

CHELL COMMUNISTS IN FRENCH CHAMBER

NEW ATTACKS BY MILL POLICE IN PASSAIC STRIKE

Arrest Eight Strikers and Slug Many

By H. M. WICKS (Special to The Daily Worker.)
PASSAIC, March 31—At the end of every week the newspapers and other stoopigons of the mill barons predict that Monday morning will see serious breaks in the ranks of the strikers, but their predictions always prove to be utterly false, and every Monday the police seem to be more furious than ever at the spectacle of the determined ranks of the strikers swinging into the streets before the mills that are now facing the tenth week of seige.

Monday morning the police of Passaic launched a frightful assault upon some seven hundred pickets who were attempting to picket the Passaic Print Works. That concern has not yet been involved in the strike and the picketing was for the purpose of getting the workers out.

Women and children, as well as a number of men, were badly cut and bruised as police on foot furiously clubbed the crowd, while others on horseback drove their mounts into the ranks of the pickets and motorcycle police ran their machines into the sidewalks knocking down scores in the most bestial cossack style.

As usual some of the more prominent workers on the picket line were arrested and thrown into jail on the general charge of disorderly conduct and resisting officers. Eight strikers were arrested in the melee Monday morning, among them being Nancy Sandowsky, nineteen-year old striker who has been arrested on other occasions for picketing and who has been the object of assaults by the police since she accompanied the strikers delegation to Washington to endeavor to start a senatorial investigation of the strike.

The other mills were picketed today as usual and all of those that are struck are completely paralyzed, only the office forces and a few heads of departments shamelessly straggling in during working hours, while the bosses thru their publicity agents and their local kept press issue lying statements to the effect that strikers are returning to work.

Chamber of Commerce Butts In.
The local chamber of commerce is still issuing statements in favor of the mill owners and proposing fake arbitration plans. Its latest statement is to the effect that they can do nothing because of the "determined refusal of the millowners to treat in any form or fashion with outsiders." It is a well-known fact that the mill owners are, for the most part, themselves outsiders, and that they will refuse to treat with anyone who can put up a defense for the rights of the strikers.

The statement of the chamber of commerce adds the mandacious charge that the "outsiders seem equally determined to prevent the workers from treating except thru themselves." This is, of course, a vile slander against the leadership of the strike and particularly against the organizer. (Continued on page 2)

CHICAGO T. U. E. L. AMALGAMATED GROUP ISSUES PROGRAM FOR THE COMING A. C. W. OF A. CONVENTION

The seventh biennial convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America will take place in Montreal, Canada on May 10, 1926. The election of delegates to the convention will soon occur. Before the delegates are elected it becomes necessary to point out to the membership the achievements and the policies pursued by the present administration since the last convention.

DUBLIN POLICE FIND ENUF AMMUNITION TO BLOW UP HALF OF CITY

(Special to The Daily Worker)
DUBLIN, March 31—Enough ammunition to blow up half of the city was discovered by police today, following a raid upon a secret arms cache.
The seizures included, 285 live bombs, 500 rounds of rifle ammunition; 10,000 detonators, 10 boxes and 8 barrels of gelignite cordite, 5,000 bomb parts and molds for bombs, and five revolvers. No arrest were made.

"Not a Cent for Royalty! Let Them Go on the Dole!"



READS the banner these German workers are carrying urging German workers and farmers to sign the demand that the reichstag confiscate the vast estates of the nobility and use the proceeds to aid the widows and orphans of the victims of the imperialist world war. An effigy of the crown prince can be seen to one side.
Over 12,500,000 names were signed by workers and farmers demanding the confiscation. Only 4,000,000 were legally required to force the reichstag to act on the confiscation legislation. The gathering of names to the petitions was a victory for the United Front. Communists, socialists and democrats united to gather the petitions confiscating the estates of the kaiser and his royal satellites.

MINE WORKERS' LOCAL SCORES ZEIGLER TRIAL

Condemn Attitude of Farrington

The national office of International Labor Defense has begun preparation for the convening of the second national conference of I. L. D. The conference will be held early in July. All branches of International Labor Defense will be represented and many delegates are expected from other working organizations.
The first conference, held on June 23 of last year, founded International Labor Defense and started on its way an organization that in the past year has more than proven itself an indispensable part of the forces of labor by widespread activity in defense of workers who have been persecuted for their share in the class struggle.
Expect Big Gathering.
Its legal aid to persecuted workers, its assistance to class war prisoners and their families, its nationwide campaign of protest, championing the cause of working-class fighters who have been attacked for their activity both here and abroad, assures International Labor Defense a response at its second national conference far surpassing that of last June.

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

Charges Railroads Are Headed Straight for Operation by U. S.

WASHINGTON, March 31—The railroads of the country are heading straight for government ownership and operation because of "their criminal wastes caused by bad management," Senator Gooding, (R) of Idaho, declared today.
Gooding charged at the senate interstate commerce committee's hearing on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul re-organization plan, that the railroads organized a "system to wreck the government's operation experiment during the war."

WORKERS READY TO WALK OUT IN LAWRENCE MILLS

Await Word to Strike from Passaic

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BOSTON, March 31—"Several thousand Lawrence textile workers have been enrolled in the united front of the workers against the united front of the bosses and are awaiting the word from Passaic, N. J. in order to walk out on strike from the mills of that city," declared Robert W. Dunn at a mass meeting arranged by the International Workers Aid and the Mothers League of New England. The meeting was called for the purpose of raising funds to aid the striking Passaic textile workers.
"Mother" Ella Reeves Bloor, who was scheduled to appear was unable to do so as she was busy organizing Maynard textile workers into the United Front Committees to resist attempts of the bosses to slash wages.
Dunn pointed out that the strong organization of the textile workers and their preparation had been the result of the tireless efforts of "Mother" Bloor, a committee of strikers from Passaic and active workers in Lawrence, who had gone thru several strikes.
Dunn also pointed out that the same brutal conditions that exist in Passaic are prevalent in Lawrence and that in case the workers go on strike, the Lawrence police would do their best to out-ribe the Passaic uniformed and be-starred thugs in their bestiality.
Mrs. Eva Hoffman of the New England Mothers' League and Katherine Panmer, one of the Passaic textile strikers, also spoke at the meeting.

Aged Lady Solon Calls Coolidge a "Lovely Boy"

WASHINGTON, March 31—The only woman senator, Mrs. Rebecca L. Felton of Georgia, democrat, took advantage of her 91 years to praise the President's talent for quietude by saying, "President Coolidge is a lovely boy." Mrs. Felton is so old that she has probably forgotten Coolidge is a republican.

FORM FOREIGN-BORN COUNCIL IN EAST OHIO

65 Delegates Attend Conference

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MARTIN'S FERRY, O., March 31—At a meeting of 65 delegates from 30 unions and fraternal societies, the Workers (Communist) Party, Young Workers League, and International Labor Defense, the Eastern Ohio Council for the Protection of the Foreign-Born Workers was formed.
The purpose of the council is to conduct a campaign against the bills now pending in congress proposed by representatives Aswell, McClintic, Johnson, and others, providing for the registration of aliens.
Murphy Speaks.
H. Murphy, of the Young Workers League, took up the proposed bills point by point explaining the various features in this proposed legislation thru which the foreign-born would be subjected to oppression, intimidation and persecution, and thru which the trade union movement would be confronted with dangers by the power placed in the hands of the employers to suppress the activities of the foreign-born workers in the labor movement. Various delegates expressed the bitter opposition felt among the membership of their organizations and the various foreign nationalities of this section against the vicious proposed legislation.
An executive committee was elected, with the following officers: Chairman, Frank Sapich; vice-chairman, K. O'Kraska; secretary, Jos Kobylak, Jr.; treasurer, A. Rattaya and trustees, A. Meyers and Frank Shrama.

DOES MASSACHUSETTS NEED BIRTH CONTROL? HERE IS THE ANSWER

(Special to The Daily Worker)
FITCHBURG, Mass.—Mrs. Louis M. Cross, who was married when she was fifteen and is today thirty-six years old, has given birth to her twentieth child, a twelve pound girl.

CATHOLIC 'SOB SISTER' TELLS ABOUT MEXICO

Says U. S. Ambassador Had His Hands 'Tied'

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, March 31—The sob sisters of the Catholic faith had their innings today before the house foreign affairs committee, which is to recommend action upon the resolution of John J. Boylan, democrat of New York, a catholic congressman who wants to withdraw recognition from Mexico because of that government's activity in driving the foreign-born spooksters from that country.
Just as the "poor, oppressed" railroads always have their "orphan shareholders" over whom to weep, so the church hierarchy of Rome had its "little and gentle and venerable" mother superior on the stand today, to complain how she had been ordered from Mexico half-a-dozen times because she persisted in violating provisions of the Mexican constitution forbidding such teachings by alien godologists.
Ambassador Too Talkative.
That United States Ambassador Sheffield at Mexico City had gone out of his way to encourage her to provoke trouble between the two countries was evident from her story. "He told me to speak long and freely," she reported, adding that his hands appeared to be tied. Whether she thought that the ambassador should instantly have ordered the American army to Mexico to protest her right of preaching her superstitious faith she did not say.
Objects to Obeying Law.
Restrictions to which she objected were those prohibiting eating or sleeping in the school buildings, or wearing religious insignia or emblems. Priests violating the government orders were arrested and taken to prison, she asserted. She did not state what she thought a government should do instead to lawbreakers nor did the Catholic representative think to ask her.

Witnesses Heard.

The witness was sent to Mexico in 1911 as superior in the House of the Visitation, becoming a mother superior in the convent at Cozoacan. Among other Catholics who were willing to have a war with Mexico over the alleged slights to their faith instead of obeying the injunction of their founder who urged them to "turn the other cheek," were Charles W. Darr, a lawyer of this city; Judge Morgan O'Brien and Judge Alfred G. Talley, and father Michael J. Rippe. Rippe claimed to speak for 2,000,000 members of the Holy Name society, none of whom, it appeared, from the testimony were willing to "love their enemies" or "do good to those that hated them."

Another Estimate.

Another estimate of the number represented was that the clergy and lawyers present spoke in behalf of 10 bishops, 10 archbishops, 4 cardinals, 1 pope, 25,000 priests, and 20,000,000 of the deluded. Some more will be heard tomorrow.

Investigate Papal Representative.

MEXICO CITY, March 31—The Mexican government is trying to discover how Monseigneur Caruana, papal representative, entered this country. It has been found that there is no record of his entry at Vera Cruz, the principal point of entry on the east coast. It is suspected that he came in under an assumed name, such practices of deception being quite in good form among the Jesuits.
Inquiries are being made at other ports. If it is found that he did not have the proper papers, he will be deported, just as any other person entering under false pretenses.

Australian Labor Calls Conference at Honolulu

BRISBANE, Australia, March 31—The Australian labor party, thru D. L. McNamara, its national secretary, has issued a call for a conference of delegates from countries bordering the Pacific with the object of arriving at a common understanding of problems facing them all. The meetings will take place in November at Honolulu, the Hawaiian Islands.
Over a hundred representatives are expected to attend, according to McNamara, who states that the Soviet government has been invited to have delegates present. (The call has not been restricted to labor organizations,

RATE OF EXPLOITATION INCREASED DURING 1925, RESERVE BOARD SHOWS

According to the report of the federal reserve board, the value of industrial production in the United States was 30 per cent higher in 1925 than in 1919. During the same period the total of annual wages has only increased 7 per cent, and the number of workers employed was lower in 1925 than in 1919. The workers' share in production has therefore dropped.

Ammunition Factory Explosion in Spain Kills Nine Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)
CARTAGENA, Spain, March 31—Nine persons were killed and six others probably fatally injured following an explosion in an ammunition factory today.
The explosion was caused, it is believed, by a cigaret.

CAPTURE RUSS WHITE GUARDS IN PEKING WAR

Dissensions May Delay Assault

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PEKING, March 31—The battle for Peking is expected to begin almost any moment with a mass attack by the allied anti-nationalist armies, whose airplanes have been flying close to the city. An attempt by an armored train load of mercenary white Russians to penetrate the defense lines failed and a number of them were captured. The bitter feeling between the Kuominchun soldiers and these Russian renegades bode ill to any of the former who are captured. The "whites" want to use the city, if captured, as a center for raids into Siberia against the Soviet government.
Order is being maintained by the national troops. Wealthy Chinese are seeking refuge in the foreign legations, fearful that the growing wrath of the masses will be vented upon them.
There is a belief that owing to dissensions among the allied command- (Continued on page 2)

DEPUTIES SING 'INTERNATIONAL' IN PARLIAMENT

Severe Cabinet Crisis Remains Unsolved

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PARIS, March 31—The entrance of the two Communists elected Sunday in the second district of Paris nearly broke up the chamber of deputies, which was in the midst of a heated debate on the budget.
The 26 Communist deputies already members of the chamber jumped to their feet and boomed out a welcome to the newcomers, singing the inspiring strains of "The Internationale."
Reactionaries Show Wrath.
Instantly there was a tumult. From the reactionary benches on the right came hisses and catcalls and some of the most ardent of the conservatives, forgetting the broken heads their followers had received Sunday night in encounters with the "Reds," started over to where the Communists were standing, to attack them.
The socialists began to sing the Marseillaise, the national war anthem of bourgeois France, and were joined by many of the radicals. Only the immediate suspension of the session by the chairman, Edouard Herriot, prevented a free-for-all fight. After a short recess, the chamber was reconvened.
Reactionaries Angry.
Upon going into session the extreme right demanded that the galleries should be cleared, declaring that the disturbance had begun there. The balcony was crowded with Parisian workers who had come to witness the installation of their new Communist representatives. The chairman, however, evidently deemed it wise not to grant the request.
Great Communist Gain.
The election represents a great advance for the French Communist Party, tho as a second election their majority was gained from sympathizers and from the more radical wing of the socialists. Herriot, leader of the radical socialists, and Leon Blum, head of the French socialists, had issued public statements urging their followers either to abstain from the election or to vote for the Communists in order to defeat the extreme right, which was the opposition.
The conservatives still control a majority both of members of parliament from the Paris districts and also of municipal councilors. The second (Continued on page 2)

THE FIRST ISSUE OF CHICAGO'S 'LIVING NEWSPAPER' WILL APPEAR AT THE IMPERIAL HALL TONIGHT

Chicago has had numerous entertainments and events. Chicago has had all kinds of affairs. But those who attend the Workers' School affair tonight will receive a most pleasant surprise when they see the first "Living Newspaper" in the English language at the Imperial Hall, 2409 North Halsted street.
The Workers' School committee in charge of the presentation of this "Living Newspaper" has labored long and hard to make this one of the best features ever presented to Chicago workers.
It may snow, it may pour, it may be very cold—but don't miss the first issue of the "Living Newspaper"! After the "Living Newspaper" the Finnish band will play while those who attend can dance until 12 o'clock.

R. I. L. U. ENLARGED EXECUTIVE DISCUSSES THE FUTURE TASKS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY TRADE UNIONS

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 9 (By Mail)—The sessions of the enlarged executive bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions opened today. General Secretary Lozovsky declared in his opening speech that the intensity of the class struggle has increased altho in the last year and a half the working class movement seemed to have gone thru a period of comparative peace.
"The stabilization of capitalism proved itself to be very unstable," he said, "and if a balance sheet of the working class movement were drawn up it would show that the working class had gained and the bourgeoisie lost!"
Greeted by Sailors.
Comrade Dimitrov greeted the delegates in the name of the sailors of the Soviet Cruiser "Rilu."
Describing shortly the trade union movement of each country Vice-General Secretary Andreas Nin said:
"The struggle for unity had not diverted the attention of the Red International of Labor Unions from its other important tasks: The struggle of the working class for its immediate needs and demands, the struggle for (Continued on page 2)

VOTE CHINESE STUDENT MOST BRILLIANT MEMBER OF YALE SENIOR CLASS

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 31—Dana Yung Kwai, Chinese student at Yale University, has been voted the most brilliant member of the senior class. His father, a Yale graduate, is connected with the Chinese legation at Washington.

STANDARD OIL WARNS IT MAY LEAVE MEXICO

Company Organ Repeats Familiar Threat

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 31.—“The future of the world's second largest producer of oil depends upon the conclusion of a fair working agreement” in Mexico, states The Lamp, Standard Oil of New Jersey journal. Representatives of Standard Oil companies and subsidiaries are now returning from conference with the Mexican government which stood firm for the protection of the rights of its people to benefit from the country's natural resources.

The magazine relates the fight in Mexican courts of Standard Oil against the 1917 constitution of Mexico and the 1925 petroleum bill, which declares that the nation owns the oil in the sub-soil and that its ownership cannot be taken or given away. This big private corporation protests against what it regards as the destruction of “all such rights acquired under previously existing law, without compensation,” saying that “herein lies what is known as the Mexican oil problem.”

Future development of Mexico's oil resources has to be carried on under concessions from the government. The companies owning lands in fee or leases acquired before May 1, 1917, must get confirmatory concessions before the end of this year. The president of Mexico is to issue necessary regulations to put the law into effect. The “Kindly” Corporation.

The company magazine says that Standard Oil, if given a chance, will seek out new Mexican petroleum fields, develop them, etc., but it makes no mention of what good this will do the Mexicans, outside of giving a few thousand employment. It claims that one of its Mexican subsidiaries, Transcontinental Oil, “has been fortunate to escape serious labor troubles. The minimum wage paid by it to common labor was four pesos a day. At the beginning of last year a savings plan was instituted for its employes by which the company adds a certain per cent to the deposits made by them.” In the hope that this welfare device would prevent workers from organizing for direct economic gains.

Spring Snow Blizzard Envelops Middle West

The whole middle west is being swept by a “spring” blizzard of large proportions. Trains are marooned and held up through the plains states. A half-dozen deaths have been reported and many injuries from accidents. The high wind approached hurricane velocity in some quarters, doing great damage.

Chicago is buried under a heavy snow and on Tuesday, street car traffic was seriously delayed. A migratory worker was found dead from exposure on the north side.

WILL THIS LAW JAIL THE BOMBING BOSSES, PROSECUTOR SAVAGE?

People who throw bombs will be imprisoned for life if Chicago's assistant state's attorney, Joe Savage, has his way in the next legislature. There are legal punishments already prescribed for bombers and Savage is paid to enforce them. But seeking a new law is easier than getting convictions on indictments. Enthusiasm for convictions abated when it was discovered that practically all the recent bombing offenses were perpetrated by agents of employer associations, not by the labor men the prosecutor wanted to send up.

Police of the Mill Owners Make New Attacks on Strikers

(Continued from Page 1)

Albert Weisbord, who is today and has for some time past been a resident of Passaic longer than some of the mill owners and newspaper editors who assail him.

Then, to make themselves more ridiculous, the chamber of commerce publicity agents propose that the plan of Secretary of Labor Davis, who has never lived a day in the state of New Jersey, be accepted by the strikers in spite of the fact that it was emphatically rejected by the committee at Washington and branded as a barefaced strike-breaking proposal at the time.

The chamber of commerce statement concludes by stating that settlement negotiations should be in the hands of local workers who will stay in Passaic and see that the interests of the workers (?) are defended after the strike is over. Never was there a more brazen piece of hypocrisy. The reason the mill owners object to what they term “outsiders” is because they know the labor organizers who have had experience in strikes and in maintaining union organizations will be able to defend the interests of the workers, while those workers who are in the mills and who are dependent upon the employers have not yet had the training that enables them to fight at all times for their demands. The demand for the so-called “outsiders” to leave Passaic is a demand for the destruction of the organization that the workers have built up and are every day making more powerful during the conflict.

The rank and file of the strikers know and appreciate their leadership and nothing makes them more furious than to suggest that their leaders whom the bosses denounce leave the vicinity.

While not all the strikers are class conscious, most of them know enuf of the struggle to realize that anyone whom the bosses attack deserve their support—which is one of the first steps on the road to class consciousness.

Butte Unions Plan Joint Action Against Utility Interests

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUTTE, Mont., March 31.—With the Montana Power company and the Butte Street Railway company both on the unfair list of the Butte central labor body, the electrical workers and the street carmen are lined up for joint action. The electrical workers struck when companies refused to discuss a \$1 a day raise to \$7.50. The street carmen are negotiating for 5c an hour additional, with prospects of strike action to enforce it. Other unions will be asked to aid the movement for wage increases.

The speakers of the evening will be Roger Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union, who will speak on “Police Brutalities and the Denial of Civil Rights to the Strikers.” J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, will tell about the determined efforts and bitter struggles being carried on by the strikers for labor. F. G. Biedenkapp, national secretary of the International Workers' Aid, will explain the need of relief and how it is being carried on by the I. W. A. and the general relief committee of the strikers.

First-Hand Reports.

All of the speakers have spent considerable time among the strikers and speak from first-hand knowledge. The importance of a large attendance is evident. Be sure to advertise this meeting among your friends.

The admission to the meeting will be a can of foodstuff or 15c.

EXPECT DECISION BY HOUSE TODAY IN ENGLISH CASE

Old Party Lines Ignored by Representatives

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Party lines were dropped today as the house began its second and what is expected to be its last day in considering the impeachment of U. S. district Judge George W. English.

Democrats joined with republicans in urging impeachment while a similar alignment defended him on the grounds that he had done nothing criminally wrong and was guilty only of mistakes and “using language the rough and ready people in that district could understand.” A wide variety of factors were declared by leaders on both sides to be back of the absence of regular party lines in the contest.

Many democrats on the judiciary committee, which voted 14 to 6 for impeachment, privately declared today that while they originally entered the investigation friendly to the jurist and demanded the charges be proven, the nature of the evidence unearthed convinced them he should be impeached. Many congressmen from labor districts also were favorable toward impeachment because of what they regard as Judge English's arbitrary and unwarranted hostility toward labor organizations in issuing injunctions during strikes.

Marjory Report Usually Wins.

The fact that majority reports from committees are rarely turned down by the house was set forth by administration leaders today as a strong factor indicating impeachment would be voted. “The house has little opportunity to thoroughly study voluminous evidence such as is before it in the English case,” said one party leader today. “The fact that the report for impeachment represented the views of able lawyers from both parties will lead many to vote for impeachment on the theory that the case can be more thoroughly considered when the senate sits as a trial body.”

Anti-Labor Record Defended.

Representative Wm. P. Holiday, (R) of Illinois, yesterday defended English on the ground that his instructions for summary action against the railroad strikers was justified. He stated that the language used was “the sort of language they understood,” referring to Judge English's orders for the harshest possible execution of the injunction against the strikers.

Judge English Called Drunkard in Congress

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Impeachment of Federal Judge George W. English, East St. Louis, Ill., was demanded today in the house “for the sake of the whole federal judiciary.” In a caustic arraignment of English, Representative Hawes (D.), Missouri, painted him as a “drunkard, a man whose language resembled that of the barroom.”

Big Meeting Planned for Passaic Strikers by I. W. A. of Chicago

The workers and the friends of the workers of Chicago will have an opportunity to hear all about the Passaic textile strike in detail Thursday, April 5, at 8 p. m. at the Douglas Park Auditorium, 3302 Ogden avenue, where a huge mass meeting will be held for the benefit of the 20,000 strikers at Passaic and vicinity.

The speakers of the evening will be Roger Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union, who will speak on “Police Brutalities and the Denial of Civil Rights to the Strikers.” J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, will tell about the determined efforts and bitter struggles being carried on by the strikers for labor. F. G. Biedenkapp, national secretary of the International Workers' Aid, will explain the need of relief and how it is being carried on by the I. W. A. and the general relief committee of the strikers.

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NORTH SIDE DEFENSE MEETING ON FRIDAY AT BELDEN HALL

As part of the intensification of labor defense work by all branches on Chicago's north side, the North Side Branch of the International Labor Defense has called an important meeting for Friday night at Belden Hall, corner Belden and Lincoln avenues.

To this meeting full membership is being called with special request for attendance due to the character of the work outlined.

To this meeting also, as at all meetings of the unit, all workers are invited and readers of THE DAILY WORKER made welcome.

Communist Deputies Sing ‘The International’ in French Parliament

(Continued from page 1).

district, which elected the Communists, comprises part of the central business section of the city and part of the big east side working class portion.

To Refrain From Voting.

As a result of the decisions of the radical socialists and the socialists to refrain from voting on the Peret proposals to meet the budget deficit, there was every indication that the Briand cabinet would have its life prolonged at least until the reconvening of parliament after the regular Easter vacation. Former Premier Herriot had appealed to both groups not to vote on the government proposals in order to prevent the overthrow of Briand.

Anticipate Briand's Fall.

He believes that with the passage of the government's financial measures thus assured, and his own and sympathetic groups relieved of responsibility, Briand will have to bear the certain wave of condemnation which will roll in like an avalanche from every part of France. The protests are certain to assume a huge volume. The new poll tax, which tax 9,000,000 citizens who have never before been directly taxed and many of the other new tax proposals, are extremely unpopular.

Modify Sales Tax.

The government was obliged to limit the proposed increase in sales taxes to transactions by wholesale houses relieving thus the immense number of small shopkeepers from whom it had been hoped to collect the bulk of the tax. Both the socialists and the radical socialists are still opposed to any kind of an increased sales tax at all. Peret has also won the approval of the finance commission to a small increase of duties on wine, beer, cider, and coffee. These will hit the workers particularly as even the poorest families include these items in their diet. There will be increases in real estate and commercial property transactions. Even the dance halls of the Montmartre district, which are the resort of the tourists and the American visitors especially, are to contribute to the official revenues.

Opportunist Tactics, as Usual.

In accordance with their opportunist tactics and lack of a real revolutionary theory, the French socialists have now given up their opposition in order to help the liberal bourgeois politician, Edouard Herriot, put his political opponent, Briand, an ex-socialist and chauvinist, “in bad.” It is expected that when the Briand cabinet falls, Herriot will get the premier-ship again.

Communists Attack Government.

The Communists, on the other hand, are redoubting their attacks on the government. Garchery, a Communist representative, in the chamber yesterday pointed out that the Briand proposals mean that only a third, or approximately \$50,000,000 of the \$150,000,000 needed to balance the budget, will come from levies on the rich. Two-thirds of the total will be paid by the poor. Out of the estimated income of the new poll tax of about \$19,000,000, only \$5,666,666 is to come from the wealthy classes. The Communists, he declared, stood for the capitalist class in France standing for the entire deficit.

Sacrifices \$10.

There was an unusual scene in the chamber when Deputy Danthy, a radical socialist, took three hundred franc notes (about \$10) from his pocket and handed them to Finance Minister Peret, declaring that “Deputies should make an example of sacrifice.”

Briand Or “Chaos.”

The continued decline of the franc, altho minimized by the finance ministry, is expected to strengthen the government's position. A fall of the ministry at this time was characterized as “extremely dangerous.” Defeat of Briand, his supporters claimed, would plunge the nation into unprecedented financial chaos.

Senators Get Reports Coolidge Suppressed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Reports on six investigations made by the U. S. tariff commission that have been suppressed for more than a year, were delivered by the commission today to the senate committee investigating its activities. Subpoenas were needed to get them.

The reports, including the controversial one on the sugar investigation, will be made public later. Thomas O. Marvin, chairman of the tariff commission, testified yesterday that President Coolidge had declined to authorize publication of the sugar report.

Florida Bricklayers Strike for Increase

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 31.—No bricklaying was done in St. Petersburg when 200 bricklayers went on strike for a \$2 increase to \$14 a day. Contractors threaten to try the open shop, but the men stand by their demands, pointing to the high cost of living and the enormous Florida profits in building and land.

Make your slogan—“A sub week. This is a good issue to give to your fellow worker.”

“American Samoa” Bares the Atrocious Crimes of Wall Street Imperialism

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

CONSIDER the case of “American Samoa,” cluster of pearls in the south seas set gaudily in Wall Street's imperialist diadem, when Coolidge's bandit government in Washington begins screaming about American capitalist rights in Mexico.

Lorrin A. Thurston, publisher of the Honolulu Advertiser, made a trip to Samoa to gather shells on shores washed by waves more than four thousand miles distant from San Francisco. The Hawaiian journalist, however, stumbled into facts that jolted him into telling the world about them. Thus the conviction of Paul Crouch and Walter Trumbull, the two soldiers sentenced to 40-year and 26-year prison sentences while serving in the dollar's army in the Pacific, has an interesting sequel with which all American labor should acquaint itself.

The United States does not dispute that Mexico belongs to the Mexicans. Washington has recognized the revolutionary government of Calles. On behalf of America's profiteers, however, the Washington government tries, in its usual way, to bully the Mexicans into abrogating their oil and land laws, adopted in the interests of the Mexican people. Intervention is again threatened as the malicious anti-Mexican propaganda is resumed. The atrocious Magdalena Bay hoax is again trotted out to do its usual service in breeding war hatreds.

Washington is trying to apply Samoan methods to Mexico. These methods are, in Thurston's own words, as follows:

“No known method of annexing territory has been pursued (in bringing American Samoa under the control of the United States). Its independence was recognized by us (the United States)—evidenced by a formal treaty, under which we were given the privilege of establishing a coaling and supply station at Pago-Pago harbor.

“For fear that England or Germany might ‘beat us to it,’ the president thereupon, by executive order, ‘grabbed’ not only the whole harbor, but the whole island upon which Pago-Pago is located, and five other islands as well, and designated the whole as a ‘naval station.’”

That is the way the “Locarno spirit” works in the South Pacific. Congress has never ratified this grab. It doesn't have to. The constitution does not follow the flag to these islands. The secretary of the navy's recommendation for governor is accepted and the tyranny that thrives on murder and massacre that Wall Street has visited upon Guam, the Virgin Islands and Hayti is ready for business in Samoa. The governor has supreme power. He uses it as only American despots can.

For instance, a Samoan is put on trial for murder. Even the governor has admitted that the testimony was “all lies.” But the victim is convicted. His lawyer tries to appeal to higher authorities. But Thurston vouches for the following exchange of cordialities at the foot of the gallows:

“Samoa law does not provide for an appeal,” said the governor. “Who are you going to appeal to?”

“To the president of the United States,” replied the attorney.

“You're too late,” replied the governor. “We are going to hang the defendant this afternoon.” And hang him they did, by the neck until he was dead.

Evidently the U. S. navy didn't worry much about the life of one rebellious Samoan, where it had previously murdered thousands in Hayti with impunity.

This is the United States government that talks hypocritically about “confiscation” to the Mexican government.

Mexico's workers must develop strength to kick every American profiteer far beyond their country's uttermost border. They must learn to root out every semblance of sympathy to be found in their midst for capitalism in all its forms. Labor in the United States must stand by them in this laudable effort.

The imperialism that wars on peoples in other lands also turns its lust for murder upon its own people. Congress gives ready ear to stories brought to them by prejudiced Catholic spokesmen seeking to stab awakening Mexican labor in the back. It will not listen to the striking textile workers of Passaic, New Jersey, seeking to raise their low standard of living.

INJUNCTION IS ISSUED AGAINST IRON WORKERS

N. Y. Judge's Writ Stops Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 31.—Federal Judge Adam C. Cliffe has issued a temporary injunction against locals 1 and 63 of the International Union of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers restraining them from calling a strike on two New York buildings now under construction.

The injunction order includes two contracting firms erecting the buildings and is issued in favor of the Dahlstone Metallic Door company that is installing the doors of the two buildings with carpenters doing the work. The ironworkers informed the erecting contractors that they would have to stop the carpenters from installing the metal doors, even at the expense of cancelling the Dahlstone contract, or a strike would be called. Thus the injunction included the contractors.

Mail Rates May Be Cut.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Substantial reduction in postage rates on practically all mail matter was recommended by Postmaster General New today in a report to the joint congressional postal rate revision committee. The cuts would apply chiefly to post cards, newspapers and magazines, and the special handling fee on parcel post packages.

SOCONY HEAD DISCLAIMS IVY LEE LETTERS

But Speaks Only for the New York Co.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 31.—President H. L. Pratt of the Standard Oil Co. of New York denied any connection with the letters sent out by Ivy L. Lee, Rockefeller publicity man, urging investigation of the Russian situation with a view towards recognition. He also disclaimed that the Standard Oil Co. of New York had made any purchases of oil from the soviet government.

It is known, however, that the bulk of Standard Oil's foreign business is done by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, of whose affairs Pratt did not speak. It is also highly improbable that the Lee letters had no connection with the Standard company in view of Lee's position as “adviser on public relations” to the Rockefeller family.

Make Up for Coal Strike Losses.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Charging that coal operators were trying to make up losses sustained in the anthracite strike, Representative Treadway (R.), Massachusetts, today urged congress to enact coal legislation “with teeth in it.” Treadway was the first witness before the house interstate commerce committee at the opening of hearings on more than 30 pending coal bills.

EXCHANGE PAYS NO ATTENTION TO CAL COOLIDGE

258 Stocks Tumble to New Lows

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 31.—The stock exchange paid no attention to President Coolidge's announcement that “prosperity continues throughout the land.” Frantic selling of all issues resulted in a turn-over in Tuesday's market of more than 3,000,000 shares forcing 258 leading stocks to depths lower than the bottom of Monday's vengeful bear market.

Railroad securities were particularly hard hit despite the protests of rail executives that the condition of their companies did not warrant such low market values for their stocks. The influence of large banking interests was seen in the early hours of Tuesday's trading when railroads were forced up from 1 to 6 points. It proved a hopeless maneuver. In a short while the stocks were tumbling lower than ever.

The President's “bright future” talk is calculated to alleviate the depressing effects on business being shown by the collapsing stock market. There is, of course, a chance for some recovery in the market, but there are definite indications on the horizon that the tendency in business generally is for contraction and that this is responsible for the condition of the market and not vice-versa. President Coolidge's Pollyannaism will be tested when the contraction begins to swell the figures for unemployment.

Russian White Guards Captured in Fighting Raging About Peking

(Continued from page 1)

ers the assault upon the capital may be delayed. Meanwhile the Kuomintang is digging in and Lu Chung-ling, who is in charge of the defense, announces that Peking will be held to the bitter end.

\$500,000 Disbursed.

The foreign customs officials here have ordered the payment of \$500,000 out of funds on hand to President Tuan Chi Jui for distribution to the police, seamen and other municipal employes who have received no pay for months. The move was made not only to head off the dangerous dissatisfaction among these workers, but also to make them realize their dependency on the traitorous chief executive who is daily becoming more unpopular.

Student Demonstrations Continue.

Student demonstrations still continue. Leaflets and other literature are being widely distributed, demanding that Tuan Chi Jui resign or be dismissed and a pure nationalist government instituted. The Chinese are also urged to rally for the defense of the capital.

Tientsin Unsettled.

TIENSIN, March 31.—The situation here is still very unsettled. Meanwhile the new troop leaders are threatening to shoot merchants refusing to pay arbitrary tax assessments for the war on Peking. The chamber of commerce has suspended operations. Many of the local police force are on strike and a heavy military guard is maintained on all the principal streets.

Li Ching-ling Selected.

At a conference several days ago between Chang Tso Lin, General Li Ching-ling, the former civil governor of Chihli province, and General Chang Tsung-chang, the governor of Shantung province, it was decided that Li Ching-ling should be in charge of the assault upon Peking. If he captures the city and drives out the nationalists, he is to be made commandant of the capital. Chang Tsung-chang is then to become the military governor of Chihli to succeed Li Ching-ling. Whether the plan will be carried out is not at all certain. Li Ching-ling, who had already appointed his chief subordinate generals to the posts of civil and military governors, respectively, of Chihli, is to dismiss them, according to this agreement. He has not yet done so, and no one knows if he will.

Temporarily End Strike.

SHANGHAI, March 31.—The student strike in the ten Chinese colleges here has been temporarily ended.

Interior China Stirred.

SINANFU, China, March 31.—The students of this city held a Lenin celebration in the course of which they marched to the governor's residence and demanded that he publicly declare himself as opposed to foreign domination and to the missionaries. He refused and summoned troops to drive out the demonstrators.

Powers Present New Demands.

PEKING, March 31.—A demand that the Chinese armies fight not less than three miles from the walls of Peking was made today upon both the leaders of the national army and the attacking forces commanded by Fung Tien by the council of representatives of foreign powers in China. The demand was made in the interest of the foreign residents of Peking whose lives, it is believed, would be endangered if the fighting came any closer to the city.

Grand Ball and Entertainment

given by

BAKERS' UNION LOCAL 1, A. F. W.

Saturday, April 3rd, 1926

at the

LABOR TEMPLE

243 East 84th St., New York City

Room 13: Dance Room 10: Vaudeville

Room 16: Restaurant

Music by Bohsung's Orchestra Commencing at 8 P. M.

Tickets 50c per Person—Hatcheck 25c

BESCO CHECKOFF WORKS AGAINST UNION MINERS

One Quarter Coalminer Wages Taken Out

MONTREAL (FP)—Over three times as much money is checked off miner wages in Nova Scotia for company hospital and allied purposes as for union dues, it appears from the recent dominion coal enquiry. Outside the mining areas the popular notion is that the checkoff is simply a method of having the coal operators collect union dues.

Company Gets Fat Part.

But as developed in Nova Scotia the checkoff system is an elaborate system of bookkeeping, mainly designed for the benefit of the coal operators. According to a schedule submitted by the British Empire Steel Corp. to the commission, the checkoff in 1924 affected \$2,986,175, or nearly one-quarter of the total amount of wages earned by its coal miners in that year. Of this sum \$247,130 was checked off for the United Mine Workers, and included in this there were \$102,809 representing a special levy pledged by the U. M. W. A. to enable unemployed miners to obtain food, largely if not wholly from the company's stores. Of nearly \$3,000,000 checked off from a payroll of \$12,449,708, only \$145,000 represented union dues.

How Checkoff Works.

Besco submitted the following statement of checkoffs from mine employees' wages for 1924:

Warehouse supplies (for their work)	\$175,055
House rents	228,548
Employe coal	348,397
Sanitation	5,542
Electric light	19,444
Water	10,911
Retail stores	1,199,294
Doctors	222,100
Checkweighmen	60,030
U. M. W.	247,130
Employes Benefit Society	145,658
Churches	75,884
Taxes	53,756
Hospitals	118,127
Sundries	753,000
Total	\$2,986,175

It will be noticed that the company checked off \$486,000 for doctors, hospitals and employes benefit societies, as against \$145,000 for union purposes, apart from the special levy to pay unemployed indebtedness to company stores.

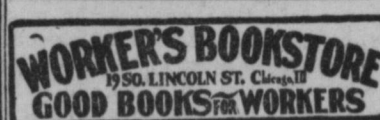
New Liberal Bookshop Opens in Minneapolis

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, March 31.—The Liberal Bookshop, just opened up at 210 South Third St., is carrying a full line of books and pamphlets on economics, high class fiction, drama, poetry, and other works of interest to the workers.

A special effort is being made to build up the labor language press. The DAILY WORKER and the Young Worker, as well as the Workers Monthly, are carried.

The patronage of readers is solicited.



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FOURTH JUBILEE CELEBRATION OF THE 'FREIHEIT'

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MECCA AUDITORIUM,

55th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City

Saturday Evening, April 3

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.

FIGHT AGAINST RACIAL PREJUDICE!

By W. FULTON.

PRIMROSE, Pa., March 31.—The United Mine Workers obligation provides that no person shall be discriminated against on account of race, color or creed, but alas, in the ranks of our union, in many places the miners themselves are prone to forget this obligation. In many places in our union the workers, squeezed down to the point of starvation, blindly looking for relief, are being fed race prejudice by the open shoppers, in the hope that the miners will fight amongst themselves, blame each other for their economic ills, and finally destroy the union.

Officials Blind.

In many places that I have worked in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, the miners are being brot to see this campaign in all its hideousness, but in a large section of the United Mine Workers of America much strife is taking place on account of the discrimination, and nothing being done about it by the officials of our union, or by the miners themselves.

It makes no difference where a man was born, what his race, color, or creed may be, we are all slaves of the industry, in all countries except the one in which the workers themselves govern. We are indeed in the mud and mire down deep, so how can any worker say that he has any advantage over his fellow workman. Color of skin has little to do with it, as it affects the bosses.

The Common Enemy.

The bosses start a fight between nationalities and color so that when they are fighting each other, the boss

is getting away with the swag. As long as this fighting between the color and nationalities continue, we cannot expect to make any progress against the common enemy, the capitalist class. The capitalist class is organized on class lines, and so must be the workers. We must unify our ranks, and fight together, or we will be entirely at the mercy of the exploiters. The exploiters are the same everywhere, it makes no difference to them what your color or creed is, all the use they have for us, is to exploit us, and they would as soon exploit a white man as a black, yellow, or red one. We must block the nefarious scheme of attempted discrimination against the races, and join hands for a finish fight against the common enemy.

I have been in many locals of the United Mine Workers of America that do not permit a so-called foreigner or anyone but a white colored man to receive any consideration whatever. In fact many mines do not allow anyone but a so-called 100 per center to get a job. In many towns for instance, a Negro cannot get a place to stay, far less a job in the mine.

Until the workers understand that there is no difference in their nationality, color or creed, and join hands for their common cause, they will not be any better off than they are now.

The working class is one class, and their interest is the same all over the world. They must stand together and fight for the full social valuation of their toil, and when they do that we will have made a long step in advance for the benefit of the toiling masses.

GERMAN FASCISTI ORGANIZE TO DESTROY REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT

BERLIN, March 31.—The German fascist movement is daily intensifying its activities under the leadership of Alfred Hugenberg, the "Northcliffe" of Germany. His supporters are bending their energies now upon making him the official head of the national party in succession to Dr. Winckler, who recently resigned.

Hugenberg controls the Telegraphen Union which supplies news to 1,600 daily papers thruout Germany. The combined circulation of these reach over 50 per cent of the total newspaper readers of the country. Even the socialist and Communist journals have to get their news largely from this source inasmuch as it is the only large press service in Germany outside of the Wolf Agency, the official organ of the government. The only large dailies in the nation which do not use it are the Tageblatt of Berlin, the Vossische Zeitung, and the Zeitung of Frankfurt.

Controls Public Opinion.

In addition, he controls two large dailies in Berlin, the Lokalanzeiger and Der Tag. The Scherl company, which publishes these two papers and several magazines, is capitalized at 30,000,000 marks. Hugenberg dominates this concern. Then there are at least seven banks, besides a number of paper mills, film concerns, and other publishing houses which are under his control. His command of these avenues of information make it possible for him ineidiously and openly to mold the opinion of the country into an acceptance and then support of his political and economic program.

Wants Monarchy Back.

In many respects he holds a position in Germany similar to that of Hugo Stinnes, Sr., during the period of inflation. Hugenberg wants to restore the monarchy, or in case that is impossible, to establish a fascist dictatorship as the most effective binding force for national unity. He is bitterly opposed to the league of nations because of his belief that this institution will strengthen the republican regime. The majority in the reichstag for the present government which is founded upon adhesion to league membership has convinced him that the only way to prevent Germany's entrance is by a violent overthrow of the republic.

While he is thus carrying on a

SICKNESS IS CAUSED BY POVERTY, DECLARES YALE HYGIENE EXPERT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 31.—Sickness is caused by poverty, not poverty by sickness, asserts Charles A. Winslow, Yale professor of public hygiene and president American Health Association. People know how to keep well nowadays but too often cannot afford to do it, he says. Poverty prevents equal distribution of justice in American courts, says Basil L. Q. Henriques, English social worker. "The rich man in America, who can hire a clever lawyer to quibble with the law, has a much better chance in the courts than a poor man."

national-wide press propaganda for a fascist dictatorship he is busily trying to form political combinations which will furnish a powerful enough instrument for action and which will unite all the reactionary groups opposed to the republican form of government.

To Amalgamate Nationalists. The hardest nut he has to crack is to amalgamate the two extreme nationalist groupings, the national socialists and the Voelkische party or misnamed "national socialists." Ludendorff is leader of the latter faction. The bitter antagonism hitherto existing between them is breaking down. The united fatherland societies afford him an instrument for bringing about this reconciliation. They comprise practically all the numerous semi-military anti-republican organizations in the country. Chief of these is the notorious and powerful steel helmet league.

Leader Backs Hugenberg.

The head of this last named society, Colonel Duesterberg, was a high staff officer during the war and is a warm friend of General von Seeckt, commander-in-chief of the German army. Duesterberg endorses Hugenberg's aims and hopes to enlist Seeckt's support. The Pan-German League, which represents the high German bureaucracy of pre-war days, and is extremely reactionary, is also backing Hugenberg.

Civil War For Germany.

The fruition of Hugenberg's plans mean an era of bloody civil war for Germany. It means also a further wage increase and improved working conditions. The action was decided upon at a meeting of the general committee representing the 600 members revision.

Tampa Police Thugs Attack the Striking Electrical Workers

TAMPA, Fla., March 31.—Pickets of the Tampa electrical workers' union had the police after them when they tried to persuade strikebreakers to quit work and demand \$1.25 an hour in place of the 80 to 90c being paid by the open-shop Electrical Contractors' Association. The open-shop secretary Percy Mays, calls the union men anarchists

BOSTON WORKERS GREET TRUMBULL ON HIS RETURN

Stage Big Demonstration on Station

By AL SCHAAP. (Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., March 31.—Boston welcomed its native son, Walter Trumbull. The demonstration at the railway depot was mightier than any ever held. Pioneers were on hand with banners and slogans. As Trumbull came thru the gate he was lifted shoulder high by three husky workers, and carried thru the station. Cheers went up for Paul Crouch and Walter Trumbull, International Labor Defense, the oppressed Hawaiian masses and the political prisoners. Police endeavored to break the solidarity of the workers by splitting their ranks. This resulted in the workers banding closer together, singing "Hold the Fort."

After the demonstration a mass meeting was held on the subject of "Militarism and Youth" under the auspices of the Young Workers (Communist) League. Willie Stoinhurst of the Young Pioneers greeted Trumbull in the name of that organization. Herbert Newton of the American Negro Labor Congress welcomed Trumbull in the name of the American Negro Congress.

Comrade Roizan spoke on "Militarism and the Student," pointing to the recent victory in Boston University of the militant students against compulsory military training.

Bert Miller, district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party, spoke on the Paris Commune and pointed out the significance and its meaning to workers of America.

Walter Trumbull then rose to speak. The audience rose and cheered lustily. They then sang the International. Trumbull made a masterly plea to release all political prisoners. He spoke of his experience in the organization of the Hawaiian Communist League, pointing to the economic conditions as they affected Filipinos in Hawaii and the necessity of organizing the soldiers in sympathy with the Hawaiian workers.

He then related his experiences with "justice" and told how it was meted out to Crouch and himself. He stirred the audience to a high pitch when he told of his visit to Crouch, stating that Crouch would not sell out his principles and would stand loyal to the working class.

From the mass meeting the audience marched to the banquet hall. At the banquet, R. Zelms, district organizer of the International Labor Defense, acted as chairman. The first speaker was Max Lerner of Worcester, who spoke on the meaning of the Paris Commune to the workers. He was followed by mass singing. Everyone participated in singing "Hold the Fort," "Solidarity Forever," and other revolutionary songs.

This was followed by a talk and a greeting by Bert Miller, district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party, who stated that while Massachusetts was at this time the most reactionary one, the revolutionary movement could, nevertheless, be proud of the fact that it has a Trumbull, that it can claim as its own. Mother Bloor, who had just come from the textile zone with two Passaic strikers, greeted Trumbull as a soldier back to the ranks of the workers.

Need of I. L. D.

Professor H. W. L. Dana, a member of the national and district executive committee of the International Labor Defense, pointed out the need to strengthen the International Labor Defense so it could effectively carry on the struggle for the workers. He was followed by Trumbull.

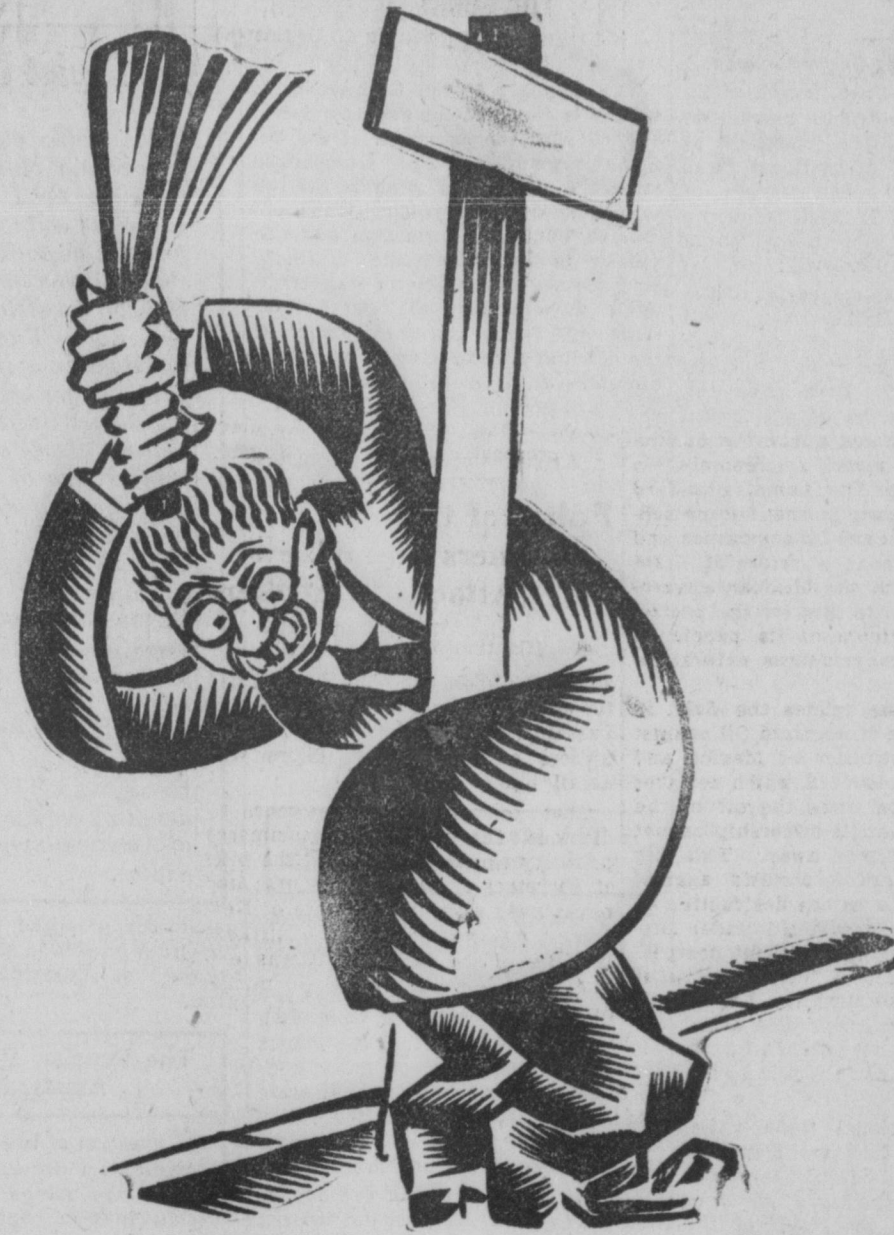
Before Trumbull was permitted to speak, the International was sung. His attempt to begin his speech was again stopped while the audience sang "He is a Jolly Good Comrade." Finally his audience quieted down and he proceeded.

He spoke of the necessity of the International Labor Defense, telling how it had aided him and his fellow worker, Paul Crouch. He called on everyone in the audience to become members of the International Labor Defense. This resulted in a number of new applicants for the International Labor Defense.

Two Breweries Will Now Make Malt Liquor

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—The Anheuser-Busch company of St. Louis and the Pabst company of Milwaukee have been granted the privilege of manufacturing a malt liquor containing 3.75 per cent alcohol by volume and 25 per cent malt solids and is to be sold thru drug stores without prescriptions or dealers' permits. In a letter sent by the brewery to its dealers it points out that this malt liquor would be "palatable but not potable to an extent that it can be used as a beverage." This malt liquor will be a syzygy affair. It is intended chiefly for hospital use and for invalids. The amount of malt liquor to be sold by each druggist is limited to five cases weekly for the small druggist and 25 cases to the large druggists.

THE BOY SPANKS HIMSELF



(Drawn by Wm. Gropper.)

The Jewish Daily "Forward" attacking the left wing militants learned that the workers became disgusted with it and the lying sheet only spanked itself.

Freight on Scab Coal Higher Than Union But Latter Can't Compete

Differential freight rates on coal from the union mines in Illinois and Indiana are lower than those paid by coal operators of scab mines in Western Pennsylvania and Kentucky, was brot out at a hearing here before Interstate Commerce Commission Disque.

Charles Hoy, coal traffic manager of Belleville, Ill., admitted that Belleville operators ship coal to Chicago at \$1.96 per ton whereas Kentucky operators must pay a rate of \$2.20. Despite this fact, however, Illinois mines are not able to compete with those of Kentucky because of the low wages paid in the scab fields.

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

CHICAGO'S TWO GANGS OF CROOKS

THE two Chicago factions of the republican party, the Deneen crowd and the Crowe-Barrett combine are charging each other with "intimidation of election of officers," "registration of floaters" and "precinct hoodlums" in the recent registration for the primaries. There is reason to believe both of them.

Both of these gangs of politicians are old hands at election fixing and the use of gunmen and ex-convicts by both camps at the polling booths is simply the continuation of the accepted election methods. Likewise the registration of dead men and old trees is a time-worn practice that seems to have swollen the registration lists by some 250,000 in the present alteration.

It is a plain struggle for election

spoils being waged by two groups of equally corrupt politicians. Their differences are not political. The only differences between them are over the division of the boodle. In the face of a united labor ticket these differences would easily dissolve in a determined and equally unprincipled struggle against the awakening political consciousness of the workers.

Workers had no interest in registering for the primaries. A vote in the primaries is a vote for one of two boat-loads of pirates who, in addition to acquiring their share of swag can be depended upon to serve the best interests of the bosses. Registration in the primaries furthermore prevents whoever so registers from affixing his name to a petition to put a labor ticket in the field for the finals.

THE SHELL OIL COMPANY UNION PAYS LITTLE ATTENTION TO THE GRIEVANCES OF THE WORKERS

By ROBERT DUNN, Federated Press.

Minutes of the Shell Oil company of California 1925 company union's conference reveal the unanimous but unavailing desire of the 16 worker delegates for an able outside spokesman to compete with the company's high-paid counsel. No outside spokesman for the workers is permitted, the company considering it a violation of cardinal principle to permit any such labor advocate.

Under Shell's agreement with its 4500 workers, in effect since 1923, "membership in any union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor shall not be a bar to employment." Individual membership in the International Oil Field Gas and Refinery Workers' Union is permitted but the I. W. W. is explicitly discriminated against as under other western company union schemes. United States labor conciliation commissioners put their official blessing on this Shell agreement and one acts as "adjuster" for final appeals.

United States Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, millionaire Moose, is the supposedly neutral party allowed in the arbitration plan provided for appeals under the Standard Oil of Indiana company union. Standard of Indiana advertises its scheme widely as a high spot in its progressiveness. Federal investigations of the price of gasoline have been featured by the company pointing to its "fair treatment" of labor thruout its rump union.

Company Office Runs Union.

"A company union run from 26 Broadway, New York," is the way organized labor describes "industrial representation" in the refineries and tank towns of Standard Oil of New Jersey. In operation since 1915, the plan is modelled on the earlier Rockefeller scheme in Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. mines and steel works. As under the Colorado arrangement, the company keeps wages at "prevailing scales" giving the plan credit for this as well as for various welfare features—stock ownership, pensions, insurance, safety first moves, free medical treatment, etc.—introduced to tie workers to jobs and promote company loyalty.

The Standard plant at Bayonne, Jersey City and Elizabeth, N. J. and at Baltimore, Parkersburg, W. Va., and Charleston, S. C., and in plants of subsidiaries, aims to give workers a chance to help the company produce

"efficiency, co-operation, harmony and mutual profit" under the open shop banner. Trade union agitation is strictly banned on company property, tho the usual technical immunity is granted hypothetical union members who keep their mouths shut about their union.

The plan, like others in American industry, permits the worker to pursue his grievance thru a labyrinth of committees till he reaches 26 Broadway—the company's board of directors. Most grievances are disposed of in transit and the decisions favorable to workers on petty matters are used as talking points to play up the plan.

Grievances Must Wait.

Workers criticize the plan not only for its anti-union implications but for inherent defects. The joint councils have extremely limited powers. Company policies concerning many matters vital to workers are excluded from the range of discussion. Meetings of joint councils, called by company officials, are often postponed for months and worker grievances and council resolutions hang fire till the company sees fit to consider them. Separate meetings of workers or their representatives are forbidden and no outsider is permitted to speak for them in council, giving the workers a special disadvantage against talent hired by the company to prepare its side of issues.

Under the plans mentioned and similar ones of Vacuum Oil and Tidewater Oil in New Jersey plants, of Midwest Refinery Co., etc., there are at least 50,000 workers affected. There were over 85,000 oil workers by the 1920 census; so that their numbers must be well over 100,000 now from the great increase in the industry since then. The American Federation of Labor oil workers' union has about 1200 workers, a huge drop from its 1921 peak of 24,800. The I. W. W. union had about 600 members in late 1924.



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Successes and Mistakes of Revolutionary Trade Unionism

(International Press Correspondence.)
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 1 (By Mail)—The eleventh session of the enlarged executive committee of the Communist International was opened under the chairmanship of Comrade Geschke. It was taken up completely with the trade union speech of Comrade Losovsky:

The working class movement of the post-war period distinguishes itself from the period of the organic development of capitalism by a much quicker tempo of the chain of events. At one time a strike of a hundred thousand workers was a rare world event, today, however, tremendous mass strikes are quite an everyday occurrence. The following new factors are to be observed in the international trade union movement since the fifth congress: the reduction and limitation of the rights of the working class, the reduction of the standard of living of the working masses, new forms of the idea of co-operation between capital and labor, a growing influence of the American Federation of Labor upon the European reformists, a quick development of the trade union movement in the colonial and half-colonial countries, the formation of a left wing in most of the reformist trade unions, a growing influence of the Soviet trade unions upon the international trade union movement, a stream of workers' delegations to the Soviet Union, the formation of the Anglo-Russian unity committee, an intensification of the struggle inside the Amsterdam International and a growing desire for international unity upon the part of the masses.

In the international trade union movement two points are becoming ever clearer—the trade unions of the Soviet Union and the trade unions of America. This is the result of the increase of the specific gravity of the Soviet Union on the one hand, and American capitalism on the other upon world politics. The offensive of capitalism is continuing. Reactionary governmental forms are being adopted in one country after the other. Even in England the formation of fascist and strike-breaking organizations is being encouraged. The anxiety of the European bourgeoisie in the face of bolshevism makes it look ever more sympathetically upon the methods of Italian fascism.

At the same time the bourgeoisie is developing a great economic offensive to lower the real wages of the working class, to increase the productivity of labor, to limit social legislation, to lengthen the working hours, to introduce "Americanization," to increase the cost of living, particularly in respect of rents and taxes, etc. The standard of living is rising only in the Soviet Union, and here it is rising steadily.

The situation of the workers is worst of all in Poland and then next in Germany. The standard of living of the German worker is the ideal of the British bourgeoisie. The international interlocking nature of world economy was never so clearly revealed to the workers as it has been in connection with the Dawes plan. This plan has not only immediately affected the situation of the German workers, but the situation of the English workers also.

Americanism Means Class-Collaboration

THE Americanization does not only consist in increasing the standard of productivity, but also in the introduction of new forms of the idea of co-operation between capital and labor. These new forms are such as can be seen in the agreements between trade unions and the employers in the interests of the increase of productivity for which the trade unions under take the responsibility (the "B. & O." Baltimore and Ohio plan), in the introduction of workers' banks, which are only useful to the trade union bureaucracy and which in consequence of its machinations gradually slip from the control of the workers and, finally, the drawing in of workers as shareholders in capitalist concerns. The European trade union leaders are beginning to justify these things "Marxistically." German reformists are issuing the slogan of "economic democracy." The ideological quagmire of reformism is so deep that the reformist, Karl Zwing, was able to write:

"The working class is a part of the capitalist system, the eclipse of the capitalist system is therefore the eclipse of the working class."

Historic Movement in the Orient

THE development of the trade unions in the colonial and half-colonial countries in the last eighteen months is characteristic. The Chinese revolution received a special drive thru the appearance of the workers' trade union, which, in spite of the persecutions, the execution of leaders, etc., developed with unexpected speed.

A few years ago the membership of the Chinese unions was a few ten thousands, today they have over a million members. In Tientsin there appears a trade union daily. The Chinese proletariat is using new methods in its struggle. During the strike in Hong-Kong, for instance, hundreds of thousands of workers were taken away from Hong-Kong and moved to Canton, which represented a great

blow to the Chinese center of British imperialism.

The struggle of the Chinese trade unions is the greatest event of world history with the exception of the October revolution. The tremendous strikes in India, the struggle for the formation of revolutionary trade-unions in Tunis, the formation of trade unions in Syria and the obstinate struggle for the unity of the trade union movement in the Dutch East Indies show also the development in the colonial countries. Our press must therefore direct more of its attention in this direction.

Everyone is aware of the sabotage of the Amsterdamers of the support for the Chinese strikers. They supported the textile strike in Bombay because there the leadership was in reformist hands. The reformists speak of the necessity for the intervention of the "representatives of European culture" in China. This is the same as direct support for the imperialists. The Amsterdam International has no standpoint whatever in the Morocco and Syrian wars. And Jouhaux took part in the suppression of the revolutionary trade unions in Tunis.

The Movement Against Amsterdam

THE characteristics of the new position inside the Amsterdam International are: the recognition of the uselessness of the old Amsterdam policy, the wish for a united front with the Russian trade unions, the efforts for the establishment of unity both on a national and international scale and a dissatisfaction with the policy of coalition and the idea of co-operation between capital and labor.

Despite the unclarity of the opposition the Communists must not treat it as an enemy, but support it to the full extent of their powers. They must not reject this opposition by putting it to conditions which it cannot possibly fulfill; they may form a block with it upon a definite program of work for definite aims. Another characteristic of the opposition is a great interest for the Soviet Union, which has led to the stream of workers' delegations. The Amsterdamers sabotage the delegations.

The reports of the workers' delegates show, however, that even when they still want to retain the old social-democratic ideas, they are compelled to recognize the services of the Soviet Union. International reformism is conducting an unparalleled campaign against the Anglo-Russian movement for fraternization. The first report of the British trade union delegation was called by Fritz Adler a "dishonest book" and the Berlin "Vorwaerts" (official organ of the German social-democratic party) described the declaration of the Anglo-Russian committee as a shameful document.

The formation of the Anglo-Russian unity committee met with the greatest enthusiasm upon the part of the working masses, however, and various national organizations affiliated themselves with it even if not quite officially, as, for instance, in Norway and Finland. Behind that committee there are 13,000,000 organized British and Russian workers. Apart from these, however, there are very strong minorities in all countries in favor of it. It is quite clear that the majority of the organized proletariat of the world stands behind the committee. Inside the Amsterdam International a battle is being conducted around the following questions: (1) The relation to the trade unions of the Soviet Union. (2) The relations to the league of nations and to the international labor office. (3) A united front with the bourgeoisie or with the Communists. (4) The relations to the struggle of the colonial peoples for their emancipation.

The contradictions are so intense that the secretary of the Amsterdam International, Oudegeest, threatened the chairman, Purcell, with the breaking off of relations.

Parallel with the growing sympathy of the working masses for the Soviet Union is growing the rapprochement between the reformists and the Gompers' federation of labor. The reformists oppose the unity with the Russian unions with a unity with the American Federation of Labor. This is particularly the case in Germany. This shows that European reformism already feels itself weak without America.

Reformists Flounder Before Fascism

THE reformists used to contend that they could overcome fascism with reformist methods. The Italian reformists have, however, been unable to save even their own organizations from the general wreck. Many of the reformist leaders are adapting themselves to fascism. Some of them have gone directly into the camp of the fascists. The secretary of the printers' union in Italy, Tommaso Bruno, who took the latter course, justified his action with an appeal to the "necessity of saving the cash-box."

In the meantime the reformists carried on a strict policy of expulsion against the Communists and closed up the local trades councils. When the R. I. L. U. appealed to the Amsterdam International to join with in a campaign in aid of the Italian unions, which, as everyone knows, belong to Amsterdam, the Amsterdam International did not consider it necessary to answer; instead it directed itself to the international labor office, which

The Soviet Unions or the American—Which?

THE trade unions of Soviet Russia with their slogans of working class struggle against dying capitalism or the unions of the United States with their policy of "class peace" and class collaboration—*which? This is the question now before the organized masses of impoverished Europe. The Russian unions represent the fruits of victory gained by the revolutionary battle of the Russian proletariat against capitalism. Soviet Russia is there to stay. The standard of living of the Russian workers is rising. The power of the workers' republic is growing. The masses of Europe are looking towards the Soviet Union. But the reformist leaders, the social-democratic traitors of Europe, helpless before the mighty and certain decline of European capitalism, look towards America. Their fear of struggle, their love of respectability, prompt them to follow in the foot-steps of the American Federation of Labor. Bureaucracy in servility to their capitalist masters, cause them to emulate the class peace doctrines championed by the bankrupt leadership of unions in a country whose imperialism dominates the entire capitalist world. But the exploited masses of Europe sense the end of capitalism and are moving slowly and surely into the final death grapple with it while their social-patriotic leaders attempt to hide the successes of the Russian proletariat and seek to blind the European workers and dampen their ardor for the struggle by dangling before their eyes the crumbs that fall from the table of American imperialism of the labor aristocracy of the United States.*

generously promised to put the matter on the agenda in 1927. This is the struggle of Amsterdam against fascism.

The Russian Unions and Amsterdam

THE question of the relations of the Amsterdam International to the Russian trade unions is not simply a Russian question, but a question of the relations of the whole revolutionary movement to Amsterdam. The slogan of the fifth congress was for the unification of both trade union internationals thru an international union congress upon the basis of proportional entry into the Amsterdam International.

In order to mislead the workers, the reformists are spreading various tales, for instance, the Russian unions want to leave the R. I. L. U., they want to shake off the influence of the Russian Communist Party, etc., etc. This is naturally ridiculous nonsense which does not even need to be denied. The unions of the Soviet Union form an organic section of the R. I. L. U. and are only negotiating with Amsterdam instead of the whole R. I. L. U. because in the interests of unity we are not prepared to stand upon formalities.

The Russian unions have pursued no policy but that of the Comintern and the R. I. L. U., and they will in the future pursue no other policy.

The Amsterdam leaders want to make believe that their international is the only world trade union organization. In reality, however, it is not even a complete European organization, as the whole of the Russian unions, a quarter of the Czechoslovakian, a half of the French and a section of the Dutch unions belong to the R. I. L. U. and the Finnish and the Norwegian unions are affiliated to neither international.

Apart from this, there is a serious revolutionary minority in almost all the reformist unions. In the Balkans 90 per cent of the organized workers were in favor of the Red International of Labor Unions and the creation of unions belonging to Amsterdam was only made possible by the tremendous police persecution.

Outside of Europe the situation of the Amsterdam International is catastrophic. The whole of the Chinese trade union movement is affiliated to the Red International of Labor Unions. This is also true of the Dutch East Indies and of Persia and a number of other colonial countries. The left wing of the Japanese trade union movement is also if not officially and formally a supporter of the Red International of Labor Unions.

For the Amsterdamers the trade union movement in the colonial countries is a bagatelle, but for us it represents a new page in the history of the international working class movement. Soon even the blind will be able to see that the Amsterdam International is on the downward and the Red International of Labor Unions up on the upward line of development.

For an "All-In" International

THE activity of the workers on the new continent is growing. The Japanese reformists are attempting to call a pan-Asiatic trade union congress and to face the Red International of Labor Unions with a colored international. The Japanese reformist leader Susuki tried to win the Shanghai workers for this plan, but from them he received the necessary answer.

The Chinese workers do not want a special colored international, but a world international. Similar attempts are being made by the Australian trade union leaders to call a trade union congress of the Pacific Ocean, and the trade union leaders of America are attempting to form an American trade union international under the hegemony of the Gompers' unions. The existence of a strong working class movement in India, Cuba and in the Philippines, etc., shows that the question of unity is not a European one but a world one. How is this

unity to be brought about? We propose a world workers' congress to unite all trade unions, and we pledge ourselves in case unity is achieved to dissolve the Red International of Labor Unions and should we be in the minority, to subordinate ourselves to the discipline of the new international.

We retain for ourselves only the right of free agitation and propaganda inside the new organization and propose the same right for the social-democrats. What can be unacceptable here to people who present themselves as defenders of democracy? Nevertheless Amsterdam avoids giving a clear answer and attempts to create confusion.

ALL sections of the Comintern must carry on a hard struggle for the realization of the new trade union international which will unite all countries, all races and all colors and continents. Up still that point, however, our tasks are the enlargement of our influences, the consolidation and the enlargement of the Red International of Labor Unions and a closer co-ordination with the work of the Comintern. The stronger the Comintern and the Red International of Labor Unions become, the more quickly will we be able to obtain unity.

The Struggle for Unity

IN the question of unity we have already accomplished considerable successes, because an ever greater number of sections are beginning to learn how to approach the masses of the social-democratic and non-party workers. The Communist Party of Great Britain applies the tactic of the united front most successfully. In England the small Communist Party influences many hundreds of thousands of non-party workers.

An example of the successful application of the united front tactic is the Swedish left wing conference where one-third of all the workers united upon the basis of the class struggle and representatives of various parties found a common language in the solution of the immediate tasks. The Italian Party was able thru an elastic Bolshevik activity to become the leader of the anti-fascist movement.

We have also our weak side which consists above all in a formal treatment of this question of unity. These mistakes are: 1. An over-estimation of one's own and an under-estimation of the enemies' forces.

2. An over-estimation of the opposing forces.
3. A lack of confidence in the forces of the working class.
4. The setting up of unacceptable conditions for common actions.
5. Proposals to the leaders without mobilizing the masses.
6. Unity at any price even at the cost of giving up one's own principles, for instance, in Jugoslavia and in Roumania.
7. Passivity in the face of the expulsion of Communists from the trade unions, for instance in the case of the expulsion of Lootens from the Belgian Brass Workers' Union.
8. Insufficient mobilization of social-democratic and non-party workers to the organization of unity.
9. Hostile relations between the social-democratic and Communist workers.
10. A tardy carrying out of the united front decisions, for instance, the Communist Party in Czechoslovakia is only now beginning to carry out these decisions. In Germany the formation of a left wing is only in its commencing stages.
11. A united front only between the Communists of various organizations instead of with social-democratic and non-party workers.
12. Unity impatience precipitates dissolution of one's own organizations, for instance in Germany in the case of the Land Workers' Union and in

the case of the Building Workers' Union.

13. A one-sided determination of the date for unity.

14. A lack of relation between the united front proposals and the daily needs of the workers.

15. A substitution of the question of the unity of the Red International of Labor Unions and Amsterdam for the question of the unity of the Russian unions and Amsterdam, as this was done for instance in the resolution of the enlarged executive of the Communist Party of Great Britain. I hope that after the informative letter of the central committee of the Russian Party there will be no more unclarity about this point.

16. The recruiting of new members for the reformist unions in countries where the revolutionary unions are organized on a national scale as for instance, in Czechoslovakia.

17. The desire to liquidate the Red International of Labor Unions and the organization affiliated to it.

18. An underestimation of the difficulties of the struggle for unity and therefore a following disappointment and disbelief in the possibility of unity.

19. An unsystematic struggle for unity.

20. Insufficient elasticity in the treatment accorded to the oppositional movement.

21. The application of the same potential forms before the creation of the united front and after, during the carrying out of the joint action.

22. Inability to establish the united front during strikes, to rally the active elements and to show them that the party is doing everything for the cause of victory; for instance, in the American party during the anthracite miners' strike.

Reformist Policy One of Disruption

WE do not fear to admit our mistakes; let the Amsterdamers and the eleven internationalists, who only speak to one another in terms of politeness and live no co-operative international life together, laugh at us if they want to.

On the basis of examples from Italy, Belgium and America the speaker then proved that the reformists are continuing their policy of disruption. They are now preparing a split of the Finnish trade union movement on a grand scale and in this action they are counting upon the support of the police. We, however, base our hopes upon the Finnish proletariat. We hope that it will give the Amsterdamers the answer that they deserve. The cause of the heroic Finnish fighters who are working under tremendous persecutions is the cause of the whole international.

All Communists Must Be in Unions

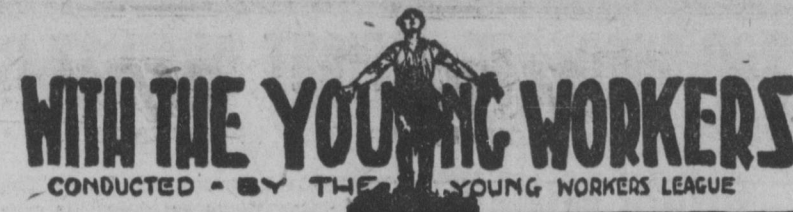
IN most sections there is still too much talk. In France there is an important rule that without a trade union book no member is accepted into the party. Nevertheless, 90 per cent of the party members are only passive trade unionists. In Germany there are still many party members outside the trade unions and most of those who are in the unions avoid the petty work. The Comintern cannot permit this. All Communists, under penalty of expulsion, must not only be members of the unions but they must do useful work in them.

English Charges Tell of Arbitrary Acts in Last Railroad Strike

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Railroad labor will figure largely in the impeachment trial of Federal Judge English of the district court of East St. Louis, Ill., if the house sustains the five articles of impeachment brought by the majority of its judiciary committee.

In the first article, charging English with "tyranny and oppression," there is recited his action in disbarring Chas. A. Karch, counsel for the striking railroad shompen, in August, 1922, when English had issued injunctions to forbid strike activities in his district.

Then there is recited his action in illegally summoning, in an imaginary case trumped up for the purpose, the sheriffs and prosecuting officers of three counties, into his court. He called them there on August 1, 1922, when the strike was a month old, to threaten them with dire but vague punishment if they did not rigidly enforce his injunctions against the strikers. The charge says that he threatened them with removal from their offices—a thing he could not legally do—and that he addressed them in obscene and profane language and dismissed them without permitting them to speak. It also recites that he denounced them in loud and indecent terms, without reason or just cause. All of this is set forth as a high misdemeanor.



ITALIAN FASCISTI YOUTH IN AMERICA (A Struggle Against the Workers)

LA TELY the American agents of Mussolini have crystallized their movement for a struggle against the American working class. Just as in Italy, where the fascists have been firing their heavy ammunition on the labor unions, so in America we are witnessing a concerted attack of a similar nature.

The fascist throuth the world have recognized that the enemy of its terrorist, capitalist-supporting movement, is the working class. However, in its struggles against the working class it aims to have them submit meekly to the capitalists.

In their bi-monthly magazine, "Glovinazza" (Youth), which carries an English section, it speaks of the recent coal strike and denounces the fact that the coal miners' union is permitted to carry on a strike to better its conditions. It advocates fascist methods in dealing with the strikers and goes on further to say, "This is not impossible of achievement. It is no longer an experiment in Italy. There it is a proved success. Why not in America?"

Its attitude on the working class can be measured by its position towards Russian recognition. It is against recognition of Russia, "unless the American administration secures positive, reliable, satisfactory pledges from Moscow of the Soviet's abandonment of unsound economic and political experiments in Russia and of absolute non-interference in American domestic affairs." The fascist in America can well afford to take its own advice and perhaps might ask the United States government to break with Italy until the fascist dictatorship is abandoned and that its own organization, namely, the Fascist League of North America, shall stop its propaganda in the United States.

In an editorial, "Bolshevism in the United States," it deprecates the fact that "there is much radical activity among certain foreign elements. Nor

is radical sentiment lacking among native Americans, particularly the restless young folks." Not recognizing that the growth of Bolshevism is due to economic causes, it continues its harangue. "Bolshevism comes in the train of political neglect of duty and principal, and pandering to the voting strength of the mob for selfish maintenance in office."

What could be a clearer picture of the aims of the fascist in America when they call for the curtailment of free speech. It concludes its editorial with a brazen statement calling for fascism in America. One cannot doubt that Mussolini with the aid of the capitalists is endeavoring to set up a reign of terror thruout the world when the expression of the American fascist say, "It were better if we adopt fascist methods here to suppress such disgusting license. As long as we permit such brazen affronts and section here, so long we suffer. . . ." That the capitalists of America give support to this movement can be seen by the complimentary statements of Judge Gary, the steel magnate, and Louis K. Liggett, the drug magnate, endorsing fascism and Mussolini.

As we have seen in England, where the fascists have fired their shots against the workers who are rebelling against capitalism, so in America we see the same attempt being made.

The working class must recognize the dangers of fascism. It must carry on a relentless struggle against it. So long as it is a menace to the working class, so long does it remain a menace to the Communists. As the vanguard of the working youth we must expose fascist methods and take the offensive together with all the workers against them. We cannot overlook fascism, for if it goes forth unchecked it will prove to be a stumbling block for the success of establishing the rule of the working class.

Experiences of Shop Nuclei and Concentration Groups

CONCENTRATION GROUP "D" OF SECTION No. 5, N. Y.

AT TENDANCE: Comrade S. is sick; she did not even work this week. Nobody knows why Comrade R. did not come, nor what has happened to Comrade S. Comrades B. and G. were instructed to visit S. Comrade C. complains that the organizer reported to the section that he has never been present at group meetings, which is not so. Secretary instructed to take into minutes that Comrade C., whenever he was able to, has always attended meetings of the group.

YOUTH FRACTIONS IN UNIONS.

By I. Lazarovitch.

We have pointed out already the necessity of existence of youth fractions, and therefore we will go over now to the next point, and that is, what does our league gain by having an organized fraction in a union. As we said before, trade union work must not only be considered as a side issue, but one of the most important tasks of our league. Wherever we have two or more comrades in a union a youth fraction should be organized. This youth fraction must react upon every question that arises in the union in an organized manner.

CHICAGO NOTES.

Section No. 1 membership meeting Friday, April 2, 1926, at 8 p. m. at 180 West Washington street. (1) Report of the section executive committee; (2) discussion; (3) speaker.

Ford School Boys Doped

DETROIT, Mich.—According to J. F. Wright, founder and leader of the Pathfinders of America, who recently lectured before the Ford schoolboys, —out of 100 men starting work at the age of 25, only 5 will be well-to-do or independent at 65. Discounting the 36 men that died, it means that 92 per cent will be in direct poverty. Mr. Wright, however, does not use the above figures as an indictment of this absurd capitalistic system, where 8 per cent own the mills, mines, factories and resources of the nation, and by virtue of this ownership are able to exploit the 92 per cent and grow still richer.

B. letter was addressed to Brooklyn, and it was Wednesday before he received it. K. did not get any letter at all. C. was present. We don't know about the other comrades.

Comrades Literature Agent and Organizer complain that they don't get any instructions whatsoever from the section, not a plan of activity of the section. Comrade C. says he has already suggested at the section meeting that the section executive shall call a meeting of the group and nucleus organizers, but no action was taken.

The comrades have also heard about factory campaigns in our section (an apron factory, "Sunshine Biscuit Co.") and the group suggests that the whole section be mobilized for such campaigns.

try to educate our membership, and to convince it of the significance of the industrial activities, because to say that the industrial work is the principal work of the league is not enough. Our comrades must understand that only by industrial activities and work in the fractions our league will be able to become the vanguard of the working class youth in the United States.

All Y. W. L. members engaged in food trades will meet at 19 S. Lincoln street at 1 p. m. Saturday, April 3, 1926.

All Y. W. L. members engaged in printing trades will meet at 19 S. Lincoln street at 8 p. m. Monday, April 5, 1926.

SEND IN A SUB.

Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

NEEDLE WORKERS' LIVING STANDARD SUFFERS DECLINE

Agreement Means Wage Cuts and Speed-Up

By a Worker Correspondent Since 1919 the Chicago clothing workers' agreements with the manufacturers contained the clause that each year during the life of the agreement (which is three years) each party has the right to open the question of wages, generally depending upon the conditions of the industry at the time.

Negotiations on that question generally take place during the months of February, March and April.

The Advance reports the organization is going to take advantage of this clause by making some demands upon the manufacturers. Just what the demands are is still a mystery to the membership. The same report has also gone to the locals from the Joint Board.

The last agreement signed, May 1, 1925, to run till 1928, was supposedly the same as that of 1922-1925. That is what has been told to the general membership. Particularly on the question of wages. No reduction of wages was to take place in any form. But the true facts of this new agreement readily showed themselves during the year in the shops and in the pay envelopes of the workers.

No sooner did the ink dry upon the signatures of both parties than wage cuts either direct or thru the medium of readjustments took place. And in some cases, more than once in the same shop.

Prizes TO WORKER CORRESPONDENTS

for the best stories sent in during the week, to appear in the issue of Friday, April 2.

A New Book

- 1—"The Stool Pigeon and the Open Shop Movement," by Jean Spielman. An exposure presenting invaluable facts on the labor spy.
2—A year's subscription to THE WORKERS MONTHLY. You'll enjoy this prize for a whole year.
3—"Flying Oasip"—Stories by the best of the new revolutionary writers of Russia.

Write a story now about your shop, trade union, how you live. Make it short, give facts—give your name and address.

The pay envelopes of the workers soon showed that the victory cry of no wage reductions was a fraud. The actual results of these wage cuts and readjustments amount to more than 15 per cent during the year 1925-26.

Two usual excuses were advanced by the bosses for cutting wages: (1) The lowering of the cost of living; (2) a depression in the industry. These could absolutely not be applied in this case, because, according to government statistics the cost of living has increased.

On the other hand the general conditions in the country have improved, and the clothing industry is on the upgrade as well. It may be said that according to reports by the clothing's association, the Advance and President Hillman, the clothing industry today is in a much better condition than it was in 1924.

And yet wages were reduced. The reasons offered by the employers are as mysterious as those by our union officials.

This coming May offers a good opportunity for the Chicago clothing workers to replace the many dollars that vanished from their envelopes in the last two years.

It is to be recalled that the manufacturers in the past as well as today are taking advantage of every opportunity to increase their profits at the expense of the workers. They cut wages, they made readjustments, they reconstructed the garments, in fact they have done everything to reduce the cost of the workers.

The Chicago Amalgamated Clothing Workers should make demands of the employers of at least a 15 per cent increase, because the conditions in the industry have improved and the cost of living has increased.

The loss in wages increased during the past two years, thru the means of readjustments, was so enormous that the standard of living among amalgamated workers has gone far below the standard of 1924.

LATVIA SEEKS MURDERERS OF SOVIET ENVOYS

Promises to Punish Guilty Parties

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 27 (By Mail).—In connection with the attack and murder of the Soviet diplomatic couriers on a train in Latvia, the Latvian minister for foreign affairs has published a statement expressing the sincere regrets of the Latvian government for the crime and announcing that the Latvian government was taking urgent measures to discover the persons and organizations complicated in it.

The Latvian government says that it will be glad to receive any information at the disposal of the Soviet government that will facilitate the inquiry now being made into the affair and that it will give the Soviet legation in Riga all the details of the inquiry.

The statement of the Latvian foreign office goes on to say that the view expressed in the Latvian press to the effect that the affair was of an ordinary criminal nature was not the official point of view of the Latvian government. The Latvian government promises to take measures that will in the future insure the safety of the Soviet representatives while in Latvian territory and will deal severely with individuals, organizations and the press who may endanger this safety, particularly the white Russian immigrants, who abuse the right of asylum.

Texas Storm Kills Two.

HOUSTON, Tex., March 31.—Two oil field workers were reported dead and four others seriously injured, according to reports to the weather bureau there. An 82-mile hurricane struck the gulf coast shortly before 4 o'clock and was accompanied by electrical disturbances, rain and hail.

Workers (Communist) Party Party "Into the Unions" Campaign Summed Up

By TOM BELL.

The series of articles which have been printed on this page during the past three weeks stressed the necessity of the party membership joining the trade unions they are eligible to join, aiding in the organization of party fractions and the building of a mass left wing movement in the trade unions. This is in line with the decision of the central executive committee to conduct a vigorous campaign in the party to increase our forces in the trade unions.

All party members who have read these articles will have gotten an outline of what is expected of all members in this matter. Briefly the following points were stressed in the articles:

Into the Unions.

1. The great tasks confronting the party in the trade unions to win the organized workers for our party and the struggle for the workers' and farmers' government makes imperative that all party members become members and actively participate in the trade unions.

2. The Communist International and the Red International of Labor Unions have repeatedly insisted upon every member of the party becoming a member of a union if at all possible. In line with this, it is imperative that all members do so. "In an industrial country like the United States it is impossible to be a good Communist unless at the same time you are a member of a labor union."

3. The objective of our participation in the trade unions is to win the organized workers for our revolutionary program.

4. To work successfully in the unions it is necessary that our forces be organized. For this purpose we must organize party fractions in each union where we have members. The fraction is purely a party organization composed of party members only. It is not a public organization.

5. The main task of our party fractions in the unions is to organize the left wing and progressive forces into a movement against the bureaucrats who are agents of the capitalists in the labor movement and get the unions to adopt a class struggle policy instead of the present prevailing policy of co-operation with the bosses. In the building of this left wing movement the actual conditions existing in each union must be taken into consideration and a program elaborated which fits these conditions and will embrace the largest number of workers willing to fight for it. Abstract propaganda will not do this. Our point of departure for the initiation of left wing movements must be the primary issues confronting the workers—wages, hours and working conditions.

Away From Sectarianism.

The work of party members in these left wing movements is to carry on vigorous work to break away the trade unionists from their craft prejudices. This propaganda work, plus the pressure of capitalism constantly growing greater on the workers will destroy the craft union psychology and bring them to a revolutionary viewpoint.

6. Sectarianism in this left wing work must be avoided as a plague. It must be ever borne in mind that the main thing to achieve is a movement of workers against the capital-

ists and their agents, the trade union bureaucrats. All programs are conditioned by this objective. We must utilize the grievances of the workers connected with their immediate interests to lead them on the path of class struggle.

Spreading Out.

7. The work of the existing left wing committees which have been carrying on propaganda in the various unions must be expanded and consciously directed on the path of developing left wing movements. The Trade Union Educational League as a national left wing center must be broadened and attract masses of trade unionists to its banner.

To imbue the party membership with such a conception the articles were written. The task immediately confronting us is taking the first step in this direction. To do this all party members not in trade unions who are eligible for membership must become members immediately. Leading committees, section, city and district, must take up this task vigorously in line with the instructions already sent out.

Work—Not Discussions.

Members working in a given industry must be called together in the various localities and the question of joining the unions put up to them. The success of this campaign by the central executive committee will not be measured by the number of long philosophical discussions that take place on the subject, but by the actual number of party members who become members of labor unions. The party registration cards will show the effect of the campaign, not the number of these or articles written on it.

The Role of Members of the Workers (Communist) Party Who Are Housewives

By KATE GITLOW.

WITH the reorganization of the party, comrades who are housewives will play an important role. They will have the task of doing Communist work among the masses of proletarian women. They will have to learn to lead these masses toward Communism. This task will require a great deal of study, in order to understand clearly the party's policy and program on work among women and to correctly apply it.

Comrade Lenin said that the proletariat cannot win or hold power without the participation of wide masses of proletarian women. We must bring our message to the working woman in the factory and to the housewife. We must make them understand that the woman of the working class has no interest apart from the man worker. That if she wants to better her condition as a woman of the working class she must struggle shoulder to shoulder with the man worker against the bosses and the landlords and we must gradually lead them towards full class—and political consciousness.

Comrades will have the task of organizing housewives' circles, consolidating them into housewives' councils and bringing them together into delegated conferences jointly with factory women and other proletarian women's organization, where they will discuss their problems and where plans will be developed for united action to better their conditions. The comrades will have to provide



KATE GITLOW.

social and educational activities for the women in these circles and councils; also working class women's organizations, like fraternal, benevolent and co-operative groups, will have to be reached. Help in strikes will have to be organized jointly with men and women workers. Kitchens will have to be established to take care of strikers' children, etc. in strikes of long duration. The children of these proletarian women will have to be trained to take part in the struggles of the workers instead of being used in imperialist wars to help the bosses and the landlords.

The comrades who are to take up the work among women will have to co-operate with the Young Workers and with the Young Pioneer league.

Comrades working among women will have to bear in mind that the shortest way to the development of the full consciousness of the proletarian women is thru participation in their daily struggles—the things that immediately concern them, in their homes, thru their children, the struggle with high rents, high cost of food, unemployment, school conditions and many other problems that they face daily. The comrades must learn by grades and stages to bring them to the more general working class struggle and from thence into the general party campaigns where their class and Communist consciousness develops very rapidly.

In order that this work among women shall be made easier, the general party membership must give full consideration to the problem of work among women. This is necessary too, in order to create the proper spirit and outlook in those comrades who are charged with the responsibility of work among women.

Let us build a powerful Communist Party in the United States which will lead the workers in their struggles to a successful revolution which will establish the workers' power upon the ruins of capitalism.

"We Hope Paul Will Come Home Soon," Says Father of Prisoner

The aged and unwell father of Paul Crouch, Communist soldier serving a three-year term in Alcatraz military prison, wrote a letter to International Labor Defense thanking the organization for its financial assistance extended to himself and Mrs. Trumbull.

"We hope Paul will come home soon," the letter ends. I. L. D. is doing its utmost to make this hope come true by a nation-wide agitation for the release of Crouch.

SEND IN A SUB.

CHICAGO MAY DAY COMMITTEE MEETS FRIDAY.

THE committee in charge of arrangements of the May Day celebration of the Workers (Communist) Party, Local Chicago, to be held Saturday, May 1, at the Coliseum, meets Friday, April 2, 8 p. m., at the District Office, 19 S. Lincoln St.

Delegates from all party nuclei are expected to appear, delegates from any working class organization are invited.

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UNSANITARY CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH AMALGAMATED MEMBERS ARE FORCED TO TOIL EXPOSED BY WORKER

By a Worker Correspondent.

The Bloomenthal and Frost clothing firm does not live up to the sanitary conditions provided for by the laws of Illinois and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union agreement.

The shop, large enough to hold about 50 to 60 people, is at present employing about 120 workers. There is no passing space between one section and another. The aisles are occupied by coat racks, where the finished garments are placed.

In order that one may pass thru the aisle one has to clear the space by things found in tailor shops. We sit about one foot apart from one another. We cannot sew without hitting one another's elbows. For the examiner to pass between the tables he has to disturb the workers; either they raise in their seats or are pushed aside.

When entering the shop the stifling air stops your breath. This is caused by the steam from pressing machines, poor ventilation and the over-crowded room.

There are sufficient windows in the place to work under natural light, yet we are forced to work the whole day under electric light, because the windows are thick with dust. They appear as tho they never had been washed. The floor is swept about once in three days and then only to pick up the rags that are trimmed away from the garments, while dust and dirt remains on the floor.

For about 60 or 70 women working in the shop there is but one toilet and that is out of order most of the time. And when it is in order it is not fit for human beings to use.

These conditions in the shop cause many workers to contract colds and other diseases that unsanitary conditions bring about. Complaints have been made about these conditions to our business agent, Sol Kramer, but thus far he has not made any attempts to remedy them.

We demand that our business agent enforce the union laws for sanitary conditions. We need a larger and cleaner shop and demand that the bosses and foremen stop spitting on the floor, and we want towels and soap to wash our hands.

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INTERESTING ARTICLE ON WORKER CORRESPONDENTS' WORLD MOVEMENT FRIDAY

An international conference was recently held in Moscow on the question of worker correspondents. Representatives of many different countries attended. Detailed reports on the worker correspondent movement in the different countries were given. A full and detailed report on this interesting conference will be printed on the worker correspondents' page on Friday. Worker correspondents! Watch for this article!

Your Union Meeting

First Thursday, April 1, 1926.

Table with columns: No., Name of Local and Place of Meeting. Lists various local unions and their meeting locations.

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Red Tide Rising in France

The election to the French chamber of deputies from the second district of Paris last Sunday of the two Communists, Fournier and Duclos, is symptomatic of the political situation in that nation and affirms the contention of THE DAILY WORKER that the reason for the opposition parties of all stripes, from the most malignant nationalists to the pale pinks of the left bloc, desperately strike to maintain some semblance of government rather than dissolve the chamber of deputies and hold national elections is because of the dread of the rising red tide among the masses of France.

The election Sunday was specially called to fill two republican vacancies caused by death. At an indecisive election held two weeks ago the nationalists polled the largest vote, some 47,000; the Communists polled 37,000 and the combined radical and socialist vote was some 30,000. Because of the pressure of the rank and file of the socialists who responded to the Communist call for a united front against the fascist (nationalist) elements, the leaders of that group were forced to issue a call for their supporters to vote for the Communists. The result was 63,190 for the Communists as against 61,620 for the reaction. It should also be emphasized that the second district of Paris includes the financial center of Paris and four wards (arrondissements) gave a majority to the conservatives, but in spite of this handicap, the heavy voting in the working class centers made victory for the Communist possible.

With this election to haunt them it is certain that the reactionaries, the Briands, the Poincaires, the Caillauxs, the Herriots and the other heroes of the French bourgeoisie will do all in their power to avoid a test of strength through France. Now, more than ever, will be heard demands for a reactionary dictatorship.

The situation is approaching the stage of decisive action. For the Communists of France this election means much. It definitely registers the fact that the war and its aftermath, the occupation of the Ruhr, the long period of financial strife, with the franc now on the toboggan and the ever recurring cabinet crisis, combined with the exposure of the monstrous savagery of French imperialism in Syria and Morocco, have produced their counterpart—a revolutionary proletariat.

Parliamentarism has one advantage and no other for the working class. It indicates their relative strength. As Frederick Engels said:

"The ruling class rules directly thru universal suffrage... Universal suffrage is the gauge of the maturity of the working class. It can and will never be anything else but that in the modern state. But that is sufficient. On the day when the thermometer of universal suffrage registers the boiling point among the laborers, they as well as the capitalists will know what to do."

The capitalists of France have shown that they know what to do: prolong the present state of things by any means. The more militant of the capitalists openly espouse a dictatorship. The workers of Paris and of France, with last Sunday's evidence of their power, will also know what to do. The period of parliamentary stagnation is passing. The period of open revolutionary struggles in France is not far off. The French Communist Party, under the leadership of the Communist International, can be depended upon to contribute the final and most brilliant chapter to the glorious history of revolutionary France.

A Boomerang for Labor

Australian natives use a curved or angular club called a boomerang as a missile and when it misses its object it returns to a point near the place whence it was thrown. If thrown with terrific force it not infrequently returns, inflicting serious injury upon the thrower. The "labor" bill recently passed by the senate and legislature of New Jersey which was supposed to legalize picketing is certainly a boomerang for organized labor, and again proves the immense futility of playing the filthy game of old party politics. The labor fakirs of New Jersey have long been notoriously connected with the Frank Hague machine, with headquarters in Jersey City. This machine is democratic, an adjunct of New York's Tammany Hall in national politics.

As a pretext for their infamy in supporting a Tammanyite candidate the labor fakirs succeeded last fall in having a plank incorporated in the platform of A. Harry Moore, then candidate for and now governor of New Jersey, upholding the right peacefully to picket without interference from injunctions. The bill was passed at Trenton last week and proved to be, instead of a defense of picketing, the most drastic sort of anti-picketing bill. While the main part of the bill proclaims the right to picket and assails injunctions against picketing, there was attached an amendment by Senator Henry A. Williams of the feudal domain of the silk barons at Paterson which defines peaceful picketing to mean that strikers must walk at least ten paces apart. Since there is much uncertainty regarding precisely what constitutes the distance of ten paces it is up to the discretion of the policemen. When haled into court for violation of the picketing law the judges can be relied upon to interpret the facts in the interest of the employer and against the strikers.

No effort was made to conceal the fact that the amendment was aimed directly at mass picketing, which proves so effective in the Paterson strike and which is winning at the present time in Passaic.

While this fiasco growing out of the traitorous policy of labor leaders endorsing old party candidates on the slogan of "reward your friends and punish your enemies," will not influence the labor leaders who are wedded to Tammany to mend their ways, it ought to be a lesson to the rank and file of organized labor and impel them to strive for the creation of a labor party that will serve their class interests against capitalism, against Tammany and to discredit the scoundrels at the head of the various city and state federations of labor who regularly play the game of the enemies of the working class.

The Struggle for Independence in Porto Rico

der the command of General Nelson Miles, who came with the pretense of saving the Porto Rican people from the clutches of Spanish tyranny and favor them with the blessings of American institutions of democracy and liberty. The population of Porto Rico soon came to learn what yankee democracy and liberty means. An unscrupulous, rigid military dictatorship was imposed upon the civilian population, and after two years of suffering under the military heel of the democracy-loving yankee invaders, the unfortunate Porto Rican people were finally permanently deprived of the few liberties gained under Spanish rule, and reduced to utter political slavery and humiliation by the imposition, first, of the Foraker act and later of the similarly infamous Jones act.

Thus politically throttled, the sugar and tobacco trusts and the banks began the systematic and ruthless expropriation of the numerous small holders and peasants of their lands. Extensive sugar and tobacco fields and numerous sugar and cigar factories were established and into them the propertyless masses were driven to be most ruthlessly exploited. So intense was the exploitation and so impossible grew the conditions of life

that they soon gave birth to organized resistance in the form of labor unions. The newborn labor movement promised to follow militant lines; it became threatening to the landlords and manufacturing corporations. But the situation for the imperialists was saved by the American Federation of Labor. The Gompers bureaucracy undertook to guide the Porto Rican labor movement upon the sure path of Gompersism. The American Federation of Labor succeeded in placing at the head of the Porto Rican Free Confederation of Labor and at its political adjunct, the socialist party, one of the vilest of Wall Street's labor lieutenants, namely, Santiago Iglesias, a labor fakir of the first magnitude.

Yet, in spite of the reactionary leadership forced on the movement, the years during and those immediately following the war witnessed great general strikes, which in many instances almost assumed the character of armed revolts. However, these mass movements were finally crushed by the superior imperialist forces, aided by the Iglesias outfit. It is interesting to note that for his service to imperialism against the working class of Porto Rico fakir Iglesias was recently awarded the desirable post of Spanish secretary of the Pan-American Fed-

eration of Labor (known to intelligent Latin-American workers as the Pan-American Federation of the Betrayal of Labor.)

After these defeats the working masses became passive and indifferent towards further resistance; the situation looked hopeless. However, it is now apparent that the situation will in the near future be altered. The successes gained by the revolting colonial people, the insistent stand made by the Filipinos for independence, are instilling a new breath of hope into the masses of Porto Rico.

The struggles for independence is taking on new life and will proceed more surely. Thus we have the birth of a new nationalist party, which demands the immediate and absolute independence of Porto Rico, and that it means business is demonstrated by its activity. It organizes the nationalist youth for the struggle; it exposes the native cliques who act as lickspittles of the imperialist invaders; it has gone so far as to call upon the people not to pay taxes and to boycott the insular government thru the resignation of all Porto Rican employes, and finally it has issued a call for a constitutional convention to create the republic of Porto Rico.

Another significant development is

the Porto Rican section of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League. The section was initiated thru the organization at Mayaguez of a united front committee consisting of members of the nationalist and socialist parties and trade union locals. The yet in its infancy, the section has already attracted wide attention and is winning adherents from among all anti-imperialist elements.

The sharp resolution adopted by the section in connection with the Mella affair in Cuba has created such an impression thruout the island that it forced the consul of the Machado government to issue a statement in the press, which not only failed to weaken the resolution but rather gave it strength in that it admitted that Machado is selling Cuba to Wall Street for a loan.

Together with the growth of the nationalist movement, the near future holds in store the realignment and revival of a militant class struggle. The proletarian struggle will coordinate with the nationalist movement, for in Porto Rico national political independence is the first step to be gained on the road to the proletarian revolution, which will be achieved under the leadership of the coming Communist Party of Porto Rico.

T. U. E. L. in Amalgamated Program

(Continued from Page 1)
membership are far below the standard of 1923-24.

Our present administration has completely sabotaged the progressive measures passed at the last convention. No serious attempts have been made to attain the 40-hour week.

Ignore Amalgamation.
The question of amalgamation of all needle trades was completely ignored.

The shop delegate system of organization was adopted at the last convention giving each city the right to put it into effect with the approval of the G. E. B.

The present administration has done nothing to educate the membership and to carry on an ideological campaign for this form of organization.

Goals Back.

Our organization in the past ranked as the most progressive union in the needle trades. It was the initiator of the 44-hour week, a higher standard of living and in many respects leading the way to progress in the labor movement. Today it's just the reverse.

While the Furriers and the Ladies Garment Workers' Union are putting up an energetic fight for the 40-hour week and week work, the present administration is collaborating with the employers in increasing efficiency of production, reduction of cost thru the medium of standard of production, piece-work, reduction of working forces and reduction of wages thru the so-called re-adjustments.

Too Many Banks.
Our leadership today is more concerned in the promotion of banking, insurance schemes and other business enterprises than with the welfare of the membership.

In Chicago the local administration has put into effect the national policies fully.

They have co-operated with the employers in the re-adjustment schemes which resulted in the reduction of at least 20 per cent in the last two years. The increase of production at the expense of the workers had a damaging effect upon the workers in the shops. Many union conditions have been abolished because of the leadership's desire to keep pace in the industry.

The concessions granted to the employers have brot about the elimination of many workers from the shops, these concessions being made without struggle. The result of which is an increase of unemployment.

Expulsion Policy.
They have followed a policy of expulsions of elements in opposition to them. Intimidation of members and slugging of members became a usual occurrence in our organization, with business agents, vice-presidents and other local officials in the lead. Internal differences are settled in this manner.

Our unemployment insurance has proven to be a total failure in so far as it does not provide for those unemployed who are not attached to any shop.

In this election of delegates to the Montreal convention the administration will support and elect people who will without question support the present administration, represent the different cliques that make up the present machine, therefore sent to the convention, because of the support given by them to the machine in the past two years.

Rank and File Delegates.
Fellow workers! This coming convention of ours is one of the most important conventions ever held in the history of our organization. Never in the history of our union have so many fundamental changes affecting the very life of our organization and the welfare of our membership taken place in the short period of two years.

It becomes of vital importance that we in Chicago send to the Montreal convention delegates who represent

the rank and file opinions prevailing in our shops. Workers who are fearless, workers who are ready to put up a fight for a program that is progressive in character and offers a solution to the many problems and difficulties now confronting our organization.

The Demands.
For that reason the progressive element in the Chicago organization is appealing to you to send delegates to the convention who will make a fight at the convention of a militant program, such as:

- 1—Against expulsion of members because of differences of opinion, against intimidation of members, against slugging.
- 2—For a 40-hour week.
- 3—For week work, with a minimum scale of wages and maximum production.
- 4—For a genuine unemployment insurance.
- 5—One national agreement, for all markets.

Amalgamated group of the Chicago Section of the Trade Union Educational League.

SEND IN A SUB.

FARRINGTON TRIES TO THROW COAL MINERS' VOTES TO BOSSES' LACKEYS

Frank Farrington, president of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, has issued a circular to the 100,000 union coal miners in this state urging them to throw their support to Frank L. Smith, "Keeley Cure" proprietor from Dwight and a cog in the Len Small machine who aspires to the United States senatorship in the coming elections.

Farrington, whose record as a myrmidon of the corrupt Small gang is well known, has the following to say in behalf of his political playmate: "One of the aspirants for the nomination on the republican ticket for United States senator is Col. Frank L. Smith, who has risen from the ranks of labor to his present commanding position by sheer energy, ability and square dealing. He is known as a 'square shooter' and as one who never betrayed a trust or profited by a questionable transaction."

"He has vision and capacity to do things and by his accomplishments he has come to be accepted as one of the outstanding men of his country. The he has been received in high places, he still has a heart that beats in sympathy with the cause of the common people because he is of that class and he makes no attempt to conceal the fact but is proud of his humble beginning."

Farrington, it will be noted, has nothing to say about what Smith is likely to do in the event of a coal strike; he does not say whether or not Smith would fight injunctions issued against the miners; he does not say whether or not Smith is prepared to help alleviate the suffering among the Illinois miners. Because Farrington knows very well that Col. Smith will do none of these things.

Farrington is obeying orders from his political chieftain, Len Small, whose republican machine helped to put over Coolidge and "strikebreaker" Dawes in the last presidential election. Farrington is a republican ward heeler on a large scale who, by his position in the miners' union is able to throw thousands of votes to this machine of the bosses or that. At present Farrington, along with Johnny Walker of the Illinois Federation of Labor, is tied up with the Len Small machine that rode into control of the state government with the support of labor's votes garnered by these pretended leaders of the workers.

The coal miners, whose votes helped to elect Small to the governorship, are asking themselves what Small is doing for them. They are asking what

International Workers' Aid to Hold Tag Day in St. Louis for Strikers

ST. LOUIS, March 31—Saturday and Sunday, April 3 and 4, hundreds of young workers will be on the streets of St. Louis with their "Help the Pastic Strikers Band" on their arms and a collection box in their hands.

The organized workers of this city have pledged their full support, moral and financial. The Young Workers League and the Jewish Freiheit Club have already made liberal donations and promise more.

All St. Louis young workers should report to Robert Long, 706 Pine St., for Tag Day duty.

World-Famous China Works Is Partially Destroyed by Flames

LIMOGES, France, March 31 — The Haviland China Works, renowned for more than a century for its porcelain and enameled China, was partially destroyed by fire today. The loss is placed at more than a million dollars. Several hundred workers, many of them highly-skilled masters of the intricate craft of China making, have been thrown out of employment.

The Small machine is doing about the widespread unemployment and deprivation in the coal fields. They think back to the last strike and try to recall what the Len Small machine did for them. The answer is plainly, nothing!

Similarly with Col. Smith. What will he do in the senate? He has declared he will support the Coolidge administration. He claims to be opposed to the world court but it is plain that his opposition is purely in the nature of a political football in his campaign against another boss' tool, Senator Wm. McKinley, traction magnate and wheel-horse of a rival republican machine.

The miners are learning, thru bitter experience, that old line candidates, republican or democrat, far from helping them in the struggle against the operators, invariably prove to be enemies of labor after their election. The miners are learning also that when Frank Farrington, taking advantage of his office in the miners' union calls upon the coal diggers to support such candidates that he is in effect selling the miners out to the bosses.

The only possible representatives of labor are those proposed and elected by the workers themselves. The only time the workers will have a senator in Washington who will fight against government strikebreaking, expose boss maneuvers against the workers and oppose anti-labor legislation and injunction judges is when they are nominated on a genuinely working class ticket and elected by the workers against the will of the republican machine that Farrington supports and all other old party machines.

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

Future Tasks of Revolutionary Unionism

(Continued from Page 1)

the development of the shop councils movement and the question of emigration and immigration."

Next Tasks.
The second session began with the report of Losovsky on the next tasks of the revolutionary trade union movement. These he enumerated as follows: (1) The struggle against the utilization of the workers in the colonies and the emigrants against the workers in the home countries. For this struggle the emigrant workers must be drawn into the trade unions and the organization of the trade unions in the colonies must be assisted.

Factory Unity.
(2) The organization of the colored workers. (3) An active participation in the economic struggles and a serious study of the questions in connection with this struggle. (4) A wide campaign for unity in the factories upon the basis of concrete demands, and in this connection, increased attention to the shop councils.

(5) The struggle for reorganization according to the principle of industrial unionism, in this connection the mental laziness of a section of the supporters of the Red International of Labor Union must be overcome. (6) The organizational consolidation of our political influence. We must not only work in the reformist but also in the nationalist, liberal and christian unions. Everywhere where the masses are to be found gathered together, there we must be also.

New Forces.
(7) We must pay the greatest attention to the educating of new forces of trade unionists, in this connection, the work amongst the youth. (8) The consolidation of our organizations, a fight against the instability of the membership of the revolutionary workers' federations, the creation of assistant treasuries as assistant organs of the unions. (9) The necessity of the work in the most important industrial branches and the most important industrial districts where the bourgeoisie is particularly strong.

(10) In connection with the activity of the industrial sections and the international strikebreaking which is permitted by them, we must fight for the creation of active professional internationalists. (11) The struggle for the creation of a united world international of trade unions, not merely a European international and (12) the struggle against expulsions.

Reports of Delegates.
Comrade Haiss (Czecho-Slovakia) spoke as the first in the discussion following upon the speech of Losovsky. He declared that the Trade Union Federation of Czecho-Slovakia which he represented and which was a powerful weapon for unity, was prepared to sacrifice its independence and hand over its sections to the united industrial unions.

Comrade Reedens (Poland) described the situation in Poland and declared that oppositional elements were developing. The revolutionary wing reckoned in the immediate future with an active struggle for unity.

Alliance with Fascists.
Comrade Anselmi (Italy) pointed out the difficulties of the struggle for unity in Italy as a result of the trade union monopoly decreed to themselves by the fascists. The leaders of the General Confederation of Labor pursue

a policy of understanding with the fascists. Amongst the working class however, the revolutionary feelings were strong and the slogan of the Communists for the reestablishment of the old class organizations will meet with great success.

Com. Maerker (Germany) characterized the situation in Germany as follows: a serious economic crisis, rationalization, deterioration of the situation of the working class, an increased exploitation of the worker under the banner of the rationalization of production. The reformists make common cause with the government and with the employers. The Communists are faced with the task of uniting and preparing the proletariat for the coming economic struggles.

Anarcho-Syndicalism.

Comrade Monmousseau (France) pointed out that once again anarcho-

Comrade Haiss



Member of the Executive Committee of the R. I. L. U. from Czecho-Slovakia.

syndicalist tendencies were showing themselves with one or two leaders of the C. G. T. U. This must chiefly be put down to the activity of those persons above all of Monatte who were expelled from the Communist Party of France. The C. G. T. U. will fight energetically against the anarcho-syndicalist and right tendencies in its ranks.

Monmousseau further pointed to the incorrect attitude in the unity question. One must not regard unity as the absolutely necessary condition for success, without which no victory for the workers is possible. Despite the split in France, the C. G. T. U. has led and will still lead many strikes to a successful conclusion.

Shop Councils.

Comrade Gaillard (France) declared that the tasks of the leaders of the trade union movement in the period when the working class was on the defensive, was the preparation of the ground for the creation of revolutionary shop councils. The proletarian unity committees play a great role in the struggle for unity and in the preparation for the creation of the revolutionary shop councils. It is the task of these committees to unite the workers, those who follow the reformist or revolutionary unions as well as the unorganized workers.

If There Are Horses Left?

CEDAR RAPIDS, March 31—Hugh Hursey, Quesqueton, Ia., has just celebrated his ninetieth birthday, and his seventieth anniversary as a blacksmith. He still works at his forge every day and says he expects to be shoeing horses when he is 100.

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING

OF THE CHICAGO LOCAL GENERAL GROUP OF THE TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

will be held on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7th, 8 P. M.

at

NORTHWEST HALL, Corner North and Western Aves.

All Militants Should Attend This Meeting!

ADMISSION FREE.