he knows his onions.

Well, it's time now that the workers showed the bosses that they know their potatoes and that from now on they will resist the encroachments of the bosses upon their lives.

To get back what they lost in the past five years ago, the workers must go on the offensive and to accomplish this a national conference of all textile workers' organizations is expected to be called for the first week in June.

Build the Textile Mills Committee! Hold a huge national conference of textile workers' organizations in three months! For a National offensive strike!

—FRED E. BEAL.

AUTO CO. FIGHTS KENOSHA STRIKE

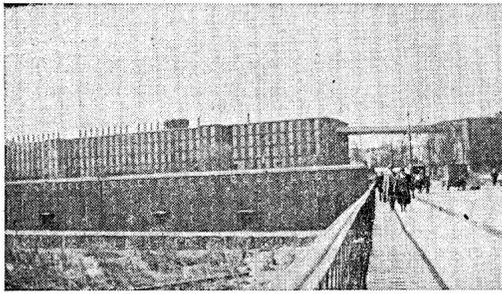
KENOSHA, Wis., April 2 (FP).—The strikers of the Allen-A Co. hosiery mill are probing the connection between that anti-union outfit and the open shop Nash auto plant which dominates the economic life of Kenosha. They have discovered that V. Pres. L. S. Alfred of the Nash Motor Co. is chairman of the city council, which under Kenosha's form of government means that he is the mayor. They have discovered also that the Nash plant has sent a number of its men to the hosiery firm to act as strikebreakers.

The protest against the injunction granted by federal judge Geiger in Milwaukee against all forms of picketing has led the judge to grant jury trials to the 10 pickets arrested for contempt. Some are also charged with conspiracy. The American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers is defending the pickets as part of its Kenosha organizing campaign.

The strike began when the knitters refused to tend 2 machines instead of the customary 1. The company ordered the speedup simultaneously with its drive against all known members of the union. The plant had been run open shop but the knitters were rapidly joining the union.

MANY TYPOS JOBLESS. CHICAGO, April 2 (FP).—Two hundred twenty-five members of Chicago Typographical Union 16 are receiving unemployment benefit from the union according to President Woodruff Randolph. More are out of a job but are not eligible for bene-

Where Textile Workers Are Organizing Mill Committees



The Amoskeag Manufacturing Co. of Manchester, N. H., above, is the largest cotton mill in the world. The workers call it "the poor house." Here, by staying 9 and 10 hours a day, textile workers can make from \$8 to \$10 a week. The textile workers in this mill are disgusted with the traitorous leadership of the United Textile Workers Union and the American Federation of Textile Operatives and are forming their own Mill Committees under progressive leadership. This photograph was sent us by the Worker Correspondent whose letter accompanies the picture.

ARREST 30 MEN, MILLIONS STOLEN WOMEN AT MINE BY FRAME-UP KING

Correspondent Sends Mass Picket Photos

(By a Worker Correspondent.) DILLONVILLE, Ohio, (By Mail).—I am sending you two pictures of the Dillon No. 1 mine, of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Coal Co.

Both of these pictures show progressions on mass picketing. And how they are fighting against the coal operators!

We started picketing here on March 13 and from that time till now about thirty have been arrested. Some were men and some women. All of them have been let go free under \$300 bond each.

But no matter. We are not going to give up. Please do not sign my name in the paper.

GENERAL MOTORS STRIKE GROWING

Canada Workers Turn Down Boss Offer

MONTREAL, April 2. — Several thousand striking workers of the General Motors of Canada plant have turned down the proposition of M. S. Campbell, chief conciliation officer of the Canadian department of labor, that they return to work immediately at the reduced rate while their representatives arbitrate with company officials.

In the meantime the entire plant is tied up. Operation has ceased entirely and not a single car has been turned out since yesterday. The strike spread to several new departments today. The girls in the trimming and wiring rooms, the men of the export department, most of the workers in the stamping plant and practically all of the unskilled labor left work today.

Peter Heenan, minister of labor, arrived in Oshawa today with the hopes of settling the strike immediately but he was confronted by a militant group that shows no signs of giving way. The strike was called as a protest against a wage-cut of from 25 to 40 per cent recently ordered by the company.

UNION FIREMEN CELEBRATE

KANSAS CITY, Kans., April 2 (FP).—Local 64, International Association of Fire Fighters, celebrate its 10th anniversary of organization in Kansas City with 139 members, compared with the 39 charter members, and a beginning wage of \$150 a month instead of \$75, a raise of 100 per cent.

A Correspondent in Each Textile Mill Committee

The textile workers in the mills throught New England are preparing to form their Mill Committees to fight the wage slashing, union-smashing campaign by which the mill bosses are trying to enslave the mill workers.

Organization has begun already and slogans have been issued. The Mill Committees are already springing up all over England. The spread of these mill committees can be aided, their power can be assured only if they are bound up together in one strong united program of militant action against the bosses and against their treacherous officials in the United Textile Workers and the American Federation of Textile Operatives. In their fight they must have the united support of the American working class.

But they can only be bound up thoroughly, they can only hope to win the maximum support of all American workers when their struggle is brought vividly and every day before the masses of American labor. If every strike in every mill is not to remain an isolated event, if the strikers are not to remain in comparative ignorance of the happenings in all other mills, if the masses of American workers are not to remain in ignorance of the struggle the textile workers must themselves tell the daily story of their fight. Every mill must have its worker who will keep The DAILY WORKER informed of the day to day struggle in the mills. Worker Correspondents must be chosen by every Mill Committee, whose business it will be to keep The DAILY WORKER informed of the developments in the textile struggle. Thousands of workers will eagerly follow the letters which the textile mill correspondents write us.

Textile Workers, chose your Worker Correspondents when you form your Mill Committee. See that they send regular letters to The DAILY WORKER so that all textile workers and all American workers may read the events in your struggle throught the United States.

Frameup Record.

Wood is remembered in Lawrence, seat of the American Woolen Company mills, as the bitter foe of strikes in 1912 and 1918. He tried in 1912 to send Joseph E. Egan and Arturo Giovannitti, strike leaders, to the penitentiary for life. After the strike the woolen monarch was indicted for placing dynamite among the strikers. A Lawrence undertaker swore that Wood paid him to plant the explosive. Another man, named as co-conspirator, committed suicide when called to testify. In 1920 he was again indicted for profiteering in wearing apparel, but with the aid of Charles Evans Hughes extricated himself from the toils of the law.

Use All Trickery.

Nearly every piece of financial trickery known to the trade was used to line Wood's pockets. He made exorbitant profits through privately organized companies which made contracts with the big firm; his splendid estate at Andover, Mass., was paid for and equipped by funds shadily extracted from his firm; throughout his presidency he charged personal expenses by hook or crook to the corporation.

The woolen baron was high in republican councils. Through interlocking directorates, he was a big figure in coal, banking and insurance companies, and one of America's rulers:

"God's in His Heaven"

BALTIMORE, Md., April 2.—Nelson, Cook & Co., Baltimore bankers, take a bankers' view of unemployment. They believe that the present shortage of jobs is a direct outgrowth of economic excesses which resulted from the war and is morally advantageous to the human race.

"The shadow of unemployment will reduce rent, restore labor to sanity, cut the cost of living, rectify the evils of installment selling, encourage thrift and rudely awaken us to the forgotten knowledge that the skies are not always clear and the weather is not always fair," a representative of this banking house said in a pious interview.

CALL BIG FARMER LABOR MEETING IN NORTHWEST, JULY

Resentment Against Shipstead Grows

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 2.—The Northwest Conference attended by representatives of the Farmer Labor Party and Progressive Farmer Labor Movements of the Northwest States has adopted a resolution convoking a national convention in Chicago on July fourth. The conference intends to build a national organization and nominate presidential candidates.

The conference has not as yet endorsed any specific candidate thus avoiding a conflict between the followers of a third party and the genuine Farmer Laborites who desire a trade unionist for president with a progressive farmer representative for vice-president.

Resentment in the Farmer Labor Party is growing against Senator Shipstead of Minnesota who has not yet signified his intentions as regards the republicans. The Farmer Labor Party is closely following his moves and the possibility of the filing of a genuine Farmer Labor candidate against Shipstead in the primaries seems more and more probable.

To Testify in Graft Case Against Reading

BOSTON, April 2.—Hugo J. Monjar, former president of Decimo Club, Inc., was reported ready to take the stand at an investigation of the conduct in office of Attorney General Arthur K. Reading, launched today by a special legislative committee. Charges made in New York by Mr. Monjar—that the attorney general accepted a \$25,000 retainer from Decimo Club and then gave the club a clean bill of health—resulted in the probe. Reading was active in the prosecution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Pullman Porters' Strike Vote Continues

CHICAGO, April 2.—Pullman porters are sending in their ballots on a national strike vote taken by the Brotherhood of sleeping car Porters following the refusal of the interstate commerce commission to abolish tips and add the amount to the regular wage paid by the Pullman Co.

Broadway Briefs

A new mystery drama by Bernard J. McOwen and Harry E. Humphrey, titled "The Skull," will be presented here by Lew Cantor. The play opens Monday, April 9, at the Bronx Opera House, plays the City Theatre, the following week, after which the play is scheduled to open at a Broadway Theatre.

Isobel Elsom will leave the cast of "The Behavior of Mrs. Crane" to assume the lead in the revival of "The Outsider" which comes to the Ambassador Theatre on April 9 with Lionel Atwill as the star. Miss Elsom will be seen in the part she created in London four years ago where "The Outsider" was first presented. The role was played here in March, 1924, by Katharine Cornell.

The TROTSKY OPPOSITION

Its significance for AMERICAN WORKERS By Bertram D. Wolfe

A keen analysis of the role of the Opposition in the Russian Party, and a cutting expose of its counter-revolutionary supporters in America.

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—DRAMA—

TOSCANINI TO CONDUCT MERGED ORCHESTRAS

NEXT year New York will have only one major orchestra. The merger of the Philharmonic and the New York Symphony, which has been talked about for the past three or four years, has become a fact, and beginning next season the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York will have the only orchestra in this city. Harry Harkness Flagler, president of the Symphony Society and its chief backer, will act as president of the new amalgamation.



Toscanini

According to the announcement, the concert season next year will be lengthened. Arturo Toscanini will be the chief conductor and select the musicians. William Mengelberg will be one of the conductors. Walter Damrosch will act as guest conductor of the merged societies. The following reasons were given for the consolidation of the two societies:

"To establish an orchestra with a sound financial backing that will guarantee the continuance of the musical traditions of the two societies.

"By bringing the friends of both societies into a single organization, to create a fund for the pensioning of superannuated members of the orchestra and a sick and death benefit fund.

"To undertake the erection of a new hall that will serve as a suitable and permanent home for the new orchestra.

"To enlarge the educational work of the society by making available to music students and school children in the city of New York a greater number of concerts at a price within the reach of every one. It is the wish of the officers that the new orchestra will bear the same relationship to the musical life of the city as the Metropolitan Museum bears to those interested in the graphic and plastic arts."



SAFNAT ASKAROVA

Noted Russian actress gives a masterly performance in "Czar Ivan the Terrible," the Sovkino film which is now in its fourth week at the Cameo Theatre.

The New York Philharmonic Orchestra is eighty-six years old, the oldest orchestra in the world being the London Philharmonic, founded in 1813. The Philharmonic was founded in 1842 by Urelli Corelli Hill, with sixty-three players, professional and amateur, holding the first concert in the Apollo Rooms on lower Broadway on December 7, 1842. The Philharmonic merged with the National Symphony in 1921 and with the City Symphony in 1923.

The New York Symphony Orchestra was founded by Dr. Leopold Damrosch in 1878. He was conductor until his death in 1886, when he was succeeded by his son. During the forty-three years of Dr. Walter Damrosch's direction the orchestra played to about eight million people and covered approximately 400,000 miles in tours.

COLORADO LABOR CONVENTION

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., (FP) April 2.—The Colorado State Federation of Labor annual convention opens in Colorado Springs June 4.

KEITH-ALBEE 42nd STREET & BROADWAY

CAMEO

4th Tremendous Week

Czar Ivan the Terrible

Enacted by the MOSCOW ART PLAYERS headed by LEONIDOFF.

A SOVKINO PRODUCTION.

Added Attraction—OFFICIAL PICTURES OF THE 10th ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

"Ivan the Terrible" outstanding production. Such acting rarely seen in the movies.—CARMON, DAILY WORKER.
"Greater than Potemkin."—GERHARD, EVE. WORLD.
"A worthy picture."—HALL, TIMES.
"Perfect motion picture."—EVENING TELEGRAM.

The Theatre Guild presents

Eugene O'Neill's Play, **Strange Interlude** John Golden Then, 58th. E. of W'way Evenings Only at 8:30.

EUGENE O'NEILL'S **Marco Millions** Guild Th., W. 52d St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 Week of Apr. 9: "VOLPONE"

LAST WEEK **PORGY** Republic Th., W. 42d. Evs. 8:40 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

29th WEEK

DRACULA

FULTON B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

The Greatest Thriller of Them All!

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

"The Trial of Mary Dugan" By Bayard Veiller with Ann Harding-Rex Cherryman

Lawrence Shubert will enter the ranks of producers with the production here of a play by Morgan Wallace entitled "And How."

Thousands of Miners are asking that the Daily Worker be sent to them.

The mine workers are on strike. They cannot afford to pay for the papers. The financial condition of the Daily because of the attacks makes it impossible to meet the requests of the miners.

The Miners Need the Paper.

They appeal to all class conscious workers to help them get the Daily Worker. Workers, the miners' fight is the fight of the entire labor movement. The miners' struggle is your struggle. Send them a subscription to the Daily Worker.

THE DAILY WORKER 33 FIRST STREET New York City

Enclosed find \$..... to help you send the Daily Worker to a striking miner for months.

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GOLD AND HYMAN PLEDGE SUPPORT TO HUGE MEETING

Response From Other Groups Is Prompt

Responding promptly to the call sent out by the New York district of the Workers (Communist) Party for a joint mass May Day demonstration, the Joint Board of the Cloak and Suit Makers' Union and the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union have endorsed the May 1 meeting scheduled for Madison Square Garden.

Louis Hyman and Ben Gold responded respectively for the two organizations.

Other Endorsements Come.
Other organizations which have responded to the call are Local 9, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, through H. Zirlin, manager; Local 41, I. L. C. W. U., Morris E. Taft, manager; United Workers' Cooperative, E. Wattenberg, secretary; Photographic Workers' Union, Local 17890, Louis A. Baum, secretary, and the Workers' School, D. Benjamin, assistant director.

More endorsements are expected daily as preparations for the huge meeting go on.

Meeting to Succeed.
"No efforts by capitalist organizations or right wing union officials will succeed in holding the militant workers of the New York district away from Madison Square Garden, May 1," William W. Weinstein, New York district organizer of the Workers Party, said recently.

"We are calling on all sympathetic organizations to avoid the scheduling of any conflicting meetings and to send endorsements of the May Day meeting to the Party district office, 108 E. 14th St., at once," he added.

DEPORT JOBLESS IN LOS ANGELES

Men Are Jailed, Run Out in Box Cars

LOS ANGELES, April 2.—Unemployed workers in this city are being arrested, held in jail overnight and then herded into box cars and run out of the city.

The police regularly seize men sitting on park benches in Pershing Square, the center of the city, and order them to show their hands. If the hands do not show signs of recent callouses the men are arrested as vagrants and subjected to the "deportation" proceeding.

Workers on line in employment agencies are also arrested as vagrants. Jobless women workers have not been spared by the police.

Young Father Slain By Police When Stealing To Aid Sick Children

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 2.—Because he had two sick children and his wages were too low for him to buy them medicine and other necessities, Oliver Kirk, 24, is dead from a shot fired by police when they discovered him attempting to take an auto tire from the back of a Packard car last week. Kirk and his brother-in-law George Sipes were on their way to a drug store to buy medicine for Kirk's children, one three years and the other 18 months old. Detectives discovering them tampering with the tire, fired and wounded both. Kirk died Wednesday.

Rail Employes Wages To Be Lower Than Ever

BOSTON, April 2.—More than wiping out the increase granted a little over a year ago, the Boston and Maine Railroad has served notice on the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes of its intention to reduce wages from six to ten cents per hour. Last year's increase was only from four to five cents per hour.

The management also proposes the elimination of sick leave, holiday and overtime pay, which would mean an additional reduction, making the wages lower than before the increase was granted.

But It's No Circus for the Circus Workers



The above picture shows the arrival of Barnum and Bailey's circus on 11th Ave., New York City. The circus is only another working day for the "rubes," however. These workers, whose job it is to sling up the "big top," or tent, and get it down again whenever the show breaks camp are one of the hardest working and worst exploited body of men in the world. Only the tinsel glamor of the circus business partially conceals their actual hardships.

LABOR BILL HAS HARD SAILING

TRENTON, N. J., (FP) April 2.—Trickery and sharp practises marked the checkered career of the bill increasing the maximum workmen's compensation from \$17 to \$20 as it went through the legislative mill of New Jersey.

The senate originally passed the measure, backed strenuously by trade union representatives as labor's most important bill. The house proceeded to whittle the maximum from \$20 to \$19 in the last hours of the legislature. When senate leaders heard that the bill had passed the house, they adjourned sine die to block final acceptance of a compromise measure.

The house thereupon rescinded its amendment and passed the original \$20 maximum bill, after sharp condemnation of senate tactics. The incident recalled the effort to waylay the peaceful picketing bill in 1926.

A dummy measure was substituted in the house for the legitimate measure and would have been adopted if a friendly legislator had not scrutinized it. The trickery was exposed and the official bill sent to the clerk's desk.

Five-Day Week for Chicago Painters; But Wages Go Down

By CARL HAESSLER.

CHICAGO, (FP) April 2.—From 15,000 to 20,000 Chicago union painters switch from the 44-hour week to the five-day 40-hour schedule today, the second building trade in this area to make the reduction. The hourly wage of \$1.62½ will continue in effect, but the weekly earnings are cut from \$65 to \$58.50. The union regards the shorter week as an important health factor, giving the painters two entire days freedom from exposure to paint poisons. It also acts as a stabilizer of employment. The out-of-works among the union members have been considerable the past winter. No contractors having dealings with the union may have any work done Saturdays, the painters district council announces.

Plasterers have had the five-day week since the first of the year and will continue until June 1, 1929 when their contract expires. They have a wage rate of \$1.62½ an hour like the painters and refuse Saturday work between 8 and 5. About 3200 plasterers belong to the Chicago unit of the union.

Expelled Stenographers In Appeal to Federation

The twenty-six members of the Bookkeepers', Stenographers' and Accountants' Union, who were recently expelled from the union without being given a trial or a hearing before the membership, have sent an appeal to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. The appeal was signed by Sally Green, spokesman for the group, and over 20 of the expelled members. The letter in part, follows:

"We, the expelled members, have at all times demonstrated our eagerness to work actively for the union. We, in fact, constituted the overwhelming majority of the organization committee, participating in all the organization campaigns of the union. We feel confident that the membership is back of us in our efforts for readmission."

KNOW WHERE MONEY IS.
BUFFALO, N. Y., April 2.—Four churches were burglarized last night. Thieves got away with \$1,500.

Workers' Calendar

Chicago Anti-Imperialist
CHICAGO.—An anti-imperialist conference called by the All-Union Anti-Imperialist League will be held here April 15.

Chicago Freiheit Celebration.
CHICAGO.—The sixth anniversary of the Jewish Daily Freiheit will be celebrated Saturday, April 7, at Temple Hall. Max Bedacht and Melich Epstein will speak.

Burlesque on Czar.
CHICAGO.—The Russian Branch of the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism will hold a burlesque celebration on the 16th anniversary of the death of Czar Nicholas. It will be held Saturday night at the Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Boulevard.

Boston Mine Meet.
BOSTON.—A mass meeting for miners' relief will be held Friday, April 16 at Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple. The speakers will be Roger Baldwin, Alice Stone Blackwell and a Pennsylvania miner.

Boston Jobless To Meet.
BOSTON.—All unemployed members of the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League are expected to report at 36 Causeway St., Tuesday at 3 p. m.

Boston Meeting Wednesday.
BOSTON.—A special meeting of all Workers (Communist) Party functionaries will be held Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. at 36 Causeway St.

Cannon Tour Dates.
Friday, April 6th, Astoria, Oregon.
In the Northwest,
Saturday, Sunday, April 7th, 8th Portland, Oregon.
Monday, April 9th, Tacoma, Wash.
Tuesday, April 10th, Everett, Wash.
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, April 11-12-13-14th, Seattle, Wash. (Includes trip to Walla Walla, Wash., prison.)
Sunday, April 15th, Spokane, Washington.
Monday, April 16th, Butte, Mont.
Tuesday, April 17th, Great Falls, Mont.
Wednesday, April 18th, Plattswood, Mont.
Thursday, April 19th, Duluth, Minn.
Friday, April 20th, Superior, Wis.
Saturday, April 21st, Chicago, Ill.
Sunday, April 22nd, Chicago, Ill., I.L.D. Conference of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and Missouri.

Plan to Kill Bill for U. S. Employes' Raise

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Danger that the Welch bill granting a wage increase averaging \$300 a year to all federal employes outside the postal service will be killed by bi-partisan reactionary forces in the house, has alarmed the spokesmen of the government workers. Speaker Longworth, majority leader Tilson, minority leader Garrett and other politicians are named in an alleged conspiracy to sidetrack the measure and keep it off the floor. Protests are to be made by all the labor legislative agents at the Capitol against this program of evasion.

SCAB LABOR FOR BRITISH EMBASSY

Washington Labor Begins Boycott on Goods

WASHINGTON, (FP) April 2.—The Building Trades Defense Association, attached to the District of Columbia Building Trades Council, has started a war against British goods and British insurance in this country, because the new British Embassy in Washington is to be built by a non-union contractor.

This contractor sublet the excavation work to a union firm, but upon his refusal to do like-wise with the construction features, the boycott plan has been made effective. Resolutions denouncing the action of the British government in attacking trade union standards in Washington have been adopted by the Washington Central Labor Union.

A. F. of L. Bluffers in Atlanta Excited Over Beautifying the City

ATLANTA, Ga., April 2.—The annual conference of the Atlanta Federation of Trades, a trade union body, in session here for several days, has occupied itself principally with passing a resolution that demands the state legislature and the city authorities "beautify" the city. The A. F. of L. officialdom indulges in such activities instead of preparing plans to tackle the almost 100 per cent open-shop condition of industry in Atlanta.

University Teachers To Join Seattle Union

SEATTLE, April 2.—The Teachers' Union of Seattle, recently organized, now number 230 members and is steadily increasing in strength and number. At the last meeting of the union an amendment to the constitution was adopted which opens union membership to university instructors and already a number of the teachers at the University of Washington have signified their intention of joining the union.

Wages in Georgia

ATLANTA, April 2.—Georgia pays its foundry workers an average of 39.1 cents an hour, \$1.31 a week. Unskilled foundry labor in Georgia averages only 25.6 cents an hour and \$1.70 a week.

NEW MEMBERS JOIN WORKERS PARTY IN WEST

Seattle School Draws From Northwest

SEATTLE, April 2.—Thirty new members have joined the Workers (Communist) Party in Seattle within the past three weeks. A class in "Fundamentals of the Class Struggle" will start tonight for these new members. The Party is keeping in close touch with developments in the Canadian movement. C. Carlson recently addressed meetings in Victoria, B. C., and in Vancouver at which 800 were present. C. Moriarty, District organizer of Vancouver, spoke before the workers in Seattle on April 1st on Canada's part in the coming British-American War.

School to Open.

Plans are now under way for a summer school for young workers to be held under the auspices of the Young Workers (Communist) League of Seattle. The school will be held in Woodland, Washington, and will open June 17 for a six weeks' course. The students will be given courses on the fundamentals of the class struggle, trade union problems and particular emphasis will be placed on economic and political conditions of the Northwest.

Forty Apply.

That the school will be a success is evidenced by the fact that more than 40 applications have been received and students are expected from all parts of the Northwest.

The Vancouver Young Workers League will send several students and San Francisco will also be represented.

Rail Employment and Wages in Big Slump

WASHINGTON, April 2.—A big slump in railway employment and wages is revealed in figures just made public by the interstate commerce Commission. The total number of railway employes as of the middle of the month of December, 1927, was 1,660,338, a decrease of 113,526 or 6.4 per cent from the corresponding period in 1926. Total wages were \$235,518,145, a decrease of \$17,421,346 or 6.9 per cent.

Railway unemployment and wages have continued to decrease, according to unofficial reports for later months.

CHICAGO CHICAGO

6th FREIHEIT JUBILEE

Celebration and Concert

Saturday Eve., April 7th

at the

TEMPLE HALL, Marshfield and Van Buren Street

PROGRAM:

FREIHEIT SINGING SOCIETY—Ausher Manusovich, Director.
GORDON QUINTET—Famous colored artists of the Gordon School of Music.
Editor of the Freiheit, M. EPSTEIN, principal speaker.
District Organizer Workers Party, MAX BEDACHT, will greet in the name of Party.

Many other features on the program. TICKETS 50 cents.

Baldwin Will Address Boston Relief Meeting

BOSTON, April 2.—Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, who has just returned from Europe will speak on "The War on the Workers at Home and Abroad" at a mass meeting for miners' relief Friday evening at Lorimer Hall Tremont Temple. Alice Stone Blackwell will preside and a miner from the Pennsylvania strike area will speak on the struggle of the miners. All workers and progressives are urged to attend. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners' Relief Committee.

REVOKE RIGHTS OF PHILA. UNIONIST

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—Clara Yampolsky, one of the most active members of the Dressmakers' Union here, lost her rights as a union member as a result of a decision of the right wing administration, which prevents her from voting or taking the floor in discussions at local meetings for the period of one year. She had participated in the distribution of a circular issued by the left wing New York Joint Board and signed by Louis Hyman.

The circular attacked the right wing administration of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union for the open shop conditions existing in all the markets of the international union, and particularly in the Philadelphia market. It also called upon the workers to elect such delegates to the coming national convention of the union as will rebuild the organization broken by the right wing's attacks on its militant and left wing membership.

Despite the fact that the Philadelphia dressmakers' union has very little authority in the dress industry here, having control of a very small number of shops, the officialdom is just as energetic in persecuting the left wing.

To Celebrate Czar's Death in Chicago

CHICAGO, April 2.—A burlesque celebration of the anniversary of the death of Czar Nicholas of Russia will be held Saturday night at 2733 Hirsch Blvd., under the auspices of the Russian branch of the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism. The program will include a "public prayer" and a dance.

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6. My Childhood — Gorky.
7. Lenin Medallion.
8. Cartoon Book, 1927.
9. Communism vs. Christianity, (Cloth Bound) — Bishop Wm. Montgomery Brown.
10. Goodwin Camera.

BALTIMORE BALTIMORE

SCOTT NEARING

who recently returned from China, Russia and Western Europe will lecture

TONIGHT, at 8 P. M.

at Conservatory Hall, 1029 E. Baltimore St.

SUBJECT:

RUSSIA AND CHINA

Auspices: WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY LOCAL BALTIMORE.

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The Miners Can Beat Their Enemies

The whole course of history for the entire labor movement of the United States will be affected by the national Save-the-Union Conference of the Mine Workers at Pittsburgh.

But with the adjournment of the sessions of the Pittsburgh conference, the real fight for the saving of the Union will only begin. The conference is a mobilization, a clarification of program, a measuring of the forces willing to fight for the Union.

The mobilization has successfully begun. The forces represented by the 1,200 delegates constitute the conscious militant elements which could be reached prior to the conference and which were physically able to send representatives. This preliminary mobilization is overwhelmingly successful. The mobilization must now be carried on to a still more gigantic scale. The full potential forces of labor in all coal fields must now be mustered while the real fight opens.

The mine workers must also measure the forces of the enemy they have to contend with. The membership of the United Mine Workers' Union will not lack enemies for its fight.

Even the blindest worker sees at first glance that the coal operators must be fought and beaten.

But the coal operators at most are only a small part of the enemy forces. Any strike could be won on the first day, if the forces of the State (the local and State government and the federal government) were not at the disposal of the coal operators. The coal and iron police in Pennsylvania, and the police forces in other states, have been the very front line of the coal operators in this fight. The workers must recognize that all of the legislative, judicial and police machinery of the state will be used against them, and that they must not for one instant relax their vigilance and their distrust of all government intervention of any sort in this struggle.

The forces of government are always on the side of the employers—but in this particular case the highest power of the capitalist government is especially interested in smashing up, all unionism in the coal industry. The coal industry is logically an integral part of the colossus of finance-capital, and as yet it is the weakest point in the monopoly structure. The coal industry has not kept up with other basic industries in the process of monopolization as desired by the biggest finance capitalists. The Mellon interests, the Steel Trust, the Rockefeller interests, the biggest railroad combines, General Motors and the big banking concerns interlocked with these colossal industrial concerns, want to complete the structure of monopoly by a sweeping trustification of the remaining coal fields which will eliminate the small operators.

But when we speak of the Mellon interests, the Steel Trust, the Rockefeller interests, the railroad combines, General Motors and the biggest banking concerns—these are the government. Coolidge is but a small servant of these interests, and Coolidge will do their bidding in doing all in his power towards moving every possible government agency against the mine workers.

(Still, the mine workers can and must defeat these enemies!)

John L. Lewis, usurper of the presidency of the United Mine Workers' Union, is closely identified with the same group of capital which is especially interested in smashing the Union.

That the reactionary officials of the John L. Lewis machine will use every power at their command to break the strike even at the cost of entire destruction of the Union, must be clearly understood by every worker. Lewis is opposed to everything the mine workers stand for. Lewis is even now working with the scab operators to help bring about the complete monopolization of coal production by a single trust. Not the organization of labor, but the organization of coal mine capital against the mine workers, is Lewis' object. Lewis' program takes into consideration first of all the profits of the rich investors, he insists that the Union take responsibility for stockholders' profits before thinking of wages or conditions. Instead of organizing the non-union fields, he "justifies" the reduction of wages in the Union fields to meet the competition of the non-union fields.

(Still, the Mine Workers can and must defeat the Lewis machine.)

There are many weak or insincere men in every mine field who are not yet quite certain whether they are on the side of the Mine Workers or on the side of their enemies. These will now have to be fought by the mine workers as enemies, if they remain "uncertain." "Uncertain" men are Lewis men.

(But the mine workers can and will compel all uncertain men to get off the fence and declare themselves for or against the workers.)

Against all these enemies the coal mine workers can successfully carry out their struggle.

But they can do it only if they regard the Pittsburgh conference as the beginning of their fight. The miners can win if they fight into every mine field and into every unorganized territory.

They can win only if they carry out their program in real action.

This program must not be looked upon as a program of the United Mine Workers' Union alone. It is a program which affects the entire labor movement.

The victory of the Miners will be the victory of the entire working class.

The entire working class must help.

The Mine Workers are at the beginning of their fight. The entire working class must be mobilized to help them win the great victory which is in sight.

WEIGHED BY THE UNION AND FOUND WANTING

By Fred Ellis

Labor Defense Conference in San Francisco

By WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN

The California State Conference of the International Labor Defense was attended by 110 delegates representing 65 trade unions and other workers organizations, including many I. L. D. branches. The conference was opened by Edgar Owens, state secretary.

On a huge poster in the hall was the "Roll-Call" of 10 class-war prisoners in San Quentin and Folsom penitentiaries, headed by McNamara, Mooney and Billings and ending with the framed-up victims of the recent carpenters' strike in San Francisco, Pesce and Madsen. Letters of greeting were read at the conference from McNamara, Cornelson and Pesce.

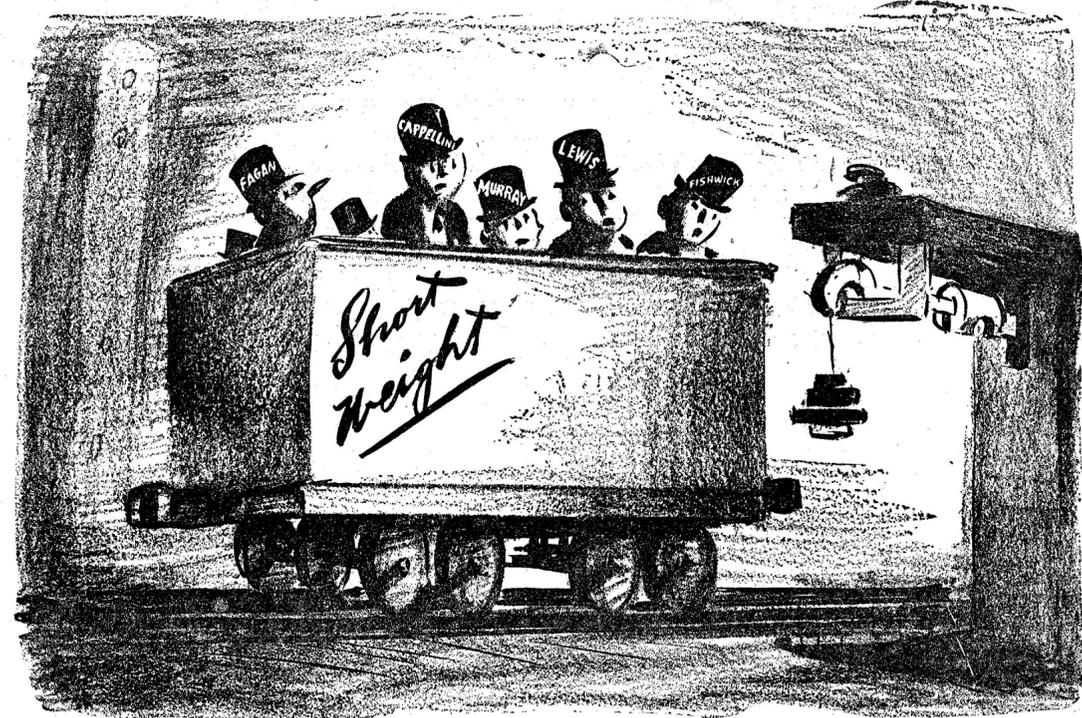
Cannon Reports.

James P. Cannon, national secretary of the I. L. D., reported for the national committee on the defense work being carried on thruout the country. Local reports for San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland, San Jose, and other cities of the state were also given.

Among the resolutions adopted at the conference, the outstanding one dealt with the opening of a campaign to free Mooney from jail.

A state committee of 20 was elected for that purpose, and furthermore to start a campaign for the repeal of the criminal syndicalism law, under which over a 100 workers were jailed in California since its inception.

The state Conference of the I. L. D. was a success, and has done much to build a powerful labor defense movement in California on behalf of class-war prisoners.



Lenin Stressed Cooperatives' Importance

By GEORGE HALONEN.

Lenin as a Marxian and revolutionist, analyzed cooperation from the standpoint of the class struggle. He understood that the cooperative movement is a mass movement of the proletariat and petty-bourgeoisie against capitalist exploitation, and therefore a phase of the class struggle. Lenin understood that because certain economic conditions create cooperation, it cannot be independent from these conditions, but must change according to the changing of conditions.

Lenin did not ignore the cooperative question as a minor one. He considered this question from the standpoint of how the cooperative movement is able to help the class struggle and upon the answer he based his tactics.

Lenin fought bitterly against the Narodnik cooperative ideas. He pointed out that the credit cooperatives would serve only the well-to-do peasants and the poorer peasants would be left outside. To help the development of big estates is not the business of revolutionists. The revolutionists must help only that which will strengthen the struggle against the exploiters. The producers and credit cooperatives as advanced by the Narodniki will not help the cause of

revolution. Lenin pointed out how ridiculous it was to think that the small producers' cooperatives (artels) would be the means for peaceful revolution into socialism without a revolution. The socialization of production could not be realized in the small villages, but instead it required the expropriation of the bloodsuckers who have monopolized the means of production, "and this requires fight, fight and fight and not meaningless, narrow-minded bourgeois morals."

Consumers Cooperation.

The consumers cooperative movement Lenin regarded as very important for the revolutionary movement. One has only to recall the Copenhagen Congress of the Socialist International (1910) to see Lenin's position on this question. It is very significant that Lenin, the great revolutionist, considered the cooperative question so important, that he was one of the Russian delegates to the sub-commission of the congress which considered the cooperative question. The cooperative movement at that time was already a big movement and throughout a reformist movement. Lenin, however, did not abandon this movement because it was reformist, but on the contrary fought bitterly to win it over for revolutionary purposes. The reformists understood better than many revolutionists the im-

portance of controlling this big mass movement. No wonder that the cooperative question was one in which the reformists fought the Marxian revolutionists most bitterly. Lenin not only debated with the opportunists in the sessions of the commission, but he also submitted his own theses. As these theses very clearly point out Lenin's conception of cooperation, we publish them here:

Theses Proposed by Lenin.

"The congress declares:
"1. That the proletarian consumers' cooperatives improve the condition of the working class by reducing the exploitation of all kinds of middlemen, by exerting an influence in the working conditions of the workers engaged in the distribution of products, and by giving better conditions for its own employees.
"On the other hand the congress declares:
"1. That the betterment achieved thru the help of the cooperatives is insignificant so long as the means of production are in the hands of that class whose overthrow is essential for the realization of socialism.
"2. That the cooperatives are not organs of the immediate struggle against capitalism, and that they with other similar organizations of the other classes, may develop the illusion that they (these organizations) are

means by which the social question can be solved without a class struggle and overthrow of the bourgeoisie.
"The congress demands the workers of all countries:
"a. To join as members in the proletarian cooperatives, help their development and thereby to defend the democratic character of these organizations.
"b. Thru indefatigable socialist propaganda in the cooperatives to help the workers to better understand the idea of the class struggle and socialism.
"c. At the same time to endeavor to bring all the different forms of the labor movement to as complete unity as possible.
"The congress also declares that the producers cooperatives benefit the fight of the working class only when they are an integral part of the consumers' cooperatives."

Lenin's theses were not adopted. However the fighting attitude of Lenin and the other revolutionist members in the sub-commission compelled the reformists to present to the congress a resolution in which the main principles about cooperation as advocated by Lenin were adopted.

Lenin considered the cooperative question as discussed in the Copenhagen Congress so important that he wrote in the Bolshevik newspaper "Social Democrat" a special article, "The Cooperative Question in the International Socialist Congress at Copenhagen." In this he points out that in the main the cooperative resolution adopted contains right interpretations of the principles, but that it is not clear enough because it was a compromise resolution. The article concludes with: "The fight against the reformists is only postponed, and will inevitably be resumed."

After the Revolution.
The revolution changed the social conditions in Russia. The exploiters were overthrown and workers captured the political power. Therefore, the purpose of cooperation changed accordingly. Lenin's last article which was published after his death was about cooperation. In this he emphasized the importance of cooperation. Now the producers' cooperatives and credit unions in villages are of great importance. The consumers' cooperatives have also different purposes than before the revolution. The class struggle has attained its highest outcome, the dictatorship of the proletariat. Now is the time to build the new society. In this work the cooperative organizations of the peasants and workers must be brought nearer to each other.

Freiheit Has Become Mass Organ of the Jewish Working Class

By MEILECH EPSTEIN.

(Editor of the "Freiheit.")
The Freiheit has become the mass organ of the Jewish labor movement. Tens of thousands of workers look up to the Freiheit as their leader.

The Freiheit is a fighting paper not only in moments when the struggle is sharp as during the struggle of the Joint Boards of the Cloakmakers and Furriers. The Freiheit always remained a fighting paper.

The Freiheit's Battles.
In the trade unions and in the Workmen's Circles, against Zionism and against yellow socialism, for the Soviet Union and for Sacco and Vanzetti, for a Labor Party and for the slogans of the Workers Party, for Jewish mass colonization in the Soviet Union and against the speculations of the "Bund" in Poland, for the miners and against Wall Street imperialism and against the Jewish bourgeoisie philanthropists, the Freiheit not only wrote but fought for or against in accordance with the Communist line of policy.

In its first years of existence the Freiheit was only a good labor paper on the fringe of Communism. Now it finds itself in the midst of the Communist movement. A sharp and clear cut line separates us from the petty-bourgeois Jewish world. It is no wonder that we now hear complaints from our friendly writers and artists. Their dissatisfaction is a result of our Communist character. It is difficult for them to adopt themselves to the demands of a Communist mass paper.

It would be an exaggeration to say that the Freiheit did not make mistakes in its early days. There were cases, and very important ones, too, when the Freiheit was politically weak. Some of the mistakes were unavoidable. This was partly because it took a long time to build a staff for a Yiddish Communist paper. A member of the Freiheit staff must be a Communist writer.

With all its defects the Freiheit can record fruitful Communist work. The Freiheit brought the Communist ideal to thousands of workers. The Freiheit was instrumental in turning their Communist sympathies into solid Communist convictions. The prestige of the Party and its ideological leadership is recognized by left wing workers, and in this the Freiheit has a big share.

The Freiheit is a Communist paper surrounded by many workers' institutions. Almost all of them were built under the influence of the Freiheit. Workers' cooperatives, workers' clubs, left and progressive Workmen's Circle branches, singing societies, mandolin orchestras, educational in-

stitutions for adults and children, women's organizations, are woven around the Freiheit and the Jewish section of the Workers Party. It was not an accident that the Freiheit celebration just past was arranged by these organizations. The Freiheit is their paper and the success of the affair is their concern. To the call of the Freiheit responded the best and the most active sections of the Jewish working masses. From the point of view of activity and influence the value of a Freiheit reader is worth ten times as much as that of a Forward reader. This does not mean that the Freiheit has reached the maximum number of readers. Of course not. We must concentrate all

our efforts to reach the lower layers of the Jewish working masses.

The Freiheit is here to stay. This is clear even to our most bitter enemies. The Communist and left wing movement built the Freiheit.

A New Outlook.
The situation in this respect has changed completely. The workers have renewed their belief in the power of the Communist ideal and the achievements of the revolutionary movement. The Jewish labor movement has a new outlook, its creative forces have found expression. In its first two years the Freiheit suffered from Communist inconsistency.

The Jewish Federation of the socialist party was inclined towards a

labor paper with Communist leanings. The Jewish section of the Communist Party was definitely struggling for a Communist "Freiheit." This resulted in internal differences and struggles. A number of years passed before this process of crystallization was completed. With the aid of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party there was built a consistent unified Jewish section of the Workers (Communist) Party. This Jewish section proceeded to lay the foundation for the present "Freiheit."

Results Justify Hardships.
In the Jewish labor movement the need for a "Freiheit" was sorely felt. Every live, active force in the labor movement enters itself today around the Communists. The labor bureaucrats have openly allied themselves with the employing class. Every class-conscious worker understands that only over the heads and in spite of the labor lieutenants of capitalism, the Wolls, the Greens, the Sigmans, etc., can a militant labor movement be built in this country.

The Freiheit record of struggle in the interests of the working class has endeared it to thousands of the best fighters in the Jewish labor movement. The road it has yet to travel is a hard one. But she is steered to meet the struggles ahead.

The results of the last six years of the activities of the Freiheit have more than justified the hardships and sacrifice made by thousands of workers to build the Freiheit.

APOLGY
The article by Wm. Z. Foster, "Background of the Coal Miners' Struggle," in Monday's issue of THE DAILY WORKER, was reprinted from the April issue of "Labor Unity." A line of type giving credit to that publication was omitted by error.

THERE ARE BANDITS AND BANDITS

Work Pays Less.

Where burglary and highway robbery become relatively safe and lucrative, men take them up as professions. No intelligent person would attempt to make his living as a gunman, if he could make an equally good income with less inconvenience in some other calling.

At a certain point in the rise of every great empire, banditry has paid better than other forms of business and better than work. From that time, banditry is practised by people who have initiative, courage and a certain indifference to the opinions of "respectable" society.

Bandits and Soldiers.
Business is business. There is no use being sentimental about it, and certainly there is nothing that the present generation can do by way of moralizing so soon after the termination of the world war and during a period when Nicaraguan patriots are being shot down as a matter of course by professional U. S. soldiers.

Men struggle to live.
According to Lester F. Ward's Law

of Parsimony they try to live as best they can and with the least expenditure of effort. If under given social conditions banditry offers a better living than mining or plowing or weaving or blacksmithing, men will practise banditry.

With Open Eyes.
And why not? Is banditry any more anti-social and parasitic than real estate operations or stock gambling? Or living on interest, rent and dividends? Is it any more ferocious or inhuman than war?

We shake hands with brokers, bondholders and brigadier generals. Why should we draw the line at bandits? They take up their profession with their eyes open. They run the risks incident to their calling. They make handsome returns on comparatively small expenditures of time and small outlays of capital. That is, from a commercial standpoint, they are highly successful. In the United States they have become so numerous and so prosperous that they may well demand a place in the occupational census of 1930.

Men struggle to live.

Men struggle to live.