

PASSAIC STRIKERS GO TO WASHINGTON

LEAGUE PLANS COMPROMISE TO KEEP SELF ALIVE

Swedes and Czechs Will Resign Seats

(Special to The Daily Worker)
GENEVA, March 15.—Prospects of a decision being reached on the league deadlock seemed greater today with the announcement that both Sweden and Czechoslovakia will resign their non-permanent seats in the council at the open meeting of the league assembly now postponed to Wednesday. While this maneuver will throw the seats open for the election of any nation which can get a majority of votes it would be the understanding that Poland would be selected for one of the vacancies.

Sweden is ranked with the German group and Czechoslovakia is tied up to France. The delegates of both nations have announced that their governments have allowed them to present their resignations.

May Complicate Things.

The question now arises as to what will happen to the resignations if this deal is objected to by some of the other members at the open session. It is complicated by the question, in case only one resignation is accepted of which would it be. France, of course, will vote to accept Sweden's and the German group to accept Czechoslovakia's. Thus a more tangled situation still may arise. The German delegates seem to have receded from their die-hard position. "The German delegates do not intend to quit the conference before an equitable solution is reached," one of the members of the German commission stated to the press.

British Press Bitter.

LONDON, March 15.—Settlement of the league council muddle at Geneva is further away than ever, in the opinion of the British press.

Little hope is placed in optimistic reports that the German delegation's willingness to compromise had eased the situation, and made prospects for a solution of the problem probable.

N. Y. SCHOOL RAISES \$1,000

Overflow Meeting Held for \$10,000 Fund

NEW YORK CITY, March 15.—Three thousand workers jammed the Central Opera House at a mass meeting held to raise funds in the drive for the ten thousand dollars for the Workers' School of New York. The meeting's result was an additional amount of more than \$1,000 for the fund. The outstanding lists will complete the ten thousand dollars needed for the work and expansion of the school. The overflow meeting at the Central Opera House is an indication of the growing influence that the Workers' School is having over greater masses of the New York workers.

A good number of New York locals of trade unions have also already pledged their support to the school.

COAL COMPANY WHITEWASHED IN MINE EXPLOSION JURY INQUEST

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 15.—After a seven-hour inquest into the cause of the fire and explosion which snuffed out the lives of 20 coal miners at the Horning mine No. 4 of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal company on February 3, the coroner's jury rendered a verdict of an undeterminable cause.

The jury, hand picked by the coroner himself, did not include a single working miner. It was composed of Henry McEwan, foreman, J. H. Taylor, Edward Steidle, superintendent of mining at Carnegie Institute of Technology, William McCoy, inspector of mines, of the Bertha Consumers company, R. D. Maize of the Coal Mining Institute and William Rieg, chief inspector of the Pennsylvania Mine Rating Bureau.

Show Company Guilty.

State Mine Inspector John Pratt, who investigated the disaster for the state, testified that a state law requiring the drilling of holes ahead of the electrical coal cutter that was used in the mine, when the machine approaches clay veins in which gas is found, had not been enforced. He told of taking various air readings and finding a slight quantity of gas in a corner of the workers near where the fatal explosion had occurred. He said that he had recommended that the mine, which normally employs 540 men, be rockdusted, and that last

JAPS BID FOR RUSS TIMBER

Negotiate for Concession of 5,000,000 Acres

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 15.—The Soviet government and a group of the largest Japanese timber companies are carrying on negotiations for a concession to the latter of nearly 5,000,000 acres of rich timber lands in the Maritime Province of Eastern Siberia. A provisional agreement has been initiated by both parties. The proposed concession will be for forty-five years and will include the manufacture of paper pulp. The Japanese will pay Russia a comprehensive tax of 25 per cent on all timber exported from the area.

SILK WORKERS AT PATERSON PLAN WALK-OUT

National Silk Dye Shop to Join Passaic Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., March 15.—New calls for leadership in a textile strike, involving the extension of the Passaic strike into Paterson with its 30,000 workers came when fifty workers of the National Silk Dyeing company walked out. The nine hundred workers of their mill will walk out within a day or two, according to their representative.

The strike was a spontaneous one, and was not called by the United Front Committee.

"Those people must not be abandoned," Weisbord stated after he had received the message, adding that he did not wish to call a strike over the heads of the Associated Silk Workers of Paterson. This organization will "pledge support to the Paterson strikers and assist them in every way possible to organize," according to a statement of Fred Hoelscher, secretary of the Paterson union, after a conference with Weisbord on the Paterson strike situation.

See Spread of Strike.

With more than 2,000 out of the Lodi mills, and the prospect of a strike movement in Paterson, it is entirely possible that a widespread textile strike may result. Mass meetings are being held out of doors in Lodi, and the three halls in Garfield have been crowded to the limit this week.

The second threat of death from the Ku Klux Klan was received by Weisbord and will be turned over to the federal authorities. Weisbord declared that he would ask for a permit to carry a revolver. "You know I have a medal as a marksman, won at Camp Devans," he commented. The threat was printed with a pen, and was mailed from Garfield.

Plan Four-Day Bazaar.

The 4-day Passaic bazaar will begin at Kanter's hall, on March 18. Articles to be sold at the bazaar should be sent at once by the donors to Room 238, 799 Broadway, N. Y., or to 743 Main Ave., Passaic.

U. N. I. A. MEET OPENS WITH BIG DEMONSTRATION

2,000 Attend the First Session in Detroit

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, March 15.—The fifth international convention of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, sitting in extraordinary session, opened here with a parade thru the business section of the city and a mass meeting in the evening at Turner Hall, attended by more than 2,000 delegates and visitors.

Frederick A. Foote, president of the Philadelphia division, presided. Welcome addresses were made by the president of the Detroit division, Fred A. Johnson and the mayor of the city of Detroit and a speaker from the ministerial alliance.

Demand Release of Garvey.

A telegram was sent from the mass meeting by unanimous consent to Marcus Garvey, who is now serving a sentence in Atlanta prison, in Atlanta, Georgia, assuring him that those assembled were solidly behind the drive to have him freed.

Resolutions addressed to President Coolidge, Attorney General Sargent and the president's cabinet were sent (Continued on page 2)

GERMANS AID THE COMMUNIST PLAN TO EXPROPRIATE

Confiscation Bill Gets Popular Approval

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, March 15.—Over 7,000,000 Germans have signed the demand for the expropriation of the property formerly owned by the various princes. This is 3,000,000 more than the number actually required and indicates the popular support given this measure.

According to German law the reichstag must now vote upon the expropriation bill. If it is disapproved it will go to a referendum of the nation. 20,000,000 voters have to vote for it in order that it may become a law.

The Communists are responsible for the expropriation measure and for the referendum. The social-democrats have lined up behind the proposition it was against the advice of most of their leaders and only because the agitation conducted among the rank and file of that party by the Communists compelled them to act or lose control of their whole organization.

The Communists have carried on an aggressive campaign. A grand mass demonstration here under their auspices yesterday attracted thousands. Nationalists tried to break up the gathering but the crowd turned on the intruders and after a free-for-all fight in which a number got badly beaten up the gangsters were driven off. Police who interfered also got more than they were looking for with the result that no further attempts at interference were made.

The nationalists and German fascists have put up a bitter opposition to the referendum and staged riots in many localities to intimidate voters from signing the petitions. The opposition set up the claim that confiscation of the princes' properties would merely be the forerunner to wholesale expropriation of private estates and concerns all thru the country.

U. S. Foreign Agents to Talk to Coolidge

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 15.—Alanson B. Houghton, ambassador to Great Britain, and Hugh S. Gibson, minister to Switzerland, arrived today on the liner President Roosevelt. They have been called to Washington to confer with President Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg.

PULLMAN WORKERS TO HOLD PROTEST AGAINST ANTI-FOREIGN-BORN BILLS

A demonstration and protest meeting against the vicious legislation that is now before congress aimed at the foreign-born workers will be held in Pullman on Saturday evening, March 27, at 8 o'clock in Strummil's Hall, 158 107th street under the auspices of the International Labor Defense.

LOOK OUT, BROTHER FARMER!



Don't Feed the Cow to Feed the Snake.

LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS PLEDGE AID TO FURRIERS

Open \$100,000 Treasury to Strikers

NEW YORK, March 15.—Pledging their hearty support to the striking furriers in their struggle with the manufacturers in this city, Local 22 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, at a meeting in Webster Hall offered the furriers the whole or any part of their treasury of \$100,000 if it was needed to win the strike.

Ben Gold, general manager of the joint board, was a speaker at Local 22 membership meeting, and following his account of the strike, the dress-makers gave expression to their interest and support of the furriers by opening their treasury to them. With this unlimited supply of funds the union will be prepared to continue its fight until all its demands are won.

Two men were arrested when they went to investigate a shop which was reported to be carrying on work. The union men were attacked by the owner of the shop when they appeared and they were finally arrested and charged with felonious assault. They were later released on \$5,000 bail each after they had been arraigned before Magistrate Goodman, who released the manufacturers who were arrested for carrying concealed weapons.

Teachers Can Save Agency Fee.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Teachers who wish to obtain positions in New York state's school system will not have to pay a fee of \$50 to \$100 every time they seek a job. The twelve public employment offices maintained by the state department of labor are handling applications for teachers in elementary and secondary schools as well as colleges and universities and charge no fee.

URGE LIBERATED PORTO RICO

Call Issued for Congress to Form Republic

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 15.—A handbill circulated here calls upon all Porto Ricans to cease paying taxes as a means of resistance of the Yankee-dominated government. It calls upon all Porto Rican officeholders to resign and to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of organizing a republic.

Porto Rico, under American domination, has suffered from the suppression of its workers, and generally rotten conditions which characterize imperialism. Almost 777,000 acres of the island's choicest land is under the control of 447 American, Spanish and French corporations and individuals and the exploitation is very intense.

FOREIGN-BORN PROTECTION MEET SUCCESSFUL IN W. PENNSYLVANIA

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 15.—Two hundred delegates, representing more than a hundred labor organizations, unions, fraternal societies and the like attended a most spirited conference called by the Western Pennsylvania Council for the Protection of the Foreign-Born here today at two in the afternoon at Walton Hall.

The conference adopted resolutions condemning the anti-alien, strike-breaking bills now before congress which provide for the pigeon-holing and registering of all foreign-born workers and are aimed at the entire American working class. Plans for the campaign against the bills in this territory for the future were unanimously adopted.

C. L. U. Head Presides.

An executive committee of fifteen was elected, with Joseph Dean, of the Moving Picture Operators' Union as chairman, and Edward Horacek, of the Machinists Local 52, was elected secretary. Charles Miller, representing the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union presided over the conference.

On the same morning, fifty delegates representing twenty-five organizations in the Connelsville coke region held a most successful conference for the same purpose in Uniontown, Pa. The movement against the infamous bills now pending is gaining impetus in this section of the country.

You bring the leaders of the world Communist movement to your shop to make your arguments for your—when you bring their articles in The DAILY WORKER to your shop.

STRIKERS' HEADS SHOW NEED OF INVESTIGATION

Passaic Workers Seek Congressional Probe

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 15.—A committee of Passaic textile strikers will be in Washington Tuesday to demand that a federal commission on industrial relations be formed to investigate conditions in the textile industry.

The strikers are determined to force an investigation of the vile conditions that prevail in the Passaic district. The manufacturers in this territory have piled up immense profits while the workers have had their wages cut time and again.

The committee in Washington to represent the strikers demands the investigation on the following eleven points:

1. That the textile industry of New Jersey is primarily engaged in production for interstate and foreign commerce.
2. That the vast majority of the skilled workers in this industry are denied a living wage by their employers; that the wage level is far below that which has been found by the department of labor of the United States.

(Continued on page 2)

AMTORG ENLISTS AID FOR SOVIET ELECTRIFICATION

American Concerns Seek Russian Trade

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, (FP)—March 15.—American aid in two Russian electric projects is being enlisted by Amtorg Trading corporation announces Alexis V. Prigarin, elected chairman in place of Isaiak J. Hoorgin who was drowned in New York state last fall. Amtorg Trading corporation, the Russian government's importing and exporting concern in the United States, has already sent over the plans of General Electric and of Westinghouse Electric for electrification of Moscow's suburban steam rail lines. Complete electrification of the rods will cost \$10,000,000. The General Electric plan covers a seven mile section and involves a \$2,000,000 expenditure.

The Dnieper river hydro-electric power project for which American capital is sought will cost at least \$100,000,000 to complete. The Russian government aims to electrify the Ukrainian metallurgical industry from the Dnieper power plant. By harnessing the rapids it will develop 600,000 horsepower, making the Dnieper plant the greatest unit in a series of Soviet super-power systems. A woman, T. Maretskaya, is one of the four Russian engineers coming to the United States to consult with American interests on the Dnieper river project.

The trade turnover between this country and Russia in 1925 exceeded \$105,000,000, considerably above previous years. Exports from the United States amounted to \$90,000,000 of the total.

Auto Death Toll 20,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 15.—Twenty thousand school children are killed in this country every year by automobiles, is the declaration of Albert W. Whitney of the National Safety Council, in an address to the New York state safety congress today.

HELP THE PASSAIC STRIKERS!

The International Workers' Aid, with national headquarters at 1505 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill., announces that all preparations are made to open food stations for the textile workers now on strike at Passaic, N. J.

A committee of five, three from the strikers and two from the New York local I. W. A., has been selected to see to the distribution of food and clothing.

Every worker and sympathizer, every workers' organization is urged to send in their donations of either money or clothing to the national office of the International Workers' Aid.

F. G. Biedenapp, national secretary, has spent the past week in the strike zone, and will personally visit the local I. W. A. organizations in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit, to urge immediate action. Locals please take notice.

THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the Trade Union Educational League (T. U. E. L.) North American Section of the RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS (R. I. L. U.)

THE T. U. E. L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrow of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

The Crisis in the Engineering Trade

London Letter to The Daily Worker from Tom Mann.

READERS of The DAILY WORKER will know that there is trouble on amongst the machinists and all other adult workers, the employees of the Hoe Printing Machine makers in London, being a branch of the New York firm.

For close upon two years negotiations have been carried on intermittently between the engineering firms and the representatives of the trade unions as the unions had put in a claim for 20 shilling a week advance in wages (five dollars) this on a national scale. The employers not only refused to grant any increase but insisted on the men increasing the working hours per week from forty-seven to fifty.

This met with determined resistance by the men and negotiations were broken off. Having failed on a national scale some of the districts decided to make attempts on their own account, amongst these was the London district committee of the Amalgamated Engineering Union whose members number seven hundred out of the nine hundred employees of the firm of R. Hoe and Co. But the organized bosses were not favorable to district negotiations and refused to negotiate with their employees. The employees then refused to work overtime until negotiations should open up. The firm then decided on other tactics and discharged several union men and almost immediately seven non-union men decided upon a stay-in strike, and following on this came the lockout of all adults by the firm.

National Lockout Now Threatened. THE employers then informed the unions that they will not take part in any conferences or meet on any question until the men at Hoe's return to work. Today, Monday, March 1, Hoe's men have met and unanimously decided not to return until the union executives have instructed them so to do. The men are not receiving union monetary support officially but the members in sympathy with their attitude are subscribing to their maintenance. Tomorrow the seven union executives of the unions to which the men belong are meeting to discuss the situation and the bosses have given notice to the unions that not only must the men at Hoe's return but that should any attempt be made locally, sectionally or nationally, notices will be served on all the men in the unions concerned all over the country to cease work and as matters now stand the notices will be given on Saturday March 6 to terminate March 13, the number of men affected in the first instance being 400,000.

This means a very serious situation and the complications are many. If the rank and file are determined to face the responsibility of insisting upon attention the first difficulty will be with their own unions. But it is not difficult to understand their exasperation when it is realized that the machinists are receiving a less wage than that received by many laborers and unskilled men generally.

There is little hope of the men winning unless they get the backing of their own unions and also of the general council of the Trades Union Congress. Should the unions immediately affected call on the general council to help the men it would be difficult for them to refuse, and in that case the men could win. All who have correct knowledge as to the very serious reductions made in the wages of these engineers are in full sympathy with them in trying to force an improvement.

Strike at a Government Repair Depot

AT Feltham, Middlesex, there is a dispute that may extend to many other similar depots. At the depot referred to heavy repairs are carried on and civilians have been discharged and soldier mechanics put in their places. The men contend that this is part of the government's preparation to cope with the situation in the event of a strike, the putting of men in military service or the training of them and holding them in readiness for emergencies is held to be a serious menace to the men's position and is an open threat to them in showing solidarity with their fellows. Hence



TOM MANN.

the strike, and at present the depot is silent.

Another Amalgamation of Several Unions.

THE Transport and General Workers' Union is negotiating with several other unions with big memberships and it is probable that the result will be a united membership under one executive of nine thousand members. There is plenty of room for much more effort of the same kind. The two months immediately in front will witness many adjustments in the labor world.

THE Independent labor party has forwarded a resolution to be placed on the agenda of the next executive meeting of the Labor and Socialist International to be held at Zurich on April 11, as follows:

"That in view of the urgent need for working class solidarity against capitalist and imperialist reaction and the menace of fascism in Europe, the executive of the Labor and Socialist International should suggest a joint conference to the executive of the Third International, with the object of exploring the possibilities of the formation of an all-inclusive international."

Hosiery Workers Strike for Union Recognition

PHILADELPHIA, March 15. — A strike of 135 union full fashioned hosiery workers is in effect at the Chippman Hosiery Co., Quakertown, demanding reinstatement of three discharged knitters and consideration of grievances by employers with a committee of the workers. The firm had been putting two helpers between them and effecting a general wage cut in this way. The union demands readjustment so that there will be only one helper to every five footers. The firm refused to deal with organizers from the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, affiliated with the United Textile Workers, to which the workers belong.

NEGRO PORTERS ARE DESERTING COMPANY UNION

Pullman Bosses Fear Real Organization

By ROBERT DUNN, Federated Press.

In another effort to save its company union plan from destruction, the Pullman company is touring its industrial relations superintendent, F. L. Simmons, on the trail of the general organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the real trade union answer of porters to the Pullman company scheme.

"Safety First" is Simmons' topic, but his real purpose is to offset the effective organizing speeches of brotherhood officials. Simmons paints these men as crooks about to abscond with porters' dues to Moscow or Mexico.

Long Anti-Union Record.

With a long anti-union record, and with 12,000 porters on its payroll besides thousands of conductors and shop workers, the Pullman company put its plan into effect in 1920 "to keep the workers in their place." The company tried to lure the white Pullman conductors with free insurance, etc., but they saw thru the scheme and rejected it. They organized a real trade union and doubled their wages promptly. The company union was used to break a strike of Pullman shop carmen, the "representatives" acting as stool-pigeons. A speed-up system and reduced wages were achieved among car shop workers by the plan.

While the plan promises "no discrimination," the first porters who bucked it were discharged for insubordination and several have been fired for union activity. The plan has proved a complete farce, say union officials who have tried to get something for the workers out of it. Appeals to higher company committees always end in the company's bureau of industrial relations where the company's will is law. Decisions on vital matters are always against the workers.

Bosses Fear Real Union.

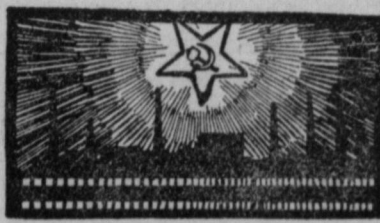
Called in a desperate effort to check the progress of the porters' union, the Chicago wage conference was dominated by the corporation. Dubiously elected delegates came from insignificant terminals, while some of the large centers where the real union has made great headway were unrepresented. The elections were characterized by fraud, force and intimidation.

Porters at the conference were told just what microscopic wage increase the company would grant them. Because two delegates, Edwards of St. Louis and Smith of Omaha, refused to eat out of the Pullman paw, they have had difficulty in reporting back to their constituents. Smith was doubled out every time he reached home. Finally he had to lay off for several days to report his vote against the agreement to his fellow porters. The company circulated petitions among Omaha and St. Louis porters repudiating Smith's and Edwards' action at Chicago and threatened porters with discharge if they did not sign.

Company Terrorizes Workers.

The St. Louis porters' meeting to hear conference reports was presided over by company assistant and second assistant superintendents, and porters endorsing Edwards were declared out of order. In spite of this intimidation the porters stood solidly behind him. Those most active in his support were penalized or held off runs.

Minutes of the conference reveal the company using as a weapon to fight off wage advances its group insurance, pension and other welfare devices, whose benefits porters testify that they never receive. Company agents contend the company union will give porters' grievances "proper consideration," but with the Chicago conference fresh in mind the porters are laughing at company union claims and are determined to end the plan.



Philadelphia Grave Diggers on Strike; Demand Higher Wages

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 15.—Grave diggers at the Holy Cross cemetery here are on strike for an increase in wages from \$4 to \$6 per grave. On being interviewed one of the grave diggers said: "The priests tell us all about what we are going to get when we are dead. We don't want it then; we want it now."

Several undertakers said unless an agreement is reached soon the vaults will be filled with bodies. There are about 90 in the vaults already. This would be a good chance for the Jesus screaming grafters to go to work, for while the priests were handing out their dope they could dig the holes at the same time. This is hardly thought likely, as an employment agency has been hired to furnish scabs to take the places of the strikers.

PERMIT FASCIST UNIONS ONLY TO EXIST IN ITALY

Class - Collaboration Is Aim, Says Mussolini

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, March 15.—By a vote of 139 to 27 the fascist capital and labor bill, declaring the identity of these two forces, was passed yesterday by the senate, following a most rhetorical address by Mussolini.

The new law will wipe out the catholic unions as thoroughly as the brutally repressive tactics of the dictator have already destroyed the regular trade union movement. Provisions in it establish labor magistrates to be appointed by the government. Before these must be brot all labor disputes and the decisions of these officials is to have the force of law.

Class Collaboration.

In Mussolini's speech he declared that capitalism, instead of being at the height of its development, as the Communists contend, has not yet reached its apex but will continue for several hundred years. He praised the modern capitalists, declaring that they were "great organizers," with a "high regard for civil and moral responsibilities."

"Class collaboration," he continued, "is a fundamental of fascist unionism." He asserted the two classes were "complementary" and by no means enemies. In concluding he prophesied that Italy was approaching "state control of all the forces of industry, agriculture, banks and labor," and stated he was confident the experiment would succeed.

Reformist Policies Discredited.

His address showed that the fascist have no intention of relaxing in the slightest their iron-bound dictatorship nor of allowing the open growth of an opposition. More and more the proletariat is driven to the conclusion that only a violent revolution can overthrow Mussolini. The stress of events has completely discredited the reformist socialist policies and greatly increased the prestige of the Communists.

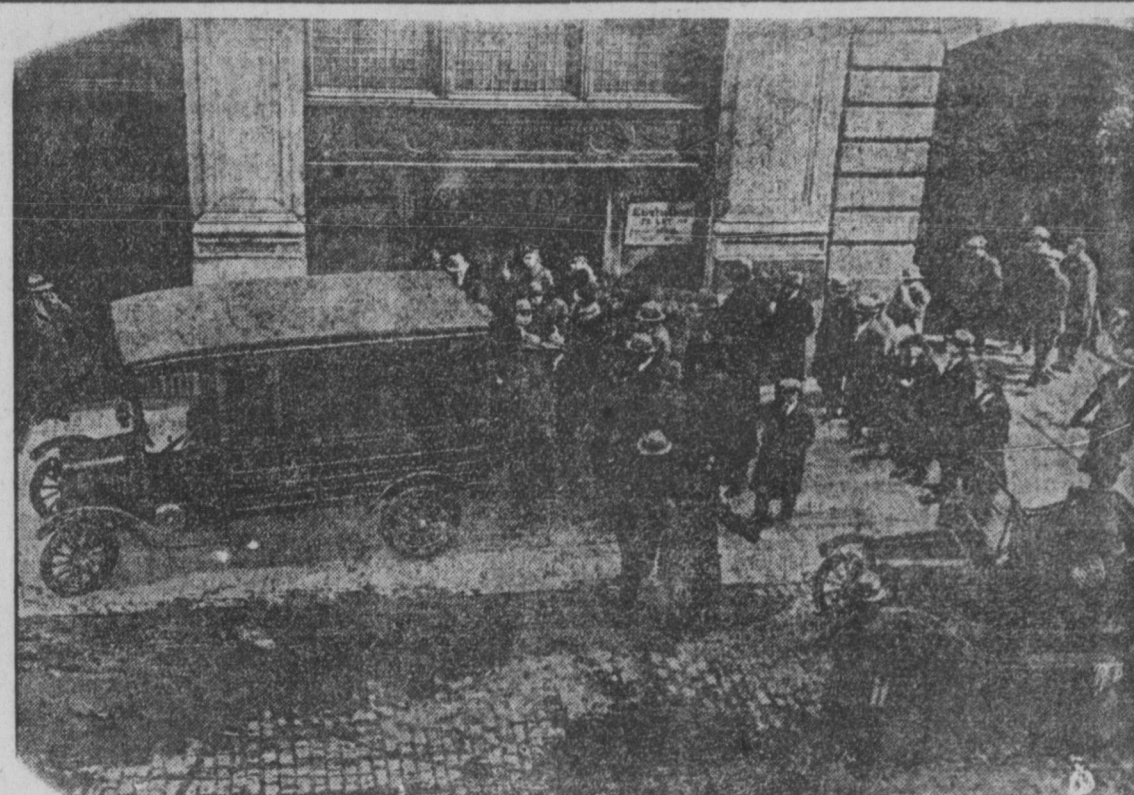
Why Should Workers Lose Their Wages When a Firm Goes Bankrupt?

NEW YORK, March 15.—The Patricia Leather Goods company went bankrupt and as a result the workers lost one week's wages. The day that wages were to have been paid the company handed each worker a check instead of the cash and were told not to come to work until further notice.

A few days after they had given us the checks they came back and we then learned that the company had gone bankrupt. We then went to the offices of the International Pocketbook Workers' local and asked for aid in collecting our wages. We were told to turn our checks over to the union lawyer.

A number of weeks have passed and as yet we hear nothing about the checks. The workers should demand thru their union that proper safeguards be made so that workers will not lose their wages when any company feels that it wants to go bankrupt.

THE BLACK MARIA FOR THE FUR WORKERS



Unorganized Paige Auto Workers Quit When Wages Slashed

DETROIT, March 15.—Sixty unorganized men walked out of the local plant of the Paige Motor Co. as a protest against a further 5 per cent cut in their starvation wages. To their demands the boss merely told them to "take it or leave it," looking out the window as he said this in the company's employment office where hundreds were lined up. The other 60 did not dare to quit. They returned to the bench, marked men, for they will be discharged as soon as substitutes can be procured.

Working conditions are bad. Sanitation is not attended to. The men get but thirty minutes to eat their lunch, sitting on the greasy benches or at the machine.

Ready for Organization, But—

Women are replacing men every day upon the lighter work as they are willing to work at half the wage demanded by their brothers. The auto workers are ripe for an organization drive. Mr. Collins, the A. F. of L. organizer in this city, is doing nothing. He was not sent here for that job, he explains. So he spends his time making ungrammatical speeches to the various locals instead.

Met with Guns by New York's Police



No violence resulted despite the provocative actions of the police who herded striking New York fur workers together like cattle in Union Square. The police attempted to cow the strikers with a display of their guns and finally arrested one hundred and twenty-five of them.

AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRIES SHOW SLIGHT GAIN IN EMPLOYMENT; STEEL MILLS LAY OFF WORKERS

By LELAND OLDS.

Factory employment throughout the country started 1926 more than 3 1/2% ahead of January 1925, according to the monthly report of the U. S. department of labor. Factory payrolls were nearly 5 1/2% ahead of the previous year giving the average worker about 2% more in weekly pay. This gain was very unevenly distributed, centering chiefly around the automobile industry including accessory plants and the manufacture of electrical supplies and apparatus. Probably most of this expansion was based on demand stimulated by partial payment sales plans or on preparations to meet the cutthroat competition which is expected to develop later in the year.

Most Industries Show No Gain.

Significant industries like slaughtering and meat packing, cotton, wool, men's clothing, iron and steel, boots and shoes, cement, lumber and railroad car building showed no gain over January 1925. In fact all except iron and steel reported a drop in employment compared with a year ago.

The gain in employment from December to January was less than 1% while the total amount paid in wages in January was 2 1/4% under December and below that of either February or March 1925. In spite of the gain the January employment level was 2% below January 1924, 5% below January 1923, and 19% below January 1920.

\$25.95 Average Weekly Wage. This means nearly half a million fewer workers employed in the country's factories than in January 1923.

and 1,900,000 fewer than in January 1920.

During January factory operation averaged 93% of full-time with 85% of a full normal force of employes. This means that industry as a whole was producing at about 79% of full-time capacity.

The average weekly wage in January was \$25.95. A year ago it was \$25.44.

For some of the more important industries the figures are:

Average weekly wages	Jan. '25	Jan. '26
Automobile	\$25.78	\$23.13
Baking	26.20	26.93
Boot & Shoe	22.20	21.88
Car building	27.92	27.42
Clothing, mens	24.26	24.68
Cotton	16.60	16.53
Electrical apparatus	23.00	23.66
Foundries & machine shops	28.65	29.63
Iron & steel	30.72	30.32
Lumber	19.27	19.87
Meat products	25.17	25.40
Silk	20.57	21.40
Wool	23.73	21.95
Underwear & hosiery	17.81	18.12

LEFT WING LEADS FIGHT FOR REAL UNION DRIVE

Take Steps to Organize Non-Union Workers

BOSTON, Mass., March 15. — The Central Labor Union recently held a special meeting to lay plans for an organization drive thruout Boston and vicinity. Various plans and proposals were presented. Among these was a resolution by I. Freedman of Upholsterers' Union Local 87 which made the following demands:

1. Election of a joint organization committee representing all branches of the labor movement, in the city and state.
2. Campaigns to be concentrated especially on the unorganized industries and sections of the workers, such as the textile industry, the shoe industry, the metal industry, the Negro workers, women workers, and the young workers, thru special organizers in each of these fields, thru publicity campaigns in the centers where these unorganized workers are found, thru the revival of central bodies in towns and localities where organization campaigns are proposed and the distribution of leaflets and literature encouraging unorganized workers to join the unions.
3. Collection from each union thruout the city and state of money for an organization drive fund, to cover the cost of this campaign.

After an interesting discussion, these proposals were unanimously accepted. It was decided at this meeting to arrange for a big mass meeting to be held on April 11 at Faneuil Hall. On this day all unions are to march en masse to the center mentioned above. Dispute arose over the question of lowering the initiation fees in connection with the organization campaign. Again the left wingers took the lead. Wiseman of Cap Makers' Union Local 7 and I. Freedman of Upholsterers' Union Local 37 led the fight for lower dues and showed that it was impossible to conduct a successful organization campaign without this feature. The officials then contended it was not advisable to interfere in the internal affairs of the various local unions and thus tried to dodge the issue. During the campaign the left wing locals in Boston are planning to throw all the energy into the effort to organize the unorganized.

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

Police Line Up With Fur Bosses in New York; Arrest 125 Strikers



Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

This Week's Prizes!

First Prize—An original DAILY WORKER cartoon by one of the noted American Communist artists, Robert Minor, Fred Ellis or Lydia Gibson.

Second Prize—"Social Forces in American History" by A. M. Simons. New edition just issued by International Publishers. This book gives the best economic interpretation of the origin and growth of the American nation.

Third Prize—"Lincoln, Labor and Slavery," by Herman Schlueter, the only book on Lincoln from a revolutionary standpoint.

Enright Says He Will Tell Truth of Wall St. Explosion in Magazine

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 15—Richard Enright has an ad in the New York Graphic of Feb. 24 in which he admits the Wall Street explosion yarn was a fake. The ad states "the people never really knew what had happened: and he "did not take the public into his confidence" but he will now tell the truth in his police stories on sale April 1.

Minnesota State Prison Is Hell for Inmates

STILLWATER, Minn., March 15—The Minnesota state prison is the finest in the land to the outside world, but hell on earth to those inside. The story of one prisoner can serve as an example of the treatment accorded in that institution. This fellow had some sort of disease which affected his head. For disobeying some rules, he was handcuffed and hung up by the wrists for from six to twelve hours. This has happened more than once.

The state must have its profits, so they have a highly organized speed-up and spy system in the prison factories. Politics and money of course are favored and a prisoner with a "political pull" or plenty of money is comfortable.

An item appearing in the capitalist press recently reports the prison profit for the year 1925 as \$58,840, which was derived from the industries carried on at the prison by the 1,142 prisoners.



Number six of Prolet-Tribune, the Russian living newspaper published by the worker correspondents of the Novy Mir will be out this Saturday, March 20, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St.

Beginning at 8 p. m. Admission 25 cents.

This living newspaper is appearing regularly now for the past six months. Many new worker correspondents joined the original group who started the venture.

The contents usually is as good, or even better than many a Russian paper or magazine published in the United States. Not only workers, but even intellectuals are attending each issue of the paper. Even its enemies admit that it is a power.

SEND IN A SUB.

Women Toil Until 1:30 in the Morning at the Briggs Factory

DETROIT, Mich., March 15—At about one thirty one morning, I was waiting for a street car and noticed a crowd of girls coming along Mack avenue. I said to a man who was standing near me also waiting for a street car: "They must be coming from a dance."

"Oh, no," he said. "They're coming from Briggs' slave factory."

I could see their faces now as they drew up to us and boarded the street car. They looked pale and drawn. If some worker correspondent could get a story for THE DAILY WORKER about the Briggs sweat shop making women work such ghastly hours I'm sure it will help the girls a great deal.

White Shirt Brigade May Parade in Niles

GIRARD, Ohio, March 15—Civil war is again threatened in this valley by the threat of the ku klux klan to try to parade once more in Niles, Ohio. The ku klux klan finds themselves passing into political oblivion. The attempt to parade is one of their methods of trying to come back into the arena in order to show the master class they are, ready to serve in any capacity the masters may wish.

They have imported a fellow by the name of Cox from Atlanta, Georgia, to try and reorganize the corps. The are also resorting to the recall of one of their members, Scheible, whom they recently backed in his candidacy for mayor of Youngstown, but who it would seem is not handing out the money and jobs to suit the knights of the pillow and sheet order. This recall is but a publicity stunt as is the parade edict of the local Georgian Kliegale.

The Niles merchants are up in arms against the parade because it interferes with profits. If the klanners carry out their threat to parade it will mean civil war. Some of the klan, including local members of the flaming cross, are liable to be killed, for bloodshed is sure to follow any attempt to put on a parade in Niles. The foreign-born workers and the colored workers are up in arms against the parade.

4,500 Suicides Each Year. NEW YORK, N. Y., March 15—There are 4,500 suicides in New York City every year. Officials, knowing how such statistics shock intelligent people into inquiries to determine the cause of these tragedies, persist in a hush up policy of casting doubt upon many cases by attributing an accidental cause to plain undisputable self-destructions.

Every day averages from 10 to 15 cases. Many suicides never get into print at all.

Progressives of the building trades, attend your meetings, expose to the rank and file the harmful nature of the above resolutions. Demand that the painters' and carpenters' district councils send an ultimatum to the Industrial Association demanding the closed shop, \$10 a day, and the five-day week.

FAIRBANKS GOING TO RUSSIA

May Accept Soviet Moving Picture Offer

"When we were in Berlin the last time," said Douglas Fairbanks yesterday in answer to newspaper reports that he had been approached for film work by Soviet producers, "a Russian official discussed with us the idea of building up the film industry in his country. So far as I can understand, they want worthy pictures thru which they hope to do good thruout the nation. The industry would be harnessed, as the government is interested in it. They also want money with which to build theaters, and they would like Mary and myself to make productions. Whether we will do much a thing is not at all definite. However, we are going to Russia in July, after Joseph M. Schenck, chairman of the board of directors of the United Artists, joins us in Europe."

FAKE REFORMER SEEKS PLACE IN THE U. S. SENATE

Pinchot Announces His Candidacy

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 15.—Governor Gifford Pinchot early today announced himself as a candidate for the United States senate to succeed the incumbent, George Wharton Pepper.

Pinchot declares himself a republican, a supporter of President Coolidge, and an "enemy of the gang." His program stands for economy in state and national administration, protection of American industries, and justice to the farmer. The governor was at one time one of the leading "progressives" in the country. He was a disciple of Theodore Roosevelt and prominent in the "Bull Moose" eruption.

Pinchot's announcement prepares the way for a bitter three-cornered fight for the republican primary nomination between himself, Senator Pepper and Congressman Vore of Philadelphia. Prohibition is expected to figure largely in this struggle.

The "Wet and Dry" Blind. Pinchot is a "dry" and has often criticized the "administration" enforcement of the Volstead act. He is a political enemy of Mellon and the now qualifying himself a regular republican has freely criticized Coolidge's policy in the coal strike. Vore is expected to announce his candidacy in a day or two. He is a "wet" and will run on that platform. Pepper has so far dodged the issue.

Altho Pepper has been termed by his friends the "administration" candidate, Coolidge has stated he will not interfere in the factional fight.

NEGRO WORKERS ON INCREASE IN STEEL MILLS

NEW YORK, March 15.—At the end of 1925 a survey of the nine largest steel mills in the Pittsburgh district showed 22 per cent of the 29,560 men employed were Negroes. The largest mill had 30 per cent of its working force Negroes. Five of the nine mills report having hired Germans, Mexicans and Czechoslovakian immigrants during 1925, but the total does not exceed 400. A total of 1150 Negro workers were hired in the fall of 1925.

A check on the number of Negroes in Pittsburgh steel mills from 1923 on shows that during the slow period in 1924 a larger proportion of Negro workers was kept than of whites.

A. F. of L. Drive Is On at East St. Louis; Trap 100 Percent

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—The American Federation of Labor is conducting an organization drive in East St. Louis. The following are in charge of the work: C. K. Paulsen, building trades; Robert Dixon, metal trades; Fred Tahyer, label trades; D. K. Asber, railway crafts, and Wm. O'Leary, miscellaneous crafts.

Another interesting union item concerns the Musicians' Union, local 717. J. Shelton, a 100 per cent American, was defeated for reelection as secretary by Wm. Schmidt, a progressive. The 100 per center refused to turn over his books. Upon a court order for their production, it was disclosed that Shelton was about \$200 short in his accounts.

The "Incentive" Plan. The packing houses, one of the principal industries of the city, have discontinued the piece work system and inaugurated the bonus plan, or as the bosses term it, the "incentive" plan. The result is that many employees are working harder than before and making from \$5 to \$25 less weekly. A large number have also been laid off and generally two are now doing what formerly required the work of three. The employers, however, are trying to make it appear that they are merely giving every man the chance to earn the utmost.

RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE COST U. S. \$300,000,000

Exports Have Doubled in 10 Years

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Foreign nations levied a toll of about \$300,000,000 against American consumers in 1925 thru "undefensible artificial restrictions," according to department of commerce figures made public today. Fully half of the \$618,000,000 increase in import values was due to price advances caused by measures taken to "boost the price" to Americans. Julius Klein, director of foreign commerce, characterized the higher prices paid as the result of these restrictions as the only lamentable detail of America's international trade last year.

Strong Buying Power. "The strong buying power of the country in 1925 was indicated by the fact that even when higher prices had to be paid most of the major individual classes of raw materials and foodstuffs imported showed a quantitative increase," Klein declared.

"We have every reason to hope that Europe is entering into a period of commercial and industrial progress undisturbed by international complications." "This," he added, "will result in increased ability to buy abroad, and American trade will share in the consequent improvement of our leading market."

Exports Double Since 1913. In money values 1925's \$4,909,000,000 exports were nearly twice as great as in 1913, while the quantitative increase was about 30 per cent. American exports constituted 18 per cent of the total world exports in 1925, as compared to 13 per cent in 1913, and showing increases of 7 per cent in the value of crude materials, 8 per cent in semi-manufactured goods and 16 per cent in finished products.

Auto Exports Grow. "Automobile exports jumped 70 per cent over 1924, now ranking next to cotton and mineral oils in the foreign trade," said Klein. "There is every indication that the advance in automobile exports will continue because of the general improvement in world economic conditions, the lower prices of American cars, the inability of most European producers to satisfy even home demands, and the exploitation of hitherto undeveloped markets."

South American Trade Grows. The South American situation was favorable, the United States having a much larger share of the trade than before the war, as compared to a corresponding decrease in percentages supplied by leading European rivals.

Japanese Steamship Merger Gives Fleet of Over 100 Vessels

TOKIO, March 15.—The Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, two of the largest Japanese steamship lines, have been merged. Directors of both concerns have ratified the amalgamation, which will be effective March 15.

The Toyo company will transfer to the Nippon its passenger liners on the Hongkong and San Francisco routes and that to South America. The Nippon company now operates four liners and four freighters on the Seattle-Orient run. The merger will provide the Nippon company with a fleet of 108 vessels. This is exclusive of three new ships of 14,000 gross tonnage which are in process of construction.

Try to Get Wealthy Boy Out of Jail on Legal Technicality

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 15.—Attorneys for Jack Durand, foster-son of Scott F. Durand, wealthy Lake Forest sugar merchant, today filed an appeal for a writ of error and a review of his case in the Lake county circuit court, with the state supreme court here.

Young Durand was convicted of burglary last summer after he had been arrested in California charged with the theft of jewelry from several Lake Forest homes. He was sentenced to from three to twenty years in the Illinois state reformatory at Pontiac. Execution of his sentence was delayed until November 16 of last year so that he could continue to star in football.

Loses Life in Firetrap

One worker lost his life on the sixth floor of an eight-story firetrap known as the Federal-Huber building at North Halsted and Fulton streets. A fireman in attempting to rescue the body came near losing his life as he had to climb six flights of rickety fire escapes. The worker that lost his life is said to have been the watchman of the building. Firemen fought the fire all thru the night. All floors were burned out and the walls threatened to collapse under the weight of a 50,000-gallon tank. A whitewash expedition is being conducted of the firetrap. The fire threatened to engulf the entire Fulton street market district.

Your Union Meeting

Table with columns: Name of Loc. and Place of Meeting, No., and Meeting details.

NORWAY LIBERALS FACE OVERTHROW ON ARBITRATION

Labor Disputes Measure Threatens Defeat

OSLO, Norway, March 15.—The question of compulsory arbitration of labor disputes is almost certain to wreck the present liberal cabinet. The government is committed to this principle and has the support of the agrarian party. In the social legislation committee of Storting, however, before which the proposal must come, a majority of six members have already declared themselves against the bill. This majority includes the representatives of both the conservative and labor parties.

The conservative proposal for authorizing the king to appoint a conciliation committee of three with power to enforce their decision after the existing machinery for mediation fails has no chance of passing. A majority of the social legislation committee favors the cabinet suggestion of strengthening the labor court by adding two "neutral" members.

The King as Arbitrator

The liberal program would make arbitration an organic part of the whole system of labor legislation. It gives the king authority, in case an industrial dispute cannot be settled, to bring the controversy under the jurisdiction of an arbitration court consisting of a chairman to be appointed by him for three years and two members to be appointed also by him but to serve only for the specific dispute. The employers and the unions would then each appoint an additional member. The large employers, who are the backbone of the liberal party, are strongly for the bill, while the trade unions are as bitterly opposed.

Rubber Planters of Malay States Rake in Enormous Profits

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The department of commerce ascribes the "unprecedented trade advance" of the British states in the Malay peninsula last year to the world rubber situation. Foreign trade broke all records, the balance of exports over imports reaching \$175,058,000. In 1924 the balance was only \$29,780,000.

The reports state that the great demand for rubber and the high prices which prevailed have resulted in a considerable economic improvement in the conditions among the workers. Wages of day laborers in the tin mines and on the rubber plantations have been raised. Coolie labor is employed largely in both these industries.

Fairy Tales for Workers Children

Advertisement for Fairy Tales for Workers Children, translated by Ida Dales, 75 Cents, \$1.25.

INDUSTRY FACES SEVERE CRISIS IN BULGARIA

Unemployment Is on Increase

SOFIA, Bulgaria, March 15.—The past year is being described as a bad one for industrial production. Comparing it with 1924 a decline is noticed everywhere. The tobacco industry is at a standstill. The crisis in the tobacco industry has its effects on all other phases of production in Bulgaria.

There is a big crisis in the building industry. Production has very much decreased. In many places it has stopped. The leather, metal and other industries are moving along with difficulties.

In the textiles industry the situation is somewhat better. Cement and wood industries are better off but a decline can be noticed as compared with 1924, which is likely to increase still more during the coming season, as the state-building enterprises which are very numerous will be stopped for budget reasons and the private firms will have to restrict themselves because of the money crisis.

The good harvest during the last four years has had the effect of throwing back the small and middle production, instead of encouraging it—as had been expected. The small and especially the middle peasants have sold their surplus to the great merchants and the exporters at very low prices, so that the merchants made very great profits.

Swarajists Propose to Ban Parliament

BOMBAY, March 15.—The Swaraj party meeting at Delhi has advised the All-India Congress committee meeting to allow the Swarajists members to walk out simultaneously from both houses of the central legislature and from all the provincial councils in session.

The independent members of the central legislature are considering how best, "consistent with their principles," to join the Swarajists in the protest against the Indian government's unsatisfactory reply in the matter of the reforms. It refused to appoint a round-table conference or a royal commission to consider the question of a further installment of constitutional reforms.

Advertisement for '1871 THE PARIS COMMUNE' by Max Shachtman, 10 Cents, 12 copies for one dollar.

Advertisement for 'Debate in New York!' Resolved: That the United States Should Not Recognize Soviet Russia.

Advertisement for THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., "A Source of all Communist Literature"

Advertisement for NEW BOOKS BY SCOTT NEARING, including 'RUSSIA TURNS EAST', 'GLIMPSES OF THE SOVIET REPUBLIC', 'STOPPING A WAR', 'WORLD LABOR UNITY', and 'BRITISH LABOR BIDS FOR POWER'.

Advertisement for '100%' By UPTON SINCLAIR, A splendid propaganda story of a Labor spy—written by a master propagandist. 25 CENTS.

Advertisement for DR. ABRAHAM MARKOFF, Surgeon Dentist, 240 East 115th St., Cor. Second Ave., NEW YORK CITY.

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Advertising rates on application.

Estrada—Agent of American Imperialism

The ferocious campaign by the reptile press of the United States that has been raging for the past several weeks against the Calles government in Mexico has as the objective the breaking off of relations with that government so that Wall Street can provoke another revolution in that nation. Standard Oil, the National City Bank and the big land thieves whose spokesman in this country is William Randolph Hearst and his chain of yellow newspapers, already have their commander of the brigand forces picked that they hope to use against the Calles government. That creature is "General" Enrique Estrada, who was one of the brigands supporting the cut-throat Adolfo de la Huerta in the campaign to force the government of Obregon to yield to the demands of Wall Street. Within a short time Obregon agreed faithfully to serve the interests of American imperialism so the United States government placed sufficient arms and ammunition at his disposal to enable him to dispose of the bandits that the United States capitalists, with the full knowledge of the government, had sent against him.

At the present time the "white hope" of Standard Oil, et al, is Estrada, who recently gave an interview in Los Angeles, wherein he repeated the whole list of propaganda lies of the capitalist press against the Calles government and asserted that a new revolution was brewing. Can anyone doubt that Estrada is the phonograph of American imperialism today and that tomorrow he will be equipped with guns and ammunition and bombs and airplanes and the other instruments of imperialist conquest to launch a drive against the duly constituted government of Mexico?

Estrada will be used by Wall Street against Calles just as De la Huerta was used against Obregon. If Calles capitulates to the demands of Wall Street he will again be the pampered favorite of American imperialism in Mexico. If not the intrigue of Wall Street that has kept Mexico in a turmoil for the past 15 years will continue.

It is to be hoped the Mexican people realize the necessity of standing as one man against the paid butchers of Wall Street and that the moment Estrada again raises the banner of insurrection in the interests of the oil and land thieves he and his entire forces are wiped out with such frightfulness that American imperialism will not again be able to find an adventurer willing, for pelf, to risk his hide in attempting to fasten the chains of its rule upon the people of Mexico.

The Mexican workers and peasants are the ones who will suffer in case Wall Street realizes its aims to dominate the country and it is they who should fight with every ounce of their energy and to the last drop of their blood if necessary to drive out the American invaders who are there for one purpose and one purpose only and that is to crush them and reduce them to slavery in order that the rich natural resources of that country may be pillaged to enable the American parasites to grow richer and more powerful.

In the struggle to maintain its sovereignty independent of and, if necessary, against the United States, the present Calles government of Mexico has the support of the advanced section of the American working class. We will do all in our power to aid the people of Mexico maintain their own government in order to weaken the imperialism of this country, which is not only the enemy of the working class here, but the enemy of the working class of the whole world.

Mr. Green Acts as a Postoffice Box

WASHINGTON.—President Green of the American Federation of Labor has forwarded to General John Russell, American high commissioner in Haiti, the demand of the Labor Confederation of the Dominican Republic that Monsieur Jolibois, a labor leader, be freed from prison in Port-au-Prince, Haiti.—News item.

In this manner President Green religiously accomplishes his duty with respect to the labor movement in the territory covered by the Pan-American Federation of Labor and the Monroe Doctrine.

The people of Haiti have been robbed of their dearest possessions: independence, civil liberties, their outstanding fighters, and they have had imposed upon them the regime of the National City Bank of New York. They still bear the memories of the enforced road work, the *corvee*, they still feel the bitterness of suppression in their daily work—with the knowledge that a big power across the waters is ready to increase its army in Haiti in order to maintain the rule of Wall Street, sanctioned by god and anointed with Haitian blood.

With such a situation they cannot look to the American government; the liberals suffice for the purpose of giving literary vent to the sufferings of the Haitians. But from the organized labor movement, from the workers whose interests are towards the freedom of Haiti, they should expect action! But all they can get from Mr. Green, who has become an accomplished after-dinner speaker at banquets since his advent to the presidency, is the function of a post office box. The dominican protest went thru his hands.

When Green and the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor break their sinister alliance with the American state department which carries out the instructions of the financiers of this country, and begin to fight American imperialism, we will, in retrospect, be able to see more clearly why the rank and file of the workers in the Latin-American republics have so profound a distrust of the A. F. of L. patrons.

But such a prospect is exceedingly illusive. Only united action of the workers of America with the peoples of the bitterly suffering imperialist bailiwicks will tear the iron heel of domination from the land of its rule.

If a radical worker was ever accused of one one-hundredth part of the violations of the law that Andrew Mellon, secretary of the treasury, is charged with, he would be hanged, drawn and quartered, and the editorial hack of the *Chicago Tribune* would get an attack of epilepsy with raging against the reds.

We are expectantly awaiting the moment when the kept churchmen of this country will attempt to remove from the clothing of the American imperialists the smell of Mexican oil by pouring the holy water of the crusader in order that U. S. soldiers may be sent en masse across the Rio Grande to make Mexico safe for democracy.

ZINOVIEV SPEAKS ON UNITED FRONT

How Not to Apply the United Front

The united front is a policy of a whole epoch of development. In his report to the plenum, Comrade Zinoviev shows that it is not the policy of the united front which is incorrect, but its misapplication which has brought harm to the Communist parties. Five outstanding types of mistakes in the application of the united front are briefly outlined by Zinoviev in his speech; and these are shown to have had their origin in the opposition from the leftists and opportunists at the time it was first proposed in 1922. But the correct application of the policy of the united front has succeeded in rallying the masses of the working class to the leadership of the Communist Party. This has been most clearly shown by our British comrades, by the work of the Chinese Communist Party in its relations with the national revolutionary movement, and the work of other sections of the Comintern. The parties of the world revolution remain neither "small and Bolshevik" nor "large and non-Bolshevik." Their Bolshevik character is emphasized by their ability to apply the principles of Leninism to the work which leads towards a mass party.

(International Press Correspondence.)
MOSCOW, Feb. 20, (By Mail) — After outlining the situation in the various countries of Europe, Asia and America, treating the question of "stabilization" especially, Comrade Zinoviev continued his report to the enlarged executive sessions of the Comintern with a discussion of the "new" developments within the social-democracy. He said:

IN the Orient we have had great successes. Nevertheless, we must not have any illusions. Canton, Shanghai, and Peking do not mean the whole of China, and it would be an illusion to believe that the whole of China is potentially ours. Our successes are nevertheless very great and the party of the Kuomintang which is allied with us, has 400,000 members. We are making our first steps, winning our first outposts in the Orient, we are educating the nucleus of the Communist Parties.

The teaching of Lenin upon the unification of the national revolutionary movement with the revolutionary working class has proved itself to be absolutely correct.

We must win our posts, not only in the Orient, but also in South America for the same struggle against imperialism. The nations of South America are oppressed, the peasant question plays a great role, and the mobilization of these masses against imperialism is possible. When we consider the colonial question we must remember that there are two possibilities, the first is that we are successful on the colonial and half-colonial countries in winning the masses, and guiding and influencing their development form a socialist point of view and taking them in our train before the native bourgeoisie grows up, or this bourgeoisie grows strong and a period of capitalist development comes. As far the Far East is concerned, we are as yet very weak in Japan. The possibility of a mass movement exists, we must therefore do our utmost to build up the Communist Party of Japan.

TODAY we are able to say that the analysis of the Comintern was calm and correct. What we said about the partial stabilization and about its relative and partial nature, was correct. We were correct in setting up two perspectives, the one for a quick and the other for a slow development. It was also correct that we adopted the slower and more pessimistic perspective but we were at the same time always prepared to correct it if necessary. The relative weakness of the stabilization is to be seen in Britain, France and Germany.

In America the working class movement will have to struggle for many years under very difficult circumstances, but in Europe there are tendencies present making towards a radicalization of the masses. The picture as a whole is therefore not a pessimistic one. The picture shows that our policy of the defensive was correct but that today we are gradually beginning to collect our forces in order to lead the working class on to the offensive." (applause)

AFTER a short pause Zinoviev commenced the tactical section of his speech with the words of Lenin: "Whoever does not grasp the fact that the winning of the majority of the workers is essential for the interests of the revolution is lost for the revolution."

The unity of the working class means the winning of the majority of the working class. It is the task of the Comintern to bring this unity into being. Before it was our task to collect the revolutionary minorities even thru splits, we had to struggle for the existence of the Communist Parties. Today we have a different and great task: the establishment of the international unity of the working class. But not upon the basis of a decaying reformism. On our ground. The tactic of the united front means the creation of a real unity upon the basis of Communism.

Much is said about new phenomenon, also very much about what we have spoken is not new. One may not believe that the creation of a new Second-and-a-Half International is before us.

A really new phenomena is shown by the workers' delegations which for the most part were sent against the opposition of the social-democracy. This phenomena is only in its early stages. There are still peasants' delegations to come. Russian delegations will go to Europe, the "Pravo Bidu" has already invited me (laughter). We are expecting invitations.

Another new thing is the Anglo-Russian unity committee. It has a connection with the world situation of capitalism and the eclipse of British capitalism.

SOMETHING which is not quite new is the formation of a left wing inside the ranks of the social-democracy. The newness of this is contained in the fact that this opposition will not take the form of a 2 1/2 international, for such a comedy is only possible once. It will take trade union forms. We must occupy ourselves earnestly with this opposition.

The most interesting of all is the speech of Otto Bauer. He is the most prominent figure of the opposition and for this reason his speech may be taken as symptomatic. In general we must pay more attention to the Austrian social-democracy. It is a mass party, and its leaders are clever. Bauer's speech, as sweet as butter-milk, was the consequence of the pressure of the Austrian working

class. But it was just the left social-democracy in Marseilles which slandered the Comintern by declaring in a resolution from Otto Bauer that it had warlike intentions. That is real poison.

For the most part the workers and peasants carry on a war against war, or the most part they want peace. But Locarno and the whole League of Nations with the participation of the social-democracy is nothing but a preparation for war.

The strongest side of the Comintern is its struggle against war, its anti-militarist propaganda. The statement of the opposition is therefore the cunningest, most poisonous and perfidious calumny that one can imagine. In France the role of Otto Bauer is played by Campere Morel. The objective significance of the left wing is to prevent the workers who want to leave the ranks of the social-democracy from doing so.

One can observe a certain law of period of reformist illusions among the working class. The first cycle ran from 1907 to 1917. It was the high water mark of reformism. After that however, in consequence of the Russian revolution, a period of ebb came. Today we stand before a new wave of these illusions. The second reformist wave is not so serious as the first and probably every succeeding wave will be weaker than the last, but new wave of illusions can come. America certainly, perhaps also Europe.

THE enemy has not been split only differentiated.

We must put the question of the united front in this perspective. The tactic of the united front is not an episode, but the tactic of the whole present period up to the time when we have won the majority of the workers in the various countries on to our side. The united front has a whole history in the Comintern. When it was first proposed in 1922 objections were made against it both from right and left. That was no accident. The best ultra-left workers see in it a fraternization with the social-democrats, the rights, however, wanted to go still closer; they wanted a coalition with the social-democrats.

The tactic of the united front has forced its way thru, although there have been great difficulties. As a turning point between two periods of the history of the Comintern, the Third World Congress was most important. Whoever says now that we should revise the theses of the Fourth and Fifth World Congresses is a liquidator. The theses of the Fourth and Fifth Congresses are complementary to the theses of the Third Congress. The definition of the Fourth Congress, according to which a process of development is turning the social-democratic leadership from a wing of the proletarian movement into a wing of the bourgeoisie, partly even of the fascists, is also correct. What about the social-democracy in Hungary, in Bulgaria? And is not the right wing of the French socialists allied with the bourgeoisie? And the events in connection with the expropriation of the German nobility? This is not a proletarian revolutionary question, and bourgeois republicans can support us.

Nevertheless, the social-democratic leaders in Germany want to give the nobility, even now when they no longer have any power and when there is a tremendous amount of unemployment, a milliard marks. Is that not a wing of the bourgeoisie, even sometimes the worst wing of the bourgeoisie? When the American Federation of Labor calls for an open struggle against the revolution is that not fascism, is that not the third party of the bourgeoisie? The definition of the Fifth Congress is therefore correct.

IN the tactic of the united front the following mistakes are made: (1) an idea is adopted that the united front tactic consists of issuing one or more open letters; (2) the adoption of the methods of exposing too much (an excellent example of this was the tactics of the Ruth Fischer central committee of the German Communist Party in connection with the Hindenburg elections); (3) the setting up of impossible conditions, impossible not only for the leaders, for such condi-

tions we must set up, but impossible also for the progressed workers.

For instance, when the French party demanded the evacuation of the colonies, which in itself is correct, the turning of the colonial war into the civil war, the fraternization with the soldiers of the Riff as preliminary conditions for a united action.

(4) An incorrect attitude towards the labor party, an attitude which was fought by Lenin as early as the Second Congress. Where would the English Communist Party be today if it had left the labor party? Today such mistakes exist in the Norwegian gov-

ernment. On the one hand the idea that a participation in the labor party is unnecessary, and on the other hand the idea that if the labor party comes the Communist Party is then superfluous. (5) Further, there are still psychological remnants of the don't-touch-me attitude in existence. Some Communist workers in the shop are unwilling to give the hand to the social-democratic workers.

THE united front policy succeeds, then dangers from the right are possible; in France at the moment the danger from the right is the chief danger. Traces of danger from the right are visible also in Italy, where false ideas as to the nature of the state are present, in Holland also, where the attitude of Raverstein and Wynkoop towards the party is impermissible; in Roumania also, where Christescu has gone on the wrong road. In Germany the letter of Karl Becker gives rise to some thought. Our tactic remains the same; we will fight against dangers from the right and against dangers from the left. In this struggle we will naturally always fight most energetically against the danger which is in the given moment the most acute. In Germany the ultra-left danger was the greatest danger, and still is. There were moments there when there was even the danger of the formation of a parallel party. Now, however, Rosenberg and Scholem have issued declarations which seem to point to a recognition on their part of their errors.

THE application of the united front tactic has brought us successes. We shall hear a special report upon these successes in England. In Germany the first successes are just beginning to show themselves. The same is true in Belgium, where a strong social-democratic party em-

aristocracy of labor and the petty bourgeoisie. On the average it has only 50 per cent workers in its ranks in the various countries. In this situation we must inevitably become the party of the working class if we correctly apply the tactics of the united front and become the fighters for the unity of the working class.

The objective situation for this is good. This is proved in Germany, for instance, by the movement for the confiscation of the property of the nobles without compensation. In the Berlin town council we must use the tactic of the united front better. The German lessons in this connection are valid for the whole Comintern. The letter of the executive committee of the Comintern was 100 per cent correct.

The French right danger is typical for all right deviations. The right opposition is not homogeneous. It consists of the Rosmer group, which is going thru a period of development back to the old syndicalist ideas; the Souvarne group, which objectively speaking plays the part of Bubnik, although it must be said that subjective Souvarne does not sell himself, and then the Loriot group, which is going thru a development back towards the social-democracy.

There was very much mechanical centralism in the leadership of the Communist Party of France and very little democracy, and this was realized by the majority of the French central committee itself. This had to be got rid of in order to win the best proletarian elements of the opposition. The opposition, however, declared just like the Russian liquidators at one time, that the party was dead, although at the same time the enemies of the party declared the contrary. The opposition does not want any reorganization on the basis of the shop nuclei and in this it is at one with the Italian ultra-lefts. In the Moroccan and Alsace-Lorraine questions the opposition has taken up what may be simply described as a social-patriotic standpoint.

The opposition fought against the general strike, against the Morocco war and also against the demand for the independence of Alsace. When in this connection they ask, why not also independence for Nice and Savoy, then this is sheer social-patriotism. Everything must be done to win the best proletarian elements of the opposition, the mechanical centralization must be abolished, the internal party democracy must be strengthened, but no concessions must be made to the rights for they want to lead the party to the social-democrats. The right in France as an organization must be destroyed and the best proletarians amongst them must be won over. We must also begin to struggle against the signs of an ultra-left danger in France. Ultra-left ideas are interfering with our work in the trade unions. The tasks in France are therefore the liquidation of the right danger, the alteration of the organizational regime in the party in the spirit of a party democracy, and a struggle against the ultra-left ideas.

Our standpoint in the question of partial demands must be cleared up. The parties and the executive must together work out a program of action for the given period of time.

THE question of the affiliation of the Russian unions to Amsterdam must be discussed by no party from its own national standpoint. This is above all an international question. There can be no question of a separate affiliation of the Russian unions. That which was said in the letter of the central committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union remains valid.

The speaker then described the successes and the mistakes of the Young Communist International. The successes were chiefly met with in China, England, Austria and Italy.

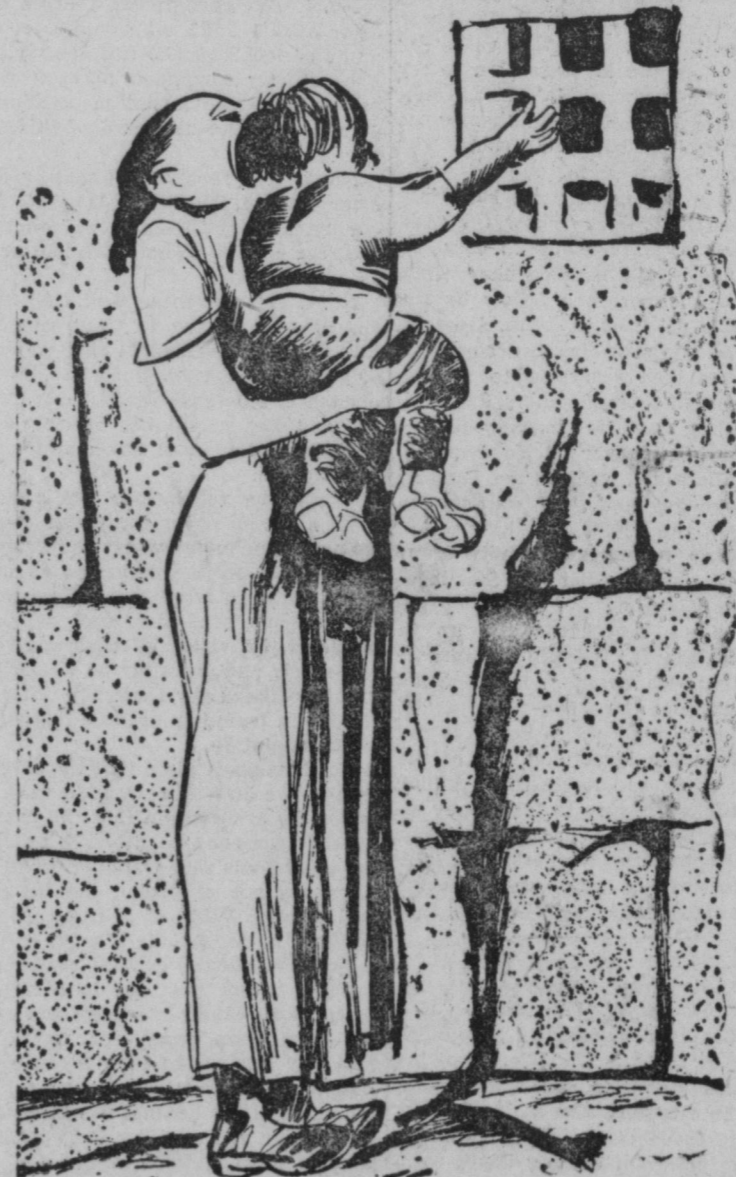
With regard to the internal tasks of the parties, the chief necessity there is a development of the internal party democracy. The non-Russian parties must be drawn into an active and real participation in the leadership of the Comintern, as this was proposed by the Fourth Party Congress of the Russian Communist Party.

The tasks of the leadership are growing and for this reason there is need for a greater degree of collective work. In the solution of their own internal problems the parties must learn more to stand upon their own legs. We shall, nevertheless, remain an international world party. More democracy, more collectivity in the leadership, more independence of the sections, this must be our course.

There must be no revision of the Fifth Congress, and no revision of our estimation of the social-democracy, and we must get at the masses from all sides, even though our methods must be sometimes roundabout, a struggle for the unity of the working class, but this unity must be upon our basis.

We are the fighters for the idea of unity. The English Independent Labor Party proposes the amalgamation of the Second and Third (Communist) Internationals. Its letter will be answered in full. We cannot abandon the independence and the existence of the Comintern and the Communist Parties. The creation of the Comintern and the Communist Party is the greatest historical fact. For this reason our answer is, "No! a thousand times No! We want the unity of the working class, but upon the basis of Communism, upon the basis of Leninism!" (Storms of protracted applause.)

We'll Get You Out, Daddy!



Mother and children suffer also when workers are in jail for their class. Send your contribution to the International Labor Defense, 23 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

"WE want the unity of the working class, but upon the basis of Communism, upon the basis of Leninism!"—ZINOVIEV.