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

THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 55. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1926 290 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

SENATORS ASK PASSAIC STRIKE PROBE

U. S. JOINS IN ULTIMATUM TO NATIONALISTS

Kuominchun Will Comply If Chang Does

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, March 16 — The United States has joined with other powers in delivering an ultimatum to the Chinese government demanding that hostilities at Tientsin cease before noon Thursday. The ultimatum insists that all fighting in the district between Taku and Tientsin, a stretch of about thirty-eight miles, be halted at once. Mines and other obstructions are to be removed.

The powers demand that navigation signals be restored and that the government pledge itself never to interfere with them again. All combatant vessels are to remain outside the Taku bar. Searching of vessels of foreign registry is to cease. Unless satisfactory assurances are given on all these points the naval authorities of the powers, the ultimatum states, will take such measures as are necessary to guarantee freedom of navigation from Taku to Tientsin.

The ultimatum was delivered because, it is alleged, the Chinese government ignored the note sent by the powers last week asking that foreign shipping be respected and obstructions in the harbor be removed.

Will Cease, If—

In reply the official spokesman of the people's army states that his faction will "Be only too glad to cease its activities in the Taku ports, if the naval forces of the powers will prevent the entrance of Fengtien cruisers." The spokesman said the protest would arouse a new wave of agitation against the "unequal treaties" concerning China.

* * *

More Destroyers To China.

MANILA, P. I., March 16 — Six United States destroyers are now enroute to China, according to an announcement made at the naval base here. Besides the McCarmick and Bulwer, reported yesterday as leaving, the destroyers Simpson, Kasall, Parrott and MacLeish are under orders to proceed to Chinese waters.

* * *

Hongkong Cut Off.

LONDON, March 16. — An anti-Christian wave is reported sweeping Hongkong. The city is placarded with posters against foreign imperialism. Steamer communication is cut off with the outside world.

* * *

Jap Cruiser Sails for Taku.

TOKIO, March 16. — The cruiser Hirado has been ordered from port Arthur to Taku. The cruiser Tone, flagship of the China fleet, arrived at Tientsin last night, bearing Rear Admiral Nagano, Japanese commander-in-chief. The parliamentary opposition has been trying to make political capital out of the critical conditions in China but the press is preserving a remarkably calm attitude.

Utica Co-operative Urges War on Fascism

(Special to The Daily Worker)

UTICA, N. Y., March 16—The Utica Co-Operative Society at its annual membership meeting adopted a resolution denouncing the fascist attacks on the Italian co-operatives and endorsing the call for an international conference of delegates from the Red International of Labor Unions, the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions and the International Co-Operative Alliance to formulate ways and means of combatting the fascist menace to workers' and farmers' co-operatives.

INDIANAPOLIS CITY COUNCIL PASSES RACE SEGREGATION BILL

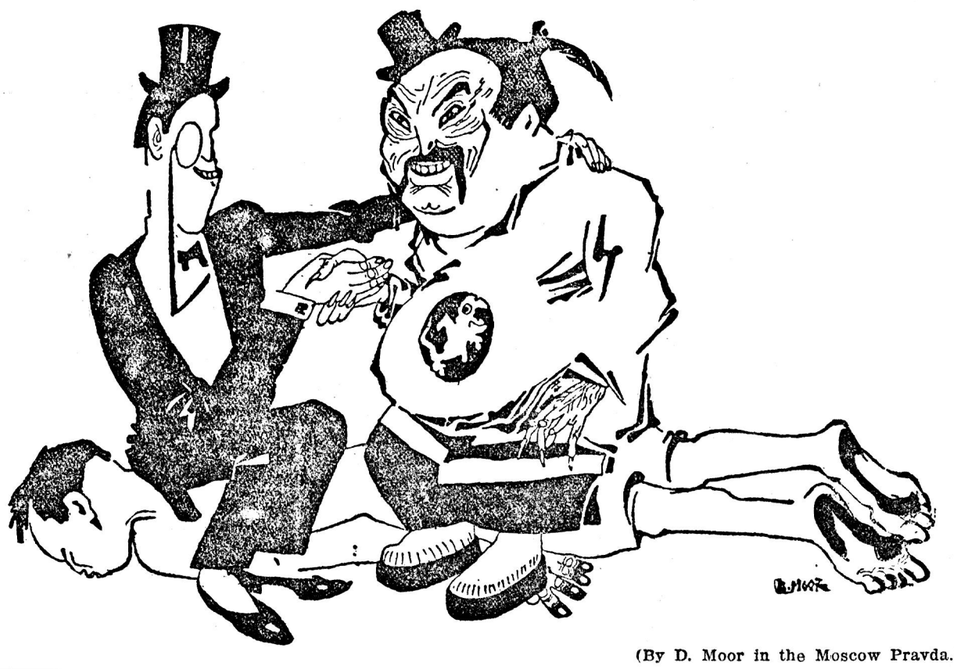
(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, March 16—Mayor John L. Duvall had before him today an ordinance passed by the city council at a stormy session last night providing for future segregation of whites and Negroes in the residential sections of Indianapolis.

Only by written consent of a majority of property holders in the neighborhood can a person of one race establish his residence among those of an opposite race, the ordinance provides. Violations are punishable by fine and imprisonment.

U. S. Helps Wreck League Meet

"Friends of the Chinese People"—Chamberlain and Chang-Tso-Lin



(By D. Moor in the Moscow Pravda.)

EXPOSE LIES OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE

Russ Co-op Head Answers Misstatements

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, March 16 — "Entirely erroneous" is the Russian reply to the description of the position of cooperation in that country, given by a book entitled, "The Co-operative Movement in Soviet Russia," published by the international labor office of the league.

M. A. B. Gourevitch, representative of Centrosoyus in London, has made the following reply to these mistatements.

"In the period when, according to the I. L. O. book, 'co-operative activity had completely disappeared,' civil war and intervention had closed practically all the frontiers of the country, and famine was the result.

Growth Begins.

"Immediately after the clearing up of the various battle fronts and the introduction of the new economic policy, co-operation began to grow rapidly, as an organization based on the activity and initiative of the workers and peasants.

"The extent of its growth may be gauged from the fact that in 1914 the Russian consumers' co-operatives had a membership of 1,650,000, their capital was $16,087,500, and annual turnover $145,000,000; in 1922 their membership was 4,936,255, with a capital of $72,500,000, and turnover of $426,500,000; whilst in 1925 the membership had increased to 10,000,000, their capital to $156,000,000, and turnover to $1,750,000,000."

Editor's Note:—The English pound is given a value of $5, which is slightly over its value but the excess is inconsiderable.)

"At present," continued M. Gourevitch, "the share of the Co-operative movement in the total international trade of the Soviet Union amounts to 50 per cent, the remainder being made up of 25 per cent state trade and 25 per cent private trade.

"Co-operation in the U. S. S. R., consumers, as well as agricultural, has gained such power and development because its interests coincide with the general economic interests of the people and of the state as a whole.

Delegates' Witness.

"May I draw your attention," M. Gourevitch concluded, "to the fact that the official delegations of the International Co-operative Alliance and the English C. W. S., which visited Russia in 1922 and 1925 respectively, completely bear out my attentions?

"'The co-operative movement in Russia,' they said, 'occupies a unique

(Continued on page 2)

Amsterdam Will Hold Conference, Aug., 1927

AMSTERDAM, March 16.—The next International Trade Union Congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions will be held in Paris August 15 to 20, 1927.

SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES WILL DISCUSS FINANCES WITH FRENCH GOVERNMENT

From left to right, top: Rakovsky, Preobrajensky, Tomsky, Mdivani, Sheikman, Piatakov, Dolzov and Reingold.

SHOE WORKERS HAVE INTENSE UNION DRIVE

Organize Many During Busy Season

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 16.—Steady progress in organizing Brooklyn shoe workers is reported by Shoe Workers' Protective Union Organizer, Pascal Cosgrove. The busy season for women's novelty shoes is on and workers respond readily to the union. Cosgrove found workers waiting outside factory doors at six in the morning for one of their fellows who carried the key to let them in. They work on piece work rates and come as early as possible and stay late. The employers come late and go early. The worker with the key liked the union idea and refused to let the other workers go in until they heard about it. The result was a 100 per cent union shop and the employer signed an agreement quickly.

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

RECOMMEND THAT BROOKHART LOSE SEAT IN SENATE

Action Precipitates Bitter Iowa Fight

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 16 — The sub-committee of the committee on privileges and elections has reported to the full committee that Capt. Daniel F. Steck, democratic candidate for senator from Iowa in last fall's elections, was elected over Smith W. Brookhart, who has been serving under a certificate of election given by the Iowa authorities. The report of the sub-committee, composed of two republicans and two democrats, was unanimous.

The recommendation was based on the conclusion that by canvass of all votes cast Steck had an actual majority of 76 ballots. If the obvious intention of the voters was taken into consideration this would be increased to a plurality of 1,420.

Resignation Urged.

The report is certain to be sustained by the senate, tho Brookhart has announced his intention of fighting to the bitter end. Whether he will carry out his threat is doubtful. Friends are urging him to resign before the question comes up in the senate.

Brookhart will contest the republican nomination this year with Sen. Albert Cummins, who has been in the senate since 1908 and who holds the important post of chairman of the committee on the judiciary. Cummins will be a candidate to succeed himself.

A prolonged debate over the committee's recommendation may jeopardize Brookhart's chances, as the last day in which a candidate may file for the senatorship is April 27.

Republicans In a Dilemna.

The acceptance of the report will reduce the republican membership in the senate to fifty-five and increase the democratic ranks to forty. It is this fact, combined with the possibility that if unseated Brookhart may be able to win the republican nomination from Cummins, one of the old standpat warhorses of the republican party in the senate, which has prolonged the investigation until the republicans could decide which horn of the dilemma to grasp.

* * *

Bitter Iowa Fight Looms.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 16. — One of the bitterest elections in Iowa's history lies ahead if the United States

(Continued on page 2)

MARRIED NINE TIMES AND DIVORCED EIGHT; SHE WANTS ANOTHER

"I have never been married to the right man," commented Mrs. Henry Meyers Thornburg Poulos Kardran Kalivas Sarmarsokos, 31, as she applied for her ninth divorce. This much-married lady is a Chicago resident.

CONFERENCE AT GENEVA QUITS IN A DEADLOCK

Germany's Admission Is Postponed to September

GENEVA, March 16. — Hopelessly deadlocked after over a week of incessant bickerings, with every effort of all the delegates bent on preventing an exposure of what has been going on behind the scenes, the council of the league of nations decided this evening to postpone Germany's admission to the league until the next regular meeting, scheduled for September.

For the first time during the proceedings the hand of the United States became evident when rumors spread about the city that America was backing Brazil in the latter's determination to veto Germany's entry unless itself is assured of a permanent seat in the council.

Italy Balks.

Italy was reported to be supporting Brazil, also. Italy, however, by the war debt agreement and the Morgan financial advances is under the domination of American imperialism.

Thus it becomes clear that from the very beginning the influence of the United States has been exerted quietly but effectively to block further consolidation of the power of the league.

A Spanish Monkey Wrench.

After it became evident that Brazil would not recede from her position Spain threw a second monkey wrench into the machinery by announcing that while she would not vote against Germany's entry she would herself resign from the league unless given a permanent seat in the council.

Resignation Offer Starts Trouble.

The day had been busy with attempts to reconcile the vital interests of the various national combinations. It became soon evident that the offer of Sweden and Czecho-Slovakia to resign their temporary seats in the council had merely produced a more widespread struggle for advantage.

Czecho-Slovakia attached as a condition to her withdrawal a promise by Germany that she would support Rumania for membership in the council at the September session. Rumania, like Czecho-Slovakia, is a vassal of France. Germany refused to make the promise.

France could, of course, have gone ahead on the basis of the Swedish resignation alone. The French, however, feared that the assembly would re-elect Sweden, in which case they would have gained nothing while on the other hand they would have shown their inability to secure Poland, the seat Briand had promised.

South American Nations Meet.

That Brazil's demand for a permanent place on the council as the representative of the South American countries did not meet with their support was evident when the delegates from Columbia, Chile, Venezuela, Uruguay, Paraguay, San Salvador, Cuba, Guatemala, Nicaragua and San Domingo, meeting together, adopted resolutions declaring the matter of

(Continued on page 2)

DRIVE IS ON TO ORGANIZE NEGRO LAUNDRY WORKER

Many Meetings Held in New York

NEW YORK, March 16.—Mass meetings of Negro laundry workers are being held in different parts of New York City in an attempt to get the 20,000 Negro laundry workers that are unorganized into the unions.

A joint committee from the Women's Trade Union League, the trade union committee for organizing the Negro workers and the International Laundry Workers' Union are conducting these meetings in an effort to bring the vast mass of the over-worked and under-paid Negro workers into the unions.

It is stated that 75 per cent of the laundry workers in New York are Negroes. Most of the women that work in the laundries are mothers having large families.

RATIFICATION OF ITALIAN DEBT IS NOW DECLARED CERTAIN IN THE SENATE

WASHINTOGN, March 16.—Ratification of the Italian debt settlement during the coming week is predicted by administration spokesmen. They say they have enough votes from the democratic side of the senate to assure them of triumph. Banking pressure has been applied in some southern states, and the views of big mill owners and shippers have been invoked in others. The courage of the democratic opponents of debt cancellation to Mussolini has ebbed. Mussolini has the backing of American business. He will get the settlement, get new credits, and prepare for his promised war to secure colonies.

At this juncture James M. Beck, craftiest of corporation lawyers, whose services to Wall Street have been numberless, issues a warning that half of Europe has fallen under the sway of dictators, and that America must jealously guard her liberty. Coolidge and Mellon keep straight faces.

MURDERERS OF MATTEOTTI ARE NOW ON 'TRIAL'

Five Fascisti Before a Whitewash Court

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CHIETI, Italy, March 16.—The trial of the five fascisti, who kidnapped and murdered Giacomo Matteotti, socialist deputy for his opposition to the black-shirt dictatorship of Benito Mussolini, opened in this small hill town this morning.

Armed Fascists in Courtroom.

Hundreds of armed fascists and soldiers are in the town under the excuse that they have come "to preserve peace and maintain order." Workers from many nearby cities have come to this town in the Apennines to see the type of "justice" that the fascist controlled court will deal out to the murderers of those who oppose the rule of the black-shirts.

It is not expected that the murderers of Matteotti will be given death sentence. The opinion prevails that the five will be set free as the murder was directed and ordered by the higher circles of the fascist party and that in the carrying out of the act their tools had imbibed too much wine and bungled the job.

Trial Is Huge Farce.

The workers in the courtroom point out that the judge and the prosecutor are close to the fascisti and that as far as "justice" is concerned, the trial is a mere formality of blaming some of the goats—the bunglers—and in this way whitewashing Farinacci, Mussolini and the other higher-ups in fascist circles.

The five that are on trial are Amerigo Dumini, the leader of the assassins, who claims to have been born in St. Louis, Mo., in the United States; Volpi, Viola, Poveromo and Malegria.

Roberto Farinacci, secretary of the fascist party, is the chief counsel for the five fascists.

As soon as the court opened the names of the assassins were called.

(Continued on page 2.)

ALIEN DEPORTATION IS ONLY BLIND, SAYS DISTRICT ATTORNEY

JOLIET, Ill., March 16—Edwin A. Olson, United States district attorney, in an address here to the Norwegian Nordstjarnan (North Star Benefit Society) asserted that the wholesale deportation of alien suspects in Chicago and other large cities was only a blind to cover up the incapacity of public officials charged with the enforcement of law.

"How can you hope to eliminate crime by deporting the alien when the great majority of our criminals are born and reared in this country," was one of the questions he put to his audience.

TEXTILE STRIKE DELEGATION IS IN WASHINGTON

Borah and LaFollette Support Demands

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—The Passaic textile workers' delegation has arrived in Washington and has interviewed a number of senators with a demand that they recommend to congress the creation of a federal commission on industrial relations, patterned after the United States commission on industrial relations of the Taft administration, to investigate conditions in the textile industry of New Jersey.

The strikers' delegation led by Albert Weisbord, their leader, and Frank P. Walsh have approached Senator Borah, republican, of Idaho, and Senator LaFollette, progressive republican of Wisconsin, with their demands. Both of these senators declared they favored an inquiry into the textile industry thru the senate education and labor committee.

Walsh, in presenting the demands of the strikers characterized labor conditions in the textile industry as "the worst I have ever seen." He placed the blame upon the mill owners for the wages they paid.

The delegation said wages amounted to from $12 to $22 a week. One woman, the mother of nine children, said she received less than $1,000 last year, and that her husband earned but $35 in two years.

The strikers' delegation consists of Albert Weisbord, Stephen Reisar, Frank Giacomini, Matyas Hady, Anna Broznik, Nancy Sandusswy, Carl J. Trocolo and Frances Janicku, delegates from the various mills, and a number of those in sympathy with the strikers.

* * *

WORKERS PICKET PATERSON SHOP; BROADEN STRIKE

Motorcycle Police to Club Strikers

PASSAIC, N. J., March 16.—While the strikers' delegation is in Washington demanding a congressional investigation into the conditions existing in the Passaic textile district, the textile strikers are preparing to win over the workers at the East Paterson plant of the National Silk Dyeing company to down their tools and demand a wage increase and recognition of a union.

The Associated Silk Workers are very much interested in organizing the dye house workers and will cooperate to the fullest possible extent with the Passaic strikers to pull out the shop.

Sheriff George P. Nimmo of Bergen county and County Chief of Police Petre Siccardi have recruited a force of gunmen and put them into uniforms and have fifteen motorcycle cops stationed at the plant. Both of these tools of the textile bosses have threatened with arrest any of the strikers who dare to call on the workers at the East Paterson plant to strike.

The police thugs have been armed with riot guns and tear gas bombs. The police have been instructed to use their nightsticks whenever they think that the strikers are not "maintaining the proper peace."

The action of the police here has convinced the strikers that the same methods as were used by the police of Clifton and Passaic will be used against them to prevent them from pulling out the National Silk Dyeing shop. The strikers are determined to do so and will continue their picketing of the plant regardless of the threats of the police to use the riot guns on them.

Amalgamated Strikes Against Wage Cuts

BOSTON—(FP) — More than 100 men and women members of the Boston Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America are on strike as a protest against a reduction in wages. The shops of nine other local manufacturers will be struck unless they restore the schedules of wages previously paid their employes.

PAYMENTS UNDER NEW TAX MEASURE OVER ESTIMATES

U. S. Agents Will Inspect Bootleggers' Income

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 16 — Telegraphic reports were expected at the treasury late today giving the first indication of the revenue producing ability of the revenue act of 1926. Except in cases where fiscal year returns are permitted, all federal tax returns were due in the hands of collectors of internal revenue by midnight yesterday.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon estimated the March collection at from $375,000,000 to $425,000,000, a considerably greater sum than it was originally believed the new law would produce.

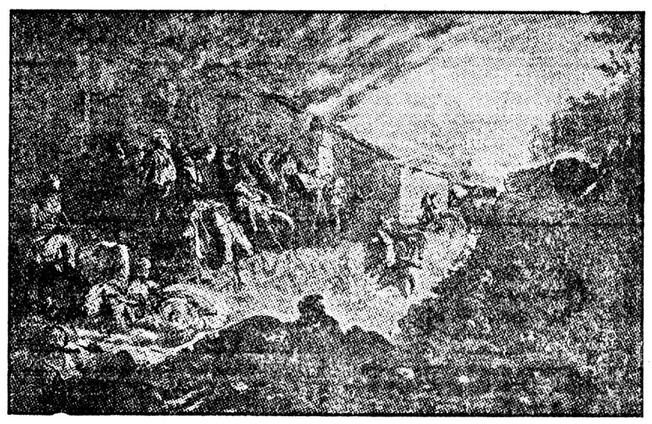
Get After Bootleggers.

The special intelligence unit of the bureau of internal revenue will within a week start an investigation of the incomes of hundreds of persons who failed to file returns. A number of big bootleggers and liquor smugglers are in this list.

The department of justice has turned over to the bureau of internal revenue the names of many convicted in liquor actions, suspecting that they have filed no income tax returns.

"The trade unions remain and will remain for a long time a preparatory school for the training of the proletariat."—Lenin.

Shooting the Communards in 1871



CHICAGO WORKERS TO ENACT DRAMA OF STIRRING PARIS COMMUNE DAYS AT BIG ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

A spectacular one-act drama, "The Last Day of the Commune," translated from the Russian, will be the most prominent number on the program for the commemoration of the fifty-fifth anniversary of the Paris Commune on March 19. The huge stage of the Ashland Blvd. auditorium will be transformed into a barricaded Paris street of the days of 1871. A stirring scene from the life of the Paris communards will be enacted by a group of workers under the direction of Ivan Sokoloff.

As a contemporary instance of workers' persecution at the hands of armed forces, Ida Rothstein of the International Ladies' Garment Workers will speak on the Passaic strike situation, bringing to the audience the story of police attacks on the textile workers' picket lines and of the workers' resistance and continued militant solidarity.

The message of the International Labor Defense will be delivered by Bishop William Montgomery Brown and by Ralph Chaplin, while Robert Minor and J. W. Johnstone will speak on the mistakes of the Paris Commune and how they have been overcome in later workers' organizations and struggles. The problem of the Negro worker in meeting political persecution will be discussed by Corrine Robinson.

Music is to be contributed by the Lettish orchestra and by a group of Russian singers, giving the "Volga Boat Song," "Prisoners' Song" and the "Revolutionary March."

In addition, there will be motion pictures of class war events in Europe and America that will capture the interest of every worker.

Russian Co-op Head Exposes International Labor Office Lies

(Continued from page 1)

position in influence, power, and the extent of its operations. The evidence we saw convinces us that a complete internal transformation of the movement is being accomplished in the direction of uniformity in principle with the movements of other countries. . . There is the greatest necessity for co-operation everywhere to support Russian co-operation, in order that it may be able to fulfill its great role in the universal movement and accentuate and continue its evolution.'"

Recommend Brookhart Be Ousted from Senate

(Continued from page 1).

senate sub-committee's report recommending the unseating of Senator Smith W. Brookhart is upheld.

Brookhart has made known to friends here that he will enter the republican primary race against the veteran Senator A. B. Cummins if deposed, with Howard J. Clark, Des-Moines attorney, already angling for farmers' vote and a disturbed political atmosphere created thru agitation for corn growers relief. There is also a possibility of the entrance in the race of Congressman L. J. Dickinson, author of the Dickinson Bill.

Steck Versus Brookhart Again.

Daniel F. Steck will probably enter the democratic primary to carry the party's banner against Brookhart again in the fall, should the latter win in the primary.

Disagreement Reported.

Altho announcement was made that the report was adopted unanimously, Senator George, democrat of Georgia, dissented from a number of conclusions, including a decision affecting 1,344 votes cast for Brookhart. The full committee must decide a claim by Brookhart that the recount in 67 precints should be disallowed because the votes were delivered in "unsealed packages." If the committee should approve Brookhart's contention, the senator would gain 500 votes.

Murderers of Matteotti on Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

As they arose with fascist badges pinned to their breasts, they gave the fascist salute and let the judge know they were present. Every attempt is made in the courtroom to paint them as the saviors of Italy.

Hide Mussolini's Guilt.

When Dumini took the witness stand he declared that he alone was responsible for the murder and that none of the other defendants were with him at the time and that they should be set free as they had no hand in the murder. He shouted dramatically to the court that when Matteotti died none of the other defendants were with him and that he himself had engineered and planned the kidnapping and murder on his own initiative. This is taken as action on his part to cover up the guilt of Mussolini.

As the judge had declared that those on trial were charged with 'murder under aggravating circumstances," indicating that he would consider all of the political aggravations which may have caused the murder in judging the guilt of the murderers, Dumini began to weave a yarn about a trip that he made to Paris in 1924 to investigate the anti-fascist and socialist plots against the Italian fascist government and that his investigations there had led him to the conclusion that Matteotti has inspired the murder of the fascist secretary, Bonservizi, in Paris in 1924 and that upon his return to Italy he had determined to avenge the death of the fascist secretary.

Dumini told the court that he did not know how Matteotti died.

"It was all over in a few minutes," said Dumini, after telling of kidnapping Matteotti and forcing him into an automobile.

"How did Matteotti die, if death was not intended?" inquired the judge.

"I don't know how he died," replied Dumini. "He died while I was at the wheel of the automobile. Some one inside warned me that Matteotti was not well. I tried to help him but within five minutes Matteotti was dead from blood choking his throat. His death was unintended and it was a great blow to me.

"If Matteotti had lived he would have been in my place, charged with the socialist leaders with the murder of Bonservizi.

"After I discovered the death of Matteotti I proceeded several miles with the corpse and then hid the body in the bushes, twenty miles from Rome. His body was torn to avoid recognition. His garments were partly destroyed and scattered along the road."

Dumini insisted that his evidence today was exactly the same as the confession which he made in October. The judge ordered the reading of the confession, as the deliberate falsehoods of Dumini were so open that several times the judge was forced to characterize Dumini's story as 'incomplete and unbelievable."

* * *

No Birth Record Found.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 16.—No record of the birth of Amerigo Dumini, on trial in Italy for the murder of Deputy Matteotti could be found here today. Dumini's father, it was learned, was a portrait painter who lived in St. Louis in the 90's. The whereabouts of the family could not be traced from the time they left St. Louis. The son at that time would have been an infant as his age now is given at about thirty.

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, March 16 — Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.85-21.32; cable 4.86 1.32. France, franc demand 3.60; cable 3.60½. Belgium, franc, demand 4.16½; cable 4.17. Italy, lira demand 4.00¼; cable 4.00½. Sweden, krone, 26.76; cable 26.79. Norway, krone, demand 21.63; cable 21.65. Denmark, krone demand 26.17 cable 26.19. Shanghai, tael, no quote.

Rockefeller Turns Back on Begging Leaders of Railroad Brotherhoods

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

CLASS-collaboration has its ups and downs. Everything looks rosy when the employers are happily winning concessions from the workers. There is deepest gloom when labor tries to get something out of the capitalists.

Just now class-collaboration is on the skids in the strike of the locomotive engineers and firemen on the Western Maryland Railroad. It doesn't work any more than an engine boiler that hasn't a fire roaring thru it. It is dead.

* * * *

W. A. Paddock, assistant grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, insists that he had worked up "the perfect case of class collaboration." In his own words:

"The organized churches of the community, chambers of commerce, all sorts of business groups and the local press support the cause of the strikers."

Paddock insists that the strikers have back of them "a thoroly aroused and united public opinion," and he claims that one of the big stockholders in this railroad, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the heir apparent of the richest family in the world, "believes in the force of public opinion in the settlement of industrial disputes."

Paddock innocently states that Rockefeller, Jr., has made this statement in public speeches. He also insists that Rockefeller, Jr., in the midst of his bible class at one of New York's exclusive Fifth Avenue Churches, devoutly proclaims that he is "his brother's keeper."

* * * *

Paddock must be ignorant indeed if he has not yet learned that speeches are made for public consumption, to be commented on favorably by the hypocritical editorial writers of the boss-owned press; all food for a gullible public. What is said by a sanctimonious, labor-crushing capitalist within the confines of a church on Sunday isn't supposed to hold good for the other six days of the week. They don't even hold good for Sunday. Rockefeller, Jr., preaches "Remember the Sabbath Day to Keep It Holy," and then keeps his slaves in the oil fields toiling seven days in the week.

Thru its clever press agents, among the most conspicuous of whom has been "Lie-vy" Lee, the House of Rockefeller has been "sold" to the American public as a god-fearing institution, that spends millions on foreign missions to spread christianity among the heathens, to invent cures for the hook worm, to provide subsidies for servile colleges and churches, scattering funds every way imaginable, except thru the one way of raising the wages of the hundreds of thousands of serfs in bondage to Rockefeller gold.

The Rockefeller family has always had a consistent anti-labor policy. It has been the policy of the worst possible treatment of its many victims. The Ludlow massacre of men, women and children, during one of the numerous strikes against the Rockefeller Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. is an example of the reign of terror invoked whenever timid discontent flames into open protest.

Paddock knows all this history of the labor movement. If not, he should get acquainted with it or get out of his job. His is a criminal leadership that expects Rockefeller, the chambers of commerce, the churches and the kept press to plant voluntarily the standards of victory on labor's side of the class struggle. Rockefeller tells him bluntly that he will not "interfere" on the Western Maryland.

The engineers and firemen went out on strike on the Maryland Railroad on October 15th last. They have been out five months. The DAILY WORKER has repeatedly recorded the developments of their struggle. They should be given every assistance in the battle. But they must learn to fight as workers, with the class spirit of labor, not like beggars seeking crumbs from the overflowing treasure chests of the Rockefellers. The Rockefeller family would have its slaves follow the example of Lazarus, the cringing alms seeker. But labor, if it needs a biblical example, might find encouragement from the husky David who planted a sizable rock squarely between the eyes of the giant Goliath, speeding his departure to another world, if such there be.

Even the members of the railroad brotherhoods must learn to get officials who will lead to fight and not to beg.

United States Helps Wreck the League of Nations' Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

Germany's admission was the only matter properly before the assembly and demanding that it be acted upon at once. Brazil is the only country in South America which is not Spanish-speaking. Most of the other nations of that continent look upon the Argentine republic as their logical representative, tho Argentina has been out of the body since 1920 when her demand for Germany's immediate entrance was vetoed.

Chamberlain "In Dutch."

That the failure of the conference to reach a decision will have important repercussions on the whole political structure of Europe is unquestioned. Austen Chamberlain, British minister of foreign affairs, is certain to lose his job. He has been bitterly criticised not only by the labor and liberal opposition but by a majority of the influential conservatives for his stand with the French in the demand for Poland's admission. The conservatives face a split in his dismissal, however.

Briand's Position Shakier.

Aristide Briand, co-author with Chamberlain of the Locarno pacts, which now become of no effect as Germany's entry into the league was a condition to their coming into force, can hardly maintain his extremely precarious position in France. While his opposition to the German claims may gain him some nationalist support the general feeling of the Poincare group is too bitter against him for his past tactics to enable him to rely on such aid. The already tangled condition of French financial conditions is sure to be made a thousand times worse by Briand's failure at Geneva.

Stresemann and Luther.

Nor do Stresemann and Luther face a happier reception when they get to Berlin. Their negative results in keeping Poland off the council will hardly enlist the support of the extreme German nationalists who are opposed to the Locarno agreements, anyway. They have nothing in the way of positive results, on the other hand, to retain their present strength.

Skryznski Faces Ousting.

Skryznski, the Polish foreign minister, goes back empty-handed. The French prestige in Poland is sure to be badly shattered by the happenings at Geneva. With the economic crisis gripping the country, he, too, faces an almost certain ousting.

Social-Democrats Exposed.

In all the countries concerned, the social-democratic supporters of the league, and their reformist labor party allies in England, have been exposed by the collapse of the conference as either the easy dupes of capitalist imperialism or the altogether-willing tools of rank reaction. In either case their prestige and influence over the working masses has been badly shaken by the revelations of their subserviency to the great capitalist groups.

Communists On The Job.

All, and vastly more, which the Communists pointed out in regard to the true character of the league of nations as the black international of world imperialism has been sustained.

Riffians Attack Spanish.

MELILLA, Morocco, March 16—A clash between a Spanish reconnoitering party and a Riffian detachment occurred here between Afersit and Midar Today.

"Schiscropenia" Is Defense of Omaha Murderer at Trial

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OMAHA, Nebr., March 16. — "Split brain," technically known as "Schiscropenia," is the mental disease which caused Frank Carter, the shadow sniper of Omaha, to kill and terrorize, John Baldwin, public defender, declared in his opening statement at Carter's trial today. Carter is accused of the murder of Dr. Austen Searles, aged Omaha physician.

"Carter has an inferiority complex. He thinks murder is justifiable as it is his only means of self-preservation," Baldwin was saying when the sniper leaped up: "I'm not 'nuts'," he shouted, "and you can't say that. If I had known you were going to try and make people believe I'm insane I would not have told you anything."

Refuse Guilty Pleas.

The sniper was quieted and listened as Carter insisted he had the brain of a five-year-old child.

Judge Goss refused to accept two pleas of guilty to second degree murder, under which it would have been possible to sentence Carter to two terms of life imprisonment.

10,000 Workers of New York City Will Come to Celebrate the 55th Anniversary of the

PARIS COMMUNE

arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party and Young Workers League of District 2 for

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 8 P.M.

at

Central Opera House

67th St. and 3rd Ave.

In spite of the fact that we have been unable to secure the New Madison Square Garden probably due to the pressure of the American Flag Association, the American Legion and similar organizations.

SPEAKERS:

BEN GITLOW M. J. OLGIN JOSEPH ZACK

HARRY FOX, Y. W. L.

WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE, Chairman.

PROGRAM:

A. JEGUTKIN, French Horn Soloist of N. Y. Symphony Orchestra

ANNA ROYEK, Dramatic Soprano

Children's Symphony Orchestra of 60. Russian Folk Dances.

Admission 50 Cents

Tickets for sale at box office ONLY.

Halls are being arranged to take care of overflow crowds.

That's An Idea!

Get Your Tickets Now for THE DAILY WORKER

LOS ANGELES COSTUME DANCE

SATURDAY NIGHT, APRIL 3, 1926

at the CO-OPERATIVE CENTER,
2706 Brooklyn Avenue.

Admission 50 Cents.

A diamond ring to the lucky number. PRIZES FOR COSTUMES.

Bishop William Montgomery Brown

RALPH CHAPLIN
ROBERT MINOR
J. W. JOHNSTONE
IDA ROTHSTEIN

One Act Drama

'THE LAST DAY OF THE COMMUNE'

MOTION PICTURES
OF CLASS WAR PRISONERS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA

Russian and Siberian Prison Songs.

MUSICAL PROGRAM

55th Anniversary Demonstration

THE PARIS COMMUNE

ASHLAND AUDITORIUM

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1926

Tickets 25 Cents 50 Cents at the Door

Young and Adult Workers Are Invited to the

LECTURE BY WALTER TRUMBULL

on

"What Militarism Means to Young Workers"

at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

on FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, 1926, 8 P. M.

MARTIN ABERN, Member of Central Executive Committee Workers (Communist) Party Will Address the Meeting.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Auspices, Young Workers (Communist) League of America, Dist. No. 5

The Damned Agitator

and other stories

A splendid booklet of stories that every worker will enjoy —and exactly the kind to give to your shopmate.

By

Michael Gold

Ten Cents

The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER. Robert Minor Editor

is alone a very good reason to Subscribe!

GIVE A COPY TO YOUR SHOPMATE!

RATES:

Outside of Chicago		In Chicago	
Per year	$6.00	Per year	$5.00
Six months	3.50	Six months	4.50
Three months	2.00	Three months	2.00

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

Enclosed $..... for ..... months sub to the Daily Worker.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

State .....

MUSSOLINI IS REAL ASSASSIN, DECLARES ROSSI

Former Confidante Tells Inside of Fascism

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NICE, France, March 16.—General Ceasare Rossi, a former member of the "Big Four" of the Italian fascist party and until within the past year one of Mussolini's confidantes, is now living on the French Riviera, writing a series of articles intended to disclose the murderous career of the Italian dictator. A heavy guard of French police as well as a score and more of personal friends keep constant vigil at the hotel where he is residing... Fascist spies are known to be in the city, awaiting an opportunity to assassinate him.

In statements to the local press Rossi charges that Mussolini not only had personal knowledge of Matteotti's death but that he laid all the plans which led to his assassination. Mussolini, Rossi stated, "had always been the prime mover in acts of violence committeed by the fascist Apaches. It was Mussolini who organized the fascist tcheka. We all knew he was in constant contact with Amerigo Dumini, the gang leader, who sent Mussolini daily reports of his doings."

Why He Resigned.

Rossi explained his own immediate resignation from a high government position upon the discovery of the murder by stating that he had thus hoped to save the Italian fascist party. He declared that the reason the Italian police had not served a warrant which they had secured was to give him time to flee the country, whereupon Mussolini would have declared the flight proof of his complicity and of the fact that he, Mussolini, was diligently trying to arrest the real murderers. This ruse had worked, Rossi explained, in the case of Mussolini's own private secretary, Fasciola, whom the dictator had discharged, ordered to leave Italy, and then denounced as an accomplice to the crime.

Rossi had later fled the country, he added, for the same reason he had formerly refused to leave. As soon as he recognized that he would not even be allowed to testify in court because of the law forbidding any one to speak against the dictator, he had managed to escape to France. To silence him Mussolini then granted him amnesty but refused to allow him a trial in Italy.

Rossi states that the documents on which he is working will convict Mussolini before the whole world as a second Nero.

Los Angeles Jobless, Demand City, County and State Relief

LOS ANGELES, March 16. — The Los Angeles County Unemployment League adopted resolutions pointing out that at the present time there are 75,000 workers unemployed in Los Angeles county as the result of four years of chamber of commerce propaganda and calling on the city and county governments to immediately find ways and means of reducing the army of unemployed and that the state of California take steps to enact relief measures for those unable to find work. In the resolutions the chamber of commerce is held responsible for the oversupply of labor and it is pointed out that the publicity of the chamber of commerce aimed at getting workers to come from all parts of the country to Los Angeles to create a large army of unemployed and in this way be able to perpetuate the open shop in California cities.

Charge That Bishop Embezzled $152,760

(Special to The Daily Worker)

COPENHAGEN, March 16.—Bishop Anton Bast of the Scandinavian Baltic district of the methodist church will go on trial tomorrow on the charge of embezzling 570,000 kroner ($152,760) of church funds. The money was originally collected for a charity fund in Chicago, Illinois.

"The unions are the pillars of the workers' power."—Losovsky.

No matter what your ailment, for
Expert Diagnosis and Quick Results
see
Dr. J. J. Scholtes, D. C.
2447 Lorain Ave., Cor. W. 25th St.
CLEVELAND, OHIO. —— Lincoln 2838
Special Rates for Daily Worker Readers

'THE JAIL' TO BE REPEATED AT THE WORKERS' HOUSE NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT

"The Jail," a Russian drama in 4 acts by Svirsky, will be repeated at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., this Sunday, March 21.

The play was presented a few weeks ago and drew such a crowd that many could not get in. At the request of these disappointed friends and also of many of those who have been present and who want to see it again, the play will be repeated.

It is staged under the leadership of the well known Russian actor Anatoly Pokotilov.

Admission 50 cents. Beginning at 7:30 p. m.

PHONE TRUST LOSES DEMAND FOR INCREASE

Courts Pass Buck on to Service Commission

NEW YORK, March 16.—The 50th anniversary of the first successful telephone brought the New York Telephone company denial of its demand for 35.8 per cent rate increase in New York City and 17.9 per cent up state. Organized labor protested against the higher phone charges sought by this subsidary of American Telegraph & Telegraph company, which controls most of the world's phones.

Company Makes Large Profit.

The United States circuit court ruled against the New York company's plea after the city had presented a brief contending that the company made over the usual public utility rate of 8 per cent, that 6 per cent would not be confiscatory, that 7 per cent was the public service commission allowance, that the company had taken already $110,000,000 more from New York subscribers than it had spent, and that the company was asking phone users to pay 8 per cent on this $110,000,000 depreciation and reserve fund. Charges of various financial manipulations whereby the phone company's present high rate of return is obscured were made by city counsel. The company claimed it could make only 3 to 4 per cent and that it was entitled to 8 per cent.

Decision against the company is only a temporary victory for labor and other opponents of higher rates. A 10 per cent surcharge has been taken since court action began. The court passed the buck to the public service commission, which is about to report on new rates for the company. If the rate increase is finally denied by the commission, another appeal to the courts will be made and the case probably carried to the United States supreme court.

Earns $11.79 a Share.

American Telegraph & Telephone company earned $11.79 a share on $911,181,400 average amount of stock outstanding during 1925. Its net income—after provision for interest, depreciation, taxes, etc.—was $107,405,046, about $16,000,000 more than 1924. Net earnings were 6½ per cent, President W. S. Gifford says. American Telegraph & Telephone company has over 25 associated and affiliated telephone companies, security firms, etc., besides Western Electric, its equipment manufacturing concern. The total number of workers under American Telegraph & Telephone company and subsidiaries, including Western Electric, is 332,000.

Labor Bill Killers Boost Pay of Judges

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ALBANY, N. Y., March 16. — Not content with a proposal to amend the state constitution in order to raise the governor's salary from the present $10,000 to not less than $20,000 a year, the same legislators who killed the labor bills at this session are backing the Knight bill which would give the state supreme court justices an increase in salary of from $10,000 to $15,000 annually, with $1,000 allowed for expenses.

Supreme court justices with jurisdiction over New York City now receive $7,500 additional from the municipality. If this is continued, and it will probably be as the measure is silent on the point, they will be paid a total of $22,500, besides the $1,000 expense allowance.

Appeal Judges Raised.

The senate has already unanimously approved the bill. The assembly will act on it this week. The lower house has already voted to give judges of the court of appeals a substantial salary boost.

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

BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!
CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY
Meat Market **Restaurant**
IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONSUMER.
Bakery deliveries made to your home.
FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE TRADING ASSOCIATION, Inc.
(Workers organized as consumers)
4301 8th Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

U. S. MUST GROW ITS OWN RUBBER, PROBERS REPORT

Democrats Seize Issue for Campaign

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 16. — The house interstate and foreign commerce committee has returned a report of its investigation into the matter of foreign control of raw materials essential to American industry.

It finds that as a matter of fact Great Britain has a monopoly of raw rubber supplies. In addition, the following nations control the bulk of the commodities named below: Brazil, coffee; Germany and France, potash; Chile, nitrates and iodine; Egypt, long staple cotton; Japan, camphor, and sometimes silk, and Yucatan, sisal.

Retaliation was not advised by the committee which urged instead that this country should develop its own sources of supply. Rubber development, it held, was possible on a large scale in the southern states and the southern islands of the United States. The guayule shrub, it pointed out, can be grown with little difficulty in our south. This plant can be easily developed as a rubber producer. Panama, Brazil, Columbia and other parts of tropical America, together with Liberia, were named as promising localities for an American owned rubber industry to develop. These countries are all recognized fields for American imperialism.

Let John D. Do It.

The development of Muscle Shoals under private management will contribute materially, the committee held, to the solution of the nitrates problem.

The conclusion of the report was that no direct government aid or subsidy be granted in an effort to solve the problem. Private initiative will eventually take care of the question, it stated in substance.

Report Meets Opposition.

A powerful group of democrats, supported by some republican insurgents, are in open rebellion over the committee's failure to do more than endorse conservation campaigns and suggest as a positive remedy that the United States should grow its own rubber. This group believes that with rubber still more than double what even British experts claim is a fair price the American consumer, who buys 75 per cent of the production, still has a grievance.

Cotton Versus Rubber.

A variety of weapons are at hand if congress should cast about for a means of forcing foreign monopolies to relax their hold on essential commodities.

The southern cotton crop occupies the same relative position as British rubber. If anything, its is even more essential to world industry. It would provide the United States with an ideal weapon for use against Great Britain, this group holds.

Many democrats, believing that such action might, in addition, materially benefit the south thru higher cotton prices, advocate an American "Stevenson act," similar to the measure by which Great Britain curtailed production and brot unparalleled prosperity to rubber planters.

It will be many years before the rubber plantations recently started by several American manufacturers in various parts of the world come into bearing. For this reason, it was declared, American motorists may again at any time be confronted with $1 rubber and almost prohibitively high tire prices.

New Campaign Blind.

The democratic movement for revision of the Fordney-McCumber tariff, which is expected to be a campaign issue, gained new impetus as a result of the committee report. Democrats have maintained all along that the Stevenson act was caused primarily by high American tariff rates.

The New Messiah on the Same Old Donkey

By William Gropper.

Bialik, Jewish poet, is on tour soliciting funds for Zionist campaign for Palestine.

CHAIRMANSHIP OF PROBE MAY GO TO INFANT SENATOR

Tariff Committee May Name LaFollette

WASHINGTON, March 16. — The queer turn of the political wheel may elevate Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., the baby member of the senate, to the chairmanship of the most significant investigation undertaken by the sixty-ninth congress, the senatorial inquiry into activities of the U. S. tariff commission.

As the special investigation committee is composed of two administration republicans, Senators Wadsworth, of N. Y., and Reed, of Penna., two democrats, Senators Robinson, of Ark., and Bruce, of Md., and young LaFollette, the thirty-year-old Wisconsinite may hold a "balance of power" in the inquiry whether or not elected chairman. A strict party division, incidentally, also would give him the deciding vote in electing the committee's chairman. Rumor, however, has it that the democrats would vote for LaFollette, thus insuring his election as chairman.

The committee will meet early next week to organize and to arrange for the opening of public hearings on the tariff commission's activities. The delay was occasioned by the absence of Senator Reed, now on a health trip in Florida.

Dealing In Abstractions.

Why should worker correspondents want to write fiction when there is so much going on about them that would make fine fighting articles for The DAILY WORKER? One girl worker correspondent writes an imaginary story about the baby of wealthy parents and follows his career, all in the realms of metaphysics. Why, when there is so much to write about that takes place around you? Worker correspondents are fighters and writers on the job! Send in straight from the working fighting front news!

The more you'll write the better you'll like it.

Baldwin Outlines National Plan to Electrify England

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, March 16.—Prime Minister Baldwin has formulated a program for the building up of an electric power distribution system on the basis of recommendations submitted by the Lord Weir investigation committee. The plan will be submitted to parliament.

The scheme provides for official boards in various parts of the country that will supply electricity to autorized distributors but will not themselves generate the power. A committee will investigate the existing stations to determine which of them are equipped to generate power for the boards. This committee will provide also for a standardization of frequency and inspect all trunk lines.

Confiscating Property?

Stations refusing to accept the arrangements of the board will have their property condemned at prizes fixed by the boards. The boards are also to have authority to build new power transmission lines.

Cook Near Death Due to Shipowners' Negligence

BOSTON, March 16.— (FP) — The case of cook Charles Carlsberry, who lies dying in a Boston hospital, could well be used as a text for preaching trade union solidarity. The cook was taken desperately ill on board the British freighter Hollypark, which was one of over a thousand British ships allowed by the board of trade to sail without a wireless operator during the recent strike of radio men. If a young apprentice on the ship had not known enuf about a wireless set to send for aid, the cook would undoubtedly have died at sea from the shipowners negligence. The British wireless operators fought valiantly to get better wages and working conditions but were defeated by the privilege extended shipowners of sending boats out without "Sparks." The radio boys had almost no support from other unions.

Milwaukee to Celebrate Paris Commune Mar. 20

MILWAUKEE, March 16. — Bishop William Montgomery Brown will speak on "Religion and Labor" at the Paris Commune celebration arranged by the Milwaukee International Labor Defense at the Plankinton Hall, Auditorium, 253 Fifth street on Saturday evening, March 20 at 7:45 o'clock.

Argentine to Increase Its Corn Production

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—The Argentine corn acreage is now placed at 10,618,000 acres instead of 10,526,000 acres reported in the first estimate, according to a cablegram received by the United States department of agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture.

Denver Plans Paris Commune Celebration

DENVER, Colo., March 16. — The Denver branch of the International Labor Defense will celebrate the Paris Commune anniversary at the Labor Lyceum on West Colfax street, Sunday evening, March 21 at 8 o'clock.

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

CHICAGO NEGRO WORKERS CHEER TRUMBULL TALK

Anti-Imperialist League Gains in Members

Chicago Negroes, sensing fully their revolutionary kinship with the oppressed peoples of Haiti, the Hawaiian islands, the Philippines and all other subject nationalities of the "American empire," kept a Walter M. Trumbull meeting alive with enthusiasm Sunday night at Metropolitan Community Center, 3120 Giles avenue. The meeting was arranged by the Negro Anti-Imperialist Association, affiliated with the All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

Frequent murmurs of approval from the audience punctuated Trumbull's speech, and loud exclamation rang out as he told of the work which he and Paul Crouch had done in organizing the Hawaiian Communist league in the very ranks of the U. S. army of occupation—to fight for the national independence of the Hawaiian islands.

Trumbull revealed the terrific oppression of Hawaiians and Filipinos on which United States imperialist rule in the island is based. He then pointed out that the Negroes, right here in the United States, are also oppressed as a subject people. He called attention to the world-wide movement for liberation that is sweeping all colonial countries, declaring that the Negroes must support this movement and feel themselves part of it, because it is striking blows against the universal exploiter.

"Together with the revolutionary white workers," he said, "The American Negroes must form a strong alliance with the colonial and semi-colonial peoples for the overthrow of American imperialism. Only this will do away completely with all racial discrimination in the United States, assuring economic, political and social equality of all races and nationalities.

Other speakers were Henry Phillips, Corienne O'Brien Robinson, and Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League. Haywood Hall was chairman. Placards placed conspicuously on the platform called for the immediate liberation of Marcus Garvey and of the imprisoned Negro soldiers of the 24th infantry.

Several new members were taken into the Negro Anti-Imperialist Association at the meeting.

"In the revolution he who has the unions has victory."—Losovsky.

WALL ST. TOOL CLAIMS CREDIT FOR MUSSOLINI

American Ambassador Is Pawn of Bankers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 16.— Richard Washburn Child, who was American ambasador to Italy from 1921 until 1924, is reported on high authority to have claimed credit, within the past few weeks, for the "making" of Mussolini as dictator of Italy.

Child has been in Washington for some time playing the role of eulogist of the blackshirts and of the Italian debt settlement pact. A former editor of Collier's, he is much entertained in social quarters that applaud reaction in all governments.

Ambassador "Spills Beans."

In the home of one of these society politicians, according to the assertion of a fellow-guest, Child became talkative as to the "inside story" of Mussolini's rise to power. His story was in substance this:

Seeing the political confusion in Italy in the summer of 1922 reaching a dangerous stage, Child cabled Secretary Hughes that a dictator would be set up. The state department in reply asked whether the dictator would probably come from the military or from civilian political life. Child then made a careful survey of the field and decided that Mussolini was the strongest single leader in sight for the putting down of the socialist and Communist forces, which at that time were hesitating to make an attempt to seize control.

Child had a private conference with Mussolini, in which the fascist chief "laid all his cards on the table," and they talked the whole situation over. Presently Mussolini showed greatly increased boldness, and summoned a national congress of the blackshirts. Word that the socialists were going to try to break up this gathering was "tipped off" to Mussolini, and no interference was undertaken. Within a few days after this meeting of his forces, Mussolini marched his gunmen to Rome, and the royal army stood by while he seized the government.

Wall Street Backs Fascist.

In the succession of events following the private conference between the American ambassador and Mussolini is traced the effect of a sudden discovery by Mussolini that Italian bankers and big business men were behind him, and that the king would offer no defense of the constitution. It appears that Mussolini, or someone sympathetic with his plans, must have conveyed the impression to the bankers in Milan that Wall St. would look favorably upon his seizure of dictatorial control of the 40,000,000 people of Italy.

This astonishing confession by the former American ambassador was made in a private gathering, according to the person who vouches for the story. Further light upon it will probably be sought during the senate debate on the debt settlement.

Plan a Huge Merger of Indiana Quarries

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., March 16. — A $40,000,000 merger of all the principal stone quarry plants in the Bloomington-Bedford districts is under way and it is expected will be completed by the end of the month. The Frank Whiting company, representing the Bridge Bank, is financing the deal. Wm. Wrigley, Jr., is the principal stockholder of this bank.

More than 100 auditors have been checking over the books of the various units involved. The audit should be finished in a few days. Representatives of Coates L. Burchard, one of the leading appraisers of the country, and of Scoville & Wellington and Ernest & Ernest, large auditing firms, arrived here today.

See the motion picture of class war prisoners' aid in Europe and America at the International Labor Defense commemoration of the Paris Commune at Ashland Auditorium on March 19.

PARIS COMMUNE CELEBRATIONS

Chicago Workers Demonstrate.

Chicago will hold a Paris Commune celebration at the Ashland Auditorium Ashland Ave. and Van Buren on Friday evening, March 19 at 8 o'clock with Bishop William Montgomery Brown, Robert Minor, editor of the New DAILY WORKER Magazine, J. W. Johnstone and others speaking. There will also be special moving pictures of the class-war prisoners' aid in Europe and America.

* * *

Cleveland to Hold Bazaar.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 16.—Local Cleveland, International Labor Defense, will have its Paris Commune celebration at Moose Hall, 1000 Walnut Ave. on Sunday, March 21st., beginning 2 o'clock.

The bazaar begins at 2 o'clock and continues thruout the entire afternoon and evening.

Supper will be served from 5 to 6 p. m.

Paris Commune program from 6 to 7:30 o'clock consisting of one or two musical numbers, a pantomine under the direction of Comrade Sadie Amter and speeches by Walter Trumbull and H. M. Wicks. Dancing from 7:30 to 11:30 p. m.

Bring in your articles for the Bazaar to Room 521—328 W. Superior Ave. any afternoon.

* * *

New York Celebrates.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The Paris Commune celebration will take place at the Central Opera House, Friday night, March 19.

Ben Gitlow, M. J. Olgin, J. Zack, and Harry Fox will be the speakers. William W. Weinstone will be chairman of the meeting. An unusual musical program is arranged.

* * *

Minnesota Arranges Meetings.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 16.—Paris Commune dates for District No. 9.

Minneapolis, Thursday eve., Mar. 25, Labor Lyceum, 1426—6th Ave. N.

St. Paul, Sunday, March 21, Commonwealth Hall, 435 Rice St.

Hibbing, March 22nd.

Chesholm, March 23rd.

Superior-Duluth, March 21st.

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

Fourth Jubilee
Celebration of "Freiheit"
at the Mecca Auditorium
55th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City
Saturday Evening, April 3rd, 1926
Oratorio "DIE TZVAI BRIDER"
Words by J. L. Peretz——Music by J. Schaffer
with the
Freiheit Singing Society and the New York Symphony Orchestra.
Conducted by Lazar Weiner.
Tickets $1.00, $1.50, $2.00
at Freiheit Office, 30 Union Square, New York City.

Workers (Communist) Party

What the Trade Unions Mean to the Workers

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

THERE are over 35,000,000 wage-earners in the United States. Only about 4,000,000 are organized in trade unions. Why, then, do the Communists lay so much stress on the trade unions, constituting, as they do, such a small proportion of the total number of American workers?

The answer is simple. It consists in the fact that the unions are the mass organizations of the class struggle. The revolutionary working class party cannot function as a general staff unless it has an army, and the army, like every other army, must be organized if it is not to succumb to demoralization. The problem is, of course, to make it our army. Without organization the workers cannot carry out extended struggles successfully. This means, of course, that we must continue to insist upon the organization of the unorganized, but it also means that such organizations as exist at the present time occupy a strategic position with regard to the American working class as a whole.

The unions are not only mass organizations. They are, generally speaking, permanent organizations. This is one of the most important characteristics that distinguishes them from incidental organizational forms, such as united front committees, strike committees, etc. Last summer 1,100 workers employed in the plant of the American Sheet & Tube company at McKeesport, Pa., went out on strike. The strike was spontaneous and the workers entirely unorganized, yet they scored a complete victory. A few months later these same workers were demoralized. Nothing of their victory remained.

Organization Necessary to Maintain Results of Struggle.

Permanent organization is necessary to build up a disciplined and conscious body of fighters. This is especially true because it is only in such organization that the separate experiences of the workers in the mass struggle are preserved. Where there is no permanent organization the lessons learned in the struggle become dissipated, scattered, lost.

Because of their organization and discipline, and because in their ranks are embodied the mass traditions of the entire working class, the trade unions exercise a powerful influence over all workers, organized and unorganized alike. The prestige of the unions is enormous. For good or for bad, they are able to draw wide masses along with them—as was proved conclusively during the World War.

The capitalists appreciate the power of the unions and as a result have devoted no little time and money to corrupting the labor bureaucrats, and even large sections of the highly skilled upper strata of organized labor. But the tendency to create divisions in the union ranks cannot change the essentially revolutionary role of the trade unions as mass organizations of the working class. Moreover, in this period of the world decline of capitalism there comes a time when the capitalists can no longer afford to pay out large sums of "bribe money," because the super-profits of imperialism suddenly cease to flow in and there are no super-profits to divide. We have not come to that in the United States yet, but the effects of it are already seen in England, where the trade unions are now consciously advancing along the path of the class struggle.

Unions Exercise Influence Over Unorganized.

The Communists do not forget for a moment the revolutionary role of the trade unions, any more than they forget the present dangers. For this reason they enter the unions, for this reason they become "good union men," for this reason they participate in the day-to-day struggles of the unions against the bosses—struggles which by their very nature make the unions training grounds for the bigger struggles to come, as well as recruiting grounds for new Communists. And for this reason they carry on a consistent fight against all "class collaboration" schemes and against the fakirs that sponsor them.

Obviously, then, the trade unions have an importance out of all proportion to their numerical strength. They are not the only mass organizations of workers (.e g., fraternal societies, etc.), but they are the only ones with their roots deep in the industrial process itself. We must fight our way to leadership in the trade unions, not only because without the support of the great mass of organized workers the proletarian revolution in America is impossible, but also because in the process of the revolution itself the unions have an important part to play —and particularly after the revolution, when the workers are obliged to grapple with the tremendous problems of organization of industry.

CIRCUIT SCHOOL CLASSES CLOSE TERM THIS WEEK

The classes in Elements of Communism, which have been running in Gary and South Bend for four weeks, on Monday and Tuesday evenings respectively, will close this week with a final review not only of this term, but also of the material taken up at the first term. Gary since last November will have had 14 sessions, and South Bend 13, more than in any previous year.

The second term began with a study of the national and colonial question and took up the antagonisms between the imperialist powers, and considered the strength of American imperialism.

This is the first time in the history of the Party that the classes had a thoro outline prepared by the Communist International for educational work. It did not follow just one text book, dealing with one phase of the revolutionary movement, nor anything so elementary as the A. B. C. of Communism. Instead the subjects covered the wide range of the entire movement, necessitating the presentation of material gathered from all revolutionary sources. The classes were conducted by William Simons, secretary of the Workers' School of Chicago, not by lectures, but rather by a joint discussion with the students, the teacher presenting material where the students' knowledge was insufficient, but relying to as great an extent as possible on the thots and views of the students. This method of teaching proved of interest and of benefit to the students.

The classes in Gary and South Bend have not yet completed the entire course in Elements of Communism. The remainder will be taken up next week.

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

New!

1871

THE PARIS COMMUNE

By Max Shachtman.

Read the history of the first great attempt at proletarian dictatorship.

Order a Bundle for Your Paris Commune Meetings!

10 Cents

12 copies for one dollar.

DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.

WORKERS' SCHOOL AFFAIR ON APRIL 1 WILL NOT BE AN APRIL FOOL JOKE

The Chicago Workers' School is peparing for April 1 an affair that will put the Red Revel and other usual entertainments far back into the period of barbarism.

For many months the school has engaged in its work of building itself, attending to the usual routine of school work. But the time has come for it to blossom forth, to take its rightful place in the working class movement.

This Wednesday evening the members of the class committees will meet to make final arrangements. The plans have already been laid for making this one of those affairs that they talk about years after they take place.

This much is now certain. The Workers' School makes its bow before the educated proletariat on April 1, 8 p. m., at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted. The program numbers will be disclosed in the DAILY WORKER within a few days.

Youngstown Street Nuclei Aid Passaic Textile Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 16.—Two street nuclei here have decided to raise money for the relief of the Passaic textile strikers. In the meantime until a sum is collected the two nuclei decided to take up a collection and to send the strikers immediate relief.

Tho many of the members of these nuclei are just barely able to make both ends meet $25 was collected and sent to the strikers' general relief committee.

Historical Materialism Class Meets Friday; Simons Is Instructor

Historical Materialization class in Chicago meets this Friday, the 19th, at 8:15 p. m. All members of the class are advised to be present. The school committee of the district executive committee has confirmed the recommendation of the class to have Comrade Simons as the instructor.

Milwaukee Class to Meet on Thursday

The Milwaukee class in Elements of Communism, which went thru eight weeks for the first term and has had four sessions this term, will meet again Thursday evening, March 18 at 8 o'clock at Miller Hall, 802 State street. All readers of the DAILY WORKER are invited to attend the class. The instructor is William Simons, secretary of the Workers' School of Chicago.

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

SECOND TERM IS HALF OVER; OPEN NEW TERM SOON

Spring Session Starts April 12

The second term of the Chicago Worker' School has reached the halfway mark. Four weekly sessions have been held and four remain, the term winding up on Friday, April 2. The classes are meeting with success, both in attendance and in teaching. Capital, Workers' Journalism, National and Colonial Problems, Elements of Communism, Trade Union Organization and Tactics, Historical Materialism, and English—these are going strong. Comrade Gomez is in charge of the National and Colonial Problems class; Elements of Communism (first term) is taught by Dolsen; second term, by Leslie Morris; Workers' Journalism by Engdahl; Trade Union Organization and Tactics by Arne Swabeck; Historical Materialism by William Simons, and English by Gertrude Welsh.

The classes this term are showing more regular attendance than during the first term, when thru change of instructors, some classes were almost annihilated. Now the students show a determination to finish the course, even if they have to do it themselves with a student as the class leader. This is a healthy development for future Communist education.

The spring term will run for six weeks, beginning April 12 and ending on May 21. The subjects for the term have been selected by the school committee of the district executive committee, and will be announced soon.

Simons Speaks on Anti-Foreign-Born Laws at Vetcherinka

WEST ALLIS, March 16 — At a very successful Vetcherinka given by the combined nuclei of Workers (Communist) Party in West Allis, William Simons, the instructor of the party circuit school, gave a short talk on the dangerous laws against the foreign-born that are being sponsored by Wall Street's flunkeys.

The speaker pointed out the dangerous nature of the proposed laws to both the native and foreign-born workers and how they would establish in this country the kaiser's old system of constant police surveilance, creating an official black-list for the use of the bosses. He pointed out how these proposed laws to register, photograph and finger-print the foreign-born workers, would put the stamp of criminality on workers innocent of crime and would divide the workers into two parts—native-born and foreign-born—make a successful resistance of the bosses constant encroachment on labor's standard of life difficult. He urged the audience to form councils for the protection of foreign-born. Many non-partisan workers and sympathizers were present at the affair in Labor Hall.

COMRADES, BROTHERS, FELLOW WORKERS!

If you have Thursday and Friday afternoons off, or can get off—come before 3 o'clock to the International Labor Defense office, 23 South Lincoln. And if you can't come then, come at 7 p. m. We need soldier-Communards to enlist for service in preparation for the Paris Commune commemoration on March 19. Answer the call!

LIBERIA TURNS DOWN PROPOSALS OF RUBBER KING

Legislature Fears Loss of Sovereignty

AKKRA, Gold Cost, West Africa, March 16— Much excitement has been caused by the Liberian legislature turning down the proposals of Harvey Firestone, an American rubber magnate, to develop 1,000,000 acres of rubber plantations.

The legislature turned down the proposal that was made between the Firestone rubber interests and Edwin J. Barclay, the Liberian secretary of state, on the grounds that the proposals would make Liberia a colony of the Firestone interests.

Barclay was severely censured for entering into an agreement which threatened the sovereignty of Liberia.

Newspapers in Liberia that are suspected of being subsidized by the rubber interests are screaming in scare head-lines that this move of the Liberian legislature is an act hindering the "civilizing process" in Liberia and urging the acceptance of the $5,000,000 loan from Firestone on the terms agreed to between Firestone and Barclay. On the other hand papers that see the sinister purpose of the Firestone interests in Liberia point out that with the acceptance of the loan from the rubber interests and the handing over of the vast amounts of fertile land, Liberia no longer can exist as a nation, but merely becomes a colony of the rubber magnates.

President King favors the acceptance of the loan and giving the Firestone interests all they demand. His cabinet has lined up with the legislature against the proposals.

Socialist Leader of Poland Is Shown Up as Traitor to Labor

WARSAW, March 16 — The former Italian minister to Poland stated here that the so-called "Zeligowski raid" on Vilna in 1922 was officially inspired by Marshal Pilsudski, then president of Poland. At the time this nearly precipitated a war between Lithuania and Poland.

The Italian minister declared that Pilsudski had informed the French and British ministers to the same effect. He quotes the words used by the Polish president: "I had a great deal of trouble before I could persuade the general to dispense with written orders from me to rebel." Zeligowski was the general referred to.

More Socialist Treason.

Pilsuski is a social-democrat and was leader of the Polish party both before and after the world war. This confession adds another to the long list of crimes committed by socialist leaders against the working class of their own and all other countries.

Spanish Miners' Union Gets Government Loan to Operate Coal Mines

MADRID, March 16 — The Spanish government has granted a loan of about $25,000 to the Spanish Miners' Union to enable it to continue to work a coal mine which has recently come into its possession. The mine had failed under private ownership. The union lent money to enable the owner to carry on, but all to no purpose.

The union will now take the responsibility for the mine. The government loan is for the purpose of reequipping it under modern technical experts, and to help pay off the existing debt.

The mine is a small one—the San Vicente, at Langreo—employing 250 men, with a yearly output of approximately 40,000 tons.

Worker Directors.

The workmen will elect their own board of directors, and the board will appoint the colliery officials.

All disputes will be settled by an arbitration board, consisting of trade union representatives not necessarily all of them miners. The colliery manager will have a seat on the board.

House Passes Radio Measure to Center Control in Hoover

WASHINGTON, March 16. — The house today passed the White Radio bill which places the whole radio industry under the control of the secretary of commerce and a federal radio commission.

The secretary of commerce will have the licensing of radio stations and operators, the assignment of frequency bands and wave lengths, the determination of the power of the stations and the hours within which they may operate, the regulation of the clarity of emission from stations, and the designation of the areas or zones within which they are to serve.

Federal Zone Commission.

Five zones are established for the entire country. The federal zone commission will be made up thru the appointment by the president of one commissioner from each zone.

The measure reorganizes the whole system of governmental regulation which has been virtually unchanged since 1912 in spite of the colossal growth of the industry.

Soviet Union Pensions Survivors of Those Who Fought Russian Despot

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 16 — The council of people's commissars have granted life pensions of $112 each monthly to eight women and one man, participants in the attack on the tyrant, Alexander II. The despot, whose oppressive measures caused the deaths of thousands, met his death March 13, 1881.

The pensions were voted in commemoration of the forty-fifth anniversary of that event.

VOLSTEAD ACT TO BE BIG ELECTION 'ISSUE' IN 1926

Mellon Hit in Senate as Bootlegger

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16 — Modification of the Volstead act or the maintenance of the prohibition status quo is being boomed now as a major campaign issue in the 1926 congressional elections, with the possibility that if sufficient of a response is received by the "wets," an echo to the fight will be heard in the 1928 presidential elections.

This has become apparent from the onslaught that has just been begun by the drys, led by Senator McKellar, in retaliation for the running offensive of the wets, led by Edge, Edwards and Reed of Missouri, in the senate discussion on the bills now pending in congress on the prohibition question.

While the senate puppets are having their set-to on the question, little bits of information are dropped which indicate the state of affairs in the very innermost circles of the government. In his speech McKellar denounced secretary of the treasury Andy Mellon as nothing short of a bootlegger because of the fact that Mellon is still indirectly interested in liquors and breweries. McKellar pointed out that despite the Volstead act, the newspapers had recently reported that Mellon had sold his stock of rum for $18,000,000. The indignation over the violation of capitalist law, however, rests with the verbal fireworks and does not assume such harsh forms as it does when a worker attempts to exercise rights allegedly granted him under the constitution.

A Fake Fight.

The alleged fight over prohibition, which is intended to take up a major portion of the campaign platforms and speeches of the two old parties—with the socialist party hanging on to this "profound labor question"—is meant as a good blind to cover up the bankruptcy and reactionary position of these parties on the real problems that affect the workers of the country. The struggle over prohibition—in the sense that it is now being fought out—is practically settled insofar as even a number of church dignitaries have lately declared themselves in favor of light wines and beers. But a fake fight will serve to cover up the black position of both parties on the question of the world court, of approaching war with Mexico, of lowered wages and worse conditions for the workers in the country and the numerous other pressing problems of the workers.

Convicted Grafters Lose Their Appeal in U. S. Highest Court

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 16 — Col. Charles R. Forbes, former director of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau, and John W. Thompson, St. Louis contractor, who were convicted of conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with the sale of hospital sites, lost their appeals in the supreme court today.

Forbes and Thompson were convicted in the lower federal court and sentenced to the federal penitentiary in addition to being fined. No further appeals are now possible.

Today's verdict is the closing chapter in the long "veterans' bureau scandal" under Forbes' administration. The matter has been pending before the courts in one form or another for approximately three years.

Forbes was accused of accepting money in return for the awarding of contracts and sites for veterans' hospitals. The principal witness against him was Elias H. Mortimer, a former friend and confidant, who became a government witness and who testified in Forbes' trial in Chicago that several thousands of dollars in bribe money was passed in a Chicago hotel.

Rudyard Co-Operative for Fight on Fascism

RUDYARD, Mich., March 16. — The Rudyard Co-Operative company at its meeting adopted a resolution protesting against the Fascist terror in Italy and calling for an international conference at which delegates from the Red International of Labor Unions the International Federation of Trade Unions and the International Co-Operative Alliance would lay down plans for an active fight against fascism.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

NEED BETTER CONDITIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORK!

By MORRIS YUSEM.

At the present time the Young Workers (Communist) League is more intensely engaged in trade union activity, factory campaigns and strikes than in any previous period. This is particularly evident by the fact that the league is a leading factor in the strikes taking place in and around New York. This really shows that the league is beginning to free itself from its former apathy and is directing more of its attention to the industrial workers.

Along with this development towards real mass activity must follow a closer relationship between the districts and the national committee than has been practiced in the past. Faced with such difficult tasks as the drawing up of concrete youth demands for the various strikes and factory campaigns, for the calling of special youth meetings and conferences, it is absolutely necessary that careful direction be given by the N. E. C.

This cannot be done in the most effective manner if there are not submitted detailed reports an dproposals by the district committees. The N. E. C. has decided that all industrial organizers must submit regular bi-weekly reports giving a review of the activities of the districts on the industrial field.

These reports must be made in detail in order to enable the N. E. C. to obtain enough information upon which to base its suggestions and decisions. A good method for making up such reports is for the industrial organizer to get reports from the lower units and send duplicate copies, along with his own general report, to the national office. This must be done under the supervision of the district organizer and he must see that the decision is carried out.

PASSAIC STRIKE PLAY STAGED BY PIONEERS

By M. M. and L. M., N. Y. Pioneer Group.

PASSAIC, N. J. — As the Young Pioneers entered a Passaic mass meeting they were applauded by an eager mass of strikers. Back stage one could see the Pioneers hurrying in their places. The curtain opened and a class room scene was presented before the mass of strikers.

As the play progressed George, a Young Pioneer, who was acting the part of a striker's son, was asked by the teacher: "What can you do for the workers? The government takes care of the people." The young comrade then replied: "The government doesn't take care of the working people. It sends police against them when they strike. When I grow up I am going to show the workers how to stick together so that they will have better lives. At this point the enthusiastic crowd applauded for fully five minutes.

An imitation of a patriotic speech by both M. Johnson of the mill owners and Judge Baker was responded to by the boos of the strikers. The teacher then asked George to recite a poem: "Free America" and instead he recited "The Cry of the Workers." The judge got red in the face and angry. The boss was dumbfounded and the teacher nearly fainted.

When the teacher asked the children to sing, "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean," they instead started to sing en masse: "Oh we scorn your education." The children had been organized for this mass move by the Young Pioneers during the lunch period. This was too much, the teacher fainted and Judge Baker and Mr. Johnson ran, upsetting and tripping over the chairs.

The curtain dropped and the Pioneers prepared to go home. As they marched down the isles of strikers cheers rang out until the last Pioneer left the hall.

FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN.

The campaign to raise funds for bridging over the present acute financial situation of the league, is not over by any means.

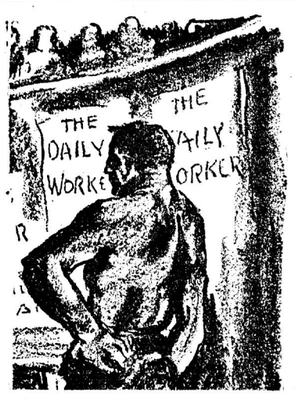
This campaign must become part and parcel of the daily activities of our organization. It must be linked up with the popular sub drive for the Young Worker. Again we stress the important point the raising of funds should not remain an internal function of our organization. It must be systematically brought into the sympathetic working class organizations. Speakers must appear before the meetings of these bodies, make appeals for the paper, and for the league, and get the organizations to donate to our fund. This should be centralized and systematized, under the direction of the district committee.

NO PLAYGROUNDS; CHILDREN KILLED.

Figures on automobile fatalities compiled by the Stewart Warner Automobile Safety Council shows that the heaviest toll in deaths by automobiles is paid by the children from 5 to 15 years of age. This demonstrates the urgent need for more and better playgrounds for the workers' children. These playgrounds must not be controlled by the political agencies of the bosses but should be under the control of the trade unions and other workers' organizations.

FRENCH YOUTH STRIKE A SUCCESS.

PARIS, France—The strike which broke out in St. Denis and which first and foremost effected young workers who took the lead in it, was brought to a victorious end. After repeated negotiations and after the strike committee got in touch with the (Communist) mayor, who sent a representative to the negotiations, the management of the factory capitulated and conceded the youth demands.



Opening Enlarged Sessions of Young Communist International

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., — The first session of the enlarged executive of the Y. C. I. was opened on the 22nd February. The first session occupied itself with the setting up of an agenda and the formation of commissions. The Agenda is:

1.—Report upon the political activity of the executive (speaker Vouyovitch.) Report upon the organizational activity of the executive (speaker Gyptner.)

2.—Questions of the work in the East (speakers: Fokin and Joung.)

3.—The organizational tasks of the Young Communist Leagues (speaker: Chitarov.)

4.—Trade Union work (speaker: Schueller.)

5. Utilization of the trade union schools (speaker: Glaubauf.)

6.—Childrens' Movement (speaker: Bamatter.)

7.—The next tasks upon the field of work (speaker: Gorkitch.)

8.—Questions of the individual sections.

9.—Report of the sections of the Y. C. I.

The following commissions were set up: a French, Spanish, Czecho-Slovakian, American and Scandinavian commissions. Further a commission for the Baltic states, one for the illegal countries, and one for the eastern countries.

'Debunking Patriotism' at Teachers' Meet

The Young Workers (Communist) League and the Young Pioneers have been carrying on a consistent warfare against the "nationalist" dope peddled under the guise of education as well as the other rotten conditions in America's schools. It is, therefore, with pleasure that we greet even mild moves on the part of the teachers to expose some of these conditions themselves.

The recent meeting of the Lower Hudson Valley Association of teachers of history and social studies was a case in point. A. L. Keesler spoke on the question, "Debunking Patriotism." He said that it was a common practice to teach school children that the fifteenth amendment gave citizenship rights to Negroes of the south. "Every well-informed person knows that while the law says they may vote, white southerners manage somehow to keep them away from polling places. Still the average teacher continues to tell the children that colored people are citizens."

"School children are taught that patriotism forbids finding fault with our government. According to this anyone who discovers a case of political graft and makes it known is not a patriot."

IF YOU HAVE THAT CONVENIENT COMMODITY—AN AUTO

Come to 23 South Lincoln, I. L. D. office, before 7 p. m. on Thursday and Friday, this week, to help carry on the distribution of pluggers for the Paris Commune commemoration. And if you haven't an auto, come anyway! You are needed.

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

SHIPPING BOARD AIDS OWNERS TO EXPLOIT SEAMEN

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK, March 16.—The United States Shipping Board employment office at Carlisle street is nothing more than an open shop shipowners' recruiting agency. Before this office hundreds of workers wait for a chance to work on board ship. In the line can be found workers of the different races waiting with documents in their hands for the man in charge to call out "black gang" or "able seaman."

When I handed my passport to the man who called out a job on the George Washington I was asked where my discharge from the last ship was. I told the employment office head I had lost it. He told me that it was no use for me to look for work there until I found my discharge slip.

There are all kinds of blacklist schemes and stoolpigeons in industry, but the seafaring worker finds that he is up against the hardest kinds of blacklist schemes. On board ship there are always a number of stoolpigeons ready to sell their fellow worker for a few dollars extra. Even the so-called United States Shipping Board, run by the government, aids in blacklisting seamen.

Sanitary and working conditions on board ships are the worst imaginable. A local burning fireman has the worst of the entire crew and for his hard work he gets a measley $60 a month. On some ships he receives less than that.

The seafaring workers are unorganized with the exception of a few individuals. Furuseth is using eighteenth century organization methods in the twentieth century. The need for union organization among seafaring workers grows greater and greater every year. There is but one way to organize the industry and that is thru a united front of all of the seafaring workers including the Marine Transport Workers' Union and the Communist workers.

Scab Advertisements in Union Journals

By S. FISHER.
(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, March 16—Why should official organs of the American labor movement, the American Federationist, the Textile Worker, the International Steam Engineer, and other journals, carry scab advertisements from the Standard Oil company, the Passaic scab mills, and many other scab companies?

Workers Blood Still on Their Fingers.

Who doesn't remember the strike in 1916 in the Standard Oil plants in Bayonne, where working men and women were killed? We can still remember the Ludlow tragedy of 1916 where women and children were smothered to death by the Colorado Fuel and Iron company in which corporation Rockefeller had the largest interest. In spite of all this, the official organs of the American Federation of Labor and the other journals of affiliated internationals help to "organize" the workers by carrying scab advertisements.

One of the bitterest struggles is being waged by 11,000 textile workers in Passaic, N. J. for the last six weeks. Pickets are being clubbed and thrown into jail daily; the police hurl tear bombs into the crowds picketing the Botany Worsted mills. Yet the American Federation of Labor and the United Textile Workers advertise the Botany Worster mills and the Forstman and Hoffman mills in their journals. Is this not a tragedy? A labor organization used as a scab agency!

There is a monthly journal published in New York at 66 Duane St., called the American Labor World. On the outside cover page we are told the following:

"The only conservative labor paper in greater New York recognized by the American Federation of Labor." Reading it we learn that this is a most reactionary sheet that fights against anything that is progressive. It carries on a campaign against Soviet Russia, with hatred and bitterness, in fact, worse than one ever saw in any capitalist newspaper. The officialdom of the American Federation of Labor are regular contributors, also Green, Woll, J. P. Frey and other. The editor and the others responsible for this paper make thousands of dollars thru scab advertisements. Yet, the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor allows this sheet to carry their names as contributors. Does the membership of the American Federation of Labor know about this?

I looked thru the convention proceedings of the American Federation of Labor and I did not find that any one ever took up the question of scab advertisements in the official organs of the American Federation of Labor and their affiliated unions. To recognize and give its name to a paper which carries on slander and lies about everything that is of interest to workers, and for leaders to be permitted to be contributors to such a paper is the height of folly.

It is about time the progressives in the unions took up these matters, and brot them before their unions, Central Labor Unions, State Federations, and at the American Federation of Labor conventions.

The DAILY WORKER must take the lead and inform the progressives who don't read these journals. So the progressives will be able to inform the members in the unions that the Botany Worsted, and Forstman and Hoffman mills of Passaic, N. J., where workers are striking, are advertised in the American Federationist, and the Textile Worker. They also carry ads from the Standard Oil company, and other corporations known as open shoppers who have ruthlessly crushed every attempt to organize the workers in their plants.

THE T. U. E. L. CONCERT PLEASES—CARTOONISTS RIVAL THE DANCERS

By A Worker Correspondent

A co-operative painted while-you-wait cartoon by Fred Ellis, Bob Minor and Thurber Lewis was featured at the Eighth Street Theatre. When the curtain went up and the audience viewed three overalled, begrimed painters busily at work on a large white canvas they gazed—and wondered. A dab here, a splash there—the audience watched, breathless. Then the smallest of the three was dispatched for a bucket of beer, as in the good old days. Each took a long inspirational draught.

Under this stimulus it was not long before there was a vivid picture, a Bill Green such as Fred Ellis can create—fat and fleeing—from a determined red bull-dog all set for him by Minor. Above Thurber Lewis had contributed in firm black letters "Time to Re-Tire," which is, of course, only another way of saying "It's time Bill was seeking a new berth."

The artists very cleverly kept the audience guessing until the end, when there was a burst of applause. It was a truly novel and delightful performance.

From start to finish the affair afforded a most enjoyable evening. The program opened with the singing of the International by the Freiheit Singing Society and mandolin orchestra, which is always a good warming up Several other numbers by the same groups followed. All who have heard them know what revolutionary vim they impart.

The audience showed warm appreciation of this, as well as of the little dancers who followed. Four charming youngsters jigged joyously thru Irish clogs and Scotch flings to the tune of an irresistible whirligging bagpipe. Quaint and lively—it had you dancing in your seat.

Next came Marguerite Lewis in two brilliant piano numbers, which were heartily applauded. All in all, it was a good program, a fine crowd, excellent work for the T. U. E. L. Let's carry on!

G. B.

Evening High Schools First to Suffer from New Efficiency Moves

By a Teacher Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 16. — Mayor Walker and the new city administration of New York must show the people that they mean efficiency and economy. So immediately about $30,000,000 were slashed from the appropriations for education in the city budget. And the following incident is one manifestation of the actual meaning of this policy of "economy."

In an evening school in the Bronx, (and an evening school is, of course, attended by workers), a teacher, popular among the students for his appreciation of their problems as workers, came in one evening and told his class that he would no longer teach them. Investigation by the students revealed that the number of teachers in that evening school was being cut down from twelve to ten. Two teachers were discharged, and the members of their two classes would be consolidated with the other classes, for the sake of economy. Two teachers lost their jobs—that is economy. The size of the classes was increased so that as a result the students would receive less attention and therefore learn less—that is efficiency. Money is being saved, but not in curtailing the activities of day schools in wealthy neighborhoods, but in schools where young workers try to get some sort of education in the evenings, after a hard day's work.

BRITISH DEBATE ON IRAK EXPOSES MACDONALD'S AIM

Labor Ex-Premier Loves League of Nations

LONDON (By Mail).—The debate in the house of commons on the confirmation of the Irak mandate showed the utter weakness of MacDonald's foreign policy during his term of office as premier. MacDonald's amendment to the government bill would have placed the government in the position of refusing any responsibility for the administration of Irak.

As a solution to the whole question MacDonald urged that every effort be used to expedite the admission of Irak as an independent nation into the league of Nations. Amery, the conservative in charge of the legislation, observed that the treaty under which the extension was being made, was the work also of Lord Parmoor, a member of the labor ministry.

Faithful to Capitalism.

MacDonald, in reply, declared that the labor party's policy in the Near East had been "inspired by faithfulness to the league of nations." Even when the Turks were apparently ready to pour troops into Irak to recover the province, MacDonald stated, he had informed Turkey that Great Britain would stand pat until the league decided the boundary. To MacDonald the league is a holy institution, regardless of the many exposures and the widespread knowledge of its capitalist character.

$175,000,000 for War Risk.

A. A. Purcell, laborite, stated that $175,000,000 had already been thrown into Irak with practically no returns aside from the increasing danger of war with Turkey and all that might follow therefrom. Arthur Ponsonby, under-secretary for foreign affairs in the labor government, declared that the possession of Irak constituted a factor in the defense of British oil interests in Persia, where a number of fields are known to exist. T. Griffiths, another laborite, referring to his visit to the disputed area, said that there was a mortality rate among the native children of 60 per cent. A tax on the food of the poor was the district's only source of government revenue, he concluded.

The debate showed that the liberals were united with the conservatives in upholding the mandate.

Virtuous Conservatives.

Sir Austen Chamberlain showed his hand when he tried to clear the government of the charge that oil kept British troops in Irak. In March of last year, he stated, the Turkish government had offered a British monopoly the oil in Mosul on condition that England would recognize Turkey's political control. The virtuous conservatives would not think of such a bargain! Chamberlain wants Irak to be completely in British hands.

Wants Coolidge to Enter Oil Business

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 16—Senator McMaster, republican, South Dakota, his introduced a resolution aimed to "prevent the oil trust's gouging the public." He charges that the oil industry is preparing to "gouge the public of millions" by boosting the price of gasoline to an exorbitant point.

Under the bill the president is given wide powers in such a situation, specifically the right to sell gasoline to the public. An appropriation of $5,000,000 is asked.

AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION AT ANNUAL MEETING REPORTS SOVIET U. S. TRADE IS FAST INCREASING

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 16—The board of directors of the Amtorg Trading corporation, which handles the trade between this country and the Soviet Union, has elected Alexis V. Prigarin chairman, to take the position vacated by the late Isaiah J. Hoorgin. The capital stock will be increased from the present $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

Prigarin formerly was a director of the Association of Siberian Co-operatives, vice-president of the All-Russian Union of Co-operatives (Centrosoyus), president of the Russian Grain Export corporation, and is a member of the Moscow Produce Exchange.

In reviewing the activities of the Amtorg Trading corporation and other organizations engaged in business with the Soviet Union, Prigarin ascribed the rapid progress of trade intercourse between the United States and the Soviet Union to the American methods and machinery in Soviet industries and agriculture.

During the year 1925, the trade turnover between the two countries reached the sum of over $105,000,000 which is already considerably above the pre-war figures. Out of this total the exports from the United States to the Soviet Union amounted to about $90,000,000. This figure is particularly significant as indicating the new possibilities of trade between the two countries.

Reconstruction Nearly Finished.

The Soviet Union is rapidly completing the task of reconstruction. By the end of this year Soviet industry and agriculture will have nearly reached the pre-war level. The economic effects of the world war and of the succeeding years of civil war will thus have been overcome and the Soviet Union will enter upon a period of new industrial construction on a large scale.

Field for U. S. Industry.

It is here that an extensive field is offered for American industry. It should be remembered that in the past Russian industry had been built with European machinery. Russian engineers and technicians have always been accustomed to work according to the methods prevalent in European countries. Because of this fact it was necessary in replacing the worn out machinery in most of the existing plants to follow to a considerable extent the European models.

Beginning New Construction.

However, at present work has already begun on the construction of entirly new large plants in every branch of industry. The projects of electrification are gradually being put in effect. Agriculture is rapidly being modernized thru the introduction of tractors and other agricultural machinery of the newest types.

Trade With U. S. Growing.

In all this new construction the United States with its high industrial organization may play a leading part. The keenest interest is displayed in American industrial methods and machinery. This interest has already shown itself in a constant increase in the volume of orders for American machinery and industrial equipment. This is best shown by the amount of business of the Amtorg Trading corporation which is the leading purchaser in this country of machinery for organizations in the Soviet Union. Thus, during the first five months of its existence, from May 1 to September 30, 1924, the Amtorg purchases of machinery amounted in round figures to about $2,500,000. Since then these purchases have been constantly increasing and during the succeeding 15 months to the end of the year 1925, the Amtorg purchases of machinery and industrial equipment by quarters were as follows:

October-December, 1924	$2,610,000
January-March, 1925	3,940,000
April-June, 1925	4,490,000
July-September, 1925	6,720,000
October-December, 1925	7,070,000

Soviet Delegations Aid.

The interest of Soviet organizations in American machinery has also been demonstrated by the numerous delegations of Soviet industrial syndicates and trusts which have visited this country for the purpose of studying American methods of industry with a view to eventually placing orders for American machinery to be used in the industrial construction work in the Soviet Union. These delegations have contributed materially toward the introduction of American products in the Soviet Union and as a result of such visits considerable orders have been placed in the United States.

More Liberal Credits.

Still it must be admitted that the actual purchases of American machinery have not been in proportion to the needs of Soviet industrial construction. This is mostly due to the fact that the American manufacturers have not shown as much willingness to grant liberal credit terms in purchases for Soviet organizations as have manufacturers in Europe. Quite a number of orders which would have been logically placed in this country are going to European manufacturers where the Soviet purchaser is receiving better terms of payment.

The Lure of Profits.

However, considerable progress has been achieved in this field also. The Amtorg Trading corporation has met a very friendly attitude on the part of manufacturers and financial concerns and it has been able to secure credit terms nearly 70 per cent of its turnover. With this growth of its activities the Amtorg is finding an increasing interest on the part of American business in the prospects offered by Soviet trade. The development of trade relations between the two countries depends as much on that of the interested organizations in the Soviet Union. The experience of the Amtorg Trading corporation and of other organizations engaged in trade with the Soviet Union shows that American business interests are fast learning the value and possibilities of this trade.

Brookhardt Proposes National Rail Merger

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 16—Senator Brookhart, republican, Iowa, in arguments before the senate interstate commerce committee, urged the consolidation of all railroads into a single unified system. He proposed the securities of the constituent roads should be condemned, asserting that this method of basing the value of the securities on the market quotations of the stock exchange would save several billion dollars in the nation-wide merger.

Brookhart flatly opposed the railroad bill to effect this object proposed by his colleague, Senator Cummins.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes.

JAPAN TIGHTENS MANCHURIAN GRIP AS SOVIET THREAT

Railway Hotels Are to Become Hospitals

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING (By Mail). — Manchuria, which would be the main scene of military operations if a war breaks out involving the Soviet Union and Japan—and this is recognized here generally as a distinct possibility in the not distant future—is a country with about the same area as the states of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska combined. Its topography, climate, soil and natural resources are very like that of those states.

It is comparatively sparsely populated. If as thickly settled as some of the other provinces of China, such for example as Chekiang, it would contain 150,000,000 people. It actually has only 14,000,000.

Japan's hold over the province is very strong, tho the Chinese government has repudiated the leases and special concessions which she has obtained in the past. Chang Tso Lin is now entirely under her thumb. The events of the past few months have shown that without Japanese aid he would have been overthrown in the Kuo Sung Lin revolt. The dictator's power now rests completely with the foreign office at Tokio.

Hotels or Hospitals.

The thoroness with which Japan is preparing for the inevitable war in Manchuria is shown by the fact that hotels of a size utterly uncalled for by any probable demand have been erected at the principal points along the South Manchurian Railway, which is Japanese controlled. These hotels are completely equipped and have a staff altogether out of proportion for the patronage. A very large and well-equipped hospital has been erected at Dairen, the terminus on the Pacific. Military observers point out the ease with which all these could be converted on short notice into war hospitals.

Strategic Railroads.

The Japanese are also building several branch lines of the railroad, tapping the interior of Manchuria and constituting centers for a swift penetration of Siberia.

Population of Moscow Is on the Increase

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Tass., March 16.—The population of Moscow is steadily increasing and has nearly reached the two million mark. According to the census of 1912, the population of Moscow was 1,617,700. In the year of the revolution, 1917, it dropped to 1,017,173. In 1920 there was an increase to 1,027,336 and by 1923 the population had increased to 1,542,874. On January 1, 1925, the population of Moscow was 1,811,000, while on January 1, 1926, it stood at 1,900,000.

The population of Leningrad increased by 144,000 during 1925 and on January 1, 1926, was 1,420,000.

New York Bookbinders Increase Wage Scales

NEW YORK, March 16—Bookbinders' Union No. 43, composed of women, has raised wages $2 a week. Local No. 25, composed of men, made similar gains. Both locals are affiliated to the Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

AGRICULTURAL AND LUMBER WORKERS HEAR LOSOVSKY ON WORLD TRADE UNION UNITY AT FIFTH CONGRESS

By a Worker Correspondent.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 16.—(By Mail.)—One of the youngest and most interesting of all the Russian trade unions, The Union of Agriculture and Lumber Workers of the U. S. S. R., recently held their fifth congress here. Among the many problems that came before the union were work among the youth, women and specialists, cultural work, social insurance and relief to the unemployed and needy members.

In all of these questions substantial progress was noted, but the congress pledged itself to still greater efforts in the future.

Formed by Lenin.

It is significant that this union was organized by Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin in 1918, and has grown to be a veritable giant among unions.

Among those who greeted the congress we find the following organizations: The Peasants' International, the Central Committee of the All-Russian Trade unions, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the All-Russian Co-operatives, the Red International of Labor Unions, the People's Commissariat of Land of the R. S. F. S. R., Comrade Swales in the name of organized labor in England, and the Czecho-Slovakian union of farm and lumber workers.

Largest Revolutionary Union.

"In the name of the executive bureau of the Red International of Trade Unions, uniting the revolutionary workers of all lands, I bring warm greetings to one of the largest and most important divisions of the world revolutionary trade union movement," declared Losovsky at the congress. "Your union is unique among all the world's unions of agricultural and lumber workers.

"In the first place, you are the largest. There was a time when in Germany immediately after the revolution of 1918, that there were over 800,000 members in the union of agricultural workers. But thanks to the reformistic policy of the leaders of that union, there remains at present less than 100,000. So you see how within a few years after their revolution they lost more than seven-eighths of the membership, while you, during the few years of our revolution have increased your membership ten times.

"This is the result of two different and opposite policies.

"But you are not only the most powerful union of agricultural workers in the world,—you are also the most original union. Only here in our country, do you find united into one union farm laborer and surveyor, shepherd and agriculturist. Not a single intellectual in Western Europe or America would tolerate such a compromising proximity. And this, comrades, is not merely a difference in the structure of our unions, it is not only an organizational question.

"It is not the result of our ability, here,—in our country—to build the trade unions better than others. It is the result of a particular policy; it is the result of our revolution; the result of all our Soviet trade union movement, which joins together in one iron block all the branches of physical and intellectual labor. That is the characteristic of our trade union movement, that is why our movement represents a higher type in comparison with those of Western Europe and America.

Part of Government.

"Finally, the third distinction of your union is the fact that you constitute a part of the Soviet trade union movement as a whole, a trade-union movement which is the groundwork and foundation of the dictatorship of the working class.

"You are the standard bearers of that dictatorship. You, too, are the creators of our revolution. This of course is not to be found in other lands where there is no such revolution. But do not think, comrades, that those who now stand at the head of the international of agricultural workers will meet you especially joyfully on account of the fact that you are the strongest union of agricultural workers. Oh no!

"In relation to the Soviet unions they have a special policy. It is the same policy that we see in the Amsterdam International—a policy of enmity, a policy directed against the entire revolutionary trade union movement, and before all—against the Soviet trade union movement.

"Why is it that the leaders of the present international of agricultural workers do not want to accept a union of agricultural workers, living nine years after the revolutionary overthrow that broke the grip of the landlords on the land? Why?

What Sin Was Committed?

"Did you commit some sin against the solidarity of the working class?

"Did you do anything contrary to the interests of the international proletariat?

"Did you do anything which brot harm to the working class of other countries, or to the working class of our country? No.

"If you had done that, they would have long ago accepted you into that international. They do not take you into that international because you have participated in a revolution—there is your crime. They do not want you in that so-called international because you are one of the bricks that go to build the structure of socialism in our country. That is why the social-democrats at the head of this international regard the Soviet unions generally, and your union in particular, not only suspiciously, but with the highest degree of enmity.

"Who ever heard of uniting farm laborers, herdsmen, surveyors, agriculturists, lumber workers, etc., into one union?

"That comrades, is why you are a sort of scarecrow for this international of agricultural workers.

"They fear you, as they fear the entire Soviet trade union movement. But do not think that all the agricultural workers of the world are entirely similar to these leaders.

Rusian Unions Not Alone.

"No, in many countries there are also revolutionary unions of agricultural workers, and entire groups of agricultural workers who are completely in harmony with you. But comrades, there the conditions of life and work are entirely different.

"Upon whom, first of all, do the blows of reaction fall? Upon the agricultural workers. Who was laid low by fascism in Italy before all others? The union of argicultural workers. On them comes down all the force of the bourgeois governments. Why? Because they are scattered, diffused; they do not work collectively and therefore it is more difficult for them to show opposition; they are the easiest to destroy, and the whole reaction besets this union.

"All forces should be rallied to the support of this weakest of the unions; help should be given both in money and in men.

"With our simple, barbarian logic—as they say—we defend the weaker places, and throw the maximum amount of our forces to the aid of those unions which are weak.

"That is the way the central committee of the All-Rusisan Trade Unions does; that is the way our Soviet power does; that is the way our party does.

"But what are the social democratic parties doing, what are the trade union leaders of those countries doing; what is the Amsterdam International doing? Do they come out and help the weakest unions? Of course not. They rather break them up and ruin them.

"You see what a difference there is in tactic, method and appraisal of events between these two fundamental currents in the world revolutionary movement, between the revolutionary and the reformistic currents. But if such a difference exists, each of you in attendance here might ask how fares the question about unity?

"If there is such a profound difference, then is it possible to create a united international, which our Soviet trade union movement troubles itself about and for which it wages a struggle?

"We answer: difference of opinion does exist, but not among the working masses. The working mass wherever it may be, in a reformistic or a revolutionary union, always wants to preserve its 8-hour working day, its power, wants to hold on to its conquests, does not want wages lowered, does not want fascism, or reaction, does not want the destruction of its union. Percisely on this basis we want to achieve unity, but they do not want to unite with us. You no doubt have often read the communications between the Soviet unions and Amsterdam. We, as you know, are a persistent people. Whether they answer or not, whether they act or not, we push right ahead where we consider necessary.

For World Unity.

"This marked out road to unity, this aim which we have set ourselves, approaches, regardless of whether these or other reactionary leaders of the Amsterdam International want it or not. You know about the agreement which has been reached between the English trade union movement and our own, between the trade union movements of two great countries. This policy of brotherly unions has captivated a part of the Amsterdam International—within it in many countries, a left wing is being organized. We are continuing our struggle for unity, and at the same time cast our glances not only on the European trade union movement, but especially on the trade union movement of the colonial countries. There we find a new workers' movement embracing hundreds of millions. There, more than half of humanity living in Asia, is stirring.

"This gigantic mass has now been put into motion. And in that gigantic mass, growing up at the present time, the struggle of the working class is beginning to play a prominent role. These unions, the unions of these lands, always gravitate toward the Soviet Union and the Red International of Trade Unions, because here in Soviet Russia in our revolutionary international they can find real help, and real co-operation in their difficult struggle against world imperialism.

Comrades Aid Unions.

"Comrades, your union is now the mightiest among the unions of agricultural workers of other countries. But your union has not yet solved all of the problems which confront you. Every one of you will of course admit that very, very much is yet to be done, in order that the 700,000 mass which is united by your union may prepare thousands and tens of thousands of active fighters and workers for the purpose of uplifting the most backward masses in our trade union movement.

"Your union is entering upon that road, and it will be met by the co-operation of our Soviet unions, of the whole state apparatus of our country, which is also yours because you also are taking part in the work of construction. You may be assured that your union will go ahead with rapid strides, and will not be the hindmost in the ranks of the trade unions.

"Long live the Union of Agricultural and Lumber Workers of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics!

"Long live the world unity of agricultural and lumber workers!"

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By mail (in Chicago only):	By mail (outside of Chicago):
$8.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months	$6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

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

$90 Advertising rates on application.

Unionize the Textile Industry

The strike of the mill workers in Passaic is entering its eighth week and is still gaining in power and numbers. Originally starting in one of the big mills it spread until it embraced seven of the larger ones, practically tying up the industry locally. Within the past ten days it has been spreading to nearby textile centers, with the result that it has penetrated the dye workers in the silk industry and threatens to involve the workers of the chief silk center of America, Paterson, with its 25,000 silk workers. There is also widespread discontent in Lawrence, Fall River, Woonsocket, and other New England textile centers; while workers in the textile mills of Philadelphia, Allentown, Easton, Bethlehem are forced to yield to every arrogant imposition of the textile barons. In Scranton a small-sized textile strike has been going on since the close of the mine strike.

Everywhere thruout the whole textile industry, regardless of whether we consider the silk, cotton or woolen mills, the workers are seething with discontent as the result of ferocious wage cuts, long hours, speeding up, the introduction of the multiple loom system and other forms of intensive exploitation. The high Fordney-McCumber tariff that the Mellon-Coolidge outfit heralded as the beginning of a new era of prosperity for the workers in the woolen and other protected industries, is revealed as a palpable fraud, calculated only to benefit the big mill owners. Things in the textile industry have grown from bad to worse, until more than 90% of the slaves are unable to obtain a living wage under existing conditions.

Passaic, already in the eighth week of struggle, is still advancing. This strike ought to be the starting point for an intensive drive thruout the whole industry. Let the workers of the two historic centers in textile labor struggles—Paterson and Lawrence—again go out and repeat their heroic struggles of 1912, 1913, 1919 and 1924 and in a few weeks the workers in the slave pens of the mill towns will take a long step toward realizing the goal toward which they have struggled thru many weary and desperate conflicts of the past. Instead of the isolated examples of magnificent struggle we have had during the past two decades in the textile industry, let the workers in the whole industry in every mill state along the Atlantic seaboard go out in a great general strike and in the heat of the struggle create an invincible industrial union embracing all the workers in the industry that will at one stroke raise the textile workers to the level of other organized groups in this country.

Lewis' Reward in Danger

At the time of the settlement of the coal strike thru the infamous "Black Friday" betrayal of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, it looked as tho Secretary of Labor James J. Davis would be the candidate of the Mellon-Coolidge machine for governor of Pennsylvania in order to eliminate Pinchot, the anti-administration republican governor of that state. Many of the leading papers of the state rallied to the support of Davis and were busily engaged in creating for Pennsylvania a Davis myth the same as the republican papers of the nation created a myth that Coolidge is a person of ability instead of an exceedingly mediocre down east Yankee.

This prospective candidacy of Davis had considerable to do with the close of the anthracite mine strike. Lewis, who supported the strikebreaker Coolidge for president in 1924 has been angling for the job of secretary of labor. But it was necessary for him to render a last service to the master class of Pennsylvania in his capacity of labor lieutenant of capitalism; that was to crush the miners' union. To the best of his ability he achieved that end with the "Black Friday" agreement, giving Davis an opportunity to claim part of the credit so he could use it as political capital in his gubernatorial campaign.

But now, it seems, there is a hitch in the proceedings. It develops that Davis has a certain record in Pennsylvania that resulted in his spending the past few years outside the state, retaining only a "voting residence" in Pittsburgh. In view of this he will likely be discarded as candidate for governor and remain as head of the labor department of the scabby Coolidge government.

So Lewis will have to wait a bit for his reward. Meanwhile the miners should prepare to kick out the traitors at the head of their union as a proper rebuke to those who betray their elemental demands for food, clothing and shelter to which every human being ought to be entitled.

They Know the Bourgeois Swine

The *New York Times* considers it something less than a compliment, almost an insult, to the Americans for the Soviet Union to offer for sale 124 pairs of shoes and some 600 corsets once worn by the ladies of the court of the Romanoffs.

We are not inclined to believe any insulting implication is to be found in the offer, but rather a keen appreciation of the American market for such "relics." It is a fact, known internationally, that the nabobs, the plutocrats, of the United States, constitute the most vicious, ignorant, blatant, arrogant, stupid and filthy aggregation of bourgeois swine on the face of the earth. Just as the daughters of the capitalist magnates of this country attend international rummage sales and bid high in order to secure titles and the syphillitics that come with them, so the whole outfit will compete on the market at a rummage sale conducted for the purpose of disposing of the corsets and shoes of the prostitutes who used to adorn the court of the late Nicholas II.

Bolsheviks are practical people and harbor no illusions; nor do they bother about devising subtle insults. Their offer was based upon a thoro knowledge of the people they are dealing with. Certainly the workers and peasants of Russia would not so debase themselves as to prize the discarded garments of their former exploiters. While there are on earth people so low in the scale of humanity that they prize everything that was ever touched by a czarist, why not let them have what they want so long as they pay for it, thereby releasing the money for better purposes?

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

Delegates Discuss Zinoviev's Report

(International Press Correspondence)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 22 (By Mail).—The third session of the enlarged executive committee of the Communist International was opened today under the chairmanship of Com. Smeral (Czecho-Slovakia).

Comrade Neurath welcomed the theses of the presidium in the name of the Czech delegation. He was in particular agreement with the non-revision of the Fifth Congress. Before the Fifth Congress the right elements had a certain influence in the Comintern and the Fifth Congress made it possible to struggle against them for the first time.

He was also in agreement with the theses for France and Germany; he demanded only a special numbering of the right dangers in the individual countries. In Czecho-Slovakia there is nothing to be seen of any stabilization. On the contrary, a difficult crisis is there. The elections brought a severe defeat for the coalition and since then there has been a political crisis which the banks and the clericals utilize to increase their demands. The economic crisis does not only bring the revolutionization of the working class with it, but also that of the petty bourgeoisie. The petty bourgeoisie is pressing for the recognition of Soviet Russia, altho Benesch is still hesitating and waiting for some instructions from the great imperialist powers. This is present in the Communist Party of Czecho-Slovakia, but it was only obtained by a struggle against the rights. The rights are attempting to utilize the discussion in the Russian Communist Party for their own ends and to re-establish their old influence. This is wrong, but it is a fact. The thesis upon tactics is completely correct. The struggle against the ultra-lefts is necessary, but the chief enemy is on the right.

COMRADE Scholem (Germany) then spoke with a lengthened period for his speech:

"Zinoviev has characterized the perspectives correctly, but they were and still are our perspectives. This point must be stressed all the more as the rights who still exist have other perspectives. The despairing perspective of Varga that only a sudden victory of the revolution can save Europe from eclipse is incorrect. The victory of the revolution will be a long process. We are in agreement with the formation of a left wing in the working class movement under the leadership of the Communist Parties.

"New processes in the working class movement have been mentioned, the party leadership against which we are struggling failed to observe these processes. We are fighting against those elements who want to form a block with the social-democrat elements, who want to establish unity upon a social-democratic basis and therefore produce confusion. The theses characterize the right and ultra-left dangers correctly.

"We are not ultra-lefts in that we underestimate the mass movement, that is exactly what the rights do. No serious Communist quite rejects the united front. We struggled sharply against the errors of the Ruth Fischer central committee in the over-exposure at the time of the Hindenburg elections. (Laughter).

"Already in May, 1925, we fought against the ultra-left communal policy and the right coalition experiment in the government question. Nevertheless, instead of supporting us the executive committee of the Communist International termed us a fraction which was hostile to the Comintern. An international ultra-left fraction does not exist. In very many questions we have great differences with Bordiga; we only fought against the rejection of left working class elements in the Italian party. We were opposed to the open letter not on account of its general political line, but because of its internal party political line, and we cannot now any more than before sign a document which terms us enemies of the Comintern and corrupt. Nevertheless, on the basis of correct perspectives and a correct estimation of the right dangers co-operation with the central committee is possible. I am indignant at the speech of Leminadse to the party congress of the Russian Communist Party, in which he declared that Scholem and Rosenberg were lost for the Comintern. (Interruption of Leminadse: "and Katz!") We, the left opposition, will support the central committee if the united front tactic is correctly pursued as in the question of the confiscation of the ducal property. We have, naturally, various differences. The central committee neglects the economic struggle, it has permitted false nuances of the Saxon policy. We hope, however, that the intention exists of avoiding further errors. We are not in principle against election agreements; we are only against their incorrect application.

"In the Rhineland, for instance, a social-democrat was elected with Communist votes and he afterwards, as mayor, abolished the eight-hour day. We are opposed to the internal party policy which rejects left elements and draws right elements into the leadership of the party.

"The central committee overestimates the danger of a left split signalized by the attitude of Katz, who was condemned by us (interruption: and what about your declaration of solidarity?). We drew openly a border between us. (Laughter). The differences are not yet fully cleared up, but we shall be able to work together with the central committee upon the basis of the guaranteeing of the principles of the Comintern."

AFTER the speech of Scholem, Comrade Semaoen (East Indies) described the persecutions under which the working class movement in the Dutch East Indies was compelled to suffer. Over 3,000 revolutionists, amongst them 500 Communists, have been placed under arrest. Fifty have been murdered and the best leaders deported. Nevertheless, the movement is making progress. Amongst the shale mineworkers nuclei have been forced. There are, it is true, certain nationalist tendencies in the party caused by a lack of understanding of the situation on the part of Dutch Communists. The English and Dutch imperialists work together, but the Communist Party of Holland and the revolutionary trade unions do very little to support the movement in the East Indies. The Dutch Communist Party must do more in this respect. The Dutch Communist Pary should not mix itself in the relations of the Communist Party of the Dutch East Indies with the national revolutionary movement. A new wave of persecutions against our newspapers, and prohibitions of strikes and meetings are coming. The Communist Party of the Dutch East Indies will nevertheless continue the struggle despite the great sacrifices which it has been compelled to make. The executive must, however, demand from the Dutch Communist Party that it support the movement in the colonies more, in the spirit of the English and French parties, who fight energetically and effectually for the freeing of the colonial peoples.

COMRADE Semard (France): "The French delegation is in agreement with the theses of Zinoviev. Recently the economic situation of the French workers has worsened; at the present time they are worse off than before the war.

"The wage struggles which are beginning now are a consequence of this worsening. The strike at Citroen's factories, the strike of the railwaymen in Alsace and Lorraine and the movement amongst the government officials show that certain categories, chiefly those who receive their wages monthly, are already entering the struggle. In consequence of the inflation the index is growing steadily. The wars in Morocco and Syria will worsen the situation.

"THE impoverishment of the middle class creates the preliminary conditions for a development of fascism which is also supported, led and organized by the large bourgeoisie. In the question of the united front we are in agreement with Zinoviev, the only error is the statement that the civil war was set up as a condition for the social-democratic workers. The evaluation of the colonies and the fraternization with the Riffs were however actually set up as conditions. This was a great mistake. We must learn to make a difference between our program and our immediate demands. The mistakes in the application of the united front were corrected at the last party conference. These mistakes consisted in an underestimation of the trade union movement and in the issuance of slogans which the masses did not understand. Since that time noteworthy progress has been made in the application of the united front tactic, understandable slogans set up. Like that of the sliding scale, and the united front has been put upon a broader basis. We shall fight against all those who oppose the policy of the December conference, those from the left as well.

"The right deviations are however more dangerous because the right elements carry on a fractional work, the supporters of Souvarine and Rosmer continue their work of disruption inside the party. The theses of the right are completely opportunistic. Cautier has declared that the French party must cease to march at the rear of the Russian party. Loriot called the decisions of the fifth congress, idiotic and demanded a coalition with the social-democratic leaders.

"In connection with the Morocco war the rights adopt an attitude which borders upon a reactionary race theory. They declare that in consequence of the differing cultural levels any fraternization is impossible, the demand for evacuation they say is adventurism. They set up defeatist slogans not only as conditions for the united front, but also as programmatic demands.

"The liquidation of the left mistakes was not the consequence of an interference on the part of the Comintern, but it was done from the strength of the party itself. Afterwards, during the reorganization we committed a number of blunders. For instance, we failed to form street nuclei and subdistrict leaderships. We will however put this right. The rights however are opposed altogether to the reorganization.

"Loriot demands that the local organization be made the center of the party work because he says in the nuclei the working class elements dominate too much. The development has contradicted the pessimistic prophecies of the rights. The party has 60,000 members and it is being strengthened by good elements from amongst the peasantry, this was shown by the Paris peasant conference. We are conducting a successful agitation amongst the small people.

"From our recent actions we refer only to the struggle against the Morocco war and the 24-hour general strike which was the first political strike in France. Apart from the left and right deviations there also exists a confused sort of centralism which demands absolutely free discussion and the calling in of the supporters of Rosmer and Souvarine. This standpoint means the giving up of the party and we are fighting against it energetically. We will bring about a real Bolshevik democratic centralism and we will become a disciplined section of the Comintern."

COMRADE Braun (Germany): "We must not permit the diplomacy of Scholem to get around the most important questions. Whoever does not grasp the importance and the significance of the open letter of the executive committee of the Communist International not only for the German party, but also for the whole Comintern understands nothing.

The opportunistic errors of 1923 turned to the other extreme and this tendency objectively considered, of liquidating the Communist Party, spread itself on an international scale. The open letter made it possible for the French party to free itself from the left deviations, it also altered the ultra-left course in Poland.

Scholem said that he accepted this turn towards the masses, that he only opposed those who wished to utilize this turn for a fraternization with the social-democracy, he however failed to say who those people were. When however we took the first steps on this road towards the masses, Scholem declared that the connection of the candidate lists for counting the votes left over (a technical device possible under the German electoral system for two parties whilst running separate lists on separate policies to unite the votes in each district left over on a national scale and thus elect another candidate or two between them. Without this connection of the lists the votes of each separate party would have been insufficient to count for the election of a candidate. In this case the Communists proposed this correction of lists to the social-democrats, the latter however rejected it) was a liquidation of the Communist Party and led the way toward a unification with the social-democratic party. And this argument made a certain impression. In the present moment when the development is proceeding slowly, they cast the poison of mistrust of the forces of the Communist Party amongst the masses.

This is the most characteristic point of this deviation and it is here where it joins hands with the liquidators from the right. Scholem is in agreement with the campaign for the confiscation of ducal property, but he does not grasp the fact that this campaign would have been quite impossible but for the open letter which dispersed the poison of mistrust and made it possible to concentrate the party members upon the central tasks.

Scholem's policy was to utilize local mistakes as trumps against the central committee. Scholem says that we are making mistakes in the economic policy. At the moment the leadership of the economic struggle depends upon the strength of our influence in the trade unions and the responsibility for the ebb of our influence here is to be borne by the bad trade union policy of Ruth Fischer and Scholem.

The danger of a split was strengthened by the errors of the ultra-left. On the other hand a correct mass policy brings successes, self-confidence and new members to the party. Scholem and Ruth Fischer contend that the party is winning reformist workers and rejecting good revolutionary elements.

Scholem is in error when he thinks that blackmail of the party will bring any good results. Katz embodies all anti-Bolshevist, anti-Moscow deviations, and for this reason he was expelled. The letter of the seven members of parliament in the Katz affair was absolutely impermissible. We regret that we were compelled to expel twelve workers together with Katz. We will try to win the workers back, but with Katz we cannot make any arrangement.

Korsch spoke about a red imperialism which after Locarno is twice as dangerous. Scholem declared that the open letter was the first step to the liquidation of the Comintern. Scholem declared that he struggled against the Ruth Fischer group, but this struggle was only the struggle of a competing group. Scholem has attempted in meetings of the party officials to present the central committee as a Brandler group.

WE desire to win over the ultra-left workers, but the diplomacy of party deception, the deception of the executive must stop. Scholem says that he supports the central committee in the question of the confiscation of the property of the nobles, but he makes his reservations. Does he want to repeat the attempt of Ruth Fischer? Does he intend to agree with everything here and then go back to Berlin and fight against the central committee and the executive? We shall energetically fight against this sort of diplomacy. At the present moment there are no dangers from the right in the German Communist Party against which we ought to concentrate our fire. The fire must be concentrated against the ultra-left.

The letter of Becker does not mean any serious danger and it has been condemned by the central committee. The central committee will under all circumstances guard the independence of the party. The errors of 1923 when the Communist Party was made dependent upon the vacillations of the reformists will not be repeated. It is to be expected that in our future difficulties the ultra-left will cause vacillations. We will struggle against the dangers from the right, but at the moment the dangers from the left are foremost. The German delegation expects that the executive will consolidate the course and increase the tempo in this struggle. We must not lose a year in our struggles with the ultra-left deviations. (Applause.)

(To be continued)

Sold to the Highest Bidder!

Imperialist Poland giving in to the American dollar after the French franc has sunk to low levels.

NOTES OF AN INTERNATIONALIST.

The Bank-Note Counterfeiting Affair and Governmental Crisis in Hungary

By JOHN PEPPER.

THE events now taking place in Hungary, the political detective story of the counterfeiting affair, show an unparalled picture of political corruption.

What happened? How can we connect up on a world scale the political threads of this banknote counterfeiting story?

Three Hungarian gentlemen were arrested in the Hague: a former colonel of the general staff, the secretary of the fascist party, and a manufacturer. They were engaged in passing counterfeit French banknotes to the extent of 10 million francs.

At first glance this was an ordinary, though interesting story, but within a few days it became evident that this banknote counterfeiting affair possessed high political significance and that it contributed tremendously to the sharpening of the class struggle in Hungary.

The French government made strenuous efforts to expose these diluters of French valuta. France is involved in a severe inflation crisis and it developed that the Hungarian counterfeiters had put into circulation millions upon millions of spurious French banknotes.

The Hungarian police tried to hush up the whole matter but the new French ambassador suddenly appeared in Budapest, and the representatives of the bank of France and of the Parisian police took personal charge of the affair in Budapest, bringing to light the biggest political revelations seen in Europe since the Panama affair.

First they arrested the servant of Prince Windisch-Gratz, then his war. It then further developed that the general staff colonel arrested in The Hague was a brother-in-law of Count Csaky, the Hungarian minister of war. It then further developed that the general staff colonel, who is a member of an old noble family, travelled to The Hague on the official diplomatic courier pass of the Hungarian government, that the counterfeit banknotes crossed the six borders between Hungary and Holland as diplomatic baggage.

At this point the Hungarian police and the Hungarian government made the most vigorous efforts to put an end to the entire investigation, but their resistance was broken by the terror of the French government. Then came new exposures. Prince Windisch-Gratz, one of the most prominent feudal princes in Hungary, one of the props of the old Hapsburg dynasty, was arrested as one of the chiefs of the counterfeiters' gang. His grandfather was the commander-in-chief of the Austrian army which in 1849 drowned out the Hungarian revolution in blood. He himself had been a minister in the Hapsburg government, a leader of the counter-revolution against the Soviet regime—and now chief of an international banknote counterfeiters' wholesale society. This is not enuf. Twenty-four hours later the Hungarian minister of police, Nadossy, the confidential agent of Horthy, the head of the national police, was arrested as an active participant in the counterfeiting of the notes. The honorable police minister had conducted the investigation against the counterfeiters and at the end of the investigation it developed that he himself was one of the organizers of the band. He himself had taken the general staff colonel who was the band's agent in The Hague, to the Hungarian foreign ministery. He himself had applied for the diplomatic pass, he himself had had the suitcase filled with counterfeit banknotes stamped and sealed as courier baggage.

But even with this the story is not yet ended. It developed that the fake banknotes were fabricated in the state institute for the making of military maps and that the director of this institute, an officer of the general staff in the Hungarian army is also guilty. Evidence piled up against Count Csaky, the minister of war, and he fled with his wife. And still no end! Documents and confessions showed that Zadrvetz, the Bishop of the Hungarian army, the confidential agent of Horthy and the Pope, is also involved in the counterfeiting affair and now the civil courts and military courts are squabbling as to which has jurisdiction over the examination of this "holy" bishop. This is not yet the end of the thread. At the end of the whole affair there stands the Hungarian fascist party, there stands Albrecht, the fascist grand duke of the House of Hapsburg, there stands Horthy, the Hungarian regent. The arrested men state definitely that they undertook the counterfeiting and passing of the banknotes not for profit but for political reasons. They wanted to organize a large scale putsch in order to put the fascist royal candidate, the Grand Duke Albrecht, on the throne. To organize this new kingdom they needed enormous sums of money and the counterfeiting was to furnish the sinews of war for this campaign.

Horthy was in agreement with this fascist putsch. His present position cannot be maintained and he wanted to assure his retirement with honors and riches. The exposure of the banknote counterfeiting had a catastrophic effect upon the whole fascist conspiracy. The legitimists, who advocate the son of the deceased Kaiser Karl as the future king of Hungary and who was supported by powerful elements of the big landowners and big bourgeoisie, are utilizing this deadly embarassment of the fascist Horthy band for a powerful advance. At the same time however there is developing an unparalleled ferment among the worker and petty bourgeois masses of the whole country. Count Bethlen, Horthy's minister president, is now trying to go over to the legitimists and at the same time to make an alliance with the social-democrats. Nepsava, the central organ of the Hungarian social-democratic party admits that "all Budapest is in uproar" but nevertheless the social-democrats, instead of organizing the mass uprising of the workers, are placing their trust in the "strong hand" of Horthy's minister president. If Horthy is not overthrown, or if the Hapsburg big landowners supplant his rule, the social-democracy will be responsible.

Brooklyn Housewives' Council Protests Police Brutality in Passaic

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 16 — The Williamsburg Council of Workingclass Housewives is holding a protest meeting against the brutality of the police in the Passaic strike on Thursday evening, March 18, at eight o'clock in the Barbers' Union Hall, 56 Manhattan Ave, Brooklyn, N. Y.