

DEMAND U. S. PROBE TEXTILE STRIKE

MEXICAN SHOWS U. S. REPUDIATED CLAIMS VERDICT

Americans Fail in Fine Spun Distinction

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MEXICO CITY, March 14—Aquiles Elorduy, Mexican member of the special claims commission, has issued a statement to the press declaring that this country has won the first test case before that body.

He refers to the rejection of the American claim for compensation in the slaying of 16 Americans at Santa Ysabel by Villa during the Carranza regime. Senor Octavio, the Brazilian who had been selected by mutual agreement between Mexico and the United States as the impartial chairman, formally rendered the decision against the United States whereupon Judge Perry, the American representative, quit in a rage.

Elorduy's statement clears up many points in the controversy which followed the announcement of the break-up of the committee. Elorduy explains that when Octavio had finished the hearing he drew up a questionnaire containing the fundamental questions to be settled. Each commissioner received a copy. Perry had his objection recorded to this procedure, stating that Mexico was responsible for the damages regardless of the findings of fact. Elorduy's view, that under the circumstances Mexico was absolved of responsibility, was approved by the chairman.

What is a Bandit?
Clause 5 of article 111 of the special claims agreement, Elorduy pointed out, provides that there shall be no compensation where deaths or damages occurred, "by bandits." He states that Villa, at whose order the Americans were killed, was a bandit. He points to the telegrams sent at various times by Robert Lansing, the American secretary of state, designating Villa officially as such. He cites also the United States senate resolution concerning the purposes of the Pershing expedition into Mexico wherein Villa was specifically termed a bandit and his forces as banditry.

The American colony here is trying to draw a fine distinction between a "bandit," the term used in the claims protocol, and "bandit outside the law," the designation given Villa by Octavio. The distinction is so fine drawn that it has little force.

United States to Blame.
Meanwhile the commission is practically disbanded, with the whole blame lying, in the minds of all impartial observers here, with the ultra-imperialistic attitude of the United States state department representing the powerful American oil, mining, and banking interests desiring intervention.

Masaryk a "Doddering Grandpa."

BERLIN, March 14—Rev. Hlinka, leader of the Czecho-Slovak Hlinka clerical party, has been sent to jail for eight days for calling President Masaryk "doddering grandpa" in an article attacking his political opponent.

FASCISTI TIGHTEN PRESS MUZZLE

Editors and Managers Must Be Approved by the State

ROME, Italy, March 14—New regulations for newspapers and any other kind of periodicals have just been made public here, as promulgated by the fascist government. The regulations are a further attempt to gag even the mildest opposition newspapers and journals and to thereby accomplish the aim of the fascist, as expressed by M. Farinacci, the party secretary, who declared that the elections to parliament which will take place in 1929 will result in an all-fascist chamber of deputies.

Application must now be made to the procurator general of the appeal court by anyone who wishes to become the manager or the responsible editor of any periodical, in which full details must be given as to the place of publication, details of his career, the status of the paper's finances, the purpose of the periodical, as well as the composition of the staff—from the printers to the editors. Appeals against refusal for a permit may be made to the minister of justice, who

HAVE NO MONEY, FIGHT OVER FOOD, TWO SHOT, ONE BELIEVED DYING

DENVER, Colo., March 14.—Two men were shot, one believed to be dying and another is suffering from severe scalp wounds the result of being hit with a heavy bowl in a restaurant quarrel early today. Michael Volgrin, proprietor of the restaurant, said three men entered his restaurant and ordered a meal. After finishing they declared they had no money. A quarrel followed, one of the men hurled a bowl at the proprietor, whereupon he drew a revolver and commenced firing.

WILL DESTROY CHINESE FORTS, IS NEW THREAT

Powers Ready to Open War on China

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PEKING, March 14—The powers have handed a second note to China giving the nationalist forces until high tide tomorrow to remove the mines and other obstructions which have been placed in the Taku channel. The note threatens that unless this is done the Taku forts will be destroyed.

The foreign ministers here, with the exception of the Soviet Union's representative, are meeting in joint conference daily. Regardless of their bitter differences on other points they are agreed that the rising tide of nationalism must be checked, if war even is the result. The foreign office has warned the Japanese to keep away from the Taku channel or they will again be fired upon. It was following this sharp note that the foreign representatives were called together.

Foreign Warships Intervene.

TIENSIN, March 14—A formidable fleet of foreign warships are now gathered in the harbor. It includes American, British, French, Italian, and Japanese. Commanders of the ships stationed here met last night aboard the Foxglove. As a result of the conference they have dispatched a formal warning to Chang Tso Lin's generals and to the nationalist defenders ordering them to cease all military interference with the port by Tuesday.

It is stated by the allied commanders that further large reinforcements are expected soon. The United States gunboat Sacramento is on its way here to relieve the Asheville.

Replace Destroyers.

SHANGHAI, March 14—Destroyer Division 39 is expected here shortly to relieve the American destroyers which have been stationed here. The squadron comprises six vessels and left Cavite, P. I., yesterday.

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

U. N. I. A. MEET TO FACE CRISIS IN ORGANIZATION

Rank and File Demands Militant Program

(Special to The Daily Worker)
DETROIT, March 14—The opening of the Universal Negro Improvement Association convention here tonight is to be followed by very heated business sessions at which some issues will be brought out which will involve the life of the very organization.

This convention was called against the wishes of William Sherrill, president-general of the association. Sherrill is now the head of the national body in the place of Marcus Garvey, who is imprisoned by the United States government at Atlanta, Ga., with the intent to thus destroy the Negro organization. Many attempts were made by government officials to break up this Negro organization through wholesale arrests and the use of terrorism.

Scramble for Leadership.

Recently President Coolidge refused to commute Garvey's sentence. It is understood that the United States government will insist in deporting him at the end of his prison term. This expectation has resulted in a general belief that Garvey's post as the head of the organization is now permanently vacated as far as Garvey is concerned. There appears now to be a scramble for the leadership of the organization.

However, there has long been a deep-going crisis in the Universal Negro Improvement Association, as the result of the policies of Garvey which give every appearance of an expression of rapprochement with the ku klux klan on the part of Garvey.

Recently several incidents occurred in which the membership of the organization in a number of localities refused to permit reactionary white speakers, supposed ku klux klan friends of Marcus Garvey, to speak before the organization. There is a considerable rank and file revolt against Garvey's insistence that America is a "white man's country" and that the Negro shall not fight for his rights in America.

Utopian Solution.

Garvey's present program has little more to it than the utopian idea of solving the problems of the vast masses of Negroes in America by the colonization of Africa. On that theory that the Negro need not try to win his rights in America. Garvey concedes that the Negro must take a position of inferiority in the United States ("the white man's country") until he can win a "home of his own in Africa." The revolt against the servile activity of the leadership in surrendering to the ku klux klan and the voluntary giving up of the fight for the Negro's rights of citizenship has been simmering for the past year and a half. How much of this will come out at the convention in Detroit is not known as yet. Everyone seems to think that it is purely a question of a fight of individuals for leadership. The statement is made as a matter of course that nothing will be done on the issues that face the Negro.

Workers Seek Militant Program

However, the local divisions of the organization throughout the country are feeling the effects of the opportunistic utopian policies of the leadership and a great deal of dissatisfaction needs to be ironed out at the convention. As between the leaders—Garvey and Sherrill—there does not seem to be much difference as to policy. During all of his period of prominence in the organization, Sherrill did not oppose any of Garvey's policies such as the surrender to the ku klux klan and the general propaganda against social equality.

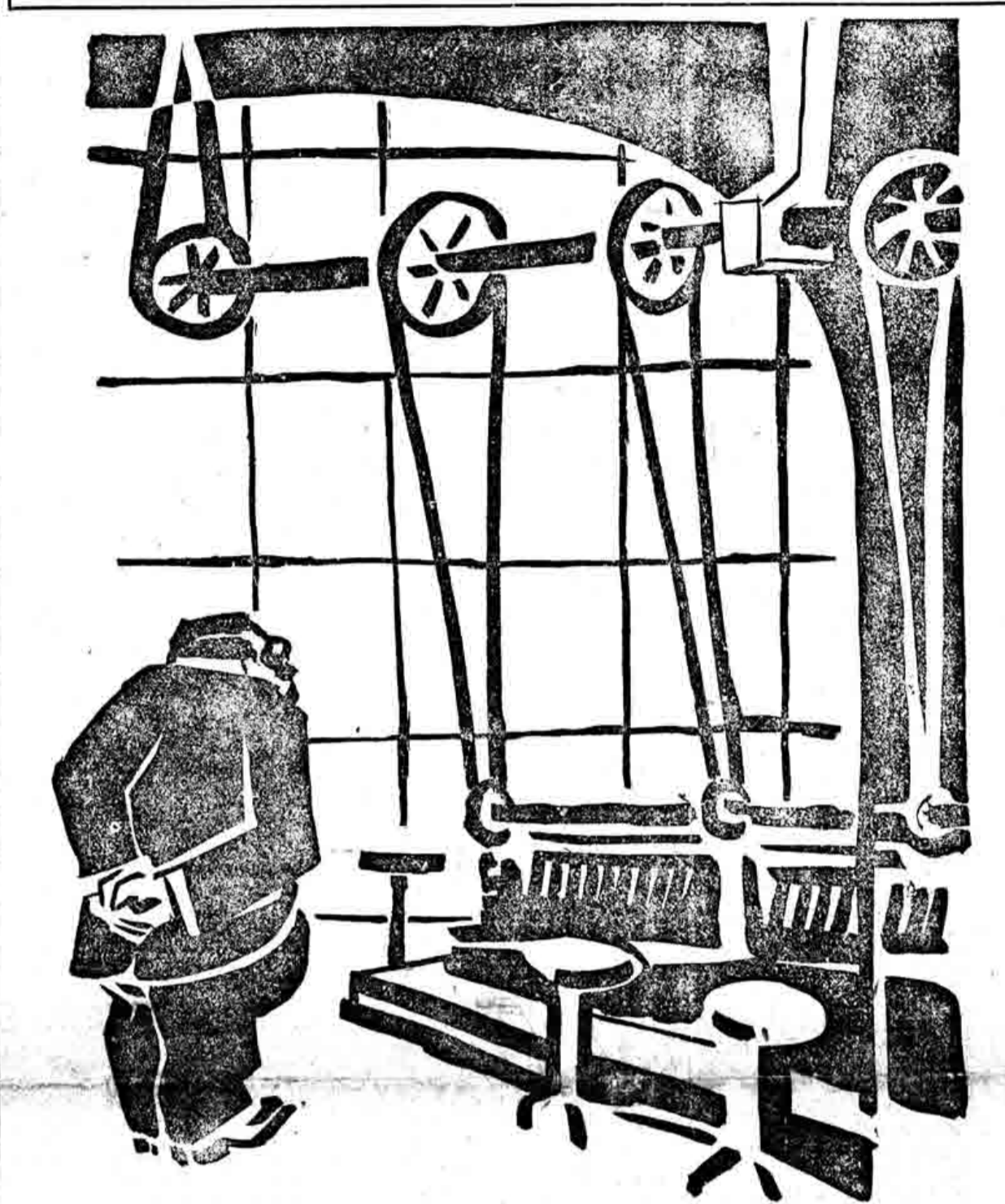
Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

MILITARY OCCUPATION OF HAITI INCREASES PROSTITUTION ON ISLAND, SAYS INDICTMENT OF U. S. RULE

NEW YORK—Indictment of the United States occupation of Haiti is contained in a memorandum by Perceval Thoby, former Haitian charge d'affaires in Washington. Thoby expects to present his country's case to Senators King and Borah in Washington.

Chief clauses in Thoby's indictment of American maladministration are: 1. Popular elections have been deferred in violation of the Haitian constitution, and the president of Haiti has been designated by an unlawfully (Continued on page 3)

The Boss Sees the Power of Labor in Passaic



No Wheel Can Turn When Labor Wishes.

BREAKDOWN OF LEAGUE LOOMS BIG AT GENEVA

Propose That Assembly Shall Decide

(Special to The Daily Worker)
GENEVA, March 14—From bad to worse seems to be the consensus of opinion as to the progress being made by the league of nations conference. The prolonged sessions and the evident deadlock among the leaders is giving rise to a conviction that the conflicts of vital interest among the nations represented are insurmountable. Meanwhile the air is filled with whispers and rumors of new combinations to result from the failure of the gathering. Whatever agreement may be reached—and none appears probable today—the league of nations has suffered a terrible loss of prestige and its influence among the masses of Europe has been greatly shattered by the relations of its impotency to reconcile the conflicts between its own members and by the sudden drawing aside of the veil of secrecy over the vast network of intrigue involving all the foreign offices.

It seemed from all available information that the entire matter of Germany's admission would be thrown into the assembly of the league which has been called for Tuesday. This will bring on a free-for-all fight in the course of which the alignment of the various small nations with the leading groups—Great Britain, France and Italy,—is sure to be disclosed.

Decision Now on Breakup.

If this decision to convoke the assembly is not carried out and no decision is reached in a day or two the breakup of the conference is certain. The German reichstag meets Monday. The French parliament is in session and French financial affairs in particular are in such a chaotic condition that Briand will not be able to stay much longer at Geneva. The English parliament is also in session. The criticisms of Austen Chamberlain and his tactics at the league are very heated (Continued on page 2)

MANY DIE NEEDLESSLY IN N. Y. TENEMENTS SAYS CITY HEALTH HEAD

(Special to The Daily Worker)
ALBANY, N. Y., March 14.—Health Commissioner Harris of New York City declared that "thousands of children and adults are needlessly dying in New York as a result of existing housing conditions" before the state senate judiciary committee here that is holding hearings on the Downing-Block bill providing for the creation of a state housing bank to work in co-operation with limited dividend corporations for the remedying of the housing situation in New York City.

"If you can reduce the number of human beings that must occupy one sleeping room and come in constant contact with each other," he continued, "you will come near doing away with the necessity of special is a great factor in breeding disease and health measures. Room congestion ease.

"Our infant mortality is an index of the reaction from poor housing conditions. It fluctuates from thirty to between 150 and 200 per 1,000 infants born, in different sections of the city, and invariably you will find that the high mortality figures congestion and where housing conditions are poor. The figures for such districts as the gas house district and San Juan Hill are staggering."

Paterson May Join Passaic Textile Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PASSAIC, N. J., March 14.—The likelihood that the textile workers of Paterson, historic scene of many desperately fought labor struggles, will go out on strike in sympathy with the Passaic textile workers, was foreseen here in the announcement made by Fred Hoelscher, secretary-treasurer of the Associated Silk Workers of Paterson. Hoelscher announced that he would recommend to the executive board of his union that it urge a general strike of the

TEXTILE BOSSES REFUSE TO MEET WITH STRIKERS

Passaic Manufacturers Turn Down Mediators

By J. O. BENTALL
(Special to The Daily Worker)
PASSAIC, N. J., March 14—Thirteen clergymen met with Organizer Weisbord and the United Front Committee of Textile Workers at the headquarters, 743 Main avenue and a committee of three was elected to secure a conference between the employers and the strikers.

Make Second Attempt.

This is the second attempt that has been made by outside forces which the bosses have refused. The committee of Rabbi Wise and prominent businessmen of New York was scoffed at by the bosses. The strikers have very little hope of securing any material aid thru these committees, but are always ready to negotiate whenever any body of men ask for the privilege of serving as mediators. Even Governor Moore has offered to go to the bosses and his offer has been accepted by the strikers, but rejected by the bosses.

The strikers feel they have everything to gain by giving every possible (Continued on page 2)

STRIKERS SEND COMMITTEE TO SEE COOLIDGE

Frank P. Walsh to Aid Passaic Workers

By HARRY M. WICKS.
(Special to The Daily Worker)
PASSAIC, N. J., March 14.—"An industry which does not pay a living wage should be declared a public nuisance," declared Frank P. Walsh as he announced that a committee would go to Washington Tuesday morning in an effort to secure a congressional investigation of the New Jersey textile situation.

This move is the political repercussion of the strike in the woolen mills involving 12,000 workers that is now entering its eighth week in Passaic and which has been one of the most bitter struggles in the history of the textile industry.

Weisbord on Committee.

The committee consists of Albert Weisbord, leader of the strike, seven delegates from the various mills affected, Jeanette Rankin, Miss Justine Wise, daughter of Rabbi Wise and Katherine Wilby of the Consumers' League of New York.

Walsh will act as counsel for the committee and the first act of the committee will be to visit Coolidge in order to place him on record regarding the question of recommending to congress the appointment of a committee on industrial relations to start investigations of the whole textile industry.

In addition to seeking an interview with Coolidge, the committee will call on the senate committees on labor, education and manufacture.

A mass of affidavits was presented to Walsh by a committee from the striking mill workers that reveals most appalling conditions. Added to this are figures of the United States labor department proving that more than 90 per cent of the workers in the industry do not earn a living wage. It was this fact that evoked the observation from Walsh that such industries should be declared public nuisances. If it is found that such an industry is essential it should be taken over by the government and operated by the government.

Walsh in Previous Probe.

Walsh was head of the industrial relations committee which investigated the basic industries and exposed the rotten conditions that prevailed. The commission proposed by the committee is to consist of six men and women, two workers, two bosses and two representing the public, with the chairman to be appointed by the president, the committee to have power to conduct sweeping investigation, subpoena witnesses, take testimony, etc. Such an expose of the textile industry will pave the way for an intensive organization campaign.

MINE FATALITIES INCREASE

Thousands Are Killed Annually Thru Lack of Protection

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14—Fatal accidents in coal mines have been increasing since 1916, according to Ethelbert Stewart, commissioner of labor statistics of the United States department of labor. "There has been an increase in deaths per 1,000,000 tons of coal produced from 3.77 in 1916 to 4.17 in 1924, an increase of 10.6 per cent. The increase in deaths per 1,000,000-hours of human exposure was from 1.31 in 1916 to 1.59 in 1924, or an increase of 21.4 per cent."

It may be noted that accidents in the mining industry have increased in almost the direct proportion as union control in the mines has decreased.

25,000 Paterson silk workers in sympathy with those who are out here. He said that fifty workers of the National Silk Dyeing plant of Paterson had already gone on strike.

This new development is significant, coming as it does on the heels of the silk workers' strike in Scranton, Penn., and the small knit goods workers' strike in Philadelphia. Sentiment for a strike is also gaining ground in Lawrence, Mass., another big textile center which has seen many labor battles.

POLICE AND JUDGES SERVE FUR BOSSES

Manufacturer Assaults Picket; Is Freed

NEW YORK, March 14 — The Judges and the police force of New York City are very busy serving the fur manufacturers in every way, arresting and imposing heavy fines on the strikers. The workers are swooped upon by the police, when they are peacefully picketing the shops, packed into a police patrol wagon and brought to court. Here a heavy fine is imposed on the strikers without questioning.

Judge Goodman, a son-in-law of Friedman of Friedman and Hershkowitz, one of largest fur manufacturers in New York, has proven that he is serving the fur manufacturers loyally by imposing heavy fines on strikers and dismissing manufacturers, who assault workers with blackjacks, knives and leadpipes.

When A. Glantzman, a fur operator, and Jack Walder, a fur cutter, were walking on Seventh street and Sixth avenue to the hall after they had done picket duty, they were approached by A. Abrams, a manufacturer, and his five sons. These bosses began to beat Glantzman and Walder. Glantzman ran to a policeman and had them arrested for assault. When they were brought to police headquarters the police found in their possession a few revolvers, blackjacks and a piece of lead pipe. When they were brought to court they were put under bail of \$4,000 apiece for carrying concealed weapons.

When the case came up before Judge Goodman he dismissed the case, despite the heavy charges that were made against them and evidence enough to convict them for a few years' imprisonment. When a striker comes up before Judge Goodman he is not so lenient with him as he is with the manufacturers.

200 Seek Settlement.

Over two hundred manufacturers have applied for a settlement and their applications are being considered, while 25 shops have already settled with the union. Many manufacturers have broken away from the Fur Manufacturers' Association and are applying to the union for a settlement. They claim that the policy of Samuels will ruin their established business.

In the ranks of the manufacturers things are not so pleasant. A strong current of dissatisfaction with the leadership of Samuels is permeating the association. Many members of the association want a settlement with the union, but Samuels and a few others are holding them back. The association was re-organized in groups of 50 manufacturers with one appointed as a captain of the groups.

Reports are that the reason why the manufacturers reorganized the association of the fur manufacturers is to prevent the current of dissatisfaction with the leadership from growing stronger. Despite this move the dissatisfaction grows and many manufacturers claim that they cannot hold out any longer and are ready to break with Samuels.

Launch Airplanes by Compressed Air

ROME, March 14—The Italian navy has adopted a device for launching airplanes by compressed air from the decks of warships. The mechanism operates in all kinds of weather and demonstrations have been most successful.

HAITI UP IN SENATE AGAIN

Report on Conditions There Buried in Committee

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14—A new investigation on the occupation of Haiti by American troops in the interests of the National City Bank, which manufactures revolutions and buys speculating officials by turns, is foreseen as a result of a memorandum which Senator King attempted to introduce on the question of Haiti written by Percival Thoby, former Haitian charge d'affaires at Washington, the representative here of the Patriotic Union of Haiti.

King wished to introduce the memorandum into the Senate record, but it was refused on a technical ground. Two reports on conditions in Haiti, offered by Senator Oddie, were read into the record, and later the document of King to the committee on foreign relations, which, under Borah's leadership, may begin a new investigation which will end like those previous: with nothing but continued subjections for the Haitians.

DR. SWEET'S NEW TRIAL OPENS IN DETROIT TODAY

Attempt to Railroad Negro Defendants

BOSTON, Mar. 14.—Dr. Ossian H. Sweet, his brother Henry Sweet and Leonard Morse are the first of 11 co-defendants to get separate new trials for the alleged shooting of Leon Breiner, one of the hoodlums that was in the party that stoned and fired at the home of Dr. Sweet. These three defendants will face a recorder's court jury tomorrow announces the prosecutor's office.

Try to Railroad Three.

The other eight co-defendants will not be tried until the cases of these three are disposed of. The prosecutor declares that it has little against the other eight and as most of its evidence was against the three to be tried tomorrow, they were granted separate trials.

When the case was first tried before a jury on Nov. 27, 1925, and an attempt made by the prosecuting attorney to railroad the 11 to jail, the jury after 46 hours of disagreement was discharged and a new trial given the defendants. The 11 are also facing a charge of assault with intent to kill Eric Haughberg, one of the hoodlums that was also in the attacking party.

Klan For Conviction.

All attempts are being made by the Klan elements to convict these Negroes with the intention of thus terrorizing those Negroes that are attempting to move out of the "black belt", where housing conditions are the worst imaginable and where the death rate is two to three times that in the white districts, into better neighborhoods.

Police Arrest Fur Pickets.

NEW YORK, March 14.—International Fur Workers' president, Oscar Shachtman, is making an investigating tour to forestall attempts of New York fur manufacturers now tied up by a strike to have their work done in other cities. I. Winnick, vice-president, heads the union in Shachtman's absence. While mass picketing of fur shops resulted in no arrests, subsequent small groups of pickets in the streets of 12,000 New York workers have been interfered with by police. The courts usually dismiss the pickets as fast as police bring them in, the two workers are held on \$300 bail for disorderly conduct.

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

BRITISH LABOR WILL AID COAL MINERS IN STRIKE

Railroad Unions Ready to Aid Coalminers

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press. The solid front with which British labor opposed the attack on the coal miners still holds. Repeated attempts of the owning class to split it during the 9 months industrial truce failed. British capital must fight the entire trade union movement if it renews the attempt to lower miners' living standards when the government subsidy expires May 1.

This is the meat of a joint statement issued by the special industrial committee of the British Trades Union congress and a subcommittee of the miner executive. Against Worsening of Conditions. "The committees," the statement says, "gave full consideration to the possibility of a crisis arising in connection with the mining situation. The attitude of the trade union movement was made perfectly clear last July, namely, that it would stand firmly and unitedly against any attempt further to degrade the standard of life in the coal fields. There was to be no reduction of wages, no increase in working hours, and no interference with the principle of national agreements."

"This is the position of the trade union movement today. The two committees are awaiting the report of the coal commission, and will meet again jointly specially to consider the report as soon as it is available."

Rail Labor Backs Miners.

Railroad workers are standing firmly behind the miners. C. T. Cramp of the National Union of Railwaymen says, "I am certain that I speak with the approval of the great mass of railwaymen throughout this country when I say that if any attempt is made to bring down the remuneration of the miners, as was done last July, the same resistance will be shown again by the railwaymen as was shown then."

When the union order to stop all movement of coal was issued last July the question asked by the rank and file railroaders was simply, "Does the order include all fuels, coal substitutes as well as the actual product of the mines?" There was no question about the men's determination to cut off the power which drives English industry. This made premier Baldwin back down.

Sinking Fund Only Way to Save France, Says Rich Perfumer

(Special to The Daily Worker) PARIS, March 14.—France can be saved only by a huge sinking fund which will be independent of all political machinations, according to the declaration of Francois Coty, one of the most influential business men of the country. In an address before the American Club. He recently offered to contribute 100,000,000 francs as the start of such a fund.

Coty is the political director of the Figaro, one of the great Paris dailies. He is one of the wealthiest men in the country, having accumulated millions out of the business of manufacturing perfumes.

Puritan Sunday is Not Welcome.

OSLO, Norway, March 14.—At a general church meeting, including all the bishops assembled in Oslo, a storm of protest was evoked when certain ones tried to get the assembly to go on record in favor of the Puritan Sunday laws making it a penal offense to work or enjoy one's self on Sunday.

New York Commissioner Shows Solidarity with Textile Mill Owners by Arresting Thirty-Three Passaic Tag-Day Workers

NEW YORK CITY, March 14.—Thirty-three Passaic textile strikers and sympathizers were arrested here today for attempting to hold a tag day demonstration for the purpose of collecting funds for the aid of the Passaic workers. Despite the persistent refusal of Bird S. Coler, New York's commissioner of public welfare, to grant a permit to solicit funds, a couple of hundred strikers arrived in New York from across the river and began carrying on a very successful drive, which netted them a few hundreds of dollars.

Coler had instructed his police to arrest anyone who did this work without a permit, and thirty-three of the taggers were picked up and brought into the court of Magistrate Henry M. R. Goodman, on the west side. Goodman, expressing his solidarity with the mill owners in New Jersey, gave them all suspended sentences and demanded that they leave New York forthwith.

Urge Congressional Investigation of All U. S. Rubber Concerns

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, March 14.—Loring N. Black, New York congressman, is demanding action on his resolution calling for an investigation into the rubber situation in this country. He cites the 1925 earnings of the principal companies as proof that the high prices of rubber products are as much due to their monopolization by large corporations here as to the foreign control of the sources of crude rubber.

These reports show that the American tire concerns all made substantially larger profits last year than ever before. The Flske company made net earnings of \$8,958,105; Goodrich, \$16,700,000; Goodyear, \$21,500,898; United States, \$17,306,670, and the Firestone, \$12,800,412.

LABORERS AND PAINTERS' STRIKE STILL CONTINUES

(Special to The Daily Worker) CLEVELAND, March 14.—The strike of the painters and building laborers which has tied up operations on big buildings is still in force. This is true in spite of the fact that Mr. Carroll, secretary of the Building Trades Employees Association, carries on a campaign declaring the building laborers of Cleveland are overpaid and are getting wages second only to those paid in New York City.

Mr. Carroll does not heed the fact that the workers of Cleveland are speeded up and that which with their supposedly high wage of \$1 an hour, would not even be earning what government statistics declare is necessary as a standard of living in the United States.

The laborers work only 200 days a year if fully employed, and this would give them just \$1,600 a year, whereas government bureaus declare that the minimum standard of decent living in this country requires \$1,800 a year.

The painters are practically 100 per cent organized in Cleveland. It is claimed that wages for painters in Cleveland are 7.3 per cent above the average for the 11 largest cities of the country, and building costs are 5.7 per cent above the average for those cities. Detroit, on the other hand, an open shop city, pays wages 5 per cent below the average of the 11 cities and building costs are 16.4 per cent above the average for the 11 cities.

The independent contractors are signing up more and more every day with the painters but the work on the Union Depot, and Telephone Building is at a standstill and will remain so despite the barrage of propaganda that the open shoppers are carrying on to induce the men to return to work.

Riffs Inflict Losses Upon Spanish Troops

(Special to The Daily Worker) MADRID, March 14.—A communique issued by the war office today admits that 30 native Spanish soldiers were killed in the fighting in the Larache zone yesterday. Many prisoners are claimed to have been taken and the operations are alleged to have been successful. Owing to the censorship the government claims of Moroccan victories are heavily discounted.

Textile Bosses Refuse to Meet with Strikers

(Continued from page 1). opportunity to committees and individuals to try their luck with the bosses. No one can say that the strikers have not been willing to confer and to have their side brot out. While these overtures are being made the strike is spreading. The entire force of the Lodi Piece Dye Works is out and the report is that the bosses there have decided to close the plant which normally employs over 4,000 workers. The police have made no attempt to interfere, and the detectives and outside deputies have also remained passive.

This morning 50 walked out from the small Dye Works plant in Paterson that employs 900. It is said this plant will be on strike within a few days. Next comes the big dye plant which has 7,000 workers. The entire force is hopelessly underpaid and the conditions are no longer to be endured.

Coral Gables Poster in Working Class Districts May Get Results in Time

By J. LOUIS ENGD AHL.

WINTER'S last lashes of viciously bitter wind are beginning to tear effectively at the huge poster that has blatantly proclaimed to all the world, from its strange location in the sooty reaches of North Halsted street, Chicago, the attractions of "Coral Gables—Land of Sunshine and Fortune."

In this "Goose Island District," on Chicago's near north side the poverty stricken drag out a weary existence among lumber yards, grain elevators, tanneries, soap factories, steel mills and the endless passing of railroad trains, many of them destined for the other side of the continent. "The Depths" of Chicago are located in and about "Goose Island." Just why the Florida realtors should have their screaming publicity put up at such a spot is a mystery. The only answer is that their millions of dollars devoted to far-flung advertising resulted in the bill posting trust spreading the tidings about Florida sunshine everywhere, even in the dark places of the great cities.

I find that "Goose Island" has not been selected for signal honors. There is another huge poster over in "Little Italy," one of the densest populated centers in the city. There is another out near the Pullman shops on the south side. In fact, they dot the working class districts of the city and of the nation, a challenge to the workers everywhere to seize the opportunity to enjoy this land of sunshine now set apart as the playground of the idle and parasite rich.

In the Union of Soviet Republics the workers get their vacations to go to their Floridas and Californias, to the Caucasus and Crimea. That is part of their right as workers.

In the United States the workers are kept close to their jobs. Vacations are unknown except in those rare instances where "the faithful" have toiled loyally and without protest for the same boss five, ten or twenty years, as the employer decrees. Yet even this is held up as a bait for labor to blind its eyes to the bad conditions under which it toils. In the Soviet Union the workers enjoy their vacations as a right granted to all labor.

The lot of the worker needs no touch of exaggeration to emphasize its horror. During the months of January and February, last year, 872 babies under one year died of 7,743 born in Chicago. The death rate was more than one out of every ten. There has been a slight falling off for January and February this year. It is claimed that 708 babies have died out of 9,195 born. But the decrease is not found among the workers' children.

The plan proposed by the Chicago health department, for further cutting down the death rate, does not mention better housing conditions to combat disease, better food for the mother, improving the immediate surroundings of the newly born babe. That would benefit the working class and that would be Bolshevism.

Instead the health department proposes improving its human milk dairies that can only benefit the upper and middle classes. Working class mothers, and it is they who are expected to become human cows, may sell their milk. But this will not benefit the babies of the working class, whose parents cannot afford to buy this food. It is claimed a babe needs 30 ounces of milk. It is proposed to sell this human milk as high as 30 cents an ounce. That would mean \$9 per day. That is beyond any but purses of the rich madames on the North Shore "gold coast," who are too degenerate to give the proper care to their own flesh and blood. Yet working class mothers are expected to sell their milk as low as six cents an ounce. In the midst of poverty it can readily be guessed that she will part, even at this price, with the milk that rightfully belongs to her own child. This is capitalism's remedy for the murder of the children. It is a remedy that does not benefit labor and that the workers cannot accept.

The Coral Gables, Florida, poster, with its many brilliant colors, should inspire the workers to think of their own lowly condition. In that it may do some good.

It should urge them to struggle for their class and its victory. The sunshine of the Crimea is now the heritage of every Russian worker. Florida and California will some day become the playground of the American working class, where the mothers and children of the workers will learn how to live, and not continue to die in the disease-breeding slums of great cities under capitalism.

Breakdown of League Looms Big at Geneva

(Continued from page 1) and constantly increasing. He has virtually no defenders.

Locarno Spirit Disappearing.

On the other hand, the failure to reach a solution and to secure Germany's entrance to the league will automatically invalidate all the famous Locarno treaties. Europe will be back from the standpoint of international relations to where it was before the negotiations began but with a considerable increase of bad feeling. Inability to reach an agreement will almost certainly result in the fall of several governments. This is the fate which is holding Stressemann and Luther here, as well as Briand. It is rumored that Austen Chamberlain has already prepared his resignation.

U. S. Lurks Behind.

Although unmentioned by the press is the part which American diplomacy is playing behind the scenes. American imperialism is not interested in building up the power of a league which threatens to unite all Europe finally against its own exactions. On the other hand its international bankers want a peaceful Europe in which it may sink further millions under profitable conditions.

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

CLOAK MAKERS MAKE DEMANDS ON MEDIATORS

Union Spokesmen Want Original Proposals

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, March 14.—The original demands for a guaranteed minimum number of weeks employment, limitation of the number of contractors used by a jobber and prevention of his dealing with nonunion shops, the 40-hour week, higher minimum wage scales, equal distribution of work, and the power to enforce such an agreement were demanded again by the cloakmakers union in the final hearing before the governor's special mediation commission.

Contract Not Carried Out.

"Our present contract, made with the cloak manufacturers and jobbers two years ago, has never been carried out," union spokesmen declared. "According to their own report, 33 per cent of the jobbers belonging to the Merchants' Ladies Garment Association have contributed nothing to the unemployment insurance fund and 40 per cent of the ladies' garments are still being made shops employing less than the 14 operators required by the agreement."

"Unless we have access to the books of jobbers and know the sub-manufacturers who contract to make garments for each jobber, agreements are useless. The number of contractors doing business with a jobber must be limited and the jobber instead of being a free lance must be held responsible for the enforcement of union standards in the shops of his sub-manufacturers if the ladies garment industry is ever to be completely unionized."

Jobbers Bane of Garment Trades.

The cloak and suit industry has broken up into so many factors that the situation between the union and employers is highly complicated. Jobbers are wholesalers, maintaining stockhouses and farming out actual manufacturing to contractors. Inside manufacturers are also wholesalers but have garments made in their own shops. They give work out to contractors as well. Jobbers and inside manufacturers play off contractors against one another to beat down prices for work. As a consequence the myriad of little sub-manufacturing shops competing break down union standards of production and wages.


"Unlimited right to discharge and reduce wages and removal of all contract restrictions was demanded by Henry H. Finder, president Industrial Council of Cloak and Suit Manufacturers, representing 189 inside manufacturers. "We must have the right to rule that the shirker and agitator should go," said Finder. "We must be able to take on workers in the rush season and discharge them when we don't need them."

Defend Jobber System.

Contractors, thru Henry Uviller, claimed that the jobber-contractor system under which 75 per cent of garments are manufactured will remain and that until a definite system of control was established to regulate the dealings of jobbers with the thousands of small shops which make his garments, the industry would remain in its present chaotic state. The governor's advisory commission of five, appointed two years ago when the thousands of cloakmakers struck, serves as an arbitration board and issues reports on its investigations of the ladies' garment industry. It will submit its final recommendations within a few weeks.

Approve Abolition of Legal Killings in Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, March 14 — The proposal to abolish capital punishment in the District of Columbia has been approved by the house district committee to which the bill was referred. Proponents of the legislation hope to use it as a model for similar measures to be introduced into the state legislatures.



LOS ANGELES!

Attend the Most Unique

"Laying the Cornerstone"

Organization of the DAILY WORKER

Los Angeles Builders' Club

at the celebration of

THE PARIS COMMUNE

On this day—

We pledge our allegiance to the working class and we ORGANIZE to better serve the cause. Every reader of The DAILY WORKER will be welcome to the meeting. Every Daily Worker Agent will be present.

Thursday Evening, March 18

at 138½ S. Spring Street

New York Commissioner Shows Solidarity with Textile Mill Owners by Arresting Thirty-Three Passaic Tag-Day Workers

NEW YORK CITY, March 14.—Thirty-three Passaic textile strikers and sympathizers were arrested here today for attempting to hold a tag day demonstration for the purpose of collecting funds for the aid of the Passaic workers. Despite the persistent refusal of Bird S. Coler, New York's commissioner of public welfare, to grant a permit to solicit funds, a couple of hundred strikers arrived in New York from across the river and began carrying on a very successful drive, which netted them a few hundreds of dollars.

Coler had instructed his police to arrest anyone who did this work without a permit, and thirty-three of the taggers were picked up and brought into the court of Magistrate Henry M. R. Goodman, on the west side. Goodman, expressing his solidarity with the mill owners in New Jersey, gave them all suspended sentences and demanded that they leave New York forthwith.

The International Labor Defense, however, announces that it will continue to raise money for the defense of the striking textile workers. Its attorney, Joseph Brodsky, defended the taggers.

SEND IN A SUB.

Rich Goes to Prison.

JACKSON, Mich., Mar. 14.—Arthur Rich, millionaire's son, became convict 18848 at Michigan state prison today.

Rich, who was sentenced to life imprisonment for criminally attacking Miss Louise King, college girl, was questioned, registered and a short time afterwards dressed in the regulation prison denim and placed in solitary confinement for two weeks under quarantine regulations.

SEND IN A SUB.

Fourth Jubilee Celebration of "Freiheit"

at the Mecca Auditorium

55th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City

Saturday Evening, April 3rd, 1926

Oratorio "DIE TZVAI BRIDER"

Words by J. L. Peretz—Music by J. Schaffer

with the

Freiheit Singing Society and the New York Symphony Orchestra.

Conducted by Lazar Weiner.

Tickets \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00

at Freiheit Office, 30 Union Square, New York City.

BOSTON GARMENT WORKERS DEFEAT THEIR BOSSES

3,000 Return to Shops; Win All Demands

BOSTON, March 14—The strike of 3,000 women's garment workers ended in victory within two weeks of its inception. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and various cloak and dress jobbers and manufacturers' associations signed the agreement several days after the first break in employers' ranks brought settlements in shops employing 1,500 workers.

The new agreement permits union agents to examine employers' books to see that work is being sent only to union shops when contracted out. A joint board of sanitary control is established and the prosanis label adopted. Firms placing work out in non-union shops will be fined the difference in cost of making the garments in union and non-union shops for the first offense, and expulsion from the employers' association for the second.

Further efforts to organize non-union shops and abolish Boston sweatshop evils are to be made by the union. Special picketing of non-union shops will be maintained in order to win workers to the union and to check on possible work sent to non-union from union shops.

Candidate Occupies Cell in Prison Over Which He Would Rule

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 14.—Robert C. Gomes, republican candidate for sheriff of Cass county, now occupies a cell in the building over which he aspires to reign.

He is charged with disorderly conduct, drunkenness and attempting to assault an officer. Gomes, arrested for making a disturbance, escaped, barricaded himself in the postoffice, kept off would-be captors with a shower of ink wells and cuspidors, but was finally overpowered. Unable to pay a \$100 fine, he was taken to Virginia, where the county jail is located.

Fishing Smacks Gain Harbor.

After a battle of hours with densely packed slush ice, while crews of two life boats from the coast guard station at the mouth of the river were seeking them in the darkness, two small fishing smacks gained the harbor at the mouth of the Chicago river early today, exhausted from fright.

Plumbers Helpers' Club of Brooklyn, New York

calls on all helpers to join the club. Meetings every FRIDAY night, 8:30 p. m., at

7 Thatford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Germany Hopes to Take Her "Permanent" Seat



Military Occupation Aids Prostitution

(Continued from Page 1)

constituted council of state which the president, by appointing his friends to it has managed to keep in his own control.

2. Haitian currency has been devaluated, thus lowering the standard of living among the people, and the national debt has been maladministered.

Land Laws Hit Farmers.

3. The Haitian land laws have been changed, requiring documents and land titles of peasants who had lived for generations on their land and cultivated it, without having had to prove ownership by documents. The new laws have been used to deprive the peasants of their land and thousands of the best workers have emigrated to Cuba. Lands are being turned over to the American companies for their enterprises.

4. Prostitution and other evils have been increased thru the presence of the military occupation, there being 147 dancing places, many of them of ill repute, in Port au Prince, the capital of Haiti.

5. By a secret and unlawful agreement, the period of American control over Haiti has been increased from 10 to 20 years in order to assure the

\$40,000,000 Haitian loan floated by American banking institutions.

Demand End of Occupation. "The material as well as the moral welfare of Haiti," declares Thoby, "demands the immediate abandonment of the actual policy and the withdrawal of the occupation. The country has no voice in its affairs and since 1917, when Col. Smedley Butler brutally expelled from their seats the representatives and the senators, Haiti has had no constitutional representation.

"So in the meantime, without the consent of the Haitian people, secret agreements were signed with the American government, in the guise of a so-called additional act for the renewal of the treaty of 1915, signed by Mr. Borno, then minister of foreign affairs, and Mr. Baillly Blanchard, American minister, the 23th of March, 1917. That additional act has never been ratified by the United States senate and is a violation of article 16 of the treaty.

"The 61 committees of the patriotic union have entrusted me with the mission to lay these facts before you in the hope that justice will be done to Haiti and that the Haitians will soon enjoy the privilege of a free and democratic election of their national assembly."

Southern Railway Shopmen Get 2 Cents An Hour Increase

WASHINGTON, March 14 — Signing of a new wage agreement between the Federated Shop Crafts and the Southern Railway, whereby 11,000 men get more than \$880,000 increase in their annual pay, is announced by the official organ of the standard rail labor organizations.

The agreement provides for a raise of 2 cents an hour, with time and a half for overtime, Sunday and holiday work. It became effective from March 1 and runs until June 30, 1927, and thereafter until 30 days' written notice of a desired change shall be given by either party. The special rate for overtime, Sunday and holiday work is restored after having been taken from the shopmen by the United States Railroad Labor Board in 1921.

De Valera Resigns Presidency of the Irish Republicans

(Special to The Daily Worker) DUBLIN, March 14 — Eamon De Valera today tendered his resignation as president of the republican party, following his defeat in the republican convention last night on the issue of republicans taking their seats in the dail. De Valera's resignation was accepted, and thus he ends his long control over the republican movement, which dates back to the days after the Easter rebellion.

Building Crumbles Like Paper.

Several firemen narrowly escaped death in a fire that destroyed the Arnstein Paint company's five story plant with an estimated damage of more than \$50,000. The blaze followed an explosion in the plant which caused the walls to crumble like paper and a cottage adjoining the plant was demolished when some of the debris fell on it.

Representative Says G. Washington Would Break Volstead Act

WASHINGTON, March 14—A new uproarious squabble between wets and dries rocked the house today as Representative Celler, democrat, New York, strongly criticized the enforcement of the Volstead Act, quoting from newspaper polls to show national sentiment favored modification.

"George Washington himself drank liquor at times not too wisely," said Celler. "Prohibition is a blight; its handmaidens is fraud, chicanery and graft."

Celler was immediately made a target for attack by "house dries." "Would George Washington violate the prohibition law?" asked Representative Upshaw, democrat, of Georgia.

"Yes," shouted Celler, "he would drink now if he were living."

Against Straw Votes.

While both houses of congress were squabbling over prohibition the executive committee of the anti-saloon league, meeting in a downtown hotel, adopted a resolution condemning newspaper straw voting polls.

"They not only serve no good purpose, but often are misleading," states the resolution, which advised prohibitionists against casting votes in them.

Bratiano Brothers Plot Dictatorial Rule Over Roumania

(Special to The Daily Worker) VIENNA, March 14 — Premier Bratiano, together with his brother, are plotting a dictatorship over Roumania. The Adevurul, a Roumanian paper, quotes him as stating that if the parliamentary elections defeated the government party he was "ready to maintain order by other methods."

The situation is very obscure. General Averescu, leader of the People's Party, and former minister Popevic, of the National Party, have been received in audience by the king, a reception which usually precedes the fall of a cabinet and the selection of a new premier.

Set Trial Date for Kansas Ex-Governor Charged with Graft

TOPEKA, Kansas, March 14—Jonathan M. Davis, former governor of this state, and his son, Russell, will go to trial March 24 on the charge of having conspired to accept a bribe in January 1925 to grant a pardon. Davis has already been tried on one count of the indictment and acquitted.

Renew Pourparlers Upon French Debt

WASHINGTON, March 14—Ambassador Berenger, the new French envoy to this country, has already held a conference with Secretary Mellon of the treasury over the settlement of the French debt. No arrangements for its disposition are expected until the senate has acted upon the Italian agreement, the informal conversations will continue in an effort to ascertain a basis of agreement.

DEMOCRATS AID INSURGENT BLOC OF REPUBLICANS

Support Investigation of Tariff Policy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 14—The Democratic-Insurgent coalition, resurrected for the first time in the last twelve months, hauled political siege guns into the senate today for a long-range attack upon the administration. The republican tariff having flattered into the senate as a dove of peace, the democrats and insurgents temporarily buried their differences and reorganized their ranks for a new war on Coolidge policies. Their chief weapon will be the authorized investigation into the U. S. tariff commission, and in particular, the question of an attempt to influence "the official action of any member of the commission."

Under this authorization, a special senate committee dominated by the democratic-insurgent coalition will inquire into the charges of Senator Norris, (R) of Neb., that President Coolidge has tried to influence the decisions of the tariff commission. Norris made the specific charge that the president tried to obtain a pre-dated resignation from former commissioner David J. Lewis, of Maryland, before appointing him to the commission.

Coalition Shocks Administration.

Revival of the democratic-insurgent coalition came as a distinct surprise to administration leaders. It was the first time in the sixty-ninth congress that the democrats have got behind anything suggested by a progressive republican. In this instance Norris demanded the investigation and Robinson, (D), of Ark., the minority floor leader, sponsored the resolution which authorized it. This was in strange contrast to the attitude of the democrats thus far this session, for on every major issue such as the Nye case, tax reduction, the World Court, Muscle Shoals and confirmation of Charles W. Hunt as a member of the federal trade commission—a majority voted with the administration.

Political Chicanery.

The investigating committee will be named by Vice-President Dawes but only upon the terms laid down by the senate, which force him to select two regular republicans, one progressive republican and two democrats. This will give the coalition three votes to two for the administration, whenever a disagreement occurs. By exercising this control and under the wide latitude of inquiry ordered by the senate, the coalition can carry the investigation where it will. To all observers, the goal will be the 1926 congressional elections and the 1928 presidential election.

Appoint Special Committee

Vice-President Dawes has appointed the following senators on the special committee which will investigate the tariff commission: Wadsworth, republican of New York; Reed, republican of Pennsylvania; LaFollette, republican of Wisconsin; Robinson, democrat of Arkansas and Bruce, democrat of Maryland.

LaFollette was named as the "progressive republican," required under terms of the Robinson resolution which authorized the investigation.

Plan New \$50,000,000 International Bank

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 14 — Plans are under way by the Lisman interests to establish a new international bank with a paid in capital of \$50,000,000. F. J. Lisman and company, 61 Broadway, is sponsoring the institution and will furnish \$10,000,000 of the capital. The rest will be supplied by other large Wall Street banking concerns interested in foreign investments.

The new institution will have broad powers for financing the issuance of large scale foreign and domestic securities, including European and South American government loans, as well as municipal, industrial and railroad stock and bond flotations. With the increasing expansion of American business abroad the men back of the scheme believe that a great and profitable future is in store for the organization.

The Interlocking Directorate.

F. J. Lisman is a director in many large American corporations including the Alabama, Tennessee & Northern railroad corporation, Bush Terminal company of this city, Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, etc.

Bipartisans Back Corporation Tool

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 14—The bipartisan coalition showed its growing unity yesterday by putting over the nomination of Charles W. Hunt of Iowa for another term on the federal trade commission. The Senate vote was 48 to 20. Hunt is a notorious corporation representative and was one of those on the trade commission who voted to deny to the department of justice evidence furnished it by the Aluminum Company of America during the investigation of that concern on monopoly charges.

The old guard of both democrats and republicans lined up solid for Hunt's reappointment.

Dictator of Spain Warns Agitators of Autonomist Movement

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADRID, March 14.—The long existing political struggle between the province of Catalonia for autonomy and the central government has reached such a point that the national authorities here have issued an official statement threatening to punish all citizens who refuse to accept positions conferred on them by the nation or who display unpatriotic sentiments of any kind. Deprivation of citizenship, confiscation of goods, and nullification of the right to practice certain professions are among the penalties provided.

Catalonian leaders have particularly resented the action of the military directorate in cancelling long-established special privileges which the province has enjoyed of autonomous administration and private regional rights. Primo de Rivera, on the other hand, contends it was the very exercise of these special privileges that has built up the sentiment in the province for complete separation from Spain.

NEW RADIO BILL WILL GIVE MORE POWER TO HOOVER

Aim to Block Growth of Air Trust

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 12—Congress began the task today of enacting radio legislation to take the place of the archaic regulations of 1912.

Before the house with a right of way was the White bill, which administration leaders confidently predicted would be passed by tomorrow night at the latest. Although a flood of amendments were in the offing to iron out what many factions believe are rough edges, both republicans and democrats were united behind the general measure.

The bill would vest control of the entire industry in the department of commerce, under new regulations taking the place of those now in force.

For Increased Control.

"The need for radio legislation is imperative," stated Rep. White, republican of Maine, author of the bill. "The department of commerce is trying to regulate a giant industry under rules laid down in 1912 for a pygmy. Unless the government's control is increased, we will see continued confusion with no end in sight."

Would Block Air Trust.

Strong safeguards against air monopolies are a feature of the legislation. No permits may be granted those convicted in federal court of seeking to monopolize communication thru the control of radio apparatus.

Led by Rep. Davis, democrat of Tennessee, a movement was under way to throw even greater safeguards around the public interest by forbidding the transportation of tubes or other apparatus on which the manufacturer attempts to fix the price.

This was stricken from an early committee report on the ground that interstate commerce legislation had no place in a radio bill. The provision is understood to be aimed at one of the large corporations which controls radio tubes thru patent rights.

Georgia Kluxers Get Paid in Own Medicine

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROYSTON, Ga., March 14 — A Ku Klux Klan raid on this town resulted in the death of two men, Walton Adams, a Franklin county farmer, and Herman Bigby, a local resident, and the serious injury of a third, B. A. Harrison, a druggist of Lavonia, a village near here.

The raiders, numbering fifty, met stiff resistance when they tried to seize Bigby and in the battle which followed the casualties occurred. He had been previously warned in Ku Klux Klan notes to stop paying attentions to a married woman. He was separated from his wife, who continued to live not far from this village.

Auto Business Rests Upon Promise to Pay

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 14—The American Bankers' Association, in a survey of the automobile business announces that over \$3,000,000,000 worth of cars were sold last year on the installment plan. The usual arrangements were to require a payment in cash of one-third down and the balance on time. This left \$2,000,000,000 unpaid, for which the sellers had merely a promise to pay.

Any further reduction in the initial payments or longer extension of the time would seriously effect the present favorable status of the trade, was the warning of C. C. Hauch, general manager of the National Association of Finance Companies, who supervised the survey.

The Last Day of the Paris Commune. See it dramatized at the International Labor Defense commemoration March 19 at Ashland Auditorium.

HIGH PAID LADY SPY TELLS GLORY OF FACTORY WORK

Military Spies Hear of Free Shampoos

"Woman's entry into industry has amazingly bettered the social, moral and educational atmosphere in factories and offices," declared Mrs. Marguerite B. Benson, director of the women's bureau of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association at a luncheon at the Hotel Sherman, given by the Military Intelligence Association.

Thinks in "Utopia."

"A series of visits to plants," Mrs. Benson reported, "has discovered a social, moral and educational atmosphere which, in many cases, is superior to what the workers find in their own homes.

"Exhaustive scientific research is being applied to improving lighting, ventilation, sanitation, medical care, rest rooms, cafeterias, insurance, loan and pension plans, and to the study of fatigue in various operations."

Quite a utopia it was which this female industrial spy depicted. "Why," she exclaimed oratorically as a last crushing argument, "in many plants shampoos and manicures are given free on company time."

Less Women Servants.

Mrs. Benson stated that there are 110,000 more women with manufacturing firms today than in 1910 and 297,000 less servants. In only 85 of the 572 occupations listed by the census are no women employed.

Royalist Hoodlums of Paris Break Up Lecture of Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, March 14—A gang of 200 Royalist youths broke up a lecture given at the meeting hall of the League of Societies Institute by the organization of the Intellectual Workers when they learned that it was to be addressed by Jaques Sadoul, a French lawyer who joined the Bolsheviks during the World War, and by Jean Goldsky, a Communist speaker.

The Royalist hoodlums packed the hall and as soon as the lecture opened began their rough-house. Half a dozen people were knocked senseless, one man had his hand shattered and the entire place looked as if a cyclone had struck it. After the hall had been cleared dozens of blackjacks were picked up, together with 100 loaded canes and three loaded revolvers.

Fight Anti-Evolution Laws to a Finish

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 14.—If Governor Henry L. Whitfield signs the Mississippi anti-evolution bill passed by the legislature, attempts will be made to prevent enforcement of the law by suing in the federal courts. The anti-evolution bill has been withdrawn from the Virginia legislature and the compulsory bible reading bill killed in committee. No other bills affecting evolution teaching are pending in state legislatures.

New! 1871 THE PARIS COMMUNE

By Max Shachtman.

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

Order a Bundle for Your Paris Commune Meetings!

10 Cents 12 copies for one dollar.

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

Full Catalogue Sent on Request

Los Angeles Daily Worker COSTUME BALL

Saturday, April 3

CO-OPERATIVE CENTER, 2706 Brooklyn Ave.

TICKETS NOW ON SALE

at Center Book Store, 2708 Brooklyn Ave. and at 138 1/2 So. Spring St. from 7 to 10 p. m. every evening. Phone Main 4400.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS

IN LOS ANGELES!

MASQUERADE BALL

given by the FREIHEIT CLUB at

TURN VEREIN HALL, 2460 Sutter St.

SUNDAY EVE., MARCH 21, 1926

ADMISSION 50 CENTS. Union Music

Proceeds to the John Reed Industrial School of Orphan Children.

DR. S. ZIMMERMAN DENTIST

2232 N. California Avenue

Telephone Armitage 7486 Near Milwaukee Avenue

I guarantee to make your plates fit and make your appearance natural.

Gas or Novol for Extraction. NO PAIN.

Logan Square "L" Milwaukee, Kedzie and California Ave. cars to door.

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.

"A Source of all Communist Literature"

1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD. CHICAGO, ILL.

Full Catalogue Sent on Request

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs Resolutions

PARTY UNITS IN BOSTON DISTRICT ARE ON THE JOB

Work Is Done Despite Great Handicaps

(Special to The Daily Worker) BOSTON, March 14.—The Boston district has been confronted with all the difficulties which confront the new units elsewhere in the party—few members in one shop, a large foreign language element and in some quarters a few calamity howlers who predict the direst results. In spite of these conditions the following reports have been received:

A nucleus in New Hampshire reports the sale of \$22 of party literature, one new member in the union and \$6.50 contributed for party leaflets.

Concentration group No. 5 in Section 2 of Boston distributed 200 Foreign-Born leaflets outside of a large piano factory employing many hundreds of workers and also several hundred copies of the DAILY WORKER containing the Binba story.

An international branch in Lanesville reports the sale of 15 copies of the Labor Defender, 10 copies of the Ziegler Defense pamphlets. Six stories went sent by new units to the Finnish paper. Plans are being made for an elaborate May Day demonstration.

An international branch in Section 3 reports \$2.75 raised for defense work. In the same section \$12.50 was raised for defense by international branch No. 4. This unit raised \$3.75 for the headquarters fund.

Four members have applied for admission to the class in the Fundamentals of Communism.

Section 4 sent in the following report: 80 per cent of the members are in good standing. Two meetings have been held in the month of February by each unit. Shop nucleus obtained three new subscriptions for the party press, international branch No. 1 obtained one and international branch No. 2 sold or distributed 10 party papers. International branch No. 2 distributed or sold 50. The last named unit also sold 15 copies of party literature.

For defense shop nucleus No. 1 raised \$6.50. International branch No. 3 raised \$6.45. Six new members were brought into the Young Workers' (Communist) League by shop nucleus No. 1 and one member was brought into the union.

Eight dollars and 25 cents were collected for the headquarters fund by one of the international branches.

A very interesting report is handed in by international branch No. 3 of Section 1. This group distributed 11 copies of the Taverit and 4 copies of the Finnish Ponikki (humorous paper) and also secured 2 subscriptions for party monthly publications. In all \$125 worth of literature and papers were sold.

Six dollars and 25 cents was contributed toward the Binba case. One unit in Maine reports having secured 5 new members into the party.

From Gleasondale, Mass., we get the report that 5 new subscriptions were secured for the DAILY WORKER and 6 new subscriptions for the Eteenpain.

Six sympathizers are working with this group and they are encouraging the formation of a new unit of the Young Workers' (Communist) League.

International branch No. 2 section 3 reports 12 new subscriptions for the DAILY WORKER monthly, 3 new subscriptions for the Young Worker and 5 new subscriptions for Young Comrade.

International branch No. 1, section 6, contributed \$5.50 to the headquarters fund.

Stamford Party Units Now Function as an International Branch

STAMFORD, Conn., March 14.—The English, Jewish and Ukrainian branches of the Workers (Communist) Party reorganized into an international branch. In this they were ably assisted by G. S. Shklar, sub-district organizer of District No. 2.

This meeting, which was a very enthusiastic one, arranged for systematized activity within the unions thru party fractions, and a tag day for the Passaic strikers was organized.

Class in Trade Union Tactics Meets Tonight

The class in Trade Union Tactics which met on Thursday evening has been changed to Monday evening at 8 p. m. The class will be conducted by Arne Swaback. All students of this class please take notice of changes made.

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.

"MASS PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY OF REVOLUTIONS" IS NEW COURSE OFFERED AT N. Y. WORKERS' SCHOOL

NEW YORK, March 14.—A new course that will prove an original contribution to Communist thought in America is being offered by the New York Workers' School for Friday evenings at 9 o'clock. The course is entitled "Mass Psychology and the Psychology of Revolution. The instructor is D. Kvitko.

There is nothing written in English, from the Communist point of view, on this subject, and practically nothing in any other language. The leading "authorities" on mass psychology and the psychology of revolution are really nothing but vulgar apologists for capitalism, which, since it is no longer revolutionary, does its best to discredit revolutions and revolutionists and builds up a structure of learned nonsense to discredit mass action and the psychology of revolutionary classes and revolutionary epochs. Thus McDougal "proves" very learnedly that an individual is unable to think when in a crowd. Freud and Martin attempt to interpret the crowd as a product of hatred and as partially insane. Le Bon asserts that revolutionary crowds are criminal and suffer from mass hypnosis.

Counter-Revolutionary Propagandists. "Back of all these theories," declares Kvitko, "is counter-revolutionary class antagonism, a desire to discredit mass action and revolution, and to enulogize individualism and self-consciousness. Some psychologists regard the leader as a pathological phenomenon in the highest degree. Others declare that only the worst of the lot can become the leader of a crowd." This original contribution to Communist thought will take the form of a series of twelve Friday night lectures, the first dealing with the bourgeois theories of mass psychology and of psychology of revolution; the second and third with the Freudian theories; the fourth with the theory of Le Bon, which Kvitko calls the "fascist theory in a scientific mantle"; the fifth the imperialist theory represented by McDougal who glorifies the army and vilifies the revolutionary mass. The remaining six lectures deal with the Marxian theory beginning with a Marxian critique of the earlier theories, then considering the role of the so-called individual elements such as instincts, habits, character, sex, etc., and finally entering into a consideration of the materialist basis for class and mass psychology, the role of political parties, trade unions, leaders, class consciousness, class morality and the psychology of revolution and counter-revolution.

Enroll Now! The fee for this course is 2.50 for three months. Any one wishing to enter the course should make application at once as the subject makes a connected whole and the missing of a single lecture will make it difficult for the taking of the rest of the course.

STREET NUCLEUS IN NEW YORK SHOWS HOW TO DO PARTY WORK

By D. BENJAMIN.

The last meeting of International Branch No. 2, Sub-Section 8 A, New York City, is proof of the value of the reorganization for our party. It demonstrates that a nucleus can do valuable work for the party. The small size of the nucleus—18—enables each member to get into more intimate contact with the work and problems of the various comrades, it makes for greater participation and activity of all the comrades, as compared with a leading five or ten in the old large-sized branches; and leads to emphasis on concrete work to be done, rather than oratory and the passing of numerous meaningless motions so characteristic of the old branches.

After the meeting was called to order and the attendance taken the branch got down to work immediately. Four dollars and ten cents worth of literature was sold to the comrades, including Paris Commune albums, copies of the A. B. C. of Communism, and pamphlets on Lenin and the Trade Union Movement, by Losovsky, and Party Reorganization by Jay Lovestone. It was then decided to buy 1,000 leaflets on the Protection of the Foreign-Born. Each comrade was allotted 5 tickets for a section affair arranged to raise funds to maintain the section headquarters.

Report on Activity. Then came the vital part of the meeting. Each comrade must report on work accomplished during the past week, after which follows assignment of tasks for the coming week, on which the comrade must report at the following meeting. All the tasks assigned are recorded in the minutes fixing responsibility for definite tasks.

The first comrade reported his activity in the Workmen's Circle branch he belongs to. He is a member of the executive committee of the branch. He and the only other comrade in that particular branch saw to it that the branch endorsed the DAILY WORKER, the Freiheit, and sent two delegates to the conference for the protection of the foreign-born. He attended his union meeting. Thru questions by other comrades, it was disclosed that there is not a fraction in his locality or the district council of his union. As a result, the branch decided to notify the district industrial organizer of this situation so that he might see whether a fraction could be formed there. This comrade was assigned the following tasks: to bring before his union local the matter of supporting the Passaic strike with funds, and the matter of sending a delegate to the conference for the protection of the foreign-born.

At the next meeting the comrade will be asked whether he has carried out these tasks, and with what success; so that assignments should not merely be a matter of "New Year's Resolutions." He was given leaflets advertising the Bronx Workers' Forum and leaflets for the Women's Day Meeting, and was told to distribute them at the next meeting of his Workmen's Circle Branch, and of his union. At the next meeting, this comrade will have to report on whether he put these leaflets away safely in some closet at home, or distributed them as assigned. This comrade was also assigned to go to the meeting of the new Jewish language club, "The Arbeiter Club" recently organized in this section, to join it and become active in the fraction there.

LOS ANGELES BUILDERS CELEBRATE AND ORGANIZE; CALL TO ALL WORKERS

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Keeping in step with other cities where agents and readers of THE DAILY WORKER have organized into Builders' Clubs to better aid in the distribution and correspondence to THE DAILY WORKER, Los Angeles workers have fittingly chosen the date of the Paris Commune for laying the cornerstone of their definite organization. Heretofore their activities have been co-ordinated only thru agents under the direction of Paul C. Reiss, Los Angeles DAILY WORKER city agent. From now on, all active workers, Communists and sympathizers, all who have contributed their share of support thru subscription activity, donations, correspondence or even assistance in the technical office work for THE DAILY WORKER local office, will be uniting their future efforts thru the Los Angeles DAILY WORKER Builders' Club to be definitely formed on the night of March 18. Paul C. Reiss, who heads the organization, has sent out the call to all Los Angeles workers, calling them to the celebration of the Paris Commune and the cornerstone laying of the Builders' Club. All advance notices point to a successful turnout. Builders' organizations of New York, Chicago and other cities will welcome this new group and interchange of greetings is sure to follow.

Pittsburgh to Open Classes in English and Trade Union Work

PITTSBURGH, March 14.—One of the most important steps taken by the Workers (Communist) Party School in this district will be the addition of an English class, the first session to meet Tuesday, March 23, at the party office, 805 James street, N. S. Enrollments for this class should be made at once.

On March 24 will be started a class in the History of the World Trade Union Movement at the party office. This class will follow the outline laid out by the national agitprop department.

Special class on Wednesday, March 17 at the party office will be devoted to the women's work. Comrade Jakira, the district organizer, will speak on the Communist International and the work among women. This is a very important question. All comrades, men and women should attend.

Stachel to Speak on Class Collaboration at Workers' Forum

NEW YORK, March 14.—Jack Stachel will deliver the forum lecture on "Class Collaboration" at the Workers' School Forum, 108 E. 14th St., on Sunday night, March 21.

The lecture of Floyd Dell on "Literature and Revolution," scheduled for Sunday, March 21 at the Workers' School Forum will not be given because he has already delivered the lecture to a larger audience at Manhattan Lyceum under the auspices of the Workers School where Floyd Dell substituted for M. J. Olgin who was too ill to make his appearance as scheduled.

The week following the lecture on "Class Collaboration," Louis Lozowick will speak on "Art and Revolution."

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

EVERY NEW YORK PARTY MEMBER MUST ATTEND HIS SUB-SECTION MEETING DURING THIS WEEK

NEW YORK, March 14.—A speaker will appear before every sub-section meeting that will be held this week; to take up the question of joining the unions and the building up of Communist fractions.

Every member of the party must attend the sub-section meeting this week. Any member having any difficulty with his unit or with being assigned to the proper unit can have matters straightened at the sub-section meeting, as there will be a representative of the district executive committee at every meeting.

Below is a list of the meetings of the sub-sections for every day of the week. They include all except two sub-sections that will meet next week instead of this week.

- Tuesday, March 16. Sub-Section 4-B—301 W. 29th St. 6 p.m. 7-A—535 E. 14th St. " " 8-A—1347 Boston Rd. 8 p.m. 8-B—1347 Boston Rd. " " 10-A—1844 Pirkin Ave. 6 p.m. 10-C—310 Union Hall St. 8 p.m. (Jamaica, L. I.) Night Workers—108 E. 14 St. 3 p.m. (in the afternoon)

- Wednesday, March 17. Sub-Section 2-A—108 E. 14th St. 6 p.m. 1-A—83 Forsythe St. " " 3-A—108 E. 14th St. " " 5-A—350 E. 51st St. " " 10-B—1844 Pirkin Ave. 6 p.m. 11-B—1940 Benson Ave. 8 p.m. (Brooklyn)

- Thursday, March 18. Sub-Section 1-C—83 Forsythe St. 6 p.m. 2-B—66 E. 4th St. " " 2-C—108 E. 14th St. " " 4-A—301 W. 29 St. " " 4-D—407, 4th Ave. " " 5-F—133 W. 51st St. " " 6-B—350 E. 51st St. " " 6-C—64 E. 104th St. 8 p.m. (Brooklyn)

- Friday, March 19. Sub-Section 5-B—350 E. 51st St. 6 p.m. 5-C—301 W. 29th St. " " 6-A—64 E. 104th St. 8 p.m. (Brooklyn)

- Sunday, March 21. Sub-Section 11-A—764 S. 40th St. 3 p.m.

'EDUCATION' BILL SPLITS CONGRESS, CHURCHES OBJECT

Catholics Fear Ku Klux Opening Wedge

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, March 14.—The bill to create a federal Department of Education with a cabinet officer at its head has split the house committee on education and is stirring up all kinds of trouble for the leaders in Congress whose legislative program had dodged this issue.

Organizations affiliated with the National Education Association are behind the drive for its passage. The Ku Klux Klan is backing the proposition as an entering wedge in its struggle against Catholic denominational schools. The Scottish Rite Masons of the South are agitating for its approval, tho the order's northern jurisdiction has taken no stand.

Two Groups Oppose. The opposition comes principally from two groups. One, the Catholic Church, and to a lesser extent the Lutheran Church, fear that it is a first step towards the outlawing of their parochial institutions. The second source of opposition is a growing group of senators and representatives who hold that a stop must be put to the encroachments of the central government upon the functions of the state.

Reactionary Warns of Menace. Wadsworth, one of the ultra-reactionary republican senators, voices this view in an article in the March number of the Nation's Business, the official organ of the United States Chamber of Commerce. He concludes his review of the increasing tendency for centralization with this warning: "If we continue this centralization of power and this assumption of governmental functions we shall certainly smother the ability of our people to govern themselves in the several states and in their home communities." The "ability of the people" for self-government to which the senator so feelingly refers means in his mind their willingness to be ruled by men like himself who represent the great corporate interests.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

ABOUT THE SELF-CRITICISM OF OUR EDITOR

WE must say right here at the beginning that our editor went too far in his self-criticism.

The last issue of the Young Worker was a pretty good issue. It is true that the proportion of the various material is not always correct and it is true that in the last issue there was not enough political material, League material (such as the work of the section committees, nuclei, fractions, about the concrete demands and so on), Negro work, colonial, and so on. But the fact is that the paper is continually improving and more and more trying to become an organ of the young workers, an organ of the organized Communist youth.

Now there are in the paper less phrases, noise and exaggerations, more real fighting spirit, more contents, more contact with the masses, more collective character in the paper. It is clear that the paper must go forth in further improvements, in further attempts to become the mass organ of the working youth. It is interesting to say here that our paper proves the correct policy of the C. E. C., namely persistently attempting to develop comrades, to develop a collective psychology and methods in the work. This is important when we are speaking about the development of the American comrades, especially from the basic industries, and the necessity of converting our foreign-born league into a real American league.

WE have achieved some results in this, at least in the sense that many comrades are beginning to understand this and trying consciously to support this line. We speak also about the development of party conception among our members, which can be achieved when:

- (a) We pursue the correct political line; (b) we conduct real mass work based on the correct application of Communist principles and tactics; (c) by political education, by studying the experiences of the international Communist movement and our own; (d) by the development of the sense of sacrifice and responsibility in our ranks; (e) by correct methods of helping those comrades who must be developed; (f) by developing a correct approach to criticism and self-criticism; (g) by creating a strong league apparatus and so on.

We must say right here that it is not an easy task; we have not strong party traditions; we have various opportunistic influences from the part of the labor movement and sometimes influences of bourgeois culture and ideology. Yes, it is not all, but what is said is enough to stress that the league has very difficult and big tasks. The question of organizing the work in a collective manner is very important, especially now. Among the bourgeois and the petty bourgeoisie the idea of strong individuals is widespread and much developed. This is purely a bourgeois idea and reflects the economic structure and principles of capitalism. We are against such bourgeois ideas. We will also fight for the correct understanding of the masses and of the relationship between individuals and the masses.

WHEN we speak about strong comrades, or leading Communists, we speak not only about their organizational, literary and other capabilities, but we consider primarily: their correct political understanding, based on

Marxist-Bolshevik principles, their sacrifice for the movement and their sense of responsibility, their contact with the working masses, their understanding of the working masses, (and this does not necessarily make it imperative that they be workers themselves), their experiences in the work, (organizational, mass work and so on) their record in the past, proof of their activity and willingness to fight for the interests of the proletariat, proof thru action and not only thru words, who work and not only talk, who show their willingness to correct their mistakes and help others to develop in a comradely, collective manner and spirit. Comrades who think seriously of all these matters, and who do not change their principle positions every five minutes (that doesn't of course mean that we do not welcome every comrade who changes his position to a correct one) who will not put their ego above all, who will not try to dominate other comrades and will not make comrades who are not as much developed feel that they are of a secondary rate, make them feel that they are stupid, who will at all times put the interests of the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat above all personal interests, and who will go from principle positions to organizational questions and not support organizational matters first and on them base principle positions.

These are very serious questions and must be considered in a serious light by everybody.

In this sense, the article of Comrade Kaplan of self-criticism is a good sign. In the history of the league, so far as we know, it is the first attempt of such nature, and this is alright. We must learn to hear criticism, (not only in a factional fight and in a factional manner) but in a spirit of being willing to correct what is incorrect, and not to take away criticism as personal insults and attacks, learn to criticize ourselves in a serious manner and teach others on the experiences of our own mistakes.

SOMETIMES comrades speak about their mistakes in such a light manner that you feel that their "self-criticism" is only formality. Self-criticism plus a sense of responsibility, when we put into word real contents,—this is important.

One remark more: Some comrades go far in accepting the idea of "weak elements" that sometimes they, instead of attempting to develop their initiative, will, (and even self respect), energy, and so on begin to speak about the necessity of "moral" support. Moral and other kinds of support will give our organization collectivity. "Moral" support of "strong" individuals must be condemned—because we must not only fight with the petty bourgeoisie individual tendencies from the side of "strong" elements, but at the same time give strong resistance to the tendencies of unbelief in one's own forces, a lack of confidence in oneself, etc. We have faith in those elements and we must develop them in the league. Every league member must be an active member. Activate every Y. W. L. comrade, is our slogan!

Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?

Frederick League Stages Comeback

FREDERICK, S. D.—After a lapse of some two years the Y. W. L. branch here has again found footing. A bunch of enthusiastic girls and boys assembled at the Maft Niva home on Feb. 14 and organized a league of 15 charter members. Officers, excepting chairman, who was to be temporary, were elected for a term of six months. Meetings were to be held every three weeks.

The next meeting will be held at the John Alatalo home on March 21, in the afternoon at one o'clock sharp.

Labor Sports Tournament in Waukegan

By CHARLES ERICKSON. An indoor track and field tournament was staged at Helmholtz Hall, Waukegan, Ill., last Saturday, under the auspices of the Finnish Workers Sports League.

At this meet prizes and trophies were awarded to winners of pole vaulting, high jump, broad jump and high hurdles. The Chicago Vilkas (Wide-Awake) was represented by four strong teams.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS' BAITING CAMPAIGN.

SWEDEN.—The "Social Democrat" (end of December) contains articles full of incitement against the Young Communist League of Sweden in general and against Bolshevization and formation of nuclei in particular. The fear is expressed that Communist ideas will go on permeating the working class youth and the great influence of nuclei is admitted.

Republican Catholic Congressman Peevish Over Sheffield Note

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Representative John J. Boylan, catholic republican congressman from New York, is peeved because ambassador Sheffield's note to Mexico protesting against the expulsion of American religious teachers from that republic was not strong enough.

Report Coolidge Is Willing to Have Debs' Vote Restored to Him

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—Representative Berger, of Wisconsin held a conference yesterday with the President upon the subject of the restoration by congressional act of citizenship rights to Eugene V. Debs in accordance with the bill he has introduced. These rights were lost thru Debs' conviction for violating the Espionage act.

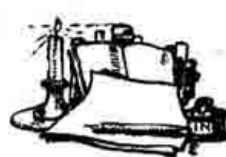
Berger reported that Coolidge looked with favor on the proposition.

Compensation Bill Is Again Delayed

WASHINGTON, (FP).—Reps. Blanton and Underhill again delayed action on the Fitzgerald workmen's compensation bill for the District of Columbia, when Keller of Minnesota reported that measure from his sub-committee to the house committee on the District of Columbia. They talked against time, and the bill went over for at least one more week.

Maple Co-operators Denounce Fascisti

(Special to The Daily Worker) MAPLE, Wis., March 14.—The Maple Farmers Co-operative Association at its annual membership meeting passed a resolution denouncing the fascist dictatorship and joining request to the International Co-operative Alliance for a world conference to formulate measures to fight the spread of fascism.



Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927



MANY DANGERS BESET SELTZER WORKERS IN N. Y.

Explosions Cripple Many for Life

By GERTRUDE PINCUS, Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The seltzer workers, altho having a unionized trade, still suffer from low wages, unsanitary conditions and the danger of various injuries, and even death confronting them while at work. The factories, situated in dark, damp and filthy cellars, where the workers perform the various operations of bottling the water.

The work is dangerous and strenuous. Explosions occur frequently. The losing of an eye or arm or getting severe cuts is a daily occurrence among the seltzer workers.

Recently a worker was injured in one of the shops and the doctor put in 160 stitches to close his wounds. The bottling in many factories is done by machinery.

A worker must turn out 125 boxes an hour; that means 1,250 bottles an hour.

The workers are confronted with still another danger, and that is while they are polishing the bottle caps the dust enters their lungs and they contract various lung diseases.

The Seltzer Workers' Union had a bitter fight with the bosses to put protective sacks on the polishing machines, but they refused to do so. What is human life to the exploiters? It is profits that count to them!

The Seltzer Workers' Union has a membership of about 76 members in New York City. This small membership is due to the fact that only from one to three workers are employed in a shop. The bosses will be compelled to meet the new agreement very soon, and the workers are determined to get their demands.

Textile Strikers to Receive Funds from South Bend Workers

By A Worker Correspondent

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 14.—The Frohelt Club, the small in numbers here, held an entertainment which brought \$205, and this sum was divided in the following way:

To the miners on strike, \$25; The DAILY WORKER, \$25; The Icar, \$30; The Frohelt, \$75; The Technical Aid, \$25; the International Labor Defense, \$25.

The same club is taking steps to help in the textile strike. Together with the Workers' Home Club a donation of \$35.40 has been sent to the textile strikers and plans are being made for the running of another affair, the entire proceeds to go for the support of the textile strikers.

Why a worker correspondent? Why not? Is there nothing of interest happening around you? Write it up and send it in!

Pumping Patriotism Into Our Children



By William Gropper.

The Public Schools Are the Filling Stations.

NINE YEARS OLD AND SWEEPS ALL DAY FOR WEEKLY WAGE OF \$4.63

By ANGELO PETERS (Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 14

A little boy, nine years old, came into the store to buy two cents worth of candy. When he took out his money to pay he showed me his pay envelope of \$4.63. "I just got paid," he said.

I asked him, "What kind of work do you do?"

"Sweeping," he answered.

"When, after school?"

"No, sir, work all day."

"How about school?"

"I don't go to school," he answered.

"What factory do you work in?"

"In a factory around here in Springgarden street," he said.

"How long have you been working?"

"Two weeks," he answered. And then, "Good bye. I got to go now, my mother is waiting for me," and he was gone.

AMERICAN EDUCATION

By a Teacher Correspondent

NEW YORK, March 14 — "Patriots week" was celebrated a few weeks ago in the schools of New York City. At a certain hour on a certain day, all the children of all the schools in the city were repeating a "patriotic pledge," which had been previously memorized. In the lower grades, the children repeated the words after the teacher. Every teacher was instructed to explain the patriotic meaning of the exercise. Washington, Lincoln Jefferson were eulogized in all the schools, as per detailed instructions.

As an incident in the celebration, a moving picture was shown in many of the schools. All children, from 1-A to 8-B, who could bring 10c, saw the movie, which was intended as a patriotic exercise for Lincoln's birthday. The name of the picture was "The Land of Opportunity." It served two purposes: (1) to prove that there are no "classes" in America because all have equal opportunity to rise, (2) to teach the children of the working class to be servile, loyal, uncomplaining, contented workers.

The film opens with a scene in the Civic Club of New York City; the club is portrayed as a "noble civic organization for humanitarian work." A discussion is going on about a newly elected judge, risen from the slums, and elected to office on merit. One man disagrees—he is an "uplifter," a social reformer, who is shown as an idler living on an inherited fortune. He gets his ideas from "books like 'Classes Versus Masses' by an author with a very Russian name. This book plays an important part in the story. In the discussion, the "uplifter" argues against the rest by repeating phrases from the book, such as:

"Judges elected on merit—rot!"

"The government and the courts are bought and paid for by the rich."

"The working class will never have opportunity and democracy here until they overthrow the government of the rich. The poor have no equal rights here. They are born and they die in the working class."

As the story goes on, this parlor radical who sits in five clubs and discusses "classes versus masses," is left alone with a waiter, an old loyal employe of the club. He converses with him. "Wouldn't you rather be a guest here than a servant of the rich?" To which comes the prompt reply, "If I were a guest, I should envy the waiter, who has the privilege of doing human service."

When the clubman argues about lack of freedom of opportunity for rich and poor, tears of pity for the ignorance of the clubman roll down the waiter's cheeks; and he points to the picture of Lincoln hanging above the picture of Lincoln walking twenty miles in a rainstorm to defend a poor boy he knew who was accused (and guilty) of stealing or some other serious crime.

Lincoln succeeded in enlisting the pity of jurors and judge who gave the boy a "chance" and acquitted him, whereupon the boy turned honest, got an honest job and became a loyal, patriotic citizen of America and worshipper of Lincoln (this of course amidst showers of applause from the children). Of course, the waiter turns out to be the boy of the story; and the lesson is—See what the golden hand of opportunity had done for him, made him a respectable, loyal servant in the Civic Club.

The story so moves the "uplifter" that he weepingly throws the book, "Classes Versus Masses" into the fire, gazes up at Lincoln's picture and the American flag, and so the picture ends.

Is American education fact or propaganda.

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

club is portrayed as a "noble civic organization for humanitarian work." A discussion is going on about a newly elected judge, risen from the slums, and elected to office on merit. One man disagrees—he is an "uplifter," a social reformer, who is shown as an idler living on an inherited fortune. He gets his ideas from "books like 'Classes Versus Masses' by an author with a very Russian name. This book plays an important part in the story. In the discussion, the "uplifter" argues against the rest by repeating phrases from the book, such as:

"Judges elected on merit—rot!"

"The government and the courts are bought and paid for by the rich."

"The working class will never have opportunity and democracy here until they overthrow the government of the rich. The poor have no equal rights here. They are born and they die in the working class."

As the story goes on, this parlor radical who sits in five clubs and discusses "classes versus masses," is left alone with a waiter, an old loyal employe of the club. He converses with him. "Wouldn't you rather be a guest here than a servant of the rich?" To which comes the prompt reply, "If I were a guest, I should envy the waiter, who has the privilege of doing human service."

When the clubman argues about lack of freedom of opportunity for rich and poor, tears of pity for the ignorance of the clubman roll down the waiter's cheeks; and he points to the picture of Lincoln hanging above the picture of Lincoln walking twenty miles in a rainstorm to defend a poor boy he knew who was accused (and guilty) of stealing or some other serious crime.

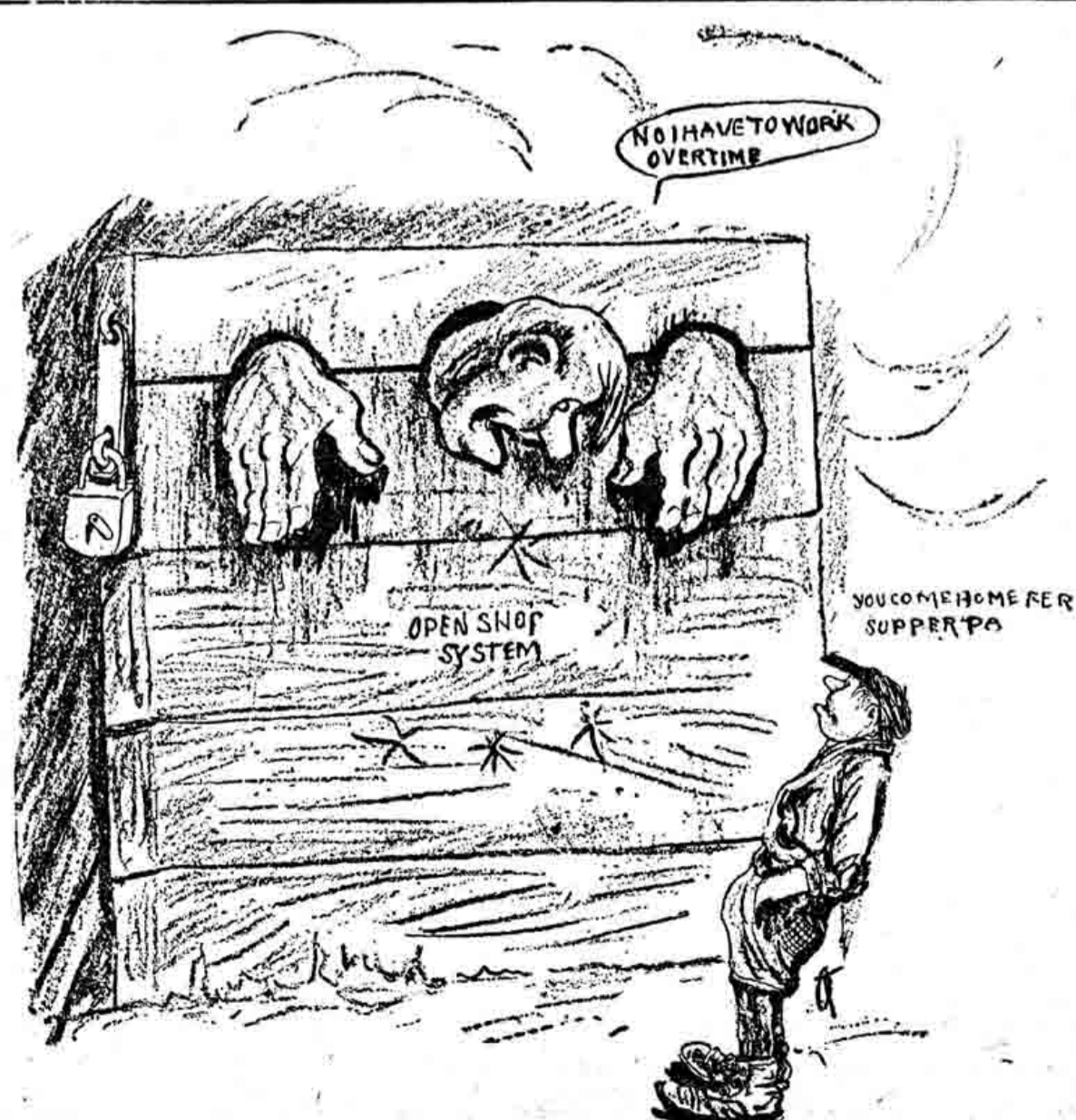
Lincoln succeeded in enlisting the pity of jurors and judge who gave the boy a "chance" and acquitted him, whereupon the boy turned honest, got an honest job and became a loyal, patriotic citizen of America and worshipper of Lincoln (this of course amidst showers of applause from the children). Of course, the waiter turns out to be the boy of the story; and the lesson is—See what the golden hand of opportunity had done for him, made him a respectable, loyal servant in the Civic Club.

The story so moves the "uplifter" that he weepingly throws the book, "Classes Versus Masses" into the fire, gazes up at Lincoln's picture and the American flag, and so the picture ends.

Is American education fact or propaganda.

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

And If He Doesn't Work Overtime He Can't Afford to Eat Supper.



(From Solidarity).

And If He Doesn't Work Overtime He Can't Afford to Eat Supper.

club is portrayed as a "noble civic organization for humanitarian work." A discussion is going on about a newly elected judge, risen from the slums, and elected to office on merit. One man disagrees—he is an "uplifter," a social reformer, who is shown as an idler living on an inherited fortune. He gets his ideas from "books like 'Classes Versus Masses' by an author with a very Russian name. This book plays an important part in the story. In the discussion, the "uplifter" argues against the rest by repeating phrases from the book, such as:

"Judges elected on merit—rot!"

"The government and the courts are bought and paid for by the rich."

"The working class will never have opportunity and democracy here until they overthrow the government of the rich. The poor have no equal rights here. They are born and they die in the working class."

As the story goes on, this parlor radical who sits in five clubs and discusses "classes versus masses," is left alone with a waiter, an old loyal employe of the club. He converses with him. "Wouldn't you rather be a guest here than a servant of the rich?" To which comes the prompt reply, "If I were a guest, I should envy the waiter, who has the privilege of doing human service."

When the clubman argues about lack of freedom of opportunity for rich and poor, tears of pity for the ignorance of the clubman roll down the waiter's cheeks; and he points to the picture of Lincoln hanging above the picture of Lincoln walking twenty miles in a rainstorm to defend a poor boy he knew who was accused (and guilty) of stealing or some other serious crime.

Lincoln succeeded in enlisting the pity of jurors and judge who gave the boy a "chance" and acquitted him, whereupon the boy turned honest, got an honest job and became a loyal, patriotic citizen of America and worshipper of Lincoln (this of course amidst showers of applause from the children). Of course, the waiter turns out to be the boy of the story; and the lesson is—See what the golden hand of opportunity had done for him, made him a respectable, loyal servant in the Civic Club.

The story so moves the "uplifter" that he weepingly throws the book, "Classes Versus Masses" into the fire, gazes up at Lincoln's picture and the American flag, and so the picture ends.

Is American education fact or propaganda.

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

This Week's Prizes!

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

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

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

(From Solidarity).

Vicious Exploitation of Pocket Book Workers in Brooklyn Shop

By GERTRUDE PINCUS, Worker Correspondent.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 14.—Meltzer & Sons, situated on Snediker and Dumont avenues, Brownsville, manufacturers of pocketbooks, exploit the workers in the most horrible manner. They employ only young foreign workers, who toil 60 hours a week for the starvation wages of \$8 and \$12. A worker is not allowed to talk or even lift his head from his work. When a worker goes to the toilet the boss knocks at the door and says: "How much longer will you stay there? It is time to go out."

The workshop is filthy with dirt. The shop is not organized and therefore the boss feels he is master. Young workers, don't give away your youth and strength for your bosses to pile up more profits. Organize into a union!

Fight for better conditions, for shorter hours and for higher wages. "In unity there is strength."

A Capitalist Banality.

By a Worker Correspondent

"Hard work is the foundation of success."

This is a capitalist motto. How many workers are there who still can be fooled into believing it? How about the mine workers, steel workers, railroad track laborers, foundry workers, stone quarry workers? What happens to them after they have worked hard to make more profits for their boss?

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

ANTI-RED ORATOR IMPERSONATES W. Z. FOSTER IN TALK

Security League Agent Pulls New Stunt

By a Worker Correspondent.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 14.—The officers' reserve of this city pulled off an unusual anti-red stunt when they invited J. Robert O'Brien, field representative of the National Security League, here for a talk. O'Brien has taken the cognomen of "Soap Box Jack" and is one of the most active agents of this Morgan outfit.

Altho extensively advertised there were just 37 present. Most of them were local business men, legionnaires, and militia officers. They were all well-dressed and in ordinary business clothes with the exception of one man dressed in a gray flannel shirt, with a bright red tie. This man went out of the room with several others and re-entered a few moments later, taking his seat in the rear.

The chairman opened the meeting with a brief statement of its purpose and had just explained that the speaker would be a little late, as he had to motor over from New York City, when this individual in the back part of the hall jumped up. He asked the chairman if it would not be more effective to show the gathering the reason back of the radical literature which the chairman complained was being distributed about the city. The presiding officer granted him the floor.

Gives Communist Talk.

Walking to the front he introduced himself as Wm. Z. Foster of the Workers Party. He made a regular Communist talk, praising the Passaic strikers, and declared in a rebellious voice that he was "glad to see that the workers in Russia, one-sixth of the earth's surface, have destroyed their masters and are breathing the free air of liberty. They are their own masters, working to build their own industries for themselves and their children, and the same will be done here in capitalist America. The workers will overthrow your capitalist form of government and replace it with a workers' Soviet government!"

Introduces Himself.

I was amazed at the whole proceeding, for I had seen and heard Wm. Z. Foster and this was not, of course, him. My bewilderment was solved a moment later when the speaker threw off his wig, removed his glasses and a part of the flannel shirt collar and red necktie which covered the white collar beneath. You may imagine the sigh of relief which came from the plutocrats present.

Anti-Red Tirade.

O'Brien then explained he had adopted this ruse to make them realize what kind of propaganda the Communists are carrying on. He then indulged in a tirade against the reds. In reply to questions he stated the United States would not recognize the Soviet Union because it would give the Bolsheviks a chance to establish propaganda centers. He admitted the huge Russian purchases in this country but warned that they were made without American government protection to the American contractor.

Wants Cannon Fodder.

Following the talk, Col. Schöffler, recruiting officer for the citizens' military training camps and the officers' reserve for the city, delivered a brief address, explaining the purposes of those organizations and requesting the co-operation of his thirty-seven hearers in getting new cannon fodder.

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE ON NEW MAGAZINE WILL REPORT AT CLASS TONIGHT

The Chicago Workers Correspondents class meets tonight at 8 p. m. in the editorial room of The DAILY WORKER. The editorial committee of the "American Worker Correspondent" will meet at 7 p. m. and will have a report to make to the class.

The New York Workers Correspondents class meets every Monday evening at 8 p. m. at the Workers School, 108 East 14th street.

The Chicago worker correspondents of the Novy Mir meet next Wednesday, March 17, at 8 p. m., at 1902 W. Division St.

N. Y. REPUBLICANS DELAY 48-HOUR WEEK BILL

Resolution Blocks Action Until Next Year

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14.—After a heated debate the state assembly adopted the Knight resolution providing for an official investigation of the 200 labor bills pending in the upper house. This action will delay further consideration of the more important of these proposals until next year.

The matter was brought to a head by the special message of Governor Al Smith urging favorable action on the labor measures. Inasmuch as the resolution appropriated \$25,000,000 for the investigation it required 76 votes for its adoption. Knight, who is the republican senatorial leader, had behind him practically his entire party. Only eleven republican assemblymen, including Shook, of Westchester, co-author of a bill for a 48-hour week for women and minors in industry, voted with the democratic opposition. Several other republicans slipped out of their seats just before the roll was taken so as to avoid committing themselves.

The democrats solidly supported the governor in voting against the resolution. Speaker McGinnis, a republican, cast the deciding vote. This is the first time in the present session that he has been recorded on any bill or resolution.

Republicans Repudiate Pledge.

In the discussion Assemblyman Shook pointed out that the republican state platform of 1924 had included a pledge of the 48-hour week. Assemblyman Bloch, the democratic leader, charged the Knight resolution was to stall action on the 48-hour bill. "The republican party," he exclaimed, "protects the telephone company from an investigation just as it protects other corporate interests, but when there is a chance to pass a bill that will be beneficial to the women and children of the state it provides for an investigation so that the measure cannot be enacted."

Democrats Playing Politics.

The republicans declared that the democrats were merely playing politics in their support of the labor measures at this particular time. They pointed out that the governor was seeking to lay the basis for his campaign for president in 1928. "Al Smith is playing for the labor vote," one of the republican assemblymen stated. "He expects the support of the New York State Federation of Labor and the labor councils of New York City in his fight for the presidency."

State Federation Warning.

With his message the governor enclosed a letter he had received from the State Federation of Labor pointing out that the labor bills would receive no action this session if the Knight resolution were adopted.

Appoint Trotsky to Highest Technical Position in Russia

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 14.—Leon Trotsky has been appointed chairman of the scientific and technical collegium of the Supreme Economic Council, the highest technical executive body in Russia. He retains his other posts as chairman of the concessions committee and head of the committee for improvement of Russian products.

Professor Joffe of the Russian Academy of Sciences, who is now in America, was appointed as associate member of the scientific and technical collegium.

U. S. Labor Heads Meet President of Mexico

MEXICO CITY, March 14.—The Mexican workers have had a fine chance to compare their labor statutes with those of the United States in the attendance here at the seventh annual convention of the Mexican confederation of labor of Wm. Taber, a high official of the street carmen's union from Chicago, and others of his kind. They have been the guests of Luis Morones, generally referred to by the progressive workers here, as the "Compers" of Mexico.

Morones, who is also a big politician, in his capacity of minister of labor arranged for them to call on the president. Calles explained the entire Mexican governmental program to the Americans, particularly the matters involved in the present negotiations with the United States.

The American delegates were then feted at a grand banquet given in their honor by the Mexican Federation. Labor leaders attended from all parts of the country.

Marshall to Take the Stand.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 14.—David L. Marshall, chiropractor, who is alleged to have confessed to throttling and dismembering the body of Anny May Dietrich, will take the witness stand in his own defense sometime during his murder trial, Abraham Wernick, Marshall's counsel declared today.

Your Union Meeting

- Third Monday, March 15, 1925.
- Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
- 69 Bartenders, 123 W. Clark St., 8:30 P. M.
 - 1 Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 910 W. Monroe St.
 - 94 Boot and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Av
 - 598 Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd.
 - 638 Butchers, Bohemian, 1870 Blue Island Ave.
 - 17742 Cleaners & Dyers, 113 S. Ashland
 - 4 Glove Workers, 1710 N. Winchester
 - 1307 Carpenters, 1850 Sherman Ave. Evanston.
 - 2505 Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St
 - Cap Makers, 4035 Roosevelt Rd.
 - 70 Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St.
 - 80 Carpenters, 4039 W. Madison St.
 - 181 Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
 - 198 Carpenters, S. C. 9139 Commercial Ave.
 - 416 Carpenters, S. C. 1438 W. 18th St.
 - 418 Carpenters, S. C. 1437 Clybourn
 - 458 Carpenters, 222 N. West St., Waukegan.
 - 1367 Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
 - 14 Cleaners, Executive Board, 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
 - 715 Electricians, 118 S. Throop St.
 - 394 Engineers (Locomotive) 7632 S. Union Ave., 7:30 p. m.
 - 400 Engineers, 4613 S. Halsted Street
 - 401 Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave.
 - 563 Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
 - 196 Firemen and Engineers, 2431 Roosevelt Bld., 8:30 a. m. Last meeting 7:30 p. m.
 - 331 Firemen and Engineers, 64th and Ashland Ave.
 - 698 Firemen and Engineers, Madison and Sacramento
 - 18 Glove Operators, 1710 N. Winchester Ave.
 - 76 Hair Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
 - 39 Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren St.
 - 74 Lathes, 725 S. Western Ave.
 - 374 Longshoremen, 732 N. Clark
 - 265 MacInists, 75th St. and Dobson Blvd.
 - 337 Machinists, 1638 N. Halsted St.
 - 378 Maintenance of Way, 1543 W. 103d Street
 - 723 Maintenance of Way, 202 W. 47th Street
 - 27 Painters, 15 W. Washington St.
 - 823 Plumbers, 635 N. Cicero Ave.
 - 191 Plumbers, 3310 W. North Ave.
 - 147 Painters, 19 W. Adams St.
 - 194 Painters, Madison and 5th Ave.
 - 285 Painters, 205 E. 115th St.
 - 273 Painters, 232 E. Kedzie Ave.
 - 2064 Railway Clerks, 159 N. State St.
 - 51 Sheet Metal Workers, 1638 N. Halsted St.
 - 5 Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark Street
 - 6 Tailors, 180 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
 - 721 Teamsters, 11526 Michigan Ave.
 - 758 Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd., 3 p. m.
 - 772 Teamsters, 270 S. Ashland Blvd. (Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Cleveland Women Organize to Fight the Bread Trust

CLEVELAND, March 14.—The formation of the two billion dollar bread trust has aroused the women of Cleveland to form a league to fight the trust. The aim of the league is not to carry on a trust-busting campaign such as Roosevelt and LaFollette did. The women workers of Cleveland recognize that the wheels of industry cannot be turned backwards.

A group of women has taken the initiative and formed the Women Workers' Progressive League of Cleveland, and intends to line up the working class housewives, women workers in industry and the trade unions to fight the trust.

The tentative program calls for the organization of the league composed of groups of housewives and women in industry. Together with the unions of the food industry, a campaign to get the women into the trade unions will be started. There were 568,734 wage earners in the food industry in the United States in 1921 receiving an average wage of \$1.169 a year. The value of the product that each worker turned out was \$3,302, or 1,180 per cent of the worker's wage. In Ohio the condition is far worse.

In 1923 there were 40,933 workers in the food industry, their average wage being \$85.20 a year. Many of these workers receive less than \$5 a week, 7,000 less than \$15 a week. The workers must be organized—and the Women Workers' Progressive League of Cleveland will conduct an educational campaign among the women workers to make them understand the necessity of trade union organization.

The Women Workers' Progressive League of Cleveland will hold a conference April 9 and a mass meeting on April 19. The provisional executive committee consists of S. Marek, M. Paul, T. Pody, E. Schweitzer, H. Shatz, A. Morgan, H. Elmos, S. Holman, with Sadie Van Veen as secretary of the league.

Virgin Islands Editor Appeals His Sentence

NEW YORK, March 14.—Rothschild Francis, Virgin Island editor, labor defender and legislator, is appealing his 30-day sentence for contempt of court sustained by the Philadelphia federal court. Attorneys A. F. Berle, Jr., and David Wallerstein are carrying the case to the United States supreme court.

Berle defended Francis before the Philadelphia appeals court on two sentences, one for criminal libel and one for contempt of court. The court reversed the libel sentence, but upheld the one for contempt. Judge George Washington Williams, district judge of the Virgin Islands, sentenced Francis without jury trial to a month for libeling a native policeman. The contempt case came after Francis wrote an editorial in his paper, The Emancipator, charging that he had been railroaded in the libel case. Francis opposed the appointment of Williams as judge.

Bandits Invade Hotel.

CHICAGO HEIGHTS, Ill., March 14.—Three men and two women drove up to the Thomas Hotel here just before dawn today, kidnaped the clerk, a bellboy and the manager of the cigar stand and robbed the cash register of \$400. The captives were driven five miles into the country and thrown out.

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1115 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4713

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

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1115 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGBAHL Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE Business Manager
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.

Advertising rates on application.

The "Final" Award on Mosul

While waiting for the storm of the French cabinet crisis to pass over and afraid to move on the question of the entrance into its council of other nations besides Germany, the league of nations put the seal of approval on the British claims regarding Mosul oil.

Last December the council granted England a 25-year extension of its mandate over Iraq (formerly Mesopotamia) and used the world court to cloak with the mantle of legality the steal of the Mosul oil region which is in reality a part of the Angora Republic. On last Thursday the league council made the "final" award of Mosul to Iraq, which means to Great Britain.

This award, coming at this time, is particularly provocative of thought. At the same time the "final" award was being made, another group of agents of the league was scrutinizing the American reservations of the United States senate on the proposition of adherence to the world court. One of the reservations stipulates that the council of the league of nations may not ask the world court for an advisory opinion regarding a case involving the United States without the consent of the government at Washington. If that reservation is accepted it will establish a precedent that is contrary to the method applied in dealing with the Mosul question. Turkey contended that the league had no right to refer a matter involving its sovereignty to the court without the consent of the Angora government, but the league council and the permanent court of international justice proceeded to act against Turkey in spite of its objections.

Of course, the United States within the league or the court will not be in the same defenseless condition that Turkey occupies. This government enters the court with the idea of controlling it for the purpose of forwarding the interests of Wall Street's imperialist policy. By controlling the court it will direct all decisions. Furthermore, since Morgan controls the United States government, there is no fear of any conflict between Washington and the world court on imperialist policy. In case Wall Street should, by any chance, not succeed in dominating the world court it has the power to flaunt its decisions.

Such a trifling matter as logical inconsistency in relation to the demands of Turkey and the United States will never disconcert the learned judges of the world court. They may appear inconsistent to superficial observers, but they are consistent in the broad aspect of always serving the interests of the imperialist power that happens to dominate the league and the court. And, after all, legal formulas under capitalism are all merely consistent flunkeyism to the powers that be, regardless of whether they appear to be "logical" or otherwise.

As to the claim that the Mosul decision is "final," we are inclined to view that as a slight exaggeration and a display of inability to consider the course of history. Long before the 25-year mandate of Britain has expired the minions of imperialism will be expelled from Asia before the uprising of the colonials, and the league and the world court of imperialist nations will fall before the world league of the class conscious proletariat—the Communist International.

What Was Eradicated in Haiti

In the report just made public of Brigadier General John H. Russell, the American high commissioner in Haiti, who is the tin-selled representative in the unfortunate island of Haiti of the National City Bank of New York, there is contained the classic expression of all true imperialists who point with modest pride to the manner in which they have born the "white man's burden."

"The intensive sanitary campaign carried on in Port-au-Prince has practically eradicated the anopheles or malaria-carrying mosquito from that city." Those are the words of the report. They are part of the justification for the maintenance, even at this time, of a thousand American soldiers on the island.

But the pesky mosquito is not the only thing which the American soldiers eradicated in Haiti. First they eradicated the independence of the republic. Then they eradicated about 3,000 Haitian natives who had the courage to fight for their freedom. They then eradicated any real semblance of liberty for the native government. Then, to make sure, they eradicated every honest Haitian official and public leader, and instituted the rule of a set of miserable Haitian prostitutes who are ready to sign the death warrant of their own people for the thirty pieces of silver.

The *Union Patriotique* of Haiti, which is still fighting for Haitian independence from the talons of American bankers, will do no more for its people and for their freedom than they are now accomplishing. Sympathetic reviews in the liberal sheets of the country and petitions presented to the senate will gain them no more independence than the tears of a slave. The country is theirs. The only thing they can gain from the United States is a lesson: American independence was gained only after the thirteen colonies stopped writing petitions and marched on Concord. No one ever earned freedom while lying on his back.

We do not in the least exaggerate when we call even the American brand of socialists the agents of the bourgeoisie. The degrading activities of the *Jewish Daily Forward* in attempting to stab in the back the strikes of the fur and garment workers is on a par with the murder of the Spartacus by the German Noskes which earned them the hateful brand of Cain. Messers. Hillquit, Cahau, Berger and Co. are rapidly overtaking their soulmates in Germany, Hungary and Italy. Will Debs be eternally silent?

One of the differences between a capitalist dictatorship and a working class dictatorship is that the former has to go the wildes and most brutal extremes in suppressing its opposition. The opposition to a capitalist dictatorship is manifold the opposition to a working class dictatorship like Russia's because the former is composed of the millions of workers while the latter is composed of the handful of ousted bosses.

When the "wet and dry" issue came before the senate Wednesday, "the boys" had a question before them that they were fully acquainted with from first hand knowledge.

ZINOVIEV SPEAKS ON WORLD SITUATION

(International Press Correspondence)

MOSCOW, Feb. 20 (By Mail).—The second session of the enlarged executive of the Communist International was opened today under the chairmanship of Comrade Geschke.

Apart from the commissions elected in the opening session, the following commissions were unanimously elected: A German commission consisting of Stalin as chairman, Kusinen as secretary, and two representatives of each of the larger parties and one representative of each of the remaining parties; a Japanese commission with Brown (England) as chairman, an American comrade as secretary, a representative from each section and a number of comrades from the East in person.

Comrade Dunne (American) pointed to the necessity for the telegram which is to be despatched to the imprisoned members of the central committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain and stressed the fact that as the contradictions between British and American imperialisms grew so also did the solidarity between the American and English comrades. The sending of the telegram was decided upon unanimously.

COMRADE ZINOVIEV commenced his report upon the activity of the Executive Committee of the Communist International amidst protracted applause.

The Fifth Congress pointed to the opening of the democratic-pacifist period and the last enlarged executive sessions introduced the slogan "stabilization." The slogan for the present period must be "the stabilization is commencing to tremble!" Nevertheless, it is our duty not to overestimate this trembling and to make no false conclusions. I will take the following words of Lenin as to the text of my speech: "The greatest, perhaps even the only danger for a real revolutionary is the overestimation and exaggeration of the revolution, the failure to observe the boundaries and the conditions for the application of revolutionary methods successfully. Real revolutionaries only fall when they lose their calm and begin to see the 'great world revolution' everywhere."

Since the Third Congress, and particularly since the Fifth, we have worked with two perspectives. These two perspectives had no relation to the revolution itself; they related only to the tempo of its coming and the way that it would take. We are and we will remain proletarian revolutionaries, we know that the proletarian dictatorship is a matter of our own time. The first perspective assumes a quick development, with the victory of the revolution on a world scale within a few years. The second perspective reckons with a slower development. To reckon with two possibilities like this is uncomfortable, but it is necessary. The accusation that this is eclecticism, and proves a lack of firm policy, is incorrect. It is not eclecticism, it comes dialectically from the given historical situation. In the question of the route of the revolution, in the past we relied perhaps too much upon Central Europe. After the last session of the enlarged executive we looked too much towards England. In 1925 the

Stabilization Begins to Tremble

"The stabilization is beginning to tremble!" This is the slogan of the present period. The relative and partial stabilization of capitalism which was declared to exist by the last enlarged executive sessions of the Communist International was immediately seized upon by the bourgeois penmen and the social-democratic liars and perverted so as to seem that the Communist International had admitted that there could no longer be a revolution and that capitalism had succeeded in stabilizing itself. The events which have taken place since then have proved that the analysis of the Communist International concerning the relativity and partialness of the stabilization was correct. The report on the work of the Comintern and its next tasks, just given by Comrade Zinoviev, its chairman, at the sessions of the Comintern now taking place, outlines this development and is given here in its essence.

Stabilization in Germany had gone so far that we neglected the maturity of the revolutionary conditions in Germany. Capitalism in the Balkans is also comparatively stabilized. Nevertheless, the revolutionary possibilities in the Balkans must not be neglected. Then there are the events in China. We must be prepared for all eventualities.

WE cannot give up our double reckoning even now. We must still allow two possibilities for the tempo and the course of the revolution.

We must become ever more and more not merely a European International, but a world International.

The speaker then flung scorn upon the proposal of G. P. Cramp (British Railroad Union) to divide the working class into a European, an American and an Asiatic International under the respective leaderships of Amsterdam, the American Federation of Labor and Moscow. Such a proposal showed not only the naivete of the reformist leader, but it also represented the hopes of the bourgeoisie. We do not want an Asiatic International, but a world International, and in harmony with the Russian revolution and its leaders we are upon the best road to become one. Many bourgeois understand better than Cramp that we must either conquer the world or the bourgeoisie will make an attempt to defeat us in our own stronghold.

WE had hardly mentioned the word "stabilization" here last year than the social democracy had snatched it up with cries of joy and attempted to interpret it as the we had given up the perspectives of the world revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

We did not do that for one moment, we were only sensible enough to recognize that a certain partial and temporary stabilization had taken place in the camp of the bourgeoisie. The differences between Karl Kautsky and Otto Bauer on the one hand and ourselves on the other is not that we deny a certain stabilization of capitalism, for we are strong enough to work without any illusions, but in the fact that the social-democrats do not see a temporary, provisional and relative stabilization, but a new epoch, a capitalist renaissance for a long period, perhaps for centuries.

Otto Bauer did not say this in a scientific analysis, but they say this in their daily politics. Thus, in the "Pravo Lido," issued in Prague, it was said that the existence of capitalism was certain for hundreds of years.

According to the "Vorwarts," Locarno meant a 100 per cent and that of the Austrian a 50 per cent realization of socialist principles. The difference between us is that we diagnose the complaint of capitalism, whereas they declare that capitalism is being reborn for a whole epoch.

IN the question of the stabilization it is important to compare the present situation. In comparison with 1913, no country with the exception of America has reached this level, although a number of countries are close to it. Added to this, the population has grown, and in normal times the productive forces grow in the same tempo. In comparison with 1920 which was the worst and most difficult year for capitalism, a slight and weak stabilization is to be observed.

Nevertheless, the present balance of capitalism is the following: five million unemployed, with chronic unemployment in England and now also in Germany. One million soldiers in Europe in excess of prewar time. Lower wages in most countries in comparison with peace time.

This stabilization was obtained mostly at the cost of the working classes and also with the assistance of "American aid." There are various methods of bourgeois stabilization. The German method is the so-called "rationalization," the English use the method of deflation, the French use the method of inflation, but all of them are carried thru at the cost of the workers. The English conservatives have artificially increased the numbers of the unemployed. The French methods at the moment hit chiefly the petty bourgeoisie. The American method consists in the high interest on their loans and in the growth of the tax avalanche.

We are therefore justified in saying that the stabilization partly strengthens the bourgeoisie, but that it is carried thru by such means that eventually it must result in a revolutionization of the situation.

Since the last session of the enlarged executive the English stabilization suffered a decline, despite the small improvement shown during the last few months. The new factor in the situation is that one of the victorious powers, France is suffering from a long wearying, and ever sharpening crisis. A year ago in Germany there was an "excellent" situation, nevertheless a serious crisis and severe unemployment has set in. And one must remember that the effects of the Dawes plan are only beginning to show themselves in their first stages. Even the bourgeois economist Keynes sees that the crises, not only in Germany, but also in England are only to be solved by a political storm. The complete collapse of the stabilization of Poland is of first rate importance, because it stands in the middle of British, American and French influence. The events of the Orient prove still more the doubtful nature of the stabilization.

JUST as in the time before the war the antagonism between England and Germany was the most important factor in the world, so today the most important factor is the antagonism between England and America. Nevertheless, this question must not be treated too simply. The superior advantage of America must not be exaggerated, particularly as the population of Europe is three times that of America, and that the population of Europe includes 100 million proletarians. On the other hand however, this antagonism must not be underestimated. The export of capital is very large. Sixty per cent of the total gold supplies are to be found today in America, and apart from this, Europe is completely in debt to America. America is already beginning to dare to couple its loans, for instance in Belgium, with political conditions.

In England the situation is quite different. It has lost its privileged situation, despite the recent small betterments, this is an accomplished fact. Naturally, we must not count upon the revolution in England in a few months. But the earlier and unclear line of development has become clearer. And in this situation the English conservative government harbors a war plan against Soviet Russia although it is expecting a conflict in its own country with the miners.

WE must recognize the basic difference in the situation of the English and American workers. The development inside the working

class movement in England is going in the direction of the revolution. In America for the present in the direction of the reaction. This is documented in an almost Leninist fashion by the resolution passed at the convention of the American Federation of Labor against the recognition of Soviet Russia and for the open struggle against the revolutionary movement.

America has become the land of promise for the reformists, the methods of America are being transported to Europe and a beginning is being made with workers' banks, Fordism in the struggle against Marxism. The American Federation of Labor is not merely an aristocracy of labor, but as comrade Pepper rightly says, an aristocracy within an aristocracy of labor. The German trade union leader Tarnow and the "pot-bellies" of the American Federation of Labor are of the opinion that Bolshevism is only a religion for hungry and desperate people. In America we shall probably experience a bloom of this ideology of aristocracy. If we want to know the essence of the social-democracy, then we must study this ideology.

FRANCE as a victorious country is experiencing a crisis which is not only financial, but also economic, social and political. It would however be an exaggeration to think that France is experiencing now the crisis which Germany went thru in 1923, and for this reason the slogans "Turn the Moroccan war into a civil war!", "Fascism or Communism!" were incorrect. The situation is however favorable for the political hegemony of the proletariat in the present political struggle. The struggle is proceeding between the big bourgeoisie on the one hand and the petty bourgeoisie and the peasantry on the other hand. In this situation the Communist Party of France should be able not only to take over the leadership of the proletariat, but also of large sections of the petty bourgeoisie and the peasantry.

In France we are able to observe a classical example of the bankruptcy of petty bourgeois parties. Such parties must always be finally dominated by the big bourgeoisie. The left block capitulated continually before the big bourgeoisie, which wishes to perpetuate the inflation still for some time. When the inflation policy is abandoned, then the real crisis will begin. This crisis will probably not bring unemployment immediately with it, for there are two million foreign workers in France who would be driven away upon the advent of the crisis. For this reason the Communist Party of France must work ener-

getically amongst these foreign workers in order to make them into agitators and organizers of Communism in their own countries when they return. The finance crisis has already produced a classical crisis of the petty bourgeois parties, and the Communist Party of France must utilize this situation.

The French bourgeoisie has no other way out than of sharpening the crisis and the French working class government will soon become a radical working class movement, and a good second to England. The French workers have no great organizational traditions, they have however a tradition of great revolutionary struggles. As Lenin said, they are able to mount the barricades without noticing it themselves. It is absolutely impermissible that only 10 per cent of the French working class is organized in the trade unions, this must be altered.

IT would be a damaging exaggeration to say that Germany was going thru the year 1923 once again, there is no immediate revolutionary situation in Germany, and for this reason we must not make the slightest concessions to the ultra-lefts. On the other hand it is true that since March 1925 the situation has become more tense.

Even if the affair with the league of nations upon the field of external policy goes well, even if the parliamentary crisis is overcome, something which does not appear probable, even if the economic crisis is overcome, something which is not out of the question, there will still be left a million and a half dollars permanently unemployed. We may not overestimate the situation in Germany. An improvement in the situation of the bourgeoisie is possible. We must not forget that America is prepared to interfere again and again in order to save the German bourgeoisie, that is to say the American capital which is invested in Germany. Interference on the part of America means "stabilization" at the same time however it means revolutionization. In Germany therefore we may say that the situation is more tense, but that there is no immediate revolutionary situation, and with this we must reckon soberly.

(Continued in next issue)

American Protestant Injured.

TOLUCA, Mexico, March 14.—Charles Lee Neal, an American Protestant minister at Tlacoatepec, a village in the state of Mexico, was seriously injured in a riot there. The angry crowd assaulted him. The preacher was hit by a stone. It is not known whether he was "turning the other cheek" when he was struck.

NOTES OF AN INTERNATIONALIST.

The British Dominions Against Locarno

By JOHN PEPPER.

THE outstanding success of British imperialism's foreign policy during the past year was Locarno. Thru Locarno Great Britain has succeeded, first in forcing Germany into the anti-Soviet bloc, secondly in breaking up the continental hegemony of France, thirdly in bringing into being a European bloc against the evermore pre-dominating American imperialism.

Chamberlain, the British minister for foreign affairs, was hailed as a hero in Great Britain for the Locarno success. As the most successful agent of British imperialism he was showered with the highest decorations and distinction. Yet hardly a few weeks pass before there already develops the first rift in this so artificial structure of Locarno. The extremely important news is now reported from London that the British dominions are expressing their opposition to Locarno.

Domination policy is the Achilles' heel, the most vulnerable point in the whole foreign policy of the British empire. The British government and the British parliament conduct foreign policies but all diplomatic steps of the British ruling class are likewise binding upon the dominions, upon the population of Canada, Australia, Ireland, South Africa, and India. At least this was the case before the war and also during the war. But in the post-war years there began slowly, and in recent years ever more rapidly, the crystallization of an entirely new attitude on the part of the British dominions. They are no longer content to remain vassals of the British bourgeoisie in their foreign policy. Several causes have contributed in bringing about this new policy. First: during the war the dominions had to make very large sacrifices in men and money for British imperialism. For this reason they are wary of new war-like entanglements. Secondly, a new big industry was cultivated during the war in all important dominions which extraordinarily stiffened the backbone of the native bourgeoisie, they demanded an independent tariff and diplomatic policy. Third: the mighty American imperialism has broken the finance monopoly of British imperialism and more and more becomes the principal source of credit

for the British dominions, thereby exercising, like the magnetic mountain of folklore, an irresistible attraction upon the dominions.

Already in the beginning of 1925, at the first important step of British foreign policy, the adoption of the Gent Protocol, the dominions declined to co-operate. The British government wanted to call a general imperial conference but the dominion governments declined the invitation because they feared that some sort of obligation bound up with new wars might result for them as the result of the conference. The chief organ of the British empire, *The Times*, at that time wrote a whole series of articles on this gravest danger to the British empire. It said: "Britain's most important problem in the post-war period is the question of how the six autonomous sections of Great Britain, which in their entirety constitute the real imperial power, can be drawn together into a uniform policy against the dangers menacing the empire. We are confronted here with a problem of most extreme significance because it involves the very existence of the empire. If these six units of the British empire cannot come to an understanding as to foreign policy then their transformation into mutually independent states becomes inevitably a question of the times. They cannot solve this question in any other way than to answer: either we must recognize the need for a uniform foreign policy or else the empire must fall to pieces." (Retranslated from the German).

The *Times* is right. The question really is that either the British bourgeoisie be successful in conducting a uniform world policy for the empire or else the British empire falls to pieces. The events of foreign policy show evermore clearly however that the dominions no longer tolerate the British "uniform" world policy, or in other words the imperialist policy which is contrary to their interests. The British government intends to call an imperial conference of all dominions next June. But this imperial conference can help very little, it will not create the unity of the British empire but will bring to even more cross expression the existing antagonisms.

Hurray for the Flag!



By William Gropper.

The cheap and tawdry patriotism of the American theater where the flag, the dollar, the church are idealized and labor is the butt of their jokes.

"JUST as in the time before the war antagonism between England and Germany was the most important factor in the world, so today the most important factor is the antagonism between England and America."—ZINOVIEV.