

BIG MILL AT PASSAIC JOINS THE TEXTILE STRIKE AS 10,000 PACK EVERY AVAILABLE HALL IN CITY

By J. O. BENTALL. (Special to The Daily Worker) PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 24.—The Forstmann-Huffmann mill, mightiest of the remaining plants, came out this morning 3,000 strong as the picket line of 3,000 marched to the plant at 6:30 cheering and singing "Solidarity Forever."

As the long line of workers came to work the pickets called on them to turn away from the gates and join in the fight for justice in the textile industry. It was a dramatic moment when the first crowd stopped and hesitated, looked around at their fellows in the struggle, waited a moment, talked among themselves, and then making for the picket line joined in the songs, singing as they neared their fellow workers, "Hold the Fort for We Are Coming."

AUSTRO-GERMAN UNION AGITATES EUROPEAN HEADS

Economic Forces Seek to Erase Barriers

(Special to The Daily Worker) VIENNA, Feb. 24.—The violent controversy over South Tyrol is pushing the question of the political union of Austria and Germany again into the foreground. Economic reasons, particularly on the part of Austria, require such a solution of the difficult situation in which that country has been placed by the peace treaty.

The breakdown of the old Austro-Hungarian empire has reduced Austria to the position of a city state, deprived of its natural markets and raw resources. It is surrounded by the succession republics which are trying to utilize every opportunity to build themselves up at the expense of Austria.

To Join the Zollverein. The breakdown of the tariff barriers which Germany has erected would bring a tremendous improvement, industrialists believe. This would be accomplished by Austria becoming a member of the Zollverein, the customs union which includes the other German states. Under the proposed plan, Austria would take her place among the federal states of the German republic, with the same autonomy as Bavaria, for example. Fifty deputies would represent Austria in the Reichstag, half of whom would be Christian socialists. This party holds the same principles as the center, or catholic party in Germany. It is neither Christian, however, nor socialist, but is really the political appendage of the Vatican.

In Germany only those who are working for the restoration of the Hohenzollerns are opposed, as that dynasty is Lutheran. The followers of the catholic Hapsburgs of Austria fight the union because it will destroy their chances of a restoration. Sanction for the union must be obtained from the great powers, as the present status of Austria was established by the treaty of St. Germain. France is opposed naturally. Premier Mussolini has violently condemned the proposal but the Austrians believe he is merely trying to bargain for his approval. Czechoslovakia is strongly opposed to the project fearing that Austria would become a powerful industrial rival.

Wages Have Increased 23 Pct. in Soviet Union; Unemployment Lower

VLADIVOSTOCK, U. S. S. R., Feb. 24.—The territorial congress of the trade unions has established, that since last year wages have increased 23%, making the average wage 42 roubles a month, against 32 roubles last year. With the rising of wages, the production has also increased. Unemployment has considerably decreased, leaving practically no skilled workers among the unemployed.

Passport Rules Bar Communist Travelers

CAIRO, Feb. 24.—The directors of Public Security for Palestine, Syria, and Egypt at a meeting here have drafted passport regulations which will bar Communists from those countries. The regulations have been submitted for approval to the various governments.

Japanese Engineer Lauds Management of Soviet Railroads

(Special to The Daily Worker) TIFLIS, U. S. S. R., Feb. 24.—The Japanese engineer Kanaki, the chief manager of the Japanese railways who took part in the international railway conference, was in Tiflis studying the methods of management on the Soviet railroads. M. Kanaki declared that altogether wrong opinions were current in Japan concerning the Russian railways. He had found the Russian railways better managed than was supposed in Japan.

TROOPS READY TO SUPPRESS UNION MINERS

Operators Want Return to 1917 Scale

(Special to The Daily Worker) EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 24.—Three companies of national guard troops are held in readiness in the armory here to aid the coal operators in preventing the picketing of non-union mines by union miners. Two airplanes from the 113th air squadron at Kokomo are patrolling the mine fields watching for further marches of the union miners.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 24.—Work has been resumed at the non-union mines in Vanderburgh, Warrick and Gibson counties with the aid of scabs under protection of some companies of the Indiana national guard which arrived here yesterday. Six mines are hoisting coal, the first that has, been produced since the union miners picketed the mines to unionize the scabs. The operators have been putting the mines in this district on a 1917 wage scale basis and declaring for the open shop. The supply of scabs that they were able to get to work at the 1917 scale was dragged out of the mines by pickets of union miners who marched down and the latest mill to be struck is not even attempting to fool the strikers. Hence the announcement that it will shut down entirely.

'He Had a Still, But Did He Use It?' Stirs Washington's Solemnity

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Observance of Washington's birthday here was marked by tumult and shouting, by hubbub and furore, and by the hurling of verbal brickbats over prohibition. The peace and sedate solemnity that for 127 years have marked the capital's observance of the day was utterly shattered as proponents and opponents of the eighteenth amendment went to the mat over the personal habits and private practices of the Master of Mount Vernon. Still There's the Still. In the turmoil, the policies for which Washington stood appeared to have been lost in the question as to whether or not the father of his country kept a still. He made and drank his own living," declared the wets. "He was a believer in personal liberty, and he was not a prohibitionist." "Even though he kept a still, he did believe in prohibition," retorted the dries. "He discharged a division commander in the continental army for drinking, and he had soldiers whipped for drunkenness."

Russian Engineers Go to Japan to Study Factory Construction

VLADIVOSTOCK, U. S. S. R., Feb. 24.—A group of Russian engineers has left from Vladivostok for an excursion to Japan, where they will inspect Japanese factories and port constructions. From Japan the members of the excursion intend to proceed to China.

They All Want Birth Control Information

(Special to The Daily Worker) LONDON, Feb. 24.—A bill has been introduced in parliament to authorize local authorities to expend money on the preparation of birth control information and its dissemination. Members of all three parties, labor, liberal, and Tory, will support it and speak for its passage.

ASSAULT HEAD OF FURRIERS' UNION IN N. Y.

Police Beat Up Strike Leaders

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—While thousands of fur workers turned out in the first mass picketing demonstration Monday morning to show their solidarity for a determined fight to win their demands, Benjamin Gold, who is the chairman of the present strike committee, and Jack Skolnick, chairman of Manhattan Lyceum, leading the workers in the demonstration, were struck on the face and body with fists and clubs by the police, who afterward arrested Skolnick on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Despite the fact that Monday was a legal holiday the streets were jammed with pickets, workers who are ready to sacrifice their lives if necessary to win their demands for better living conditions, for a higher standard. After picketing about 3 hours the workers formed into line and marched through the fur district with Benjamin Gold and Aaron Gross at the head of a line that reached from 6th to 7th Ave. Despite the fact that the police tried to break up the marching line with violence and force the workers crossed in solid ranks, and marched down to the halls.

Workers' Demands:

- 1. Equal division of work and no discharge;
2. 40-hour week;
3. Unemployment insurance fund to be paid by the manufacturers.

The bosses feel that the workers mean business and are determined to fight for the demands they have submitted. Driving Out Scabbery. It is only one week since the workers went out on strike against the fur manufacturers, demanding better working conditions in an industry where they are subject to all kinds of diseases from the cheap dyes and dust of the pelts. They have shown their ability to smash 75 scab nests and within a week or so will drive the rest of the scabs out of business.

SOCIETY MORONS VIEW NAKED GIRL BATHE IN WINE

Blaze Broadway Jolted by Debauchery

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Broadway, which has been treated to many sights by the depraved morons that infest its lights, was given a jolt when Earl Carroll, theater magnate, held a party at his playhouse in which over 300 men and women viewed a naked girl bathing in a bath-tub filled with costly wines and champagne. "That's Too Raw!" The men were told to line-up and as they passed the tub, chuckling with glee, the naked chorus dancer laded out some of the wine to them. Harry K. Thaw and Countess Vera Cathcart were among the guests at this affair. Irwin S. Cobb, newspaper writer who was among those that viewed the nude chorus girl, remarked to Harry K. Thaw, "That's too raw!" Two jazz orchestras played thru-out the night while the guests pranced around the floor.

Slave Driver Says British Contractors Pay Coolies Too Much

(By Mail.) SINGAPORE, (By Mail.)—Sir Ivor Phillips, K. C. B., chairman of the Singapore United Rubber Plantations Co., Ltd., complained at the stockholders meeting that as a result of the British contractors in charge of the construction of the huge naval base here paying above the current wage for native labor in order to hurry the work, coolies on the corporation's plantations are quitting. The chairman declared dolefully that the company would sooner or later have to meet the scale thus established. The stockholders adopted a resolution unanimously demanding a reduction of wages on the government work. The Plantations Co. dividends run about 17 1/2 per cent.

British Government Under Fire for Failure to Aid Countess Vera

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The British government was subjected to heavy fire in the house of commons this afternoon, for its failure to act in the banning of Vera Countess of Cathcart from the United States. Sir Austin Chamberlain, foreign minister, declared Great Britain will not intervene in the case, will not attempt reprisals and will not ask the United States to enter an agreement for reciprocal action whereby the granting of a visa by a consul will be tantamount to a guarantee that the holder of the visa will be granted admittance at the port of entry.

CAL'S CABINET UNDER FIRE ON SENATE FLOOR

Demand Prosecution of Mellon's Trust

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Two members of President Coolidge's cabinet were under fire in the senate when debate was resumed on the Walsh report, criticizing the department of justice for failing to prosecute the Mellon-owned Aluminum company of America on a charge of violating the anti-trust laws.

While a coalition of democrats and progressives drove their attack ostensibly at Attorney General John S. Sargent, their real objective was also Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon. By revealing Sargent's alleged weakness as a prosecutor, the coalition hoped to pave the way for the employment of special government counsel to hale the Mellon concern into court.

The movement turned the administration forces into a fighting group. It was the administration viewpoint that special prosecutions and senatorial investigations must be stopped once and for all, or the executive departments will be forever forced to step aside when their actions displease congress.

Instead of merely advocating a senatorial investigation of the Aluminum company, as recommended by a majority of the senate judiciary committee, the democrats rallied around the proposal of Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, the minority leader, that a resolution should be adopted directing President Coolidge to name two special prosecutors to initiate proceedings against the Mellon concern. Senator Cummins, republican, of Iowa, charged this would be tantamount to removing the attorney general from office.

Sen. Borah Enters Fight on Italian Debt Settlement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—(FP)—Sen. Borah, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, has come into the open as a foe of the Italian debt settlement negotiated by Mellon, Kellogg, Hoover and Smoot. He has even gone into a conference on the subject with a dozen democratic senators, including Walsh and Reed. They frankly declared their intention to defeat the ratification of the pact if they can.

Borah returns to his earlier position, that no settlement ought to be made on terms more favorable than those granted to Great Britain, unless the United States desires to offer to the French a virtual cancellation of their \$4,000,000,000 obligation. Reed will emphasize America's responsibility alike to refrain from giving financial encouragement to the Mussolini despotism, and to give equal justice to all creditors. Resolutions, letters and telegrams opposing the settlement are reaching scores of senators from all sections of the country.

Govt. Official Demands Looting of Navajos

(FP)—Whether the senate and house conference on the urgent deficiency appropriation bill will grant or reject the demand of Commissioner Burke of the Indian Office that \$100,000 of the tribal funds of the Navajo Indians in Arizona be taken, for a bridge which the Indians will never use, is to be decided within a few days. The item voted by the house and rejected by the senate is one providing that the \$100,000 be taken from the tribal funds to pay half the cost of a bridge over the Colorado River near Lee's Ferry. This point is some 50 miles from any considerable settlement of the Indians, and in the opposite direction from their lines of travel to market. John Collier, executive secretary of the Indian Defense Association, has issued a circular telling the story of this attempted steal. He quotes a letter written by Burke to the Navajo tribal council last July, wherein Burke told the Indians they ought to use their money for water and implements and for improving their sheep breeds, but saying that of course congress had final power over the use of their funds. Yet he knew that Secretary Work, his chief, had persuaded the house to pass the bridge bill, claiming that the bridge was important to the progress of the Indians. Collier shows that \$90,000,000 of Indian funds are now at the disposal of congress, and that if the Indian bureau is able to cheat the Navajo tribe of this \$100,000 there will be no safety for any of the other trust funds.

OLD LAW ASSAILED AS 'BLASPHEMY' CASE OPENS; FIRST WITNESS GETS CAUGHT TELLING LIE IN COURT

(Special to The Daily Worker) COURT HOUSE, BROCKTON, Mass., Feb. 24.—The thin thread by which the so-called commonwealth of Massachusetts is trying to hang charges of blasphemy and seditious on Anthony Bimba, editor of the Laisve, Lithuanian Communist daily of Brooklyn, New York, was revealed in the attack against the testimony of the state's star witness, Anthony W. Eudaco, a shoe worker in the plant of the Douglas Shoe Company that has contributed money in support of the prosecution.

Under cross-examination by Bimba's attorney, Harry Hoffman, Eudaco, who professed to be shocked at Bimba's statements about the non-existence of god, admitted that he did not now belong to any church. "When did you last go to church?" asked Attorney Hoffman. But the presiding justice, C. C. King, came to his assistance, stating he need not answer the question.

After denying that he had ever belonged to any radical organization, Eudaco was forced to admit that he had acted as treasurer one evening at a meeting to raise funds for the defense of William Z. Foster in the Michigan case. It was very apparent that he is now more interested in a lawsuit he has started against the Lithuanian National Hall, where Bimba made his alleged ungodly and seditious speech under the auspices of the American Lithuanian Workers' Educational and Literary Society, than he is in protecting Massachusetts against alleged seditious utterances.

MINER IS FREED AFTER 5-YEAR INTENSE FIGHT

Union Coaldigger Gains His Liberty

(By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press.) HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Feb. 24.—J. C. McCoy, Mingo county miner, is free again, and home with his wife and seven children, at the close of a five-year conspiracy against his liberty by the coal operators of that county. The case began in May, 1921, with his arrest on a charge of shooting Squire Harry Staten of Sprigg during the 1921 strike, and it closed here in Huntington when the fourth jury that has tried him for murder freed him after two minutes of deliberation.

Twice McCoy was convicted in the operator-controlled courts in Williamson. At the time of the first trial, September, 1921, the county was under martial law and the courtroom full of armed men. Twice he went to the penitentiary at Moundsville to serve 99 years and twice came out again on writs of error. The third trial took place in Huntington on a change of venue and brought a hung jury—nine to three for acquittal. The fourth has just closed.

It was a class conspiracy throuth. John S. Marcum, 74-year old attorney for the Mingo coal operators, served as special prosecutor at the fourth trial as he did at the first. His shaven, wrinkled head bobbed aggressively as he rasped out the usual openshop cant about lawless unionism.

But the coal operators were unfortunate in their witnesses. Some testified that McCoy had been firing from a railroad switch-stand; others as positively declared that it was nearly a hundreds yards away by a store. And defense attorneys proved conclusively that it would have been impossible to see the victim from the place named. There was further proof by the defense that McCoy had not done any firing and that the only overt act he had committed was to loyally aid the strike and relief program of his union.

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Bratiano Will Soon Have an Opposition

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Prince Carol's sudden departure for Paris from Milan is causing belief that the prince had left to consult with leaders of the opposition party in Roumania regarding his return to Bucharest.

COMRADE GRISCHUK

Comrade Joseph Grischuk, former member of the Russian district committee of Chicago, died in Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 21, according to a telegram received from comrades of Los Angeles.

Comrade Grischuk came to the United States in 1913 from the open wide plains of Volynia. A son of the fields and forests, he was suffocating in the shops and factories. He became a victim of the white plague—tuberculosis. Altho sick he continued actively to work in the labor movement.

When the party was driven underground he remained at his post, continuing to work under the name of Smith. He was a capable speaker and used to go out to the branches in the district to speak.

For the last two years he was too sick to work and went to a sanitarium in Los Angeles where he remained until his death on Feb. 21. The Russian section of the Workers Party of Chicago wired some money to the comrades in Los Angeles to help cover the funeral expenses.

WORLD COURT COHORTS FEAR BORAH ATTACK

Coolidge Sends Hoover to Chicago March 9

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—Senatorial "courtesy" appeared strained to the breaking point here today as a result of the speeches made in Illinois in the last few days by Senator Borah, republican of Idaho, and Senator Reed, democrat of Missouri, attacking the world court.

Senator Wm. B. McKinley, who voted for the court, and who faces the voters in a primary in April, declared today that:

"The thinking people of Illinois resent the invasion of Senator Borah and Senator Reed into their domestic affairs."

Steps were being taken today, however, to combat the effect of the Borah and Reed speeches, and to give Sen. McKinley administration backing in his intra-party fight for re-nomination.

It was announced that Secretary of Commerce Hoover would speak in Chicago on March 9. Plans are being laid for other administration spokesmen to follow him.

COMMUNISTS OF GERMANY SHOW UP SOCIALISTS

Social Democratic Leaders Expel Freiberger

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Feb. 24—German reform in trade union leaders and the heads of the social-democratic party are angry at the Communists because the latter are trying to form joint committees for united action in the trade unions and the shop councils. The campaign for the expropriation of the properties belonging to the former Hohenzollerns and the various noble families had been agreed on by all three organizations in advance, after terrific mass pressure had been felt by the socialist executives. The executive committees of both the social-democratic party and the Federation of Labor have warned their members against any co-operation with the Communists, even in the way of demonstrations, public meetings, etc.

The national executive committee of the socialists have, indeed, gone so far as to expel Freiberger, chairman of the central committee of shop councils in Munich and leader of the first delegation of German workers to visit Russia, because he had addressed meetings of the International Workers Relief. The socialist soreheads term this organization the "Communist Red Cross." Freiberger had declared it would be a crime against the Russians and the international proletariat to introduce the western type of democracy in the Soviet Union.

Raid the Neue Zeit in Bavaria.

MUNICH, Feb. 24—The Bavarian authorities have raided the offices of the Neue Zeit, a Communist paper, and banned Communist meetings throughout Bavaria. Stutzel, the minister of police, stated in reply to an interpellation in the diet, that all Communist gatherings would be prohibited until the party erased the demand for the overthrow of the present state from their program. Even Communist deputies would be kept strictly within the legal limits, he declared.

This presents a peculiar situation in Bavaria. The present government is a combination of social democrats and Catholics (Centrists). The Bavarian socialists have a very strong left wing, however, which makes life miserable for the party's right leadership in such conditions as these.

Soviet Union Opens Trade Exhibition in Japanese City

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 24—A Soviet trade exhibition has been organized at Osaka, Japan. Nearly all the commercial organizations of the Far East are taking part in the exhibition.

Flax Exports Increase.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., (Tass) Feb. 24—During the first 9 months of 1925, the Union of Socialist Soviet Russia exported to England 3,283 tons of flax as compared with 1,100 tons in 1924. The exports from the Soviet Union amount to 15 per cent of the English imports of flax against 4 per cent in 1924.

For the same period, the Soviet Union has imported to Germany 3,216 tons of flax, or 30 per cent of the total German imports of flax, against 3 per cent in 1924.

Fourteen thousand six hundred and eighty metro-tons have been imported to France for the first 9 months of 1925, against 1,520 metro-tons in 1924, the Soviet Union occupying the first place, as compared with other countries in the export of flax to France.

CHAIRMAN HANDS DOWN DECISION IN DISPUTE BETWEEN FOOD WORKERS AND A. F. OF L. BAKERY WORKERS' UNION

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Both locals, the Amalgamated Food Workers' Local 164 and the International Brotherhood of Bakery and Confectionery Workers Local 169, to the controversy arising out of the organization of three shops, Hynchez, Tragna and Moscovitz having agreed that the impartial chairman is to decide the issue. The joint committee of action of the Bakers' united front in agreement with the representatives of both locals agreed that Joseph Zack, member of Local 38 International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, act as impartial chairman in this controversy. The impartial chairman having heard and considered the arguments of both sides came to the following conclusion:

In view of the fact that a mere decision on the three shops would not solve the problem, it is necessary to not only decide on the three shops, but also to agree on a policy to be followed by both organizations in the future so that similar difficulties should not again occur. Therefore, the impartial chairman recommends as a policy for both sides to fight for and carry into effect the following:

Recommendations.
1. That all locals and groups in agreement with this in the baking industry should work towards the amalgamation of both organizations into one union affiliated to the American Federation of Labor on the following basis:

(a) Both sides, the International Brotherhood and Confectionery Workers and the Amalgamated Food Workers are to agree that in order to organize the biggest factor now prevailing in the industry, the baking trust, both sides must take into their organizations all workers skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled. Such workers as cannot be directly organized into the bakers' union on account of jurisdictional claims by unions operating in other industries, such as the teamsters, both sides are to agree that an agreement must be reached with the unions involved for an alliance and joint action in whatever controversy may occur with the employers.

(b) Both sides are to agree that the chief effort must be concentrated toward organizing the tremendous mass of unorganized workers especially in the trustified concerns and modern bakeries:

(c) If the International Brotherhood and Confectionery Workers will refuse to agree to the proposition of taking in the various categories of help working in trust bakeries then all those in agreement with this progressive policy are to support fullheartedly the Amalgamated Food Workers in their efforts to organize the trust bakeries so as to lessen or if possible to eliminate altogether the menace these open shop centers represent to the organized workers as a whole.

United Action.
Until such a time as the two organizations can be amalgamated or reach an understanding for their activities against the trusts and in order to minimize and if possible to avoid jurisdictional friction arising out of the organizational activities of both organizations, the following arrangement should prevail:

1. A joint organization committee is to be created of equal representation from both sides to take up all matters of jurisdiction and organization of unorganized and other matters affecting the interests of both organizations in such a manner as to present a united front to the bosses and to settle all disputes inside the two organizations on the following basis:

(a) Organization campaigns to organize the unorganized to be undertaken jointly by both organizations. The territory to be organized to be agreed upon previous to the campaign and each side to concentrate upon the specified territory agreed for each side and whatever shops are organized by either side to be affiliated to those organizing same. This territorial division to remain in effect only during the organization campaign, after the campaign each side to organize wherever it finds it necessary to do so.

(b) In the territory to be organized or in any new shops both organizations are to agree upon a joint wage scale and working conditions so as not to allow the boss a favorable basis to discriminate one in favor of the other on account of differences in wages.

Maintain High Wages.
(c) Both organizations are to cooperate in the maintenance of the higher wage scale now prevalent in some of the International Brotherhood and Confectionery Worker shops.

(d) All shops organized outside of major organizational campaigns are to be affiliated with whichever side organizes them.

(e) It is understood that both sides must strive to arrange their activities in such a manner as to make new demands upon the employers, wages, hours, working conditions jointly and by mutual agreement and that the wage scale of the Amalgamated Food Workers' bakery locals is to reach as soon as possible the higher scale prevailing in the International Brotherhood and Confectionery Worker shops.

(f) On the question of the new boss union; the United Bakery Workers on both sides are to agree upon practical measures to combat and eliminate this union as a menace or factor from the field.

(g) As soon as a joint agreement can be reached on the question of trust bakeries same arrangement shall prevail as in the organization and di-

SCHOOL BOARD NOT THERE TO MEET MOTHERS

Employ Boss Tactics to Kill Strike

Once more the mothers of the children of the Lowell school were disappointed by the board of education. This time the board did not meet at all although they dragged these mothers to a promised meeting at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and had them hanging around the building in hopes that the matter would be taken up. This time they were stalled off with the promise of a meeting next week.

The slick business men of the school board use the same tactics to break the backbone of this strike that they use in strikes by workers, stalls. This is not the first disappointment they have given the mothers.

Many meetings were held by the parents with the board trustees. Last Tuesday over sixty mothers appeared before a committee of the board. This committee demanded that the board act at once to return their children to the Lowell school and proceed with the building of the annex to the school promised them two years ago.

For four weeks the parents have been fed promises by the board. Mr. Kandel, who had appointed himself leader of the parents' committee of ten, has entirely discredited himself with the parents. As a result a large part of this committee split away from the Kandel leadership and is now organized into the Parents' League of the Northwest Section. This organization is a permanent one and will fight for the welfare of the children throughout the year.

The parents demand that new schools be built in the neighborhood for these very young children whereas the board of education's scheme is to fill up the distant and less crowded schools with children from the more congested districts, thus necessitating that the children travel long distances and eat their lunches away from their home. Some of the schools, like the Stone, are fully a mile from their homes, passing many carlines, the most dangerous of which is North Avenue.

AFRICAN FARMERS BADLY TORTURE NEGRO WORKERS

Court Hearings Exposes Terror

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—(By mail).—Since the recent revolts police oppression of the natives has been increasing. The trouble has been accentuated also by the passage of the bill for the color bar by the parliament of the union. The two cases, which follow, are typical of what has been going on in this province.

At Showe a European sugar planter was charged on 23 counts of cruelty to natives in his employ.

The most terrible stories of beatings, kickings, imprisonment, and starvation were told. According to evidence the overseers were armed with sjamboks (rhinoceros-hide whips) and kerries (knobbed sticks). On completion of their daily tasks the natives were locked up in cells for the night. All were dressed in uniforms of sackcloth.

Court Strewn With Weapons.

The court room was strewn with the instruments used by the employer, including chains, padlocks, sjamboks, kerries, handcuffs and lashes.

A verdict of guilty on all 23 counts was found, and the magistrate, remarking that it was a very bad case, imposed a series of fines. As it was found that no wages had been paid to the natives, the employer was ordered to pay £240 as wages due.

Diet of Meaties.

In a case at Somerset East, a native was charged with desertion (i. e., leaving the farmer for whom he worked). The native admitted his guilt, but declared he had no option, as he received insufficient food.

The magistrate elicited from the farmer that the rations of the native and his family of five dependents was three pounds of meaties a day, and once a week, when slaughtering took place, he was given the pluck and trotters of the slaughtered animal, but not the tripe or head. In addition, he received a wage of 8 shillings a month. He was in debt to his master to the extent of 24 shillings.

"Never Complained."

"Do you consider 3 lbs. of meaties and nothing else sufficient food for a family of five?" questioned the magistrate. "Well, he never complained," the farmer replied. The native was ordered to return to the farm and work off his debt, and the master was advised to give him a more adequate allowance of food.

First Higher School in Adparistan.

BATUM, U. S. S. R., Feb. 24—The first higher school in Adparistan is being opened at Batum, consisting of an Industrial Technicum

700,000 Teachers of 20 Million School Children Belong in Labor's Ranks

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

MONEY talks. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, who sent the anthracite coal miners back to work without an increase in wages, demands that federal judges be given increased salaries. He claims that that will make the judges "fearless and independent." He argues that increased salaries will turn the decisions of the courts more toward the side of labor.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has also petitioned congress to increase salaries of federal judges. He echoed the arguments advanced by Lewis. The stand of both was applauded by the employers' press.

Money talks. But an increased quantity does not tell judges to be considerate of the working class. It is a more powerful urge that they increase their loyalty, if this is necessary, to the class that has given them a place of power.

The New York Times "spills the beans," to use a slang expression, when it makes a terrific plea for increased wages for school teachers. It forgets how it interpreted money's talks to federal judges. It sounds a different note in explaining how money talks to school teachers.

The teachers should have higher wages, says The Times. Low wages are dangerous. The teachers now receive a starvation pittance. Teachers in rural schools get wages ranging from \$755 to \$1,114, which startles the Times to worry for the future of the country.

The Times argues that the teachers must be paid higher wages so that they will be more loyal to the capitalist government that employs them, not more considerate of the rights of the masses of the workers whose children they teach.

The Times applauds the declaration credited to Rene Viviani, the renegade socialist war premier of France, that the army of school children constituted the "scholastic front" during the war, following everywhere the line of the trenches. Poorly paid school teachers, struggling to provide themselves with the bare necessities of life, do not make good jingo shouters. They must have more pay.

Teachers must be bribed to poison with the virus of patriotism the minds of the young. That is why the school superintendents, now meeting in Washington, D. C., are getting a big ovation. They are the "Superior Officers of the Army of Future Defense." They have under their control 700,000 school teachers directing 20,000,000 children. In 100,000 school houses these millions of children are being trained to serve the American capitalistic republic.

The teachers are getting wages now that represent the purchasing power of \$441 before the war, while the lowest salary of a commissioned officer, who drills the soldiers in the army, was \$1,700, with heat, light and quarters. The Times declares the army officers do not get too much. It feels that the "Army of Future Defense" isn't safe if the school teachers are discontented with the wages they get.

The wages of the school teachers cannot be too high. But it is noticeable that everywhere the teachers get an increase they are compelled to wage a bitter struggle before it is given them. When teachers therefore get a small increase, even at the suggestion of The Times, that worries about Wall Street's source of cannon fodder for the next imperialist war, they should take it and fight for more as part of the whole working class struggle for a little more than a bare existence under the robber capitalist system.

Money talks. Judges are specially picked because they know how to listen attentively and understandingly to its siren song. The workers know that, even if Green and Lewis do not.

Money talks. But the teachers will learn to understand its language as they take the bribe-fattened pay envelope, without acknowledging the bribe, or succumbing to it. The public school teachers belong to the working class.

A. N. L. C. Meetings Met with Enthusiastic Response in Buffalo

By G. I., Worker Correspondent.

BUFFALO, Feb. 24.—Lovett Fort-Whiteman, well-known Negro labor organizer, spoke at two meetings in the Labor Lyceum here. Whiteman's meetings attracted quite a number of interested Negro workers, who listened eagerly to his able analysis of the problems which face the colored workers in this country, and in the whole world. A Negro member of the Bricklayers' Union, B. Taylor, acted as chairman.

Whiteman pointed out that the only manner in which the Negro workers can hope to better their conditions is by exerting their organized strength as workers, together with organized labor of all races. He showed that racial hatred is an instrument used by the bosses to divide the strength of the working class and make their common exploitation easier. "The colonial wars in Morocco and Syria, and the looting of the Chinese working class show us that the colored workers are exploited on an international scale. We must organize the tremendous forces of colored workers and become an aid in freeing the whole working class."

Fort-Whiteman urged that the workers present join the American Negro Labor congress to fight against Jim-crowism, discrimination, and obstacles to Negroes wishing to join trade unions.

A sizeable group of the American Negro Labor congress was formed in Buffalo. The prospects are that many more Negro workers will soon join this organization.

FREE LITERATURE SUPPLIED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Free copies of the YOUNG WORKER, Tribuna Robotnicza, Pravda, and Honor and Truth, can be secured from Frank Alder, 821 Clydesburn St., Milwaukee.

PLAN CAMPAIGN FOR COMMUNIST GERMAN WEEKLY

Club Will Hold a Social Evening

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 24 — To raise funds for the publication of a German Communist weekly newspaper, the German Nightworkers' Club, consisting of members of Locals 1 and 164 of the Amalgamated Foodworkers of America, have arranged a social evening to be held Saturday evening, Feb. 27, at Labor Temple, 84 St. (between Second and Third Ave.) An attractive program has been arranged, including the Communist Mass Chorus, The Uthmann Singing Society and other features. Admission is only fifty cents. All comrades should be present to support the effort to make a success of such an important event as the publication of a German Communist paper in America.

Would Validate Citizenship Steps.

WASHINGTON, (FP)—Representative Sabath of Chicago has introduced in the house a bill and a joint resolution proposing that declarations of intention to become citizens, made by aliens within 30 days preceding the day of a special election or primary election, shall be legalized.

Under existing law, such declarations, if made within 30 days before special or primary election days, are invalid. Great numbers of aliens, ignorant of this trick in the law, have made their first steps toward citizenship, only to discover years later that they must start all over again.

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

BLASPHEMY TRIAL OPENS; CASE IS VERY WEAK

(Continued from page 1).

dismissal of the charges, pointed out that when the blasphemy law was passed, church and state in Massachusetts had not yet been separated, that at that time nearly the whole population was of the congregationalist faith, while now there is a cosmopolitan population with many religious differences. He declared that anyone had the right to believe or disbelieve in a god, and ought to be guarded in that right.

Cannot Improve the Thing.

The prosecuting attorney, I. Manuel Rubin, declared Binba was not on trial for heresy. He argued, however, that the people must be protected in their belief in god, and that the crime consists in utterances designed and calculated to destroy and disrupt the veneration that men may have in god. He said the law under which Binba is being held was re-enacted by the state legislature in 1921.

He declared that there can be no improvement upon this law, that it must stand for all time. He said it was upon the veneration for religion that the government is founded, and that Binba in seeking to destroy the government, was first seeking to destroy that veneration and the belief in god. In urging the court to go ahead with the seditious charges the prosecutor cited the case against Ben Gitlow in New York and William Gross Lloyd in Illinois.

Judge King announced that he wanted to get thru the trial as quickly as possible. He said he would be glad to grant both motions to dismiss. He had heard, he said, of the dissensions among the Lithuanians in the northeastern section of the city for the past six years. He said that the 1,833 blasphemy decisions had been made by a divided court and he was inclined to believe with the minority. But he said he would still have to abide by the decision made nearly a century ago. He didn't think that Binba's speech was a "decent, orderly confession of faith or unfaith," and that it was possibly out of place at the time and occasion. So he wanted to go on with the case.

Question Seditious Charge.

In regard to the seditious charge he pointed out that it was passed in 1919 while war sentiment was still rife in the land. "Possibly at this time," he said, "there is no occasion for an enforcement of this statute."

"The language used," he continued, "is not the ordinary language of incitement. It is more the language of prophecy." Nevertheless, he overruled both motions and the trial got under way with the swearing in of 15 government witnesses.

First Witness Caught in Lie.

Eucado told how he had attended the mass meeting at which Binba made his speech. The gathering had been advertised as a protest against the white terror in Lithuania. The defense brot out that Binba's declarations about god had been made in connection with his description of the tortures visited on imprisoned Communists in Lithuania. He had asked how there could be a god when a clerical government (Catholic) in Lithuania murders and tortures its workers.

The witness tried to bring in the usual oratorical trick about the existence of the soul. He declared that Binba had said that he didn't have a soul, that he had soles on his shoes, but the witness, Eucado, was forced to admit that the speech was in Lithuanian in which language the word for soul is "dushe" and that for sole of a shoe is "padas" so that it was impossible to make this play upon words in Lithuanian as one can in English.

It was very evident that Eudaco had been carefully coached in an interpretation of Binba's speech that the prosecution is seeking to get across to the court. He conveniently forgot everything else. He couldn't remember what Binba had said in his speech immediately prior to or after the alleged damaging statements, thus failing to give any general trend of Binba's utterances.

"Aren't you more interested in fighting the people who brot Binba here than you are in fighting the principles for which Binba stands?" asks Attorney Hoffman.

Eudaco refused to admit this, however.

Revolutionary Song Composed by Soldiers.

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R., Feb. 24.—A worker of the Pushkin Home of the Academy of Sciences at Leningrad has discovered by chance a small manuscript containing the poems of a noted contemporary of Pushkin, A. I. Poleshchayev. Among the poems was found a folk-song on the Decembrist revolt, which had been composed by soldiers immediately after the revolt, and recorded by Poleshchayev under the title, "Soldier Song on December 14th, 1825." The song ends in threats at the address of Nicholas I.

Ask Borah Support Against Mussolini

INNSBRUCK, Austria, Feb. 24—A message appealing to Senator Borah to lend his support in terminating Mussolini's high handed attitude toward Tyrol was sent today following a Tyrolean protest meeting.

BRITISH SCHEME TO BAR OUT U. S. MOTION FILMS

Will Require Registration to Produce Pictures

(Special to The Daily Worker) LONDON, Feb. 24.—The trade war between Great Britain and the United States is getting hotter. British industry is fighting on its national soil for self-preservation. This is the significance of the agreement by which the very powerful federation of British industries will back for passage in parliament a bill for the protection from foreign competition of the motion picture business in all its various angles.

All films will have to be registered before a body appointed for that purpose. No foreign film may be displayed by licensed distributors. For the year October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927, 7 feet of foreign film may be shown to 1 foot of British. For the following year the proportion is 6 feet of foreign to 2 feet of British. From October 1, 1928, there will be at least 3 feet of British to 5 feet of foreign film.

Scenario Writers Must Be British. The bill also provides for the scenario writers and all the principal artists and the staff employed in the production to be British. As the native industry has to go thru a distinct building up stage it is stipulated that for the first two years a certain proportion of foreign technical assistants may be allowed. The rigid enforcement of the bill is sure to hit the American motion picture business very heavily. American pictures are extremely popular here and the vast majority of all films shown come from United States studios.

A Difficult Problem. Protection in this case involves, however, certain factors absent in the usual manufacturing industry. These difficulties center chiefly about the drawing value of "stars." The British will either have to spend huge sums to advertise stars of their own, whose attraction must then be equal to the world-known Americans, or they must be able to arouse sufficient patriotic feeling to get the ordinary worker and middleclass patron to accept an English attraction of inferior merit as his national duty.

Get your tickets now for the International concert of the T. U. E. L. Sat., March 13, at 8th St. Theater.

COOLIDGE OFFSPRING INDULGES IN 'HIGHER LEARNING' AT AMHERST

(Special to The Daily Worker) AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 24.—Introducing John Coolidge, son of the president, in this corner, and Matthew Silverman, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Both students at Amherst college and in the 135 pound class. The roped ring of the local college "gym" was the scene and the two collegiate boxers opened up. The battling was fast and furious for three rounds and then young Silverman was declared the winner on points. It was the first public appearance of the president's son in the role of a pugilist.

New Zealand Election Shows False Face of Capitalist Democracy

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, (By Mail).—The complete returns on the New Zealand elections which were held the end of December, show that while the labor party gained nearly 40,000 votes on their poll in 1922, they secured six less seats in the legislature. The losses were due to the virtual coalition of the reform and national parties and the vicissitudes of the representative system. Tho the reform candidates got less than twice as many votes as the labor candidates, there were five times as many of them elected.

MOSCOW MUSEUM SHOWS HISTORY OF REVOLUTION

Counter - Revolutionary Documents Displayed

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 24.—At the Moscow Archives of the October Revolution an exhibit has been opened of documents relating to the revolutionary movement in Russia. The exhibition contains the following sections:

- 1. The Pugatchev period: the manifesto of Gugatchev, the leader of the peasants' revolt in the reign of Catherine II; reports by provincial governors, Catherine's letters, and so on.
2. The Decembrists: correspondence of the Decembrists, official documents relating to their prosecution, and so on.
3. 1881: the assassination of Alexander II; photographs of the revolutionary conspirators; manuscripts and diaries.
4. 1905: Official documents bearing on the agrarian movement, on the mutiny in the navy, on the insurrection at Moscow, and so on.
5. 1917: the last days of czarism; notes by Rasputin; the czar's diaries and letters; reports from military headquarters; the interrogation of the czar's ministers after the February revolution, and so on.
6. The Civil War: documents on the various counter-revolutionary organizations (Kolchak, Denikin, etc.); the partisan movement in the rear of the counter-revolutionary armies; the interrogation of Kolchak; materials on the foreign intervention; the fight against banditism, and so on.
In addition to archive documents are shown also copies of newspapers and other publications which appeared at different periods in the course of the revolution.

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

KNOCKING THE TOP OFF LOCARNO



The Fascist Braggart Praises Spectre of War.

Imperialist Tools Prepare Attack on Chinese Nationalists

SHANGHAI, Feb. 24.—Chinese generals were preparing the stage today for a civil war of large dimensions. General Wu Pei-fu was preparing to invade Honan province. Marshal Chang Tso-lin was supporting him in another quarter with his Shantung troops.

CHICAGO I. L. D. TO GREET TRUMBULL ON MARCH 4TH AND 5TH

Chicago workers should reserve Thursday evening, March 4 to greet Walter Trumbull, recently released from Alcatraz after serving a sentence for Communist activity in Hawaii, at the railroad station and Friday evening, March 5 to greet and hear Trumbull at the North Side Turner Hall. There will be other speakers on the program. Robert Morse Lovett, Ralph Chaplin and Max Shachtman are among those on the list of speakers.

LAWLER FARMERS ATTACK FASCIST RAIDS ON CO-OPS

Urges Formation of Anti-Fascist Bloc

LAWLER, Minn., Feb. 24.—The Lawler Farmers' Co-Operative Association at its annual membership meeting joined the many American co-operatives in their protest of the action of the Italian fascists in raiding, destroying and seizing of workers' and farmers' co-operatives in Italy. The Lawler co-operative also places itself in favor of an international alliance between the Red International of Labor Unions, the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions and the International Co-Operative Alliance to combat fascist raids on working class and farmers' organizations.

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

Bibesco Is Recalled by Roumanian Boyars

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Prince Antoine Bibesco, Roumanian ambassador, presented his letters of recall to President Coolidge and prepared to return to Bucharest. Bibesco is said to have had differences with members of the Roumanian debt commission here last fall, which resulted in complaints being lodged with his home government.

Revenue Purposes Only.

By a decree of the federal government the proceeds of the loan may be used only for the construction or improvement of gas manufacturing and electric generating plants, water works, and other revenue-producing institutions. The bonds have ample security, being guaranteed by the Clearing Association and by the various municipalities and savings banks.

Aid American Imperialism.

The new arrangement will enable a very rapid spread of such loans all over the nation. Thru the distribution of the bonds in small amounts into the hands of individual American investors the required popular support for the United States government in its maneuvers to secure wider opportunities in German exploitation for the great international banking houses will be easily obtained.

SOVIET UNION IS MAKING FILM DEPICTING FALL OF COUNTER-REVOLUTIONISTS

(Special to The Daily Worker) MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 24.—Film producers in the Soviet Union are engaged on a number of new pictures. Among these are two pictures connected with the history of the October revolution, entitled "Kolchak's End," and "Wrangel." Both pictures will be based upon authentic historical facts, and actual participants of the events have been invited to take part in the production. There is also to be produced a series of films based on the works of classical and modern Russian writers. A large picture is to be produced, dealing with the sanguinary events in connection with the workers' strike at the Lena Goldfields in 1912. Another picture will deal with the suppression of peasant riots by czarist troops.

AMERICANS PLAN NEW SCHEME TO ENSLAVE GERMANS

Get Blank Mortgage Upon Municipalities

(Special to The Daily Worker) BERLIN, Feb. 24.—A syndicate of American bankers, of which the New York firm of Harris, Forbes & Co. are managers, has purchased a \$15,000,000 bond issue jointly covering a large number of small cities and towns of Germany. The arrangements for this financing are quite unlike any other loan deals and are important because most future financing is expected to follow the same lines. Negotiations have been pending for this loan for over a year.

The German Savings Bank and Clearing Association is used as the medium for embodying the credit facilities of the villages and towns desiring a loan. This association, formed in 1924, has over 3,000 savings banks affiliated which in turn have over 5,000 branches. The association has in addition a membership now of 3,000 cities, towns, and municipal districts, with a total population of approximately 90 per cent of the country's entire population. The membership includes such important centers as Berlin, Bremen, Frankfurt, Dresden, Munich, Essen and Cologne.

Aid American Imperialism.

The new arrangement will enable a very rapid spread of such loans all over the nation. Thru the distribution of the bonds in small amounts into the hands of individual American investors the required popular support for the United States government in its maneuvers to secure wider opportunities in German exploitation for the great international banking houses will be easily obtained.

NOTED ARTISTS DESIGN COSTUMES FOR THE RED REVEL

Many Groups Compete for Prizes

Among others, Fred Ellis, the noted cartoonist, will soon leap into fame as a designer, especially after the creations he has designed are worn at the Red Revel by young ladies who are not at all painful to look at under ordinary circumstances. With their beauty enhanced by original and daring ideas of an artist they alone will be worth the price of admission. But that is not all; many funny costumes, as well as symbolic ones will add to the colorful chop suey of dancers, clowns, Pioneers having the time of their lives, and worried committee-men. And speaking of chop suey reminds us that a group representing the awakening of China is one of the chief bidders for the valuable group prizes. It is hinted that the prize-winning DAILY WORKER group of last year is out after the honors and competition will be keen.



Much whispering among certain members of the fairer sex, talented dancers, would lead one to expect to see nimble legs and pink toes in a joyous dance, but of course such a thing is emphatically denied, so be sure to watch for it. The technical details of the affair have been well taken care of. Temple Hall, one of the finest in the city, has been obtained, and a popular jazz orchestra will make even the most reluctant feet itch to dance. The necessary refreshments will be in evidence, of course.

All in all, it will be a great affair, and the unfortunate person who misses it will have a long wait till Feb. 27, 1927, rolls around. Reserve Saturday, Feb. 27, 1926, as the night on which to have the best time of the season. Be there.

Tickets are on sale at The DAILY WORKER office, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.; at the local party office, 19 So. Lincoln St.; at the Vilnis office, 3116 S. Halsted St.; at the Radnik Book Store, 1806 S. Racine Ave., and at the Union Press, 2003 N. California Ave.

Chinese Paper in Moscow.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 24.—The first number of a Chinese newspaper published in Moscow has just appeared. The newspaper is published under the title "Tsao-Ding-Bao" (Forward), its purpose being to foster political enlightenment among the Chinese residents in the Soviet Union, and to keep them informed on Chinese life at home and in other parts of the world. The circulation of the newspaper is calculated not only for the Soviet Union but also for other countries.

You do the job twice as well—when you distribute a bundle of THE DAILY WORKER with your story in it.

Maslov's Stand in Court Repudiated by German Delegation in Moscow

In the closing session of the Fourteenth Congress of the Russian Communist Party, the secretary of the presidium read a letter of Ruth Fischer to the party congress in which she declared that despite the fact that she was present in Moscow it had been made impossible for her to be present at the congress and that therefore she was compelled to deal with the utterances of Manilsky and Lemnadsse in relation to the personal attacks upon Maslov, only later.

After Ruth Fischer had informed the party congress that the party conference of the German Communist Party in October had made no final and definite decision in the matter but had transferred it to the executive committee of the Communist International for decision, she declared further that the utterances of Manilsky and Lemnadsse upon the Maslov case before the decision of the Comintern, brot the matter into the open. Two years of Maslov's sentence are to be wiped out. (The sentence was one of four years).

tion as to whether he had conducted himself worthily or unworthily, the question was a purely political one." The letter is signed: Ruth Fischer, member of the central committee of the Communist Party of Germany.

Fischer Stand Repudiated.

After the letter of Ruth Fischer had been read, a declaration of Otto Kuehnes and Hein Neumann in the name of the representative of the central committee of the German Communist Party in the executive committee of the Communist International was made known. This declaration was to the effect that: "Ruth Fischer had no mandate as a member of the central committee of the German Communist Party to make any declaration whatever in the case of Maslov.

2. Her letter stood in the crassest contradiction to the opinion of the central committee and to the decisions of the party conference of the German Communist Party.

3. As Ruth Fischer as a member of the German central committee now broke for the first time the silence upon the resolution in the Maslov case, decided upon by the party conference, the signatories consider themselves in duty bound to convey to the fourteenth party congress the main contents of the resolution in question in answer to the false representations of Ruth Fischer. The text of the resolution says, amongst other things: "The first national party conference declares that the attitude of Maslov before the supreme court was unworthy of the Communist party of Germany. The revolutionary aims of the German Communist Party were never so incorrectly presented in any other process against German revolutionaries as they were in the Maslov process.

RUTH FISCHER



"In the opinion of the conference, the methods of defense used by Maslov were absolutely impermissible. In particular, the fact that he denied the connection of the responsible comrades in Berlin with the central committee and used his oppositional attitude towards the central committee to defend himself and to establish his lack of responsibility. Await Final Decision. The conference disapproves of the

attitude of Maslov and hands the whole material over to the International control commission for a detailed examination and a final decision."

The declaration of Kuehne and Neumann says further that the contention of Ruth Fischer that the attacks upon Maslov were "caused by political motives with the intention of discrediting him personally," represents an unheard of attack upon the highest organs of the German Communist Party and of the comintern. Maslov had not conducted his defence in accordance with the disposition handed in by him, in particular he made the revelations upon his stay in Moscow without the knowledge of the central committee.

As a commentary upon the contention of Ruth Fischer that the attitude of Maslov before the bourgeois court was not merely irreproachable, but an excellent representation of the Communist idea and the Communist Party, the following passages were quoted from the protocol of the Maslov process: Maslov had declared that the slogan of the workers' and peasants' government was "not even a good propaganda slogan." (Protocol, Page 53.) He had declared in this connection: "We in Berlin were not in agreement with this, we felt ourselves bound by party discipline." Before the bourgeois court Maslov appealed to his pessimism about the revolutionary development.

Maslov practically denounced the participants of the executive session in January 1923 who were later accused, by the words: "A whole number of people visited the session of the executive. It is peculiar that I am the only one accused." The public prosecutor answered immediately that "others would be also accused." (Protocol, Page 64 and 65). Attempts to Shift Responsibility. Maslov also attempted to shift the

responsibility of the Berlin district leadership by disavowing the central committee. This was done in a declaration that the Berlin district leadership and the central committee were opposed to each other as enemies. (Protocol, Page 71).

He directly denounced the central committee by laying the responsibility for a leaflet which was declared as high treason, at the doors of the central committee. (Protocol, Page 8). Further passages show that Maslov utilized his differences with the executive committee of the Communist International in order to clear himself and that he declared that he had been "held back" in Moscow.

In contradiction to the printed instructions of the party for political prisoners, Maslov recognized the protocols and letters which were presented to him by the police and by the authorities, without question as genuine, altho they were declared to be false even by the non-partyman Schumacher.

At the end of this declaration it is said that upon the basis of those facts, the fourteenth party congress of the Russian Communist Party and the whole Comintern can judge that the attitude of Maslov before the supreme court was correctly characterized by the resolution of the German party conference and by the decision of the international control commission as being unworthy of the leader of a revolutionary party. (Repeated shouts of the delegates: Shame!) This declaration is signed in the name of the representative of the central committee of the Communist Party of Germany by Otto Kuehne and Hein Neumann. After the reading of the declaration of the German Communist Party representative in the executive committee of the Communist International, the following declaration of Lemnadsse (Russian Communist Party) was heard: "The text of the following decision of the international control commission proves how unworthy the attitude of Maslov before the supreme court was. The decision was passed upon November 22, 1925: After seeing the stenogram of the speech of Maslov before the court, the international control commission is of the opinion that his attitude was unworthy of a leader. It considers further that his attitude is not reconcilable with his attitude as party member and above all not with his position as ideological leader of the party and as member of the central committee. The examination of the future party position of Maslov can only be decided when the international control commission has had an opportunity of hearing Maslov personally. Lemnadsse quoted also the following fact as characteristic of the attitude of Maslov: in reply to a Communist motion in the Saxon Landtag (Parliament for Saxony) for alterations in the prison regime, and for an amnesty for political prisoners, the Saxon minister for justice read the following extract from a letter of Maslov written in prison: "The prison work goes punctually and smoothly, and the prison officials are polite, correct and obliging. This without exception. I am amusing myself here as well as it is possible under the existing opportunities, and I always am astonished at the discoveries made by our good friends in the press afterwards." But this letter Maslov has damaged the struggle of the German workers for an amnesty and for a lightening of the hard labor prison regime. One must be astonished that a revolutionary can make such statements about the unbearable prison regime in Germany.

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs Resolutions

The Unions Belong to the Workers

By WILLIAM SIMONS

It seems strange to repeat in 1926, a hundred years after the origin of unions in the United States, that the unions belong to the workers. But in face of the action and ideology of those now in control of the unions, it is necessary to repeat that sentence over and over again, until it permeates the working class, until it reaches the most backward worker in the shop.

The labor bureaucracy asserts that it is the defender of the union traditions against the left wing. As long as they can get away with it, the bureaucrats boast of their majority control, stealing elections to prove it; and they use it to drive out revolutionary and progressive elements. But when their claim to a majority becomes a laughing stock, they throw away the fig leaf of democracy and majestically proclaim themselves union defenders against the devilish left wing, which has seduced the innocent union membership. Johnston (machinists) and Hetrick (painters) have issued ex-communication edicts against Communists and sympathizers. Hutcheson (carpenters) pleads for a capitalist injunction, under the pretext of knowing better than the Detroit membership, what they want.

Sigman of the I. L. G. W. U. tried at the Philadelphia convention to violate the peace pact he himself signed. He also usurped the presidency of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, after boasting of his intention to retire, like Cincinnatus of old, to his farm in Ohio. And how does Sigman justify his defiance of the union membership? Not merely by his packed convention, but by his "historic role"

to save the union from the disrupters. A new idea this, that the union leaders are justified in holding the union control, against the will of the majority of members.

But what of history? But labor history tells a story of oppression of the workers by the rising capitalist class in America, and of the rise of unions amidst the birthpangs of the working class in struggle. The entire labor movement has been built on struggle for better conditions, on resistance to the masters' encroachments, on enthusiastic and heroic strikes and organization campaigns. The struggle for the 8-hour day, Homestead, McKeesport, Lawrence and Colorado are milestones on the path of unionism. Despite betrayals, the energy and spirit of the American working class have forced organizations that can be of service in the class struggle.

The International Association of Machinists grew in influence thru a policy of class struggle, influenced by radical sentiment. The needle trade unions formed the left wing of the labor movement. Strikes and organization campaigns drove the I. L. G. W. U. onward, building up favorable shop conditions. The outlook of the union was not confined to a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. The union advocated a new system of society, with workers' control. But this was before the world war, when the socialists betrayed the working class thru support of the war; this was before the Russian revolution of Nov. 1917, when the socialist leaders allied themselves with the bourgeoisie.

In the Imperialist Epoch But now the pseudo-radical leaders have become conservative. They use their knowledge of the radical move-

ment to denounce the Communists and progressives. They join hands with the bosses. The machinists' union was the first to inaugurate the Baltimore and Ohio plan; the I. L. G. W. U. officials surrendered to the governor's commission; and now Red Hillman becomes the apostle of the yellow gold rule, wearing a crown given by capitalist Nash. The surrender to the bosses furthers the lowering of the workers' standard of living, by the speed-up system, diminishing of union control over shop conditions, and wage reduction. The labor leaders in tying the noose around the workers' necks, are the labor agents of the imperialists, the left wing of the capitalist class inside of the trade unions, in a period of imperialism.

What Say the Workers? The immediate answer of the workers to this surrender by the labor bureaucrats must be intensification of the struggle for change in policy and administration. The unions have been perverted into organs of class collaboration, of workers' subjection. The capitalists have adopted more modern methods; in addition to the uncivilized method of attempting to stifle the unions, used for the past century, they have added the civilized means of buying up the labor leaders and the leading stratum of workers, the first with power and position; the second with crumbs from the imperialist table, with a higher wage than the mass of workers. The workers generally must be made to understand (1) the historic role of the union as an organ of the workers in the class struggle; (2) the morganatic marriage of the labor leaders with finance capital; and (3) correct strategy and tactics. The workers are not saying enuf about these matters; they have

still to learn.

The Task of the Revolutionist. The Communist, whom the bureaucrats are trying to oust from the unions, must be in the unions. There where the fight is thickest, there must be. To remain outside of the union displays an underestimation of the role of unions in the class struggle. The fight against the imperialists implies a fight against their labor lieutenants. The unions must be taken out of the hands of labor's enemies.

Who will teach the mass of workers the role of the union? Who will drive home to them the lessons of their shop experiences? Who will act as living examples of working class devotion and leadership? That is the historic role of the Communists. These comparatively peaceful periods have their tasks no less renowned than periods of revolution.

Who will transform the vague, incoherent protest of the workers into definite revolutionary forms? Who will give it guidance in the struggle against bureaucrats, directing it into political channels? Who will stiffen the resistance of the workers, supplying the hands of steel? None but the Communists. Our immediate task is to build the party fractions. Past experience has shown us that where we had fractions, there we were able to accomplish more in proportion to the proper functioning of these fractions. There where our fractions functioned, we were able to influence progressive elements. If we wish to strengthen the T. U. E. L., if we wish to broaden the left wing, then every party member must get into the unions, and take his place side by side with the other party members in the party fraction.

BOYS 19 YEARS OLD CANNOT GET JOBS IN BRITAIN

Cook, Miners' Leader, Predicts Struggle

LONDON—(FP)—Thousands of British lads of 18 and 19 years have never held a job in their lives simply because there was none to be had, says Secy. A. J. Cook of the Miners Federation of Great Britain.

"We are facing a crisis. Why should we blink it," demands Cook. "The capitalist papers keep urging us to forget it. They write of optimism. How can we be optimistic! In my own trade there are 300,000 men out of work. Some of them have not been employed in years."

"Mayday, 1926, will be a fateful day for our industry. Unless we yield before that time we shall be forced to take a cut in wages or to make a fight. Papers talk as though it were in my hand to decide the issue. But suppose I should yield to the demands of the employers. The miners of Wales would be after me with guns. Papers tell you every day in discussing these matters that I am only one person. But I speak for more than a million members of a single organization. That is our highwater mark. Our membership has never been so large as it is today and the men have come back since the 1921 crisis because they realize that unionism is the only possible road to victory."

Cook produces figures showing that the miners in many coalfields, such as Northumberland, are now receiving an average of about 10 shillings a day. (1 shilling, about 25c). The scale advocated by the employers would cut the men to about 6 shillings, a wage far below the cost of subsistence.

"They talk about a Locarno for labor," Cook said. "What does that mean? It means forcing Belgian and German miners to take lower wages or starve, and then using the low continental wage scales to beat down the standards of British miners. One thing is needed, he insisted, unity—both at home and on a world scale."

SUGAR BARONS BUY FIJANS AT \$15 EACH

By W. FRANCIS AHERN. SUVA, Fiji Islands—(FP)—When Takombau, king of the Fiji Islands, ceded the islands to Britain 50 years ago, it was stipulated that the rights of the Fijians to lands, foods, etc., were to be guarded from the capitalists then prowling about the group and despoiling the natives.

How this British obligation has been dishonored is now a matter of daily experience. The best of the Fiji lands have been given to others. The sugar barons finding the natives not amenable to their appeals for labor, induced the British government to permit coolies from India. This system operated for years, and proved a curse to the Hindus and a greater curse to the Fijians.

The outrages perpetrated under coolie indenture led to its repeal. But denied the indenture of Hindu coolies, the sugar combines are recruiting Fijians at \$10 per head. The poor recruited simpletons, bribed by a promise of \$15 value in native drink, sign up for work in the sugar plantations and mills. Few understand what they are doing. Before a European magistrate they touch the end of a pen, and the indentment is made. If recalcitrant later, they are fined and imprisoned for breach of contract. The contract wage of this slavery is \$100 a year.

Thus the Fijian natives are being enslaved in their own country, and on their own lands to foreign Christian capitalists despite the British guarantee of immunity from exploitation. The village gardens are neglected, the communal life is being destroyed, the men are taking to drink, and their women folk are now, in the absence of their own men, cohabiting with the Hindus.

International Sanitary Convention.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 24.—The conference of the health commissars of the allied republics, held at Moscow, resolved to convene an international conference for the purpose of concluding a sanitary convention with the eastern countries: Persia, Turkey, Afghanistan, Mongolia and China.

Trade Union Educational League

International Concert SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 8 P. M. Eighth Street Theatre. Best Musical and Vocal Talent. Tickets for sale at T. U. E. L. office, 156 W. Washington St.; DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.; Worker's House, 1902 W. Division St. and by all members of the T. U. E. L. Get Your Tickets Now!

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

HOW A TRADE UNION FRACTION WORKS

By SAM DARCY.

NUMBER 1—ORGANIZATION.

1. The fraction must meet before every meeting of the union local, discuss the line of action to be followed and decide in greatest detail as to who should make the motions, speak, etc.

2. The fraction should choose a steering committee of about three of the most experienced fighters who should have absolute authority in case of emergency. If there are any differences with the steering committee they should be settled at the next fraction meeting and not on the floor of the union.

3. The fraction must work in closest co-operation with the industrial department of the district. If there are any exceptionally important matters to be taken up at the union, the district industrial organizer should be present at the fraction meeting before.

4. The league fraction is entirely separate from the party fraction but must work very closely with it. Mutual representation at the meetings of both fractions is imperative. Sometimes this gives our comrades too many meetings but this is imperative because our trade union work is so very important.

5. The fraction should in addition strive to get the non-Communist young workers to attend the union meetings so as to rally greater strength for the youth program.

6. The fraction must at all times distribute leaflets, shop bulletins of



the industry, Young Workers, etc. It must never fail to recruit for the league. 7. Broad left wing youth fractions should be built upon special youth issues. Great care must be taken in this work and no steps completed without the closest direction of the district industrial department. Attempts should always be made to get connections with other fractions in the same industry in other cities thru the national office of the league.

Lake Boat Boy Pinched for Begging After Losing Job

(By Young Worker Correspondent)

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The wonderful lot of the young workers under capitalism and Coolidge's prosperity, is shown by the case of Edwin Mork, eighteen year old worker who was arrested for begging on Main St.

This young worker came to Buffalo from Nebraska and worked on the lake boats until navigation was closed by the December ice. From that time one he has had to exist by doing whatever odd jobs he could pick up. Last Saturday he was faced by the necessity of begging or going without food. His plight can be appreciated when one knows that the temperature was a little above zero. Mork was pulled into court, where the kindly capitalist judge suspended sentence, and left him to his hunger.

The high wages paid to the young workers is shown by the fact that Mork was marooned here where his lake-boat job was taken from him.

The Young Workers (Communist) League rallies the workers of Buffalo to a fight against these rotten conditions. The League meets every Monday evening at Finnish Hall, 159 Grider St. All young workers are invited to the meetings.

In brief the important things to remember are to write the bulletins in popular fashion, to draw in other young workers in putting it out, and not to get caught distributing the mif there is any chance of losing your job as a result of it.

Trumbull Will Speak in Kansas City in March

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 24—Walter Trumbull, class war prisoner who was released from Alcatraz military discipline barracks, will speak at the Musicians' Hall, 1017 Washington St., Tuesday evening, March 2 at 8 p. m. Workers are urged to come and meet and hear this fighter tell his story. The meeting is held under the auspices of the Local International Labor Defense.



The biggest stink of the capitalist disarmament conference is the pacifist illusions dished out to the proletariat.

Buffalo District Reports on Number of Trade Unionists

The trade union compilation for the Buffalo party district shows 84 members organized into labor unions, chiefly among the carpenters, tailors, clothing workers and machinists, and the rest scattered among plumbers, printers, laborers, cooks, food workers, electrical workers, granite cutters, barbers, auto workers, cap makers, railway firemen, firemen and oilers, textile and brewery workers.

This membership is distributed chiefly in Buffalo and Rochester with scattered members in Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Niagara Falls and Erie. There are nine members in the various central labor bodies.

Many more members are eligible to join unions, and the Buffalo district reports that they are intensifying their work for trade union membership, in line with the campaign of the C. E. C. Buffalo is one of the smaller party districts.

I. L. D. CHICAGO MEETINGS

German Branch Meets Thursday. The German branch will meet at 1665 Bissell street, Thursday night, Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock. Alex Reid will speak on the "International Struggle of the Miners and Their Persecution."

Russian Branch Meets Thursday. The Russian branch will meet Thursday, Feb. 25, at 8 p. m., at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division street.

Greek Meeting. The Greek branch will meet at the Hull House, 800 S. Halsted St., on Saturday night, Feb. 27, at eight o'clock.

Northside Ukrainian. The Ukrainian branch will meet Saturday night, Feb. 27, at 1532 W. Chicago Ave., at 8 o'clock. J. Kowalski will speak at this meeting.

Pullman Holds Concert. The Pullman branches of the International Labor Defense will hold

a concert and dance at Stancik's Hall, 205 East 115th St. "Mother" Bloor and Victor Zokaitis will be the speakers at this meeting.

Joint Northside Meeting. There will be a joint meeting of the North Side English and Finnish branches at Imperial Hall, 2409 North Halsted St., Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock. There will be a number of speakers at this meeting. All members must be present and as many sympathizers as possible should be brought along.

Women's Day Celebration in Chicago SATURDAY EVE., MARCH 6 at NORTHWEST HALL Cor. North and Western Aves. (3rd floor.) All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange other affairs on that day.

Benjamin Will Tour District 4 to Inform Membership on Policies

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 24 — In accordance with the decision of the district executive committee, Herbert Benjamin, the district organizer, has arranged the following tour for the purpose of completing the reorganization and to acquaint the membership with the objects and tactics of the present campaigns of the party. Party members must attend the meetings as arranged and it is the duty of the respective section committees, nuclei and language fraction organizers to secure the attendance of their entire memberships.

The itinerary follows: (all meetings are at 8 p. m. unless otherwise stated.) Erie, Pa., Wednesday 24; Jamestown, Thursday, Feb. 25; Buffalo section two, Friday, Feb. 26; Rochester, Monday, March 1, general membership; Rochester, Tuesday, March 2, industrial fraction; Syracuse, Wednesday, March 3; Utica, Thursday, March 4; Van Etten, Friday, March 5; Ithaca, Saturday, March 6, either or both afternoon and evening; Endicott, Sunday, March 7, at 2:30 p. m.; Binghamton, Sunday, March 7; Gloversville, Monday, March 8; Troy, Tuesday, March 9; Albany, Wednesday, March 10; Schenectady, Thursday, March 11.

Section committees are instructed to make the necessary arrangements for these meetings to secure halls and notify nuclei organizers of the hall. Nuclei organizers will be held responsible for the attendance of every one of their members. Language fraction organizers must visit all members who have not registered and induce them to attend.

Where it is possible, section committees may arrange mass meetings or conferences for the protection of the foreign-born, for about the time when the district organizer will be returning from his tour. These meetings are not to conflict with the general membership meetings and must be arranged for after the 11th. If you propose to arrange such meetings, you must notify this office at office.

PARIS COMMUNE CELEBRATION

All working class organizations are asked not to arrange any conflicting meeting on March 19 as the International Labor Defense, Chicago local, is arranging a Paris Commune pageant and drama. Moving pictures of labor defense in the United States and in Europe will be shown. Bishop William Montgomery Brown is to be one of the speakers.

WHITEMAN WILL SPEAK IN NEW YORK CITY ON MONDAY EVE., MARCH 1

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—Lovett Fort-Whiteman, who has come to New York for organization work, will address a meeting at the Public Library, 136th St. and Lenox avenue on Monday evening, March 1, at 8 o'clock.

The meeting is part of the campaign of the American Negro Labor Congress to bring Negro workers into the fold of the American Negro Labor Congress which was organized last October.

RED REVEL

SATURDAY

50c in Advance
75c at Door

TEMPLE HALL MARSHFIELD AND VAN BUREN STREET

FOURTH ANNUAL RED REVEL AT TEMPLE HALL ON SATURDAY NIGHT

The Fourth Annual Red Revel given by the Chicago Workers (Communist) Party will be held at Temple Hall, Van Buren and Marshfield Avenues Saturday night, Feb. 27, 1926.

Tickets for the Red Revel can be bought at THE DAILY WORKER, Vilnis, Radnik Book Store, Ny Tid, at the local office, 19 South Lincoln St. and from party members. Buy your tickets early. Shop and street nuclei secretaries are asked to settle for their tickets at the earliest possible opportunity.

Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY FEARS UNION AGITATION

Speed Up Workers with Bonus System

By a Worker Correspondent After standing in line for a number of hours at the National Lead company, 18th and Peoria Sts., manufacturers of paints and lead, the boss came out and hired a number of work-

men among which were myself and my partner. When the boss came out and eyed us over, one would think that he was buying a horse or a cow.

The company doctor gave us a "medical" examination. He asked us if we had good appetites, tapped our stomachs, looked at our teeth and declared we were ready to do anything in the plant.

We were then placed to work lugging around barrels of lead weighing from 150 to 200 lbs. For doing this for ten hours a day the company paid us 47 cents an hour.

One of the workers, who was working on the vat where the lead is melted, dropped at his work and was brought up to the doctor by two men. Another worker who had been in the place three years complains that his health is bad and that he intends to leave as soon as things get better somewhere else. The workers do not stay long at this plant. Workers are hired in the morning and many quit before the day is over.

When I had worked there for six hours or so I went to the boss and told him that the work was too heavy for a ten hour day and that the pay was too small. The boss declared that if I did not want to work for that pay or those hours to get out and stay out.

The next day my partner was fired. The reason the boss gave was that his partner had "objected to working ten hours a day at 47 cents an hour and we don't want any damned agitators around."

A bonus system is maintained in the plant. Through this system the workers are forever speeded-up and the moment that one of them who does not care for the bonus system refuses to lug a double load around on a truck or to rush around as he was made one of the company lookalikes shout "hurry up shake a leg."

The timekeeper in the plant acts as the company spy. He goes from one department to another checking up to see who is at work, who he is and does all he can to find out if the new worker belonged or belongs to a union or not.

THE BOSSES AND IGNORANCE ARE ARCH ENEMIES OF WORKERS IN SAW MILLS ON WEST COAST OF CANADA

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 24.—Hundreds of thousands of workers in Canada get their daily bread by sawing, piling, planing and cutting lumber. Able bodied young men are paid from 31 to 37 1/2 cents an hour, a few cents more in the shingle mills as the cedar dust kills them in a very short time. Considering the cost of living, \$70 and \$80 a month do not cover bare necessities. Yet we live constantly in fear of losing even this "paradise." The bosses understand this and their system of slave driving can hardly be improved upon.

Laws Under Boss Rule. Before the eight hour act passed in the house of British Columbia we worked ten hours and made considerably more money. But any law passed for workers eventually serves the masters under capitalism. We receive the same wages by the hours, the same amount of work must be done in eight hours that we formerly did in ten, and as a compensation we have

OUT OF WORK?

You may be? You want to know what causes it? How to stop it?

READ Unemployment By Earl R. Browder 5 cents

IN NEW YORK! GRAND BALL & PACKAGE PARTY given by Section Two of the Workers (Communist) Party on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 8 P. M. at HARLEM CASINO, 116th St. and Lenox Ave. THE FIRST BALL AFTER THE REORGANIZATION! Admission 50 Cents.

This Week's Prizes!

First Prize—A valuable fountain pen. Second Prize—Karl Marx's "Capital," Vol. No. 1. Third Prize—Lenin on Organization.

Be sure to send your name and address with the story. We cannot forward prizes if we do not know how to reach you.

AMERICAN CARPENTER GIVES HIS IMPRESSIONS OF SOVIET RUSSIA

The following article comes from an American worker, member of Local 376, United Brotherhood of Carpenters, who is at present living in Soviet Russia. What he has to say about the workers' republic will be of interest to all workers.—Ed. Note.

By a Worker Correspondent. KHARKOV, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—I arrived in Soviet Russia the 2nd day of October, 1925, and I saw things that kept me wondering and marvelling at the achievements of the workers' republic.

I am a carpenter. I did not need to search thru columns of want ads or stand in line at private employment agencies wondering what the charges would be. I merely walked into the nearest government employment station where I made my application and received employment and the job is mine as long as I want it.

If a worker takes sick he is paid full wages until he gets well, and if he is not able to go back to work he is paid a pension for the rest of his life. If he needs a doctor he just calls one to his home, then takes the prescription to the nearest drug store and receives the medicine, without charge. All the hospitals are free to workers. Joins the Union.

At the first meeting of the factory I made an application to join the union and was taken in without one cent of initiation fee, because all the officers, including the president and secretary, are workers at the bench and the work they do in their union is without pay. The dues are five kopeks a month which is used for stationery and postage.

In the factory there is a club room which contains a library and writing room and a room for social contact.

PERSECUTION OF HIS RACE AT THE JONES AND LAUGHLIN STEEL COMPANY TOLD BY NEGRO WORKER

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 24.—The working conditions at the by-product coke ovens of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation are very bad. The workers slave 11 hours a day, 7 days a week and are subjected to the most severe exploitation.

At lunch time 150 men are squeezed into a little hut which would not comfortably accommodate fifteen men. They heat up this place by means of old kettles placed in each end of the room. Into these they pour coal and coke which keeps the place full of smoke and gas. This method is used to keep the workers from remaining there any longer than is absolutely necessary. The toilets which are also in this hut are all dirty with water constantly dripping from tanks overhead.

But the exploitation of the white worker is mild compared to the persecution of the Negro worker. The boss compels him to do all the heaviest work. When the weather is bad the Negro must work out in the rain and snow while the other workers are in the shed. Negro workers are subjected to mistreatment by the plant police whose job seems to be to find out which among them are class conscious.

The straw boss, Patrick Duffy, being a willing tool of the owners, never misses an opportunity to spread as much national hatred as possible. Not only that, but the company has stool pigeons to spread hatred between the workers of the same racial group, upon religious, social and cultural lines.

U. S. Capitalists Pay Less. The rumor is that in the United States our work is paid much better. Capitalists know this better than we do and they bring their plants to us in Canada. New saw mills, under American management, spring up like mushrooms, but their pay is even less than at native mills. This has influenced Canadian manufacturers to cut wages 10 and 25 per cent.

The time is ripe for the workers in our industry to organize. If we could get together and consider these conditions the bosses would not be able to keep us so enslaved. Most of the workers grumble, but go no further. They should read THE DAILY WORKER and learn about their class and the way to its emancipation. They should learn to know that the bosses and our ignorance are our arch enemies.

Send in that sub! DON'T LEAVE OUT YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS WHEN SENDING IN YOUR ARTICLE Due to the volume of Worker correspondence that comes to our office every day and the necessity often to ask for more detailed information and send suggestions and instructions, we make the following request from our Worker Correspondents:

At the top of each page of your manuscript, in the right hand corner, write in plain hand, if you do not use typewriter, your name, address and date. At the end of your manuscript add a note stating whether you wish your name to be used and any other instructions regarding the signing of your article.

THE JANITOR IS GUILTY!



When there is no heat—the janitor is guilty. When the coal smokes up the house—then the janitor is surely guilty. The landlord is NEVER guilty.

Should We Tolerate Such Union Leadership?

By a Worker Correspondent. BENTLEYVILLE, Pa., Feb. 24.—Patrick T. Fagen is advertised as a great labor leader in District Five, United Mine Workers of America. He happens to be president of this district. To show his real character we will go back to a local meeting that was held by Local 2278 Bentleyville, Pa., and an interview of a number of progressive miners, that took place in the Pittsburgh district office and a mass meeting that was held against the 1917 scale drive of the operators in Marianna, Pa.

The meeting of Local 2278 was held to find ways and means to help the imprisoned miners in Moundsville penitentiary. To this meeting the miners invited the progressive miners' leaders Brother W. Guiler and J. Dates and also the district president. They all arrived. The hall was packed with about 400 men all interested in their fellow workers in the penitentiary, but to every one's surprise this district president did not come alone, but had a half dozen of his well fed gang along. Every one of them weighed over 200 pounds.

District Officers Neglect Duty. As the meeting was called to order, the progressive, B. Guiler, was given the floor. He pointed out that the district officials were neglecting their positions by not giving the right kind of protection to these imprisoned men.

As soon as this statement was made the "honored" president lost his temper. He called the progressive speaker a liar and called him out on the street for a fight. The miners in the hall protested against this outbreak and made the president behave and wait until his turn came to speak. But he paid no attention to the protest until a motion was passed that if he did not behave he would be turned out of the hall.

When his turn came to speak, he declared it was the men's own fault they were in the penitentiary. He also attacked the Progressive Miner claiming that it was paid for by Moscow and the operators to destroy the union. Now for the interview with this great labor leader. The operators closed over half of their mines in this district to starve the men into submission and to make them except the 1917 scale. At the few mines that were still working, the miners lost union conditions, one after another and the boss put two to four men in one place and refused to pay for dead work.

No relief was given the locked-out miners. They had to go into non-union mines to make a living. The whole district went to the dogs and nothing was done by the officials to stop it.

Profits or Lives? About eight of the leading progressive miners went to the district officials' office with a few proposals and solutions to the situation. These miners asked the officials first if they had any way or means how to get rid of this situation and that they were willing to help along as much as they could. Fagen cut them short in saying that there was nothing to be done because nobody can run mines without profit.

The spokesman of these eight miners asked the president what came first, profits or the lives of the miners. The president laughed this off and said, "would you run a mine without profit?" Again this miner asked what about the men that were out of a job. The president said "let them hunt a job in some other industry, I can't help them."

They argued this way for an hour without reaching any agreement. At last the miners handed him a program of action and asked the president to put it before the executive committee meeting. He promised to do this but nobody has ever heard anything about it since. No action was taken. Mine after mine is opening under the 1917 scale.

Now for the mass meeting at Marianna, which was called to protest against the Bethlehem Steel corporation for breaking their agreement with the United Mine Workers of America and for opening their mines under the 1917 scale. Before the meeting started some progressive miners handed out leaflets, calling on the miners to fight against the 1917 scale and against the rotten officials that are holding them back from a real militant fight. As soon as Fagen read it he became as mad as a bull when he sees red. He gathered his gang of sluggers and went out hunting for the person distributing these leaflets. They found a man distributing leaflets and viciously attacked him, and accused the man of being paid by the company. If it wasn't for the crowd of men that gathered around they would have killed him.

When they investigated the leaflets stolen from this man they had beaten, they found that it wasn't what they were after, because the leaflets were: "Hands off China, Stand by Soviet Russia." In their mad fury they opened the meeting and forgot they went there to speak against Chas. Schwab. When the district president took the floor he wanted to show the miners that Foster, Ruthenberg and the progressives were paid by the company to break the union. The miners knew better. They called him a liar and made him change the subject of his speech, which was mighty hard for the "great" labor "leader."

Miners, the sooner you find out what your present leaders are the better for you and your union. Laborites Tell of Durham Workers' Distress LONDON, Feb. 24.—Labor members of parliament have brot before that body the terrible plight of 10,000 coal miners locked out in the Durham area by their bosses, nine months ago. Three government officials were charged with the responsibility for conditions there. These were the minister of labor for withholding unemployment benefit, the minister of health for refusing poor law relief, and the minister of mines for making no effort to settle the dispute. The authorities were hiding behind an illegal decision of the umpire ruling against the payment of out-of-work benefits, the labor representatives contended. The debate brot out the fact that of the two coal companies concerned the Consett company had the richest coal seams in England, while the Harton company had repaid the investments of their shareholders four times over in the last twenty years. The corporations preferred to starve their employees into submission rather than make the slightest improvements, declared labor members. The charity institutions of that section are filled with poverty-stricken miners and yet there are thousands who cannot get in, they stated. Tory Displays His Ignorance. Smallpox had broken out and was endangering the entire community. This roused the Tory minister of health enough to remark that the disease was due to the lack of prior vaccination and insufficient hospital accommodations. Even Tories laughed at his ignorance. Premier Austen Chamberlain ended the debate with the observation that he expected a report shortly on the status of affairs in Durham. Thereupon the polite laborites withdrew from the fray.

WHITE PREACHERS BAR NEGRO FROM CHURCH PULPITS

Race Relations Day Means Little

Despite widespread publicity for the supposedly "great success" that has met this year's exchange of ministers for one day between white and Negro churches on race relations, day arranged by the Interracial church federation to promote the sham of better race relations under the cloak of christianity, the Jim-crow attitude of the white churches and the committee has been severely criticized by the Negro press.

Brands Move as Hokum. A local Negro paper which admits to such bunkum as the fact that they believe "that the solution of the race problem must come thru christians and their churches," severely castigates the Interracial church federation for their statements that this year's exchange of ministers proved the "greatest progress in the history of Chicago in the development of amicable race relationships between the white and Negro races" and branded this and other statements as just plain "hokum."

Local ministers of the largest Negro churches who allowed their pulpits to white preachers for this day, were sent to small white churches on the outskirts of the city—such as far as Janesville, Wis.—ninety miles from Chicago. A reporter sent to cover the sermon of a Negro preacher in a white church, told of it being so far away that he "rode a street car as far as it went, then he rode a bus as far as he could, and finally walked as far as he went—and was then almost to the church."

Send Negro Preachers to Sticks. Negro ministers having friends among white ministers and arranging for the exchange of their pulpits between themselves were not allowed to act on their agreements but had to take pulpits assigned to them out "in the bushes," where God was evidently less particular. Another minister was sent to a German Lutheran church where he refused to go.

The Jim-Crow attitude of the white churches proves the Negro worker can expect no social nor economic improvement from the white church in this or in any other world, nor can he expect it from the Negro church that co-operates with the church of the whites. Quite obviously he will have to depend on his own power and strength, together with white workers thru political and economic organization.

New Art Society in Ukraine.

KHARKOV, U. S. S. R., Feb. 24.—A new art society has been established in the Ukraine under the name of Ukrainian Revolutionary Art Association, with headquarters at Kiev and branches at Kharkov, Odessa and Yekaterinoslav. The association proposes to establish contact with art organizations in the U. S. S. R. and abroad.

Your Union Meeting

- Fourth Thursday, Feb. 25, 1926. Name of Local and Place of Meeting. Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Joint Board, Chicago, 409 S. Halsted St. 548 Barbera, 180 W. Washington St. 576 Barbera, 2010 E. 92nd St. 342 Brewery Workers, 180 W. Washington St. 454 Boiler Makers, 75th and Drexel. 480 Boiler Makers, 18th and Ashland. 344 Brewery Workers, 180 W. Washington St. 2 p. m. Ave. 121 Brewery Workers, 1700 E. 21st St. 6 Brick and Clay, Leavitt and Barry. 203 Brick and Clay, Chicago Heights. 214 Brick and Clay, Marens, Ill. 83 Bridge and S. 1, 180 W. Washington St. 13 Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd. 62 Carpenters, 6418 S. Halsted St. 341 Carpenters, 1440 Emma St. 434 Carpenters, South Chicago, 11057 Michigan Avenue. 504 Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie. 578 Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St. 15136 Commission Merchant Helpers, 128 W. Randolph St. 865 Cooks, 166 W. Washington St. 793 Electrical R. R., 5436 S. Wentworth Ave. 794 Electrical, M., 71st and Cottage Grove. 115 Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave. 658 Engineers, Morrison Hotel. 538 Firemen and Enginemen, 9118 Commercial Avenue. 50 Firemen and Enginemen, 5088 Wentworth Ave., 7:30 p. m. 715 Firemen and Enginemen, Ogden and Taylor. Ave. 17010 Garhouse Workers, 180 W. Washington St. 33 Garment Workers, 311 S. Ashland Ave. 76a Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St. 18 Ladies Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St. 473 Maintenance of Way, 318 W. 63rd Street. 253 Machinists, Roseland, 11405 Michigan. 1928 Machinists, R. R., 113 S. Ashland Ave. 12755 Office Employees Assn., 166 W. Washington St., 6:30 p. m. Painters' District Council, 1446 W. Adams St. 371 Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights. 266 Plasterers, 2045 W. North Ave. 597 Plumbers, 20 W. Randolph St. 753 Plumbers, 417 S. Halsted St., 8:30 a. m. 307 Printing Pressmen (Paper Box Workers), 180 W. Washington St. 301 Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington St. 576 Railway Clerks, 57 E. Van Buren St. 688 Railway Clerks, 5445 S. Ashland Ave. 984 Railway Clerks, 19 W. Adams St. 891 Railway Clerks, C. M. & St. P. R. R., 2702 W. North Ave. 424 Railroad Trainmen, 127 N. Francisco Ave. 115 Sheet Metal, Ogden and Taylor. 121 Switchmen, Ogden and Taylor St. 173 Switchmen, 9202 S. Chicago Ave. 753 Teamsters, Ashland and Van Buren St. 742 Teamsters, 9206 Houston Ave. 112 Upholsters, Ogden and Taylor. 15793 Watchmen (Mun.), 113 S. Ashland Warehouse Employees, 186 W. Wood Turner's Union, Liberty Hall, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd., Washington St. (Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstützungs Verein Fortschritt Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday, 2040 W. North Avenue. Secretary.

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THE DAILY WORKER

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

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

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois
J. LOUIS ENGDAHL } Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE }
MORITZ J. LOEB } Business Manager

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

290 Advertising rates on application.

The Chicago Deportation Orgy

Gangsterism, wholesale beer-running and organized murder between competing bootleggers is rampant in Chicago because of the intimate connection between politicians, police and the so-called "underworld." Whole colonies of foreign-born workers are terrorized by these marauding bandit gangs preceding elections so voters can be herded to the polls in the interest of various political machines. In case this fails of the desired result the gangs cruise from precinct to precinct repeating their votes; and as a last resort ballot boxes are stuffed and stolen in order that some eminently respectable republican or democrat politician may get into office.

Between elections campaigns these hooligans run wild, plying their trade with an astonishing degree of impunity because the politicians they have elevated to office and the police controlled by these politicians dare not assail them for fear of exposure. This is beyond doubt the real cause of the so-called organized "crime waves" in Chicago.

Another municipal campaign approaches and the forces of criminality are again active trying to terrorize the foreign-born population into support of various camps.

Recently a hue and cry has been raised to deport the Sicilian gangsters. This appears as a drive against crime on the part of professional uplifters, the forces of sweetness and light. The depraved old prostitute, the *Tribune*, in its customary hysterical haggish manner, urges on the orgy. While posing as the defender of "decency, the home, and civilization," it stands up to its neck in the slime of crooked politics. Itself the agency that drove William Hale Thompson from office by proving that he obtained his principal support from the vice lords of the city, it now embraces him by acting as defender of and spokesman for the Crowe-Barrett-Thompson political machine.

Opposed to this outfit is the Deneen-Small-Lundin machine. Lundin, the "big Swede" who was the political wet-nurse of Thompson, still maintains the support of such luminaries of the Italian section as "Diamond Joe" Esposito, formerly a resort proprietor and now alderman and boss of the 25th ward.

The city administration is controlled by the Brennan democratic machine with Mayor William E. Dever as the figurehead. Hence the democratic city administration and the republican Crowe-Barrett-Thompson gang in control of the county law enforcement machinery unite in an assault upon the political playmates of "Diamond Joe." In the first raid his place was hit hard by the wrecking crew. Out of 121 taken in that foray, all but 30 were released. They are held for investigation by the immigration authorities of the federal government.

The thoroughly rotten, Mellon-Coolidge administration steps into the picture for motives of its own. While it is mildly concerned over the Chicago elections it takes a hand in the raids from the viewpoint of the national policy of assailing the working class by first striking at the foreign-born population. So while the city, county and federal governments co-operate in the wholesale terror against the Italians, there are different motives involved. Within the city it is a phase of local politics, bordering on guerilla warfare. The Coolidge government participates in the wholesale raids and deportations against those accused of being gunmen in order to set precedents that will enable the employers of labor and the federal agents everywhere to hold the foreign-born workers in a constant state of terror. The government, in striving to put thru its policy of registering and finger-printing the foreign-born workers, is meeting with stubborn resistance because many sections of the labor movement are building up councils for the protection of the foreign-born. It strives, thru the raids against Chicago's alleged gunmen, to detract the attention of the labor movement from the fundamental issues involved by raising the bogey of crime.

Intelligent workers will refrain from joining in the clamor against these Sicilians and other Italians now victimized and will keep in mind the main reason for these deportation orgies, which is anti-labor and nothing else. The Italian workers are not criminal, any more than are the 100% American workers, despite the efforts of the *Tribune* to besmirch the whole nationality.

Locally, the way to eliminate organized crime is to drive from office all the capitalist political machines—Brennan and Dever; Crowe and Barrett and the lame duck, Mr. Thompson; and Mr. Small with Senator Deneen and the "Big Swede."

Illinois politics is today a flagrant example of the fraud of capitalist class democracy and the crime situation is an inseparable part of the system.

Pastimes of the Bourgeoisie

The British nabob and elegant lady, the Countess Vera Cathcart; the American millionaire, Harry K. Thaw, and assorted ladies and gentlemen participated in a debauch staged by the theatrical degenerate, Earl Carroll, whereat they tried to satisfy their jaded tastes by drinking champagne out of a bath tub in which reposed a naked chorus girl. Postal regulations against the sending of obscene literature thru the mails prohibit further description of this affair.

Lady Cathcart, who is in the United States, after a legal tangle with the immigration authorities, is to have a play produced by Mr. Carroll, purporting to depict the story of her life. We wonder if it will include such refined pleasantries as this recent one.

There is no moral whatsoever to be drawn from this. Such performances are not uncommon for the bourgeoisie who spend most of their time as Marx and Engels said, "seducing each others wives."

This case simply came to light by accident. We relate it here in order to explode the ideas of respect some unsophisticated workers still hold for the sadists, Lesbians, disciples of Oscar Wilde and other perverts of the ruling class whom the newspapers, novelists, chautauqua orators, preachers and priests would have us believe are superior people who rule by divine right.

Profound political and sociological query: If the Cook county state's attorney, Robert E. Crowe, and the Chicago police were to arrest all the gunmen, yeggmen and other crooks in Chicago who would they get to steal and stuff ballot boxes on election day?

Cuba Under United States Imperialism

Entire Country at Mercy of U. S. Sugar Barons

By ALFONSO BERNAL DEL RIESGO
(Member Central Executive Committee, Communist Party of Cuba)

CUBA is an island, the largest of the Antilles, situated at the very entrance to the Gulf of Mexico. It is only six hours' steamship ride from the United States; an airplane can make the trip in forty minutes.

The population of some 3,000,000, about a third of whom are Negroes, stretches out over an area of 114,000 kilometers, whose fertile soil is capable of producing every tropical fruit known. Despite the luxurious variety of Cuba's natural products, the financial interests of the Yankees have made her almost exclusively a land of sugar. The tobacco crop becomes smaller every year, and coffee, the traditional early basis of Cuban wealth, has ceased to be cultivated since the "independence" of Cuba and the annexation of Porto Rico.

Politically, Cuba has much in common with other Spanish-American nations. Her territory is divided into six provinces, each with a governor elected by direct suffrage but subordinated to the president. Every province is divided into municipalities but such a thing as municipal home rule is unknown. The president has in fact almost dictatorial powers, is really a veiled monarch—within the narrow limits left to him by imperial overlordship, that is. This has been demonstrated in practice by the history of the tyrants Menocal and Machado, the last named being the present reactionary dictator of the country, having acted in that capacity since last May.

The independence that Cuba is supposed to enjoy was acquired after the Spanish-American war of 1898. In that year the Yankees intervened in the civil war that was raging in the country, following upon the mysterious blowing-up of the battleship *Maine*. Thus ended Spanish rule on the island, giving place to the domination of the United States.

Spain maintained a more or less veiled monopoly in Cuba and the United States was determined to supplant her. The Cuban war of independence presented to North American imperialism, then in its swaddling clothes, one of its first opportunities. No sooner had Cuba been declared in-

U. S. IMPERIALISM TRIED TO PUT HIM TO DEATH IN CUBA



JULIO ANTONIO MELLA, Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba.

dependent than the capitalists of the north committed an assault upon the constitution of the new "republic" in order to assure themselves a legal basis for their outrages. They imposed on Cuba the Platt amendment, demanded and secured the island's two best ports as naval stations and put thru the celebrated "reciprocity treaty."

Cuba freed herself from the tutelage of Spain only to become a vassal of the United States. The aforementioned "agreements" and amendments to Cuban independence, nullified that independence completely. Cuba has no guarantee whatsoever against the aggressions of the United States; the right to intervene is sanctioned by the constitution itself, the fundamental law of the land.

The right to revolution is denied; U. S. property must not be endangered.

The Swindle Treaty. By the reciprocity treaty Cuba was obliged to let U. S. merchandise enter free of duty, receiving in turn the right to ship goods freely into the United States. This famous treaty

is known in history as the Swindle Treaty, for while the United States exports to Cuba every kind of article of consumption, Cuba is able to export to the United States nothing more than she produces, which means sugar. But that was only the beginning. An American senator, Mr. Fordney, was of the opinion that the swindle was not complete and proposed a special tariff for "one of the products of Cuba": sugar.

At the present time sugar pays an import duty 13 per cent above the earlier arrangement. Nevertheless, the U. S. differential in favor of Cuba as against others keeps Cuban sugar out of the world market.

These customs fences and the conditions of maritime traffic make it impossible for Cuba to think of trading with any other country than the United States. Lords of our commerce, masters of the national prosperity, the Yankees pull the strings of Cuban economic life at their will; at the caprice of Wall Street, Cuban sugar rises or falls, and as sugar is the sole product, the entire economy of the nation rises or falls in union.

Under these conditions it is impossible for the most intelligent bourgeoisie to develop its finances. Bourgeois production is anarchic; imperialist production is chaos squared and cubed. At the present time Cuba is in economic decline; perhaps she will not succeed in finding her feet again. This depends on the national resistance, on the small proprietors, the colonos of the sugar-cane fields.

Workers Like Coolies. At present the sugar workers are being gradually reduced to the position of coolies. The price of one cent does not cover the cost of colono production of cane. As a result the entire country is in bankruptcy. Already workers are toiling in the fields for no other recompense than their meals; soon there will not be even that. Only the government appears to be in a flourishing condition. Having imposed the most onerous burdens upon the population, it now spends its time shooting down in the streets workers who protest against this state of things.

The Communists, as in all parts of the world, are those receiving the most careful "attention" at this time. If the colonos were wise the present

crop would never have been grown. Nothing has been achieved in the face of the perennial voyage of poverty to Cuba, always coincident with new purchases of land and with new taxes and loans. On the last crop there was a surplus of more than half a million tons, out of a total crop of 5,000,000 tons. And now Cuba, without having opened up new markets, without having established a minimum price, without any security, without her own refineries—launches out, on the word of the president of the republic, upon another crop. This year, in order that next year's crisis may be still worse, the yield will be upwards of 6,000,000 tons.

Unsupportable has become the condition of oppression, of exploitation. Moreover, there has been no such thing as political responsibility. All that count are money and good relations with Uncle Sam. The bourgeoisie is the same the world over, but in the Latin-American countries its attitude is particularly odious.

The regime of exploitation out of which these things arise is not difficult to understand. It is necessary to wring from the colony the greatest possible amount of surplus value, and in the most advantageous form. To accomplish this, the colonos are befuddled and the developing radical unions of workers and peasants is brutally repressed. In truth organization of the peasants has not been possible to effect in Cuba; it has sprung up momentarily in periods of extreme oppression but the government, faithful watchdog of its imperialist masters, has drowned it in blood and deportations.

Workers Paid in Script.

Life in the sugar "centrals" or mills or factories is insufferable. The material conditions of labor are of the worst. There is no money wage, workers are being paid in script that can only be exchanged for merchandise at the company stores, where fantastic prices are charged. Socially, the workers in the fields are treated in about the same way as the animals. He must be submissive and exaggeratedly respectful in the face of all the abuses of the bosses who are pleased to humiliate him.

In treatment of the workers the "central" has not changed in 50 years. In place of the old mill turned by horses there is now a magnificent machine; instead of ten bags of sugar a day, a 1,000. Only the worker remains as before. Formerly he was called slave, not Juan or Pedro, but life for him continues on the same level of misery.

"Yankee methods" of exploitation have been extended to all the centrals.

While sugar is the one big industry on which Cuban prosperity depends, it is not the only one on which the American capitalists have gotten their hands. The United Fruit company dominates a great part of the export of pineapples and other fruits. In the city of Banos—"yellow Banos," as it is now called—the company has a field of its own. Trespassing is not permitted without permission of the special police maintained to "keep order" in the American possessions. All products going into the old city of Havana enter by way of the Yankee-owned Banos railroad. Cuba will soon be an enormous city of Banos.

Dare Not Offend Crowder.

Wherever they go the Yankee capitalists leave their trail. They believe, as in China, that it is sufficient for the native if he produces for them. Their rights are the only ones respected and respectable, their agents are the only ones that may not be removed, and their desires must be fulfilled to the raising of an eyebrow, like Father Jupiter. The father Jupiter of the Cubans is called Crowder. One must be "persona grata" to Crowder. Woe to the government official, party or individual who raises the wrath of his excellency, the ambassador of the United States.

Aside from the ones mentioned, Cuba's products develop very slowly, if they develop at all. We have no markets. The Americans do not want

Three Trade Union Congresses

By A. LOSOVSKY
(Continued from yesterday)

The British and German trade unions include approximately 75 per cent of the Amsterdam International (their forces are now numerically equal). The German trade unions, just as in pre-war days, are now commencing to play an important role in the international, but this role is of a different nature. Before the war they forged ahead of other trade unions and in fact the British trade unions lagged very far behind. Now things have changed to a considerable extent. The German trade unions are at the tail-end of the European trade union movement, while the British trade unions occupy a position which provoked savage attacks on the part of all the conservative and reactionary elements in the world labor movement.

If we compare the congresses of Breslau and Scarborough and the trade union and socialist press of Germany and of Great Britain, we see that the British trade union movement is emerging from the narrow framework of economism, is tearing asunder the old conservative trade union traditions and is setting itself general class tasks. On the other hand we see that the German social-democratic trade union movement is sinking deeper and deeper into the mire of the class truce and is donning the old cast-off trade union garments. Whereas the Britishers are deciding questions as to factory and workshop committees and are seeking forms and methods for increasing the fighting power of the trade unions, are organizing themselves for the coming struggle and are discussing in the socialist press the problem as to whether the workers should arm for the struggle against reaction—the German trade unions are busy with workers' banks, are idolizing building guilds, jabbering about economic democracy, are bowing lower and lower before the bourgeoisie and are persistently persuading it to adopt the united front with the trade unions. The British trade union movement has faced around towards the U. S. S. R. and taken up a firm anti-imperialist position, while the German trade union movement is further consolidating its anti-Soviet and anti-Communist positions.

Amsterdam Divided.

What is the position of Amsterdam after all these congresses. Can it count on the British trade unions any longer? The most optimistic leader of the Amsterdam International was compelled to say no. The conflict between the British trade unions and the right wing of the Amsterdam International after Scarborough is growing to considerable dimensions. Morally speaking, the British trade unions are no longer within the Amsterdam International, altho they still remain there organizationally.

ly. This does not prevent Outageest and the rest beating the drum and shouting about unheard of successes of the Amsterdam International and its would-be numerous legions. Scarborough signifies an ideological estrangement from the Amsterdam International and an ideological rapprochement with the revolutionary trade union movement. And this is of great importance for the world labor movement.

An analysis of the work of these congresses bears witness to the fact that revolutionary ideas have penetrated so far into the Amsterdam International that entire national organizations are becoming "infected." These congresses have brilliantly confirmed the correctness of the Comintern and R. I. L. U. tactics and the question of international trade union unity. There is no more popular idea and slogan than unity. That is why even the bitterest enemies of unity have been compelled to struggle against us, not with open visors, but by means of all kinds of underhand backbiting. But this does not worry us in the least.

The united front has passed from the propaganda and agitation stage and entered the organizational stage. The ratification of the Anglo-Soviet unity committee by the Scarborough congress, the commencement of work of this committee signify the practical realization of the united front. The agreement between the British and Soviet trade unions refutes everything the Second and Amsterdam Internationals have written and spoken concerning the united front and unity. The united front and unity have been realized—such is the conclusion that millions of workers will arrive at after Scarborough. If there were the slightest doubt as to this, the declaration of the joint advisory council should dispense these doubts. Indeed what did the Anglo-Russian committee say? Here is the essence of their findings:

Anglo-Russian Platform.

"The industrial and economic situation, aggravated by the Dawes Plan in most of the countries, has become worse since the beginning of this year.

"Unemployment is world-wide in its effects and is steadily increasing. The attacks of the employing class on the workers' hours and wages become more and more definite and deliberate. "Parallel with the growth of economic reaction, the political situation had become more and more reactionary and obstructive to working class interests. In the various parts of Europe reactionary groups of capitalists are obtaining more and more power and leadership in the policy of the state. The danger of war is becoming nearer and more evident.

"War is being waged upon the Rifles in Morocco and upon the Arabs in Syria, while the Chinese workers and peasants, revolting against exploita-

tion and usurpation, are held down by armed force. This is making clear to all workers of the world the insincerity of the lofty professions of peace made by capitalist statesmen.

"The guarantee pact places upon Germany the duty of using sanctions (military and economic penalties) against the states unwilling to submit to the league of nations. The object of this is to include Germany in a military alliance directed against the U. S. S. R. (Soviet Russia).

"This would make Germany a constant menace to Soviet Russia and at the same time would create in Germany a strategic base for any projected attack upon the Soviet Republics.

"The establishment of an all-inclusive world-wide trade union international has, therefore, become more necessary than ever.

"The joint advisory council... appeals to the workers of every country, to their organizations and leaders, to join their efforts with the British and Russian trade union movements in order to secure the removal of all obstacles and difficulties in the way of national and international working class unity, and to help them to bring into existence one all-inclusive world-wide federation of trade unions."

For or Against Unity.

Is it possible to dispute these findings if they arise from the interests of the working class? Can one say that the joint advisory council has laid on the colors too thick or overestimated the danger of growing reaction. It would be difficult to find a single worker who could assert this. Every honest proletarian must acknowledge that without unity there is no salvation. The Scarborough congress and the declaration of the Anglo-Russian committee bring the Amsterdam International face to face with the question of unity. Now their Jesuits, formulae, lawyers and chicanery are of no use. A clear and definite answer must be given—for or against the Russian committee—for or against unity; we on our part answer clearly and without any prevarication—for Scarborough, for the declaration of the Anglo-Russian committee.

Thus the cause of unity has entered on a new phase, but this does not mean that we are already on the eve of the solution of this complicated problem. By no means. Now, the results of the ratification of the Anglo-Russian agreement are beginning to sprout thruout the entire world labor movement. In the reformist unions the question will arise as to whether to follow the Britishers or the Germans, i. e., for or against unity. The German trade union bureaucrats have placed themselves in such a position whereby they have become the center of ideological reaction in the world trade union movement. It was their desire and now they will receive their deserts.

BIG PASSAIC MILL JOINS MASS STRIKE

(Continued from page 1.)

that after a conference with the spinners in the Forstmann-Huffman mill they had unanimously decided to join the strike. He predicted then that all the workers in the factory would follow the example of the weavers and spinners and that the operatives of five more mills would come out. Cheers swept the halls at which the 10,000 strikers had gathered to celebrate the fourth week of their struggle when this announcement was made, for this mill holds a strategic position in the local conflict. Every available hall in the city was taken, the strikers deeming this an appropriate way to commemorate Washington's birthday.

Officials Responsible, Weisbord Charges.

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 24 — The threat of the textile bosses that they would get the police to close the halls to the strikers has been toned down considerably by the visit of organizer Weisbord and Attorney Unger to the mayor and commissioner of public safety. These officials were informed that no violence would occur unless provoked by themselves. The delegation stated that the police had been to blame for the trouble thus far. The police, however, they added, have only acted because of orders from their superiors.

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 24 — The case of the six strikers who have been arrested from day to day still drags along. It is evident the bosses have not decided what they want to do with them. They are charged with disorderly conduct, their crime consisting in having been on the picket line and in not having made as swift a dash for the cemetery as the police fancy they should when ordered to move on.

Relief Work Well Organized.

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 24 — Coffee booths have been established in the halls where the pickets go after they have done their trick in the line. Hot coffee and good sandwiches taste mighty fine after a march of several miles around the mills in the cold of the morning, and the relief committee realizes that many of the pickets are not too well fed at home, nor have they clothing that keeps them any too warm.

The relief store where needy families may secure food and groceries has opened and is now serving all who are destitute. No striker need go without the proper food and clothing.

Money is coming in from different unions and from many other sources. One church in Passaic took up a collection of over \$10 and handed it to the strike committee with the assurance that all possible assistance would be given until the strike is settled.

Strike Bulletin Out.

The first issue of the Textile Strike Bulletin is out. The strikers furnish many of the stories and fine articles are contributed by Mary Heaton Yorser and organizer Albert Weisbord. It will appear as often as the committee deems necessary, possibly twice a week.

our coffee, nor our delicious rice, nor most of our various fruits. Tobacco is on the down grade and is already being displaced. What is the cause of this disdain for the fine Havana cigar? Can it be the workmanship, the eminently careful, personal, Cuban touch? Or is it perhaps the Virginia tobacco interests?

The general situation of Cuba has been and is that of a colonial country. The Cuban bourgeoisie, almost entirely a hereditary class, is of the most despicable and stupid—its representatives (the government) cheap peddlers who sell out the wealth of the land to the highest bidder. And the Yankees pay best and back up their money with force, with force...

"THE BIG PARADE" -- A Review

Inadvertently the producer of "The Big Parade," now showing at the Garlick Theater, has made a contribution to anti-war propaganda. It is not anti-war by reason of its arguments or ideas, but because it approaches realism in its war scenes.

The death rattle of machine guns, the boom and shock of cannonading, the whirring of aeroplanes, punctuate the action. The miseries and horrors of war—the mud, the lice, the poison gas, the bayonetting, the bloodletting, the beastliness, and the omnipresent death, death, death—all are shown.

The film is remarkably free of war hysteria and patriotism, except at the beginning, when there is briefly pictured the parading, flag waving, and war spirit, which featured the entrance of the U. S. into the world-slaughter. Even here, there seems to be present in the producers' mind an undercurrent of critical questioning which says: "How crazy people were! What is all this for, anyway?" Indeed the entire war portion of the film seems to move under this tentative query which finally expresses itself in Jim's rebellious and tortured outcry: "What the hell do we get

out of this war, anyway?" But the producer, as the frightened at the portent of the question which has been posed, abruptly brushes it aside by plunging Jim into action.

The story into which the war scenes are fitted, the thoroughly hackneyed, is redeemed by some outstanding touches of verisimilitude. Jim's buddies, Bull and Slim, bartender and structural steel worker, respectively, are life-like, if not true to life. Jim's inarticulate wooing of the French peasant girl and the latter's search for him in the torrent of soldiers, "moving up" are noteworthy in this respect.

Jim's attitude upon his return home is the logical continuation of his question: "What the hell do we get out of this war?" He regards with sullen dislike the father who urged him to go to war, and seems bitter toward the world in general. Only the fact that Jim is taken to a fine home and his future secured prevents the picture from placing finally and uppermost in the minds of the audience the question: "Yes, what the hell did he get out of the war?"—G. M.