

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

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

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"SPREAD THE PASSAIG STRIKE!"

LEAGUE ASKS U. S. TO JOIN IN CONFERENCE

Court Reservations Will Be Subject

(Special to The Daily Worker) GENEVA, March 18 — The council of the league of nations decided today to invite the United States to be represented at a conference to be held here September 1, to consider the reservations made by the American senate regarding her adherence to the world court.

Revisory Committee. In order to prevent a recurrence of the present situation, a committee of fifteen was appointed to undertake the revision of the statutes and regulations of the body and to make special recommendations upon applicants for admission.

Red for Argentina. The inclusion of Argentina is significant, for the bloc of South American states in the league look to that country, which, curiously enough, is not in the organization, for leadership rather than to Brazil.

A Reconciliation Committee. The selection of a committee for these purposes will merely transfer to it the bitter struggles which have been going on and doubtless this was the reason for its appointment.

Call Preliminary Conferences. In addition, the council decided to call a preliminary conference upon the disarmament question on May 18. A preliminary economic conference, in accordance with the idea originally suggested by Louis Loucheur, the John D. Rockefeller of France, was ordered convened on April 26.

French Press Blames Germany. PARIS, March 18 — The cabinet met today and approved Premier Briand's report on the negotiations which failed to settle the league of nations controversy at Geneva. The premier insisted that the breakdown will not endanger the peace of Europe for the future of the league.

Chamberlain To Face Critics. LONDON, March 18 — Sir Austen Chamberlain will face his opponents in the house of commons next Wednesday, when a full debate on the league of nations will be held. Sir Austen will explain the events which

WINDOW CLEANERS SENT \$800 TO PASSAIG FOR STRIKERS; MORE TO COME

By a Worker Correspondent NEW YORK, March 18.— At a well attended meeting of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, Local No. 8, a decision was reached by an overwhelming majority vote to tax each member \$1.00 for the relief fund of the Passaic textile strikers.

SAVE YOUR GAS MASKS!



The striking textile workers in the East have provided themselves with gas masks after the thugs of the mill barons had attacked them with gas bombs. Gas masks are good to have. They may be needed, when the stinking animals, the ilk of the mill barons, are chased where they belong.

FEED THE STRIKERS!

The Bosses Must Not Starve the Strikers into Submission!

HOW many strikers get relief from the relief committee? That is the question most asked wherever you go. The relief committee gave out nothing the first week. It figured that the workers would be able to live one week after working forty years for the bosses and piling up many millions for them. But the second week we found many stranded. The third week we began to give out tickets. In another week there were over a hundred who were in need. Every week added more to the list. The sixth week we had over 1,500 families on the list. Now at the beginning of the ninth week we have over 2,600.

It requires more than \$3,000 a day to barely feed these. Coal must be secured for most of them. Shoes and clothing must also be furnished.

We have three grocery stores and one clothing store. Many of the merchants are helping to supply these stores with goods.

How do we get the money? Ask Alfred Wagenknecht. He is in charge and is on the job with lists and has committees in every meeting he finds. Tag days in Passaic and New York have helped much.

But the biggest help is coming from the unions. They have acted promptly and heroically. The Associated Silk Workers of Paterson sent in its first check of \$1,000 the second week. More such checks have come since from them. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union has come along with

\$2,000 worth of goods to be sent thru the relief stores. The International Ladies Garment Workers' locals of dressmakers and cloakmakers have pledged on hour's pay, which will mean over \$40,000. Many others have contributed. Many more must help.

The bosses have promised to starve the workers back. Shall they do it? The bread line is the weakest link if there is not enuf bread there. If we have enuf bread there is no danger. We must have enuf bread. We have enuf now, but not enuf for tomorrow and the day after unless the workers come with their help.

THE THREATS OF THE BOSSES AND THE REPLIES OF THE STRIKERS

Militant Defiance, Is Answer of the Passaic Strikers to Police

By J. O. BENTALL. PASSAIC, N. J., March 18.—The police of Clifton met six lone pickets early in the morning and told them they could cross the bridge. They clubbed them and sent them back bleeding. These six pickets came to the United Front Committee of Textile Workers at the headquarters and told the story.

Will they come? They will. You will get busy now and collect quickly what you can and send it in. Then collect more, and more. If all the workers add their mite we can hold out for another month, and another six months if necessary.

The answer to the brutal bosses is adequate relief. The bosses shall not starve the workers back. There are 40,000,000 workers in America who will answer the bosses with funds for the strikers. It is a powerful answer. The bosses shall not starve the workers back!

No, Break in Strikers' Front. Altho one mill after another is slowly coming out to join the ranks of the strikers there has not yet been a single break in the latter. The strikers are standing firmly for their demands, for it means a question of life and family for them.

Pickets Force Way Thru. The 3,000 were there and the police smashed as many heads as they could. Dozens were injured by the brutal (Continued on page 3)

Walkout Grows as Ninth Week of Struggle Opens

(Special to The Daily Worker) PASSAIC, N. J., March 18.—"Spread the strike!" This is the slogan of the textile workers who are out in Passaic. "Spread the strike to every textile center!" And the workers who have gone thru weeks of sharp battles are determined to continue making their slogan the living reality which is necessary in order that they may beat back the wolves of the textile corporations who are trying to force them to the condition of peons.

The biggest picket line since the strike began is expected to mark the opening of the ninth week—the third month—of the bitterly-fought textile strike which already involves over 12,000 workers in the industry. The passage of more than two months of the strike finds the workers in a more militant spirit than ever before, showing every day new examples of working class solidarity and defiance to the police brutality and terrorism which has characterized the strike from the start.

The strikers are undaunted. The vicious violence of the police has left the strikers undaunted and more determined than ever. Clubbings of men and women pickets are a daily occurrence, and the victims of the capitalist courts, which are under the control of the mill bosses, are regularly handed down jail sentences. Enraged by the unflinching readiness of the pickets to continue their work, the police have attempted to squelch them by turning the fire hose upon the workers—men and women—drenching them with ice cold water in winter.

The strike developed out of the last wage cut—one of a series—which was handed down by the bloated manufacturers last October. The meager wages of the workers were then reduced another ten per cent, leaving most of them with a wage that averaged from nine dollars a week, in some cases, to twenty-two dollars.

The degradation that the bosses were forcing the workers into brot them to the point of revolt and they rose in mass and solidified their forces under the direction of the United Front Committee of Textile Workers. The strikers are determined to win their demands, and their brilliant fight has aroused the sympathy of workers throuth the country. Not only among textile workers of other centers, thousands of whom are on the verge of striking also, but among the workers in other industries the spirit of solidarity for the Passaic strikers is growing.

A desire for moral support has already been expressed by scores of labor unions and other organizations. Financial support is also pouring into strike headquarters.

The utter misery of the conditions of the textile workers is in striking contrast to the huge profits which are being made annually out of their labor by the textile corporations. While the profits of the companies are constantly expanding, the workers are obliged to suffer not only under bad wage and hour conditions, but also thru the speed-up system, and the very bad unsanitary conditions in the industry, which takes an annual toll of scores of workers who die or are ill of tuberculosis, pneumonia and Bright's disease.

(Special to The Daily Worker) SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 18.— George Manuel and Basil Condron, both of Springfield, were killed in a fall of slate following the explosion of a "windy shot" in the Peabody coal company mine number 52, at Riverton, east of here, early today. The bodies were recovered by members of the state mine rescue crew five hours after the accident.

The men, both shot firers, were alone in the "coal room" at the time of the explosion. Tons of slate buried them.

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

'PITIABLE!' SENATOR BORAH'S COMMENT ON CONDITIONS THAT COOLIDGE REFUSED TO DISCUSS

By H. M. WICKS. (Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, March 18.—Calvin Coolidge, the strike-breaker president, will never see the Passaic strikers to hear their story of horrible conditions in the industry and the low wages they receive which were characterized by Senator Borah as "pitiable." Anything from a pugilist or an evangelist to a movie queen, Charleston or cabaret dancer can get an audience with Calvin Coolidge, but when American citizens who are helping to produce the wealth of this society seek to place their grievances before that "down east" Yankee they were treated as impudent impostors by the chief lackey, Everett Saunders, former congressman of Indiana, who acts as secretary to Coolidge.

PASSAIG WORKERS' INCOME TAX REPORTS REVEAL LOW WAGES

It is the law that corporations have to send in to the federal government the earnings of all its employees. It is thus easy to ascertain the wages paid by the bosses to the workers in the mills. Here are a few samples. The cards read: This is to certify that No. 5001 Chorba, Martha, has received the following payments while in our employ during 1925: Wages, \$410.65. Then come some envelopes with weekly rates of wages: 54 hours \$23.55; 48 hours, \$14.50; 48 hours, \$15.65; 49 hours, \$19; 22 hours, \$20.65; and thus the list runs. The girl that got \$410.65 was paid at the rate of \$8.21 a week and she worked 48 hours a week. That is less than 19 cents an hour. She was cut 10 per cent and that makes her earn another cent an hour less. She wants a 10 per cent increase which would mean a little over 20 cents an hour, and for the year it would mean only \$41.

But the bosses think this is too much and so they refuse to grant this little increase. Is it not about time that the workers got together for a real organization that will give them power to get what the bosses do not want to give without a fight?

Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, well-known for his anti-union record, offers the striking textile workers arbitration as a means of settling the strike. This offer of Davis is made to the strikers after the bosses' representative (Continued on page 2.)

MONTH FREE TO TEXTILE STRIKERS

Read The Daily Worker! EXTRA

AS an expression of class solidarity, The DAILY WORKER Builders of New York have raised a fund with which to pay for the DAILY WORKER to be sent for one month to workers on strike. If you are a striker in the textile mills of Passaic or elsewhere, just write your name and address in the blank printed below and mail it to The DAILY WORKER New York Agency, and The DAILY WORKER, labor's ONLY daily paper printed in the English language, will be sent you for one month without charge.

DAILY WORKER NEW YORK AGENCY, 108 East 14th Street, New York City.

In accordance with your offer to striking workers, I would like to have you send me The DAILY WORKER for one month.

Name: Street and Number: City: State:



Police Hurl Tear Gas Bombs at Strikers



Tear gas bombs, which were used in the imperialist world war, are now being hurled at striking textile workers in Passaic when they dare to picket struck textile mills demanding an increase in their miserable wages and better working conditions.

Bosses Threaten and Workers Reply

(Continued from Page 1)

son," snarled the bosses. "We shall have a relief for the strikers that will keep them from starvation," said the United Front Committee. "We shall ask the unions and all workers of America. We shall have food for you for a month, for 6 months, for a year." And the unions of America have come with their backing. Over 2,500 families are now cared for, and we are ready to care for more. Money and foodstuffs are coming for relief every day and the strikers shall not starve. "No family in need has been turned away from the relief committee without aid," said Alfred Wagenknecht who is in charge of the relief department.

"The workers are getting good wages," challenged the bosses, "and we have nothing to regret in this strike." "Then we shall go to Washington and get a congressional investigation to show you up," and the delegation is on the job making it hot for the bosses.

"We will fool the workers with stories of the weakening of the strike and tell them thru our press and in advertisements that we will give them all we can if they go back to work," whine the bosses. "We will get out our own Bulletin and keep every striker informed of your tricks and your hypocrisy, and show up your profits and the miserable wages you are paying so that your ads and your press will not be worth the sniff of a pig," replied the strikers. And the Textile Strike Bulletin keeps coming, solidifying the ranks and unifying the workers and punching holes in the air bags of the bosses and giving them the laugh.

Solidarity, workers! Stand together, strikers of Passaic! For every challenge of the bosses we will offer the defy of 12,000 courageous workers.

"We have gas masks from the war where we were supposed to fight the kaiser, and we will use them to fight the kaisers of Passaic," retorted the strikers.

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The Pioneers and the Passaic Strike

By JAMES ROSEN (12 years old.)

Comrades, the situation of Passaic is terrible; the strikers live in hell-holes that are cold and dusty and the children are almost starved sometimes. The pioneers are helping to support the strikers by participating in their tag day and getting articles for their bazaar. Comrades, the police club the women and children, even throw gas bombs at them and they do not even realize how much the workers suffer as long as the bosses protect them. I once read in a capitalist paper a big headline, "Russia, no Passaic," this means that the police were worse than the cossacks in Russia. This shows how the police care for the strikers and they don't even care if the men get killed. Now you see the situation of the strikers in Passaic. The Pioneers have established a slogan, "Always Ready," and this shows that the Pioneers are always ready to help The DAILY WORKER and the Passaic strikers.

FIGHT ON ALL FRONTS IN PASSAIC

THE Passaic textile workers' strike, now in its eighth week, is being fought out by the strikers on all fronts. The latest developments of the strike are:

1. Some 16,000 strikers are now out of the mills in Passaic, demanding not only the abolition of the wage cuts but a 10 per cent increase in wages over the old wage scale; the return of the money taken from them by the wage cuts; time and a half for overtime; a 44-hour week; decent and sanitary working conditions; no discrimination against unionized workers; and recognition of the union.
2. The strike, which is being conducted by the United Front Committee of Textile Workers, is spreading swiftly thru the most important sections of the northern part of the textile industry, the series of savage wage cuts driving hundreds of workers daily into the ranks of the strikers. One of the latest mills to join the walkout is the Lodi Silk Works.
3. The strikers have already felt the combined opposition not only of the arrogant bosses, but of the police officials, with their brutal attacks during which workers—men and women, young and old—were violently clubbed, beaten to the ground, attacked with tear gas bombs and soaked by fire hoses. The courts, the usual tools of the bosses, have done their bit against the strikers, by sentencing to jail one striker after another for exercising their right to picket. The newspapers, forced to take recognition and to protest against the brutality of the police have tried to use the police situation in order to create sentiment for calling in the state militia or troops, which would be even worse for the strikers.
4. The militancy of the strikers has obliged the police in some spots to back down in their brutal clubbings, and the picket line and demonstrations of the strikers grow larger every day as a defiant answer to the mill boss tools who continue to beat up strikers whenever there is an opportunity.
5. The strike of the textile workers has attracted national attention, and a delegation of strikers has proceeded to Washington in an attempt to get the United States senate to institute a commission of investigation of the miserable conditions of the textile workers and the abolition of civil rights in the strike. Some senators have already expressed a readiness to work for such a commission. Coolidge has refused even to see the strikers. Frank P. Walsh is in Washington with the delegation as counsel.
6. The situation in the textile industry and the feelings of the bitterly exploited workers shows signs that the spread of the strike from Passaic is more than likely in the near future. Already men are out in Lodi. In Paterson, strike talk is rife among the textile workers. In New England, especially in Lawrence, the scene of many historic labor battles, agitation for a strike is going strong. The movement which is developing may bring about a strike of tens of thousands of workers in the industry.

French "Tiger" to Re-enter Politics

PARIS, March 18. — M. Georges Clemenceau, "the tiger," after five years of retirement, is preparing to make another sally into politics, according to Paul Reynaud. Reynaud, who is a candidate for election to the chamber of deputies in opposition to a Communist candidate, declares Clemenceau has agreed actively to support his candidacy.

Deputies Give Briand Vote of Confidence

PARIS, March 18.—Declaring his faith in the ability of France to settle her financial difficulties and meet her international debts, Premier Briand went before the chamber of deputies this afternoon and presented his ministerial declaration, as head of the new French cabinet. He was given a vote of confidence, after finishing, by 361 in favor to 164 against.

Women's Meet in June. KANSAS CITY—(FP) — The 10th biennial convention, Natl. Women's Trade Union league, will meet in Kansas City June 28 to July 3.

Worker Correspondence will make The DAILY WORKER a better paper—send in a story about your shop.

MASS MEETING TONIGHT FOR PARIS COMMUNE

Big Program Is Ready for Celebration

Chicago workers will commemorate the 55th anniversary of the Paris Commune with a mass meeting beginning at 8 p. m. tonight at the Ashland Boulevard Auditorium, Ashland avenue and Van Buren street. The program, arranged by Local Chicago, International Labor Defense, is as follows:

- Overture, Lettish orchestra.
- Chairman's introduction, Ralph Chaplin.
- Opening address, Bishop W. M. Brown.
- "Last Day of the Commune," one-act drama (translated from the Russian); Scene, a barricaded street in the outskirts of Paris. Time, early morning, spring of 1871. Cast of characters—Marcel, A. K. Church; Dombrowski, Frank Buckley; Jean, Donald Burke; Louise, Rose Lurye; first worker, S. Miron; second worker, J. L. Brooks; sentry, N. Segal; lieutenant, R. Brundage. Assisted by the "Omladina" dramatic group. Directed by Ivan Sokoloff, assisted by B. Ellis, J. Wednis and E. B. Elbaum.
- Address, "Significance of the Paris Commune," J. W. Johnstone.
- Prison songs, Russian singers.
- Address, "International Labor Defense," Robert Minor.
- Short talks by Ida Rothstein, M. J. Loeb and Corinne Robinson.
- Motion pictures, with music by Lettish orchestra.
- The Chicago Paris Commune meeting is only one of a series which are

New Imperialist War Is Threatening As Powers Quit Meeting At Geneva

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE league of nations crumples up at Geneva and the Union of Soviet Republics wins the victory thru receiving another extension of its "breathing spell," as it develops its strength for new struggles with the whole hostile capitalist world.

Austen Chamberlain, the foreign minister in Baldwin's British government, who plotted the capitalist bloc against Soviet rule, returns to London freighted with defeat, unable to solve the conflicts within the capitalist system.

Instead all the old blocs among the contending sections of capitalist Europe are revived, with some new ones added. "Petty nationalism" is what Edwin L. James, the correspondent of the New York Times calls it. But it was imperialism that dictated the terms of the Versailles treaty in 1919; the very terms that spawned the league and found another hideous offspring in "Locarno."

Instead of a united capitalist front in western Europe, against Soviet rule in the East, at least four contending groups must now resort to all the secret intrigues that have always featured imperialist diplomacy, in order to develop their own shifting places in the sun. The British, who have been leading the proposed anti-Soviet onslaught, see their hopes shattered and prestige lowered. The French, with treasury bankrupt and wars continuing in Morocco and Syria, can only dream of the now far distant days of the "cordon sanitaire," when Paris was the center of anti-Bolshevik conspiracies that backed Poland, Rumania and other frontier governments in the hope of wrecking the Workers' and Peasants' Republic. Then there is the proposed Mussolini bloc, the Mediterranean entente, the dream of the fascist dictator. In the Geneva atmosphere of "suspicion and strife" Mussolini is credited with instigating Brazil to cause the final smash-up. He also egged on Spain to create further complications. Only Mussolini's representative refused to join in the mourning that attended the funeral finish at Geneva after ten days of bitter wrangling that postponed everything until September. Mussolini's Geneva spokesman comes home to Rome with acclaim, while Briand returns to Paris, Stresemann to Berlin, and Chamberlain to London, perhaps to see their governments dropped into the same grave with the league and the drooping "Spirit of Locarno," now a discredited ghost. The six months before September's arrival are filled with many possibilities. It is easy to conceive that the conflicts then will be worse than they are now.

The socialists shouted loudest that "Locarno" was to bring peace to the world. Geneva has wrecked all that. Even a fraudulent disarmament conference now seems impossible. These revelations will convince new masses of workers, in all west European countries, of the correctness of Communist policies in the present struggle with labor's capitalist foe. The web of delusions so energetically spun by social-democratic betrayers, will be swept aside for many more who labor.

While the workers and peasants under Soviet rule rapidly develop and strengthen their economy, the workers and farmers of western Europe will consolidate their power in support of the Communist leadership that directs the growing effort to plant the standards of Communism everywhere thruout Europe.

The world's workers have real cause for rejoicing that their exploiters thus find it impossible to secure unity among themselves. Let labor instead join its forces internationally and speed the day of their emancipation.

The Versailles peace, the league of nations, "Locarno"—all lead to new imperialist wars. The solidarity of labor everywhere with the victorious Russian revolution alone leads the way to world peace.

Coolidge Spurns Talk on Conditions of the Passaic, N. Y., Strikers

representatives were closeted with him for many hours.

Davis Is Bosses' Tool. The plan for ending the Passaic strike which this lackey of the bosses is trying to put over is that the strikers go back to work under the present conditions, repudiating their present leadership. When they have all returned to work then the textile barons will "meet" committees from various departments and go over the grievances.

If the bosses' committee and strikers' committees cannot agree on terms then the matter will be submitted to a committee of three—one from the bosses, one from Secretary of Labor Davis' office, and one from the workers. This committee's decision will be binding. In this way the textile barons and the department of labor intend to hog-tie the workers and cheat them out of the victory which is theirs.

Never under any circumstances will the strikers go back under terms which amount to unconditional surrender. Their only condition for return is the restoration of the wage rate of last October and then the opening of negotiations.

Government Strikebreaker. For the department of labor to demand that the workers return and accept the old scale and to repudiate its leadership only emphasizes the role of the government as a strike-breaker.

Cleveland to Hold Bazaar. CLEVELAND March 17—The Cleveland International Labor Defense will hold its annual bazaar and dance on Sunday, March 21, at Moose Hall, 1000 Walnut St., in celebration of the anniversary of the Paris Commune.

STRIKER GETS TEN DAYS FOR BEING BEATEN

New Crime Is Invented by Passaic 'Justice'

By J. O. BENTALL.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 18.—A new crime has been invented in Passaic. If a striker allows a cop to split his head the striker has committed a crime and is at once taken to the hoosegow and later to the judge and given a sentence of anywhere from ten to 90 days in the county bull pen. To prove this ask Chester Grabinsky. He knows.

Forceful Police Arguments.

Grabinsky was picketed in a small line of only half a dozen, among them a couple of boys that have worked in the mill since they were 13. When the police stopped Teddy Timochko, 17, and began to search him, Grabinsky asked what right the police had to search a young fellow on the picket line without any reason. He was at once put under arrest. Then after he was in the hands of the police another cop came along and shouted, "Where is that fellow?" When he saw him he knocked him unconscious with his night stick.

Grabinsky's head had been split and he was bleeding profusely. The kind hearted chief who happened around ordered Grabinsky locked up. The jailer saw his condition and ordered him sent to the hospital. Here the doctors sewed up the scalp and got him dressed for the next ordeal. He must now go to the court and see what has been his crime. The judge gets the hang of the affair and promptly gives Grabinsky ten days in jail, explaining that it is a serious crime to get hit by the cop's club.

Apologists for the judge claim that he did this out of pure kindness and argue that it will require at least ten days for the wound to be healed, and what place could be more safe than the jail where no picket lines are formed and where cops do not break in and split heads?

STRIKERS PLAN BAZAAR

Passaic Committee Enlists Aid of Many Artists

PASSAIC, N. J., March 18.—Plans for the great bazaar to be held in Passaic the latter part of the week are now nearing completion. Artists who will appear in novel numbers during the four-day program are Florence Norman, opera singer; Peggy Tucker, pianist; John Di Gregorio, opera singer; Arthur Cramer, violinist; Ludmilla Torotska, soprano; Hyana Patov, dancer.

One of the most interesting features of the bazaar will be the Saturday afternoon children's program, which will be staged by strikers' children. Recitations, a toe dancer, acrobats, violinists, and special group numbers, arranged by the children themselves, will make up the afternoon program.

Articles to be sold at the bazaar may still be donated if sent at once to the committee at 743 Main Ave. Many attractive articles have been received, including two five-tube radio sets, a victrola, clothes, candy, cosmetics, dishes and many small articles, which are especially needed.

SEND IN A SUB.

MARCH is LABOR DEFENDER MONTH

Forty thousand workers were killed in 1871 in the Paris Commune.

Fifty-five years later hundreds of thousands of workers have been killed or imprisoned under the White Terror.



A sub to THE LABOR DEFENDER is a blow against the persecution of workers—added strength to International Labor Defense—help to class war prisoners.

Do you know what American prisoners think about the I. L. D. and THE LABOR DEFENDER; such as Debs, Billings, Chaplin, etc.? You can read what they say in the March issue (Paris Commune Anniversary Number.)

The April number, better than ever, has over thirty illustrations (with articles) about such cases as Bimba, Corbishley, Trumbull, Combs, Passaic, etc.

Start YOUR subscription NOW! Get others to subscribe! Get 3 yearly subs at only \$1.00 each and receive FREE Ralph Chaplin's famous prison poems "Bars and Shadows."

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**4 DAYS! 4 DAYS!**

**BAZAAR**

For the Relief of the Textile Strikers

KANTOR'S AUDITORIUM  
PASSAIC, N. J.

**THURSDAY to SUNDAY**  
March 18 to 21

Splendid Program for All the Days

**THURSDAY—International Night**  
Admission 25 Cents.

**FRIDAY—Labor Union and Strikers' Night**  
Admission 25 Cents.

**SATURDAY—Masquerade Ball**  
Admission 50 Cents.

**SUNDAY (afternoon)—Hungarian Dramatic Society will give a short entertainment**

**SUNDAY (evening)—Maennerchor Night**  
Chorus of 150 Voices.  
Edith Siegel will dance Russian folk dances.  
Mark Perper will play piano selections.  
Admission 50 Cents.

Music Furnished by the Mancini's Original Tuxedo Seven.



DETROIT AUTO WORKERS ARE UNORGANIZED

Independent Union to Unionize Industry

By CARL HAESSLER, (Federated Press Staff Correspondent) DETROIT, (FP)—March 18.—The Detroit, when the American Federation of Labor will open its 46th annual convention in October, is well organized in a number of crafts it is not the union town it used to be before the rise of the stupendous open-shop automobile industry. Of the 200,000 auto workers scarcely 5% are trade unionists.

With the abandonment of the American Federation of Labor metal trade department's plans for an organizing drive in the motor factories the field is open to any organization that wants to try its hand. The Independent Industrial Union, the United Automobile, Aircraft & Vehicle Workers which had a considerable membership 5 years ago in Detroit and other auto centers, is commencing a campaign this month. It has suffered in membership like the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor but it maintains a foothold in Detroit.

By far the larger number of auto mechanics would be eligible to the International Association of Machinists, as present craft divisions are enforced in the orthodox union structure, and it has been suggested to the machinist's union by some of its Detroit members that it enroll all comers in the auto industry provided they are not already in another union, and fight out the jurisdiction after the fact. There are 25,000 former union miners now at work in Detroit auto factories.

In other crafts the degree of organization has not changed materially since pre-motor days. The street-car men are 100 per cent organized, the teamsters and chauffeurs are mostly non-union except in a few specialized lines like laundry drivers and dyer and cleaner drivers. Taxi drivers, general teamsters and truckers, ice cream and milk wagon drivers and to some extent motorbus drivers are unorganized.

The printing crafts are in pretty good shape, as are the building trades except the carpenters who are torn by internal splits as well as by their dispute with the American Federation of Labor building trades department. The amusement occupations are strongly union. In contract shops machinists and brother craftsmen hold their own. Bakers, cigarmakers, cooks and waiters, retail clerks and the needle trades are not in the best of condition.

New Labor Party Is Formed in Australia

BRISBANE, Queensland—(FP)—Having refused to sign the anti-Communist pledge submitted by the Australian Labor party, members of Labor leagues and unions met at Brisbane and decided to form a new party to be known as the Industrial Labor party. The new party will not ally itself with the Communist party, but will work for the aims and planks in the A. L. P. platform.

MULTIMILLIONAIRE GOVERNMENT TAX BILL CUTS TAXES ON MILLION DOLLAR INCOMES BY ONE-HALF

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press. The overwhelming bias of the Mellon-Harding-Coolidge government in favor of the multimillionaire oligarchy appears in income tax figures compiled by editor J. J. Mitchell of the Income Tax Review. Mitchell's figures show that since 1921, when the republicans took control, the taxes of the very rich have been cut more than 50 per cent.

Reduce Millionaire's Taxes. The income tax liability of members of the owning class with net incomes of \$1,000,000 according to Mitchell's table, has been reduced from \$663,190 in 1921 to \$241,059 in 1926, about 64 per cent. Reductions previous to 1926 had cut their tax liability to \$429,575 so that Mellon's triumph this year knocks about 44 per cent off the taxes paid on 1924 incomes by the financial ruling group he represents. Reductions for persons with net incomes of \$500,000 total 62 per cent of their tax liability in 1921. In the case of \$300,000 incomes the reductions total 59 per cent, \$200,000 in-

comes 56 per cent, and \$100,000 incomes 48 per cent.

Mitchell's figures showing the tax liability of heads of families on incomes received in 1921, 1924 and 1925 follow:

Table with columns: Total net income, Tax liability on income for 1921, 1924, 1925. Rows range from \$3,000 to \$1,000,000.

Incomes Over Million. Mitchell's table does not make possible comparisons in the case of incomes over \$1,000,000. By the last cut which practically completes Mellon's program the tax liabilities of some of these larger incomes have been reduced as follows: On \$2,000,000 incomes, from \$880,618 to 491,259; on \$3,000,000 incomes, from \$1,349,618 to \$741,259; on \$4,000,000, from \$1,809,618 to \$991,259; on \$5,000,000 from \$2,269,618 to \$1,141,259 and on \$10,000,000 incomes the tax has been cut from \$4,569,618 to \$2,491,259.

BELGIAN FRANC DECLINE ALARMS THE GOVERNMENT

Chance of \$100,000,000 Loan Periled

(Special to The Daily Worker) BRUSSELS, March 18.—The continued fall of the Belgian franc is almost certain to cause the fall of the cabinet as soon as Foreign Minister Vandervelde gets back from Geneva. The other members are ready to resign because of the bitter attacks upon the policy of Finance Minister Janssen.

The franc fell 50 points several days ago and its descent has not been halted. It is now at the lowest point since March, 1924.

Finance Minister Janssen is in London trying to negotiate a loan, expected to total \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000. It is in London also that the assault on the franc has come. There is deep gloom in official quarters over the evident inability of Janssen to obtain terms which have any chance of ratification by the parliament.

It is the understanding here that about half of the \$50,000,000 stabilization loan of last year, part of it advanced by the Morgan group of New York, has been used to sustain the franc. The government support has now been withdrawn, with the resulting crash.

The government budget has not yet been balanced, one of the conditions of the proposed loan. It is also reported that the government proposes to revalue the franc at 4 cents or 4 1/2 cents instead of the anticipated 4 1/2 cents and that this has led to the loss in points.

Hold Speculators Responsible. The cabinet has held several meetings to decide on rigorous measures against speculators and those who are spreading rumors in order further to depress the currency.

MEXICAN LAND LAW HITS MANY U. S. FINANCIERS

Morgan and Hearst Are Directly Involved

(Special to The Daily Worker) MEXICO CITY, March 18.—The regulations governing the Mexican oil and general land laws are reported to have been signed. These are the laws which have brot about the present crisis between the United States and Mexico.

It is curious that in this controversy all attention virtually was centered upon the oil question. As a matter of fact, aside from the relationship of the Mexican oil supply to the world struggle for control of such resources, a much more important immediate cause of struggle was the application of the general land law.

Land Law Prohibition. The basis for this conflict is laid in the very first paragraph of the land law, as promulgated by President Calles. This states that from the time it is promulgated by presidential decree "no foreigner shall be permitted to acquire direct domain over lands, waters, and their accessions" within a zone of 100 kilometers along the land frontiers and 50 kilometers along the seaboard.

The law also provides that every foreigner who has an interest in Mexican property must sign an agreement at the foreign office in Mexico City to the effect that so far as his property interest is concerned, he will ask only the equivalent rights of a Mexican citizen. He must also promise not to ask the protection of his home government or its intervention in behalf of his property rights. A failure on his part to live up to these stipulations will automatically cause his property rights to revert to the Mexican government for the "benefit of the nation." In the case of agricultural lands where 50 per cent or more of the property interest is in the hands of other than Mexicans, even this agreement does not apply.

May Own to Death. Foreigners who own properties within the prohibited zones acquired before 1917, the year in which the new constitution went into effect, may continue to hold such until their death. Within five years from that time the properties must pass into the possession of Mexicans.

Law Hits U. S. Plutocrats. It is said that from 60 to 70 per cent of all American-owned properties or property interests lie within the prohibited zone. Among the prominent Americans whose properties are thus involved are John Hays Hammond, mining magnate; John Payne Whitney, New York society man and millionaire; Harry Chandler, owner of the Los Angeles Times; William Randolph Hearst; the Greene-Cananea copper properties, largely owned by New Yorkers; Packard Cattle interests, El Tigre Mining company, the Ahumada Land company, another property the ownership of which is said to be largely in New York City; the Sonora Land and Timber company, the Montezuma Coffee company, the Covallites Ranch property, understood to be partly owned by a member of the J. P. Morgan family of New York; the Palomas Land and Cattle company, the famous Slaughter Ranch which is principally owned in Arizona, and the Cananea Cattle company.

"Widows and Orphans." Thousands of small ranches are owned by Americans within the prohibited districts, particularly the other side of the Rio Grande. It is the complaints from these little fellows that the state department claims to be basing its Mexican policy upon. They are to be the ones over whose plight the people of this country are to be aroused as a blind for an aggressive policy in behalf of Hearst, Morgan, Hammond, Chandler, and the rest of that gang. So in the days when the threat of "regulation" was held over the railroads, these raised the plea of the helpless widows and orphans who would be injured by such a policy.

In his resolution for an investigation into the Mexican controversy, Senator King, of Utah, stated that a consular report on file in the state department showed that the American investments in ranches, timber lands, factories, mines, bonds, farms, live stock, stores, public utilities and numerous other industries and activities totaled \$1,057,770,000. King declares that the consular figures are incomplete and that the real total is nearer \$1,500,000,000. He estimates that at present \$15,000,000 would represent American oil investments. This figure corresponds to the official estimate that 10 per cent of the total invested is in oil.

Give Land Grant in Crimea. MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 18.—A grant of land in the Crimea has been made to a band of 140 emigrants from Uruguay, the government announced today. The settlers will arrive next month.

Lady Cynthia and the Zeigler Miners

THE coal mines of Zeigler were the last to be unionized in the southern Illinois field. The town was surrounded by walls of barbed wire, huge searchlights sought out approaching union organizers, and a small army of gunmen was hired to see that the men worked under scab conditions. It was only with the bitterest struggle that the union came and stayed in Zeigler.

In later years the mines, now leased to Bell and Zoller, continued to fight the miners every inch of the way. And one of the last battles resulted in eight of the leaders of the Zeigler miners' union being sentenced to serve from one to fourteen years in prison in one of the most dastardly frame-ups since Mooney and Billings were railroaded to the penitentiary.

The owner of the mining properties in Zeigler is Joe Letter, the son of Levi. For the risks of industry and for his superior brains, he receives sitting in Chicago, \$60,000 a year as president of the Zeigler Coal company—whose mining is done by Bell and Zoller. For acting as president of the Zeigler Store company he was paid \$5,000 a year—again probably because of his high mental and moral attainments.

In order for him to pull down these neat bits of money it is necessary that the wages of the miners be cut, that they be cheated at the check weigh-

ing, that they live in ramshackle huts, that their most brilliant fighters be incarcerated in prison.

But the road to enjoying the fruits of the labor of others is not so thoroly greased with fat as Joe Letter would like. There appear on the scene some relatives, who claim the strong-boxes of old Letter, and among them is Lady Cynthia Mosely and her willing hubby, Oswald. Lady Cynthia and Oswald are socialists, you know, comrades, so to speak. When they arrived in this country they showed their international socialist spirit by drinking tea with George Kirkpatrick, secretary of the socialist party, by drinking coffee with Morris Hillquit, and by drinking beer with Victor Berger. They even went down to a coal mine in Illinois so that they might have a picture taken as they washed their hands of the coal dust. So it is obvious that the Moselys are very, very democratic people. Still, they wouldn't mind having at least a few of the Letter millions.

So the Zeigler miners, among others, may have hope. If Cynthia wins this one, they may have the consolation of knowing that they are working—and sweating and being robbed—by a titled socialist. And the men who are going to jail will be equally consoled. "Comrade" Mosely will undoubtedly explain that it is all for the good of the cause.

MILLIONAIRES MADE IN 1925 \$160,000,000

Nation's Taxable Income Greatly Increased

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, March 18.—Compilation of federal tax returns will reveal from 75 to 80 "millionaire incomes" in the country last year, treasury experts predicted today. Although definite figures will be lacking until reports from all collectors of internal revenue have been tabulated and verified by the bureau of internal revenue, officials estimated that the incomes of millionaires in 1925 exceeded \$160,000,000.

An increase of several billion dollars in the total taxable income of the country will be shown by the returns, according to experts. In 1924 the net income, subject to federal tax, was about \$25,000,000,000. Increased exemptions will tend to cut the total income, but this will be more than equalled, in the opinion of experts, by the increasing taxable wealth resulting from the excellent business conditions which prevailed in 1925.

To Coax Out Billions.

No heavy increase in the number of millionaire returns is anticipated until the new law with its reduced surtax of 20 per cent has been in operation several years. By 1930, however, experts expect that if the lower taxes on big incomes are maintained, billions of dollars will be coaxed out of hiding in tax-exempt securities and diverted to productive industry. This means, it was stated, that the millionaire returns may reach the record total of 206 attained in the big war production period of 1916. The millionaire returns dropped to 33 in 1920 as the result of the end of war production and high taxes and to 21 in 1921. In 1923 and 1924 there were 74 incomes of \$1,000,000 or more.

Collection Exceeds Estimates. The treasury estimated that about \$14,000,000,000 of the country's wealth is beyond the claim of the federal tax collector, being invested in state and municipal bonds.

No exact figures on the March 15 collection will be available for several days. Preliminary reports have been received from most of the collection districts, but the early information includes less than 20 per cent of the tax collected. Reports, however, indicated that the collection will exceed the treasury's estimate of \$370,000,000 and may pass \$400,000,000.

Hand Muscle Shoals to Joint Committee

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, March 18.—The administration's biggest "white elephant" disposition of the \$150,000,000 Muscle Shoals project, was formally turned over to a congressional committee today for solution. This action resulted from the senate's final adoption of the administration's joint resolution accepting all the house amendments.

In its final form the resolution establishes a committee of three senators to be named by Vice-President Dawes and three representatives to be selected by Speaker Longworth to negotiate a lease of the property to private interests.

Anthracite Operators Ask Tax Out

SUNBURY, Pa.—(FP)—March 18.—Northumberland county anthracite operators are seeking a \$10,000,000 tax cut from their assessment by the county of \$34,000,000 for the three years beginning Jan. 1, 1925. In Schuylkill county a similar case brot a decision that the comparative sale value is the proper way to value coal lands for taxation.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA WORKERS FORM COUNCILS FOR PROTECTION OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS

(Special to The Daily Worker) PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 18.—Councils for Protection of Foreign-Born are being formed in one city after the other through Western Pennsylvania. It is reported that councils have been organized in Avella, Rural Ridge, and McKeesport. All of these are connected with the Western Pennsylvania Council which has its headquarters in Pittsburgh.

The secretary of the Avella Council is Fred Siders, President Local Union 2881 United Mine Workers of America. A mass meeting is called by the Avella Council on Thursday morning, April 1 at 10 o'clock at the Granish Hall, Bronton, Pa.

The secretary of the Rural Ridge Council is Louis Vucich of Tarentum, Pa. This council will hold a conference of the various labor organizations of the Rural Ridge section on Sunday afternoon, April 18, at 2 o'clock at Union Hall, Rucelton.

The provisional secretary of the McKeesport Council is Peter Mamounis, Clairton, Pa. A conference of all labor organizations of the McKeesport section will be held Sunday afternoon, April 11 at 2 o'clock at Finnish hall, Glassport, Pa.

The conferences held in Pittsburgh and Uniontown decided to hold conferences regularly once a month. The Uniontown conference will be held Sunday, April 11 at the Granish Hall, Franklin St., Uniontown.

The second conference in Pittsburgh will be held Sunday, April 18 at the Walton Hall, 220 Stancix St. All trade unions and fraternal organizations are requested to send delegates to these conferences.

American Businessmen Trade with Soviets

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (Tass), March 18.—The trade between the United States and Soviet Russia in 1925 amounted to 190,000,000 rubles. Imports to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republic from the United States amounted to 161,771,000 rubles, representing 22 per cent of the total imports of the Soviet Union.

The principal items of import were raw cotton, amounting to 33,000,000 rubles; grain, 40,000,000 rubles; agricultural machinery and implements, 17,000,000 rubles; metals and metal goods, 15,500,000 rubles.

Exports from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republic to the United States during the period amounted to 23,000,000 rubles, representing 5.7 per cent of the total exports.

Paris Commune Memorial Meeting

TONIGHT

Ashland Auditorium (Van Buren and Ashland)

Auspices, International Labor Defense

Tickets in advance 25c, at the door 50c



"THE LAST DAY OF THE COMMUNE" with "Omladina" Club Prison Songs by Russian Singers Lettish Workers' Orchestra

MOTION PICTURES OF CLASS WAR STRUGGLES IN EUROPE AND AMERICA

Speakers: Bishop William Montgomery Brown Robert Minor Ralph Chaplin J. W. Johnstone M. J. Loeb Ida Rothstein Corinne Robinson

CLEVELAND WORKERS COMMEMORATE THE PARIS COMMUNE by coming to MOOSE HALL, 1000 WALNUT AVE. March 21, Beginning at 2 P. M. Program as follows: GRAND BAZAAR opens 2 p. m., continuing to 11:30 p. m. SUPPER will be served from 5 to 6 p. m. Refreshments at all times. PARIS COMMUNE PROGRAM consisting of speeches by WALTER TRUMBULL and others from 6 to 7:30 p. m. Also including musical numbers and pantomime under direction of Comrade Sadie Amter. Dancing from 7:30 to 11:30—Rosenthal's Union Orchestra.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE OF PHILADELPHIA invites you to commemorate THE PARIS COMMUNE on Saturday, March 20th, 1926, 8 P. M. at SLOVAC HALL, 512 FAIRMOUNT AVE. Speakers: Bertram D. Wolfe and Rebecca Grecht from New York, Rudolph Baker and Others. The Workers' Theater Alliance will present a Tableau of the Paris Commune and many other attractions. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

That's An Idea! Get Your Tickets Now for THE DAILY WORKER LOS ANGELES COSTUME DANCE SATURDAY NIGHT, APRIL 3, 1926 at the CO-OPERATIVE CENTER, 2706 Brooklyn Avenue. Admission 50 Cents.

Illustration of a man reading a newspaper titled 'THE WORKER'.

SEND IN A SUB.



# WAR CAUSE IS ECONOMIC, SAYS ESME HOWARD

## Ambassador Says Cash Rules the World

"Naked and unashamed," the dollar, the franc and the pound dominate world diplomacy today as never before, Sir Esme Howard, British ambassador to the United States, declared upon his arrival here from Washington.

Sir Esme, referring to the impasse at Geneva, insisted that "the Locarno pact must hold the league of nations together until they emerge intact from the storm."

The next great world struggle, declared the British ambassador, will be a struggle for markets, boldly outlined in the diplomacy to come for just what it is—a battle for cash. "When a great man goes wrong," said Sir Esme, "look for the woman; when great nations go wrong, look for the dollar."

### The Communist Convention.

"In the short forty years in which I have been engaged in the business of diplomacy the outlook of the various foreign offices of the world has perceptibly altered. The great change has been an altered conviction—the conviction that economic causes dominate history."

"The economic causes underlying war were not in the past so naked and unashamed as they are today. Formerly the people of the world struggled unconsciously, the governments subconsciously, for security, for their 'place in the sun.'"

### Killing for Dollars.

"The next struggle—which will be of this century and the future—will be even more clearly economic than before, tho it may bring about no considerable change in the actual political status of the participants. That is why diplomacy is undergoing so great a change. It must in the end be termed a diplomacy of dollars."

### Week-End Guests.

The ambassador and Lady Howard are to be week-end guests of Judge and Mrs. C. N. Goodwin at Lake Forest. Sir Esme spoke here last night before the English-speaking union.

## CLEVELAND PARTY SCHOOL STARTS ITS NEW TERM; ENROLL IN CLASSES NOW

CLEVELAND, March 18.—Classes have been resumed and new ones have been added. The following is the list of courses now open to students at the Cleveland Party School:

ENGLISH: Wednesday evenings at 8 and Sunday morning at 10. Section 1: Hungarian Hall, 4309 Lorain Ave.

Section 2: South Slavic Hall, 5607 St. Clair Ave. Sunday mornings at 10.

Section 3: 11508 Union Ave. TRADE UNIONISM: Sunday mornings at 10.

District Office, 5927 Euclid Ave. Instructor: John Brahtin.

COMMUNISM: Friday nights at 8. District Office, 5927 Euclid Ave. Instructor: I. Amter.

All Nucleus and section agitators are obliged to take this course, which begins on March 26. The course is open to any others desiring to take it.

TRAINING FOR FUNCTIONARIES: Thursday nights at 8. District Office, 5927 Euclid Ave. Instructor: I. Amter.

All nucleus and section organizers are obliged to take this course, which begins on March 25. The course is open to any others desiring to take it.

Register at the District Office or at any one of the places named above.

## Anita Whitney's Case Comes Before Federal Supreme Court Today

WASHINGTON, March 18.—When the federal supreme court was ready for argument of Anita Whitney's appeal for rehearing of her case—which was conviction under the California criminal syndicalism law for belonging to the Communist labor party in 1919—her counsel, Walter Pollak, was ill. Delay of argument was asked. Counsel for the state of California objected. Chief Justice Taft ordered a delay. The case comes up tomorrow and if counsel is unable to speak, the case must be submitted to the court on the written briefs of both sides, declared Taft.

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

# LEAGUE SMASH NOW ADMITTED BY DELEGATES

## Rumors of New Lineups Fill the Air

(Continued from page 1.)

led to the postponement of the entry of Germany into the league. He will have to face the criticism of the labor and liberal parties.

Premier Baldwin takes the view that the insistency of Brazil alone caused the failure of the league session.

### German Leaders Return.

BERLIN, March 18.—A bitter parliamentary struggle awaits chancellor Luther and foreign minister Stresemann upon their return from Geneva today.

The nationalists and other irreconcilables threaten a violent campaign against the government, on the grounds that its foreign policy has been an utter failure and Germany's honor besmirched by her non-admittance to the league.

Anticipating hostile demonstrations, an extra cordon of police has been thrown around the railroad depot where the German league delegation is expected to arrive.

### Communists Issue Call.

A manifesto of the German Communist Party declared that the outcome of the league conference signals the imminence of an imperialistic war and demands an alliance with Russia in order to prevent it. The masses of the nation are called upon to take part in demonstrations on May first.

### Germany To Retaliate.

Germany will retaliate if Brazil should carry out the German boycott, suggested by some Brazilian newspapers, it was learned today. Retaliation would be in the shape of a revocation of the government licenses for the export to Brazil of salvarsan, chemicals and medical instruments.

### Spain Glad of Smashup.

MADRID, March 18.—The Spanish government expressed its satisfaction over the league of nations' conference at Geneva in an official communique today.

"The adjournment at Geneva," it said, "fortified Spain's position. Spain will utilize the time between now and September, when the league meets again, to certify her right to a permanent seat in the council of the league."

### Brazil Defends Stand.

RIO JANEIRO, March 18.—The Brazilian government today defended its position at Geneva on the grounds that Brazil's candidacy for a permanent seat had its birth before the Locarno conference and the inception of the Locarno treaties, and therefore was not affected by the Locarno agreements of subsequent negotiations.

The official statement declares that "the attitude of Brazil in applying for a seat in the council was not dictated by the whim of the moment, nor was it the result of a hasty improvisation."

### Events Leading Up to Smash.

(Special to The Daily Worker) GENEVA, March 18.—The high and mighty of Europe, with their lesser satellites from South America and a scattering delegate or two from the rest of the world, packed on their trunks yesterday, bid each other a friendly goodby which concealed the rapier beneath the polite and formal ceremonies of leave-taking, and departed to build up their political fences at home. On all hands it was admitted that the league of nations has suffered a loss of prestige which it will be almost impossible to repair.

Europe is revealed as divided into a number of hostile camps. Rumors and reports of new alliances and ententes are heard on every hand. It is recognized that the United States will hardly consider going any further than the world court. Indeed many think the failure of the league will create a powerful backcurrent in America for withdrawal even from that commitment.

### Formal Assembly Meeting.

It was not until after 10:30 a. m. that the assembly was called to order. Everyone realized the session marked a historic event, full of significance for Europe's future in particular. On being called to order by President La Costa of Portugal, Austen Chamberlain was given the floor. He asked Mello Franco, the Brazilian delegate, whose refusal to vote for Germany's admission to a permanent seat in the council unless Brazil was given one also caused the disruption of all arranged plans and made an agreement impossible, to make his statement.

Mello explained his personal regret at the state of affairs but reiterated that his government's instructions

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## NEW YORK TEACHERS' UNION AIDS PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKERS

NEW YORK, March 18.—The teachers' union went on record by unanimous vote to support morally and financially the striking textile workers in Passaic at its meeting Friday night at the Ethical Culture building, after listening to an address by J. O. Bentall, New York representative of the DAILY WORKER, on the strike situation and the courageous fight the mill workers are putting up.

"We have drawn into this battle every agency that is willing to help the workers get better conditions and more decent wages," said Bentall. "We have accepted offers from prominent men who have expressed their willingness to render aid in getting the employers to negotiate. Rabbi Wise and a committee of prominent citizens have tried to get the mill owners to meet the strike committee. They refused. Ministers in the strike territory have offered to mediate and the workers have accepted their offers. The bosses have refused. The governor came to mediate. The bosses refused him, too."

"But the unions all over the country have come to the support of the workers," continued the speaker. "The Amalgamated Clothing Workers have pledged support and already given \$2,000 worth of foodstuffs to go thru the relief committee stores in Passaic. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' locals of dressmakers and cloakmakers have pledged one hour per member, which will mean \$40,000."

"I want to go back to the strikers in Passaic and tell them that the Teachers' Union is backing them."

The body voted to donate \$5 and to put out lists among its members for support.

were "irrevocable and final."

### All Regretful.

Chamberlain then made his declaration, asserting that the failure to reach a conclusion endangered the split of Europe into two opposing camps. The delegates knew that he referred to the French and the British blocs.

Aristide Briand followed, with many regrets for the breakup, etc., etc. Several more succeeded him, winding up with the declaration by Choa Hsin-chu, the Chinese representative, that the Oriental nations should have an equal vote in matters before the league. The assembly then voted to accept the decision of the council postponing to September the question of Germany's entry.

### Support Locarno Still.

PARIS, March 18.—Before leaving Geneva, Briand, Chamberlain, and Stresemann, the authors of the Locarno pact, drew up the following statement, reaffirming their intention to maintain it intact.

The text states in part: "Locarno" remains intact.

"They remain attached to it today, as yesterday, and are firmly resolved to work together to maintain and develop it. They are convinced that on the occasion of the next session of the assembly the difficulties that exist at this moment will be surmounted and that the agreement reached with regard to the conditions for the entry of Germany into the league of nations will be realized."

### The "Mediterranean League."

ROME, March 18.—Premier Mussolini denies that he supported the Brazilian stand against Germany.

The "Mediterranean League of Nations," reported to have been formed, is not a new proposal. It has been talked of for over two years. The rumor of its actual formation, however, persists. It is stated by responsible authorities that France and Italy have signed a joint agreement for common action in all matters affecting their interests on this sea. Czechoslovakia is alleged to be willing to come in.

### German Press Condemns Fiasco.

BERLIN, March 18.—German newspapers united today in condemning the outcome of the league council controversy as a terrific exposure of the weakness of the league as an instrument for universal peace and friendship. All agree that the result has dealt a heavy blow to the illusions of pro-league elements in Germany.

### "Wire Pullers."

There is some disagreement in placing guilt for the failure of the conference but the majority blame Briand and Chamberlain, describing them as "wire-pullers" who were outrageously unfair in that they made secret promises to Poland and Spain without the knowledge of Germany. Most of the papers urge continuation of the Locarno policy explaining that Germany is too weak to stand alone. The strategy pursued by the German delegation at Geneva is generally praised.

Communists Demand Resignations. The ultra-nationalist press, as well as the Communist, Rote Fahne, demand the immediate resignation of the Luther cabinet and predict governmental crises thruout Europe.

The Deutsche Zeitung (organ of the nationalists), declares: "What a humiliation for Germany. The German delegation hung around like beggars and now are driven off with empty hands. Liberian Negroes would spit in anger if the same thing happened to them."

# FRANCE BEGINS NEW OFFENSIVE AGAINST RIFFS

## Jails Scores of French Opponents of War

PARIS, France.—(By Mail)—French imperialism is preparing for a new offensive in the spring. All efforts are being made in order to send great numbers of soldiers to the Rif. Troops are composed, 90 per cent of them, of Alsations because the war in Morocco is no longer popular in France.

Workers Fight War. The tenacious fight of the Communist Party of France against the war in Morocco and Syria finds a strong response in the French working class. In all parts of France workers protest against the war despite the long prison sentences that have been passed already against people who opposed the war.

Apart from Comrades Cachin and Treint, who, as the leaders of the French working class placed themselves at the head of the opposition movement against the war and were therefore sentenced to imprisonment, the bourgeois class courts pass every day sentences against class conscious workers who have realized the insanity of the Moroccan war and have protested against it. A simple statement of protest is sufficient to get months of imprisonment.

Recently, the editor of "L'Humanite de Midi," Gay, was sentenced in Nimes to three months imprisonment and a large fine because he has published articles against the Moroccan war. The appeal court, however, did not consider that sufficient. It doubled the sentence.

In Limoges, the Communists who had protested against the Morocco war, were sentenced to the following terms of imprisonment and fine: Ausoleil, two months imprisonment, 100 francs fine; Lamende, six months imprisonment, 100 francs fine; Labeyre, three months and 100 francs fine; Renaud, three months and 100 francs fine.

In Brest a 17-year-old, young worker, Lareat, was accused of having posted up placards of protest against the war. With him a teacher Gaonach was accused whose "crime" was quite unclear. He is alleged to have shown to the young worker the pillars where to post up the placards. It must be mentioned, that the court could not prove definitely that the boy had really posted up the placards, but it sentenced him to four months imprisonment and the appeal court doubled this sentence to eight months! The young worker was sent to the house of correction for the whole period of his minority, that is for four years!

Beats Germany. Such sentences have not even been passed in the classical country of class justice and persecutions of Communists, in Germany, where the comrades got 75 marks fine in the worst case for posting up placards.

Another Communist in Brest, Kerdrain, is accused, because in his house a parcel of posters was found that was not even opened.

But it is not yet sufficient so send to jail those who are courageous enough to protest against the robber war, every possible attempt is made to make their life in prison as terrible as possible. Thus in Nantes two Communists, Le Forestier and Turpin, were imprisoned for propaganda against the Morocco war. Turpin is only 17 years old. The prison director now refuses to Comrade Le Forestier the right of visitors, thus infringing the existing prison regulations. This was kept on for such a long time that Comrade Le Forestier went on a hunger strike. The brave young comrade Turpin declared his solidarity with Forestier and joined the hunger strike.

These are only a few cases of the many that could be reported. On the whole French class justice has sentenced 40 comrades to a total of 363 months in prison, because they have bravely opposed the Morocco war.

## Unfavorable Trade Balance Threatens to Increase Crisis

PARIS, March 18.—France is faced with a rapidly growing unfavorable trade balance, in contrast to the situation a year ago. This is especially serious in view of the continuous decline in the value of the franc.

The figures for January and February give a balance against France of 1,450,000,000 francs, approximately \$50,000,000. Both imports and exports have increased since the first of the year. The former, however, has increased three times as fast. The totals represent a large increase over the previous year. Tonnage statistics show a gain of 277,000 tons of imports and a decrease of 148,000 tons in exports.

Cause of Cabinet Upsets. The high price in francs paid for raw material and foodstuffs has produced the \$50,000,000 deficit compared to the favorable figures of 1925. This situation reflects the growing financial crisis which is gripping the nation and producing politically its reflex in the instability of cabinets.

# WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## YOUNG WORKERS OF U. S.! PROTEST AGAINST BLOODY INTERVENTION OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT IN CHINA!

The American youth, young workers, peasants, students, soldiers and sailors must turn their eyes to the present grave crisis in the Chinese situation! In the landed territory surrounding the Gulf of Liano-Tung, the germs of the next imperialist slaughter are being hatched. Pretty soon we, the youth of America, will be called to arms to fight against the "yellow peril" (the investments of the American imperialists in China) and incidentally against the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union.

Already the five so-called Boxer protocol powers, the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy have handed out an ultimatum which is primarily directed against the Kuominchun (the national revolutionary armies) which is the dominant group in the territory around Peking. The American imperialists whose tongues wag thru the Coolidge administration in Washington has stepped from behind its mask of neutrality, its so-called passive attitude on the question of extra-territoriality rights. It now steps on the stage as the bloody butcher of the millions of young and adult workers, peasants and students who are fighting for their national independence in China.

The ultimatum demands the abandonment of all hostilities between Taku and Tientsin; the removal of the mines from the river Pei-Ho; the cessation of all molesting of navigation signals; that all combatant naval craft remain outside the Taku bar, refraining from interference with foreign shipping; and the discontinuance of the searching of foreign vessels.

This bloody ultimatum can mean only one thing. Complete capitulation of the national revolutionary armies of China to the encroachments of Chang Tso-Lin, the Manchurian tool of Japanese capitalism and to the other foreign imperialist invaders. It can only mean a great setback to the national revolutionary forces of China who have, especially in the south, so heroically struggled for their freedom. Unless the ultimatum is conceded to by Thursday a blood-bath is promised by the imperialist powers to the Chinese people. The Taku forts will be fired upon and the mines in the Pei-Ho river swept.

Young workers of America! The Young Workers (Communist) League calls upon you to protest en masse against the bloody intervention of the United States government in China! We demand the immediate withdrawal of U. S. gunboats and marines from China! Demand the withdrawal of foreign imperialist intervention in China! We will not shoot down the workers, peasants and students of China for the bloody profits of Morgan and the other American imperialists.

Only the Soviet Union is the friend of the Chinese people fighting for their freedom! Only the workers' and farmers' government of Russia has signed treaties with China, in which China is considered a completely and perfectly equal party. The other imperialist nations do not regard China as an independent sovereign state but as an object of exploitation.

Young workers of the United States! Rally to the aid of the Chinese people—the national revolutionary movement. Arrange mass meetings and demonstrations thruout the country against this threat of a new war. Send your protests to the representatives in congress.

## Exchange of Experiences of Shop Nuclei and Concentration Groups

### CONCENTRATION GROUP 5-B.

The meeting opened at 6 p. m. The order of business was as follows:

1. Reports: (a) Section Executive, (b) Young Worker.
  2. Future Activities: (a) Dues, (b) Tickets.
  - (3) Future Meeting.
- Comrade R. reported of the Section Executive:
1. Factory campaigns: About the apron factory we are going to print an article in the Young Worker.
  - The Sunshine Biscuit company. We are going to have a discussion on the leaflet which will be distributed at the doors of the factory. He proposes to have a special meeting of the group to discuss the leaflet.
  2. The class is not functioning well

and he asks the comrades to attend the class every Friday.

3. We must hustle up to get some more subs for the Young Worker.
  4. A meeting of the organizers of all concentration groups will be held shortly, in order to start a membership campaign.
  5. We must hustle up the sale of tickets for the affair for the Young Worker. The report was discussed and accepted.
- After discussing it, it was decided that comrades shall pay for the Young Worker in advance. Comrade B. reports that the woodchuckers of the I. Miller Shoe Co. are striking and the rest of the workers are working.
- Tickets were distributed and no dues were collected. With this the meeting adjourned.

## RED NIGHT ON MAR. 20 FOR NEW YORK

The fourth anniversary of the establishment of the YOUNG WORKER will be celebrated in New York on March 20. The place is Harlem Casino, 116th street and Lenox avenue, Saturday evening, March 20. There will be excellent music and many surprises.

## YOUTH LEAGUE PERSECUTED IN FINLAND.

FINLAND.—On Feb. 8 there began the trial of 40 workers active in the trade unions and the youth organization. Thirty are arrested. The trial was conducted by the secret police in order to ferret out the Communist sympathizers in the youth organization.

The Youth League in Finland is not a member of the Y. C. I., but the comrades of that league work in the path of the Y. C. I. in the struggle against capitalism. After this police outrage we believe that the Youth League will be prepared to join the Y. C. I.

## START WORKERS' BOOK SHOP.

BOSTON, Mass.—A drive is under way here to establish a workers' shop. For the last ten days the drive netted an average of \$10 per day. This shows that party and league literature agents are on the job.

## OUR FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The national office has a total outstanding debt of \$8,147.45. Unless a substantial part of this debt is soon collected, both the Young Worker and the Young Comrade will have to suspend publication and our activities at the center will have to be lessened considerably.

We have said this before. Our comrades did not heed. And the result was that we had to turn the weekly into a bi-weekly and then make another retreat from eight to ten point type, thereby cutting the number of issues in half and then the size of the paper in half, giving us a quarter of the paper we should have.

This will prove disastrous and must be corrected. The national executive committee appeals to all units of the league to again begin the campaign to give our press and organization greater financial security. We do not want contributions essentially, tho these are welcome but we do want that you find ways and means of paying your debts.

We cannot at this crucial moment have you go thru the regular routine of sending it to the district office and then having them forward it to the N. E. C. We must ask that you raise it immediately and send it directly to the center. The district office will be credited accordingly. It is important that you raise the full amount of the debt you owe.

"Trade unions are the reservoir of the majority of the socially conscious part of the proletariat."—G. I. Theala.

IN MILWAUKEE, WIS.!

**BISHOP WM. MONTGOMERY BROWN**

will speak for International Labor Defense

SATURDAY, MARCH 20th, at 7:45 P. M.

Subject: "Religion and Labor"

Plankinton Hall Auditorium—Entrance 253 Fifth St.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

IN CHICAGO!

**ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE**

given by the

**Freiheit Lodge No. 337**

International Association of Machinists

at Feiner's Hall, 1638 No. Halsted Street

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1926, 7 P. M.

Tickets in Advance 35c, at the Door 50c a Person.

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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.

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**The Damned Agitator**

and other stories

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

By

**Michael Gold**

Ten Cents



STEEL WORKERS SEND FUNDS TO PASSAIC STRIKE

Ignore Sneering Remarks by Labor Faker

By a Worker Correspondent. NILES, O., March 18.—The depths to which the reactionary officialdom of the trade union can sink is well illustrated in the action of Secretary Donnelly of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, at the joint mass meeting of the Niles lodges of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel and Tin workers at which he was one of the speakers.

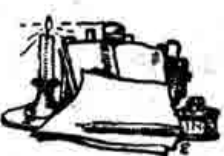
The consent of the committee in charge had been secured to take up a collection for the benefit of the Passaic strikers. The committee consisting of Helen Panin, Mary Fradlin, and Mrs. Berger were in the audience and Helen Panin was on the platform making the appeal for the striking textile workers, when Donnelly interrupted by asking, "Take a collection for whom? Bill Foster?"

The girl on the platform rebuked the cheap labor skate by announcing "that the collection was not for the committee, but for the men, women and children who were battling against a reduction of their wages below the starvation line" and she appealed to her hearers "to give the money to the collectors who will turn the money over to the committee in charge of the meeting, and have them send it by telegraph, to Passaic."

To the credit of the workers present they responded in a splendid manner and the girls were able to collect \$81.21, which the committee immediately sent on to the strike committee by registered letter.

Donnelly all thru his speech had insisted that the salvation of the workers lay in the trade unions, and not on "dramatics," and he used the Passaic strike as an illustration of the "dramatics." He had nothing to say about the A. F. of L. granting a dual charter to a fake labor assembly in Warren as opposed to Niles on the insistence of a detective in the employ of the Manufacturers Association. This detective is now running a fake labor employment office and flooding Warren with workers. Nor did he by one word place the dangerous condition of the textile strikers and their need of help before his hearers. He sneered at the Communists, but was too cowardly to name them in his speech.

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



Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927



FIRST PRIZE WINNER. NEW YORK WORKERS RESPOND READILY TO PASSAIC STRIKERS

By HANNAH L. SIGEL, Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 18.—"You had better be careful, comrade," warned the textile strikers' relief committee when I asked for a chance to aid the Passaic textile workers by collecting funds for their relief during tag days held in New York. "The police are interfering and have arrested many volunteers who went out to collect for the strikers, on the pretext that no permit was issued for this tag day." I smiled, issued for this tag day." I smiled, took my box, streamer and credential and went out.

The sun was shining brightly, the day was very cold. Everyone seemed to be in a greater hurry than usual. Huddled up in their great overcoats, they rushed by. It was only those who were in sympathy with the strike who stopped, dug into their pockets—under a couple of layers of coats—and gave what they could. I decided to try the trains. In the past I had seen the people sit leisurely and responded more readily to an appeal.

Conductor Plays Company Tool. On one crowded train I was reaping quite a harvest. Every direction I turned I was meeting with a ready response. Suddenly a conductor came rushing in from the next car.

"You must stop this!" he yelled, purple with rage. I looked at him and calmly asked, "Why?"

"It's against the rules! Don't you know you people must get a permit from the superintendent of the road before you can collect on trains?"

"But your superintendent! Don't you see how eager the people are to help the striking textile workers? Why should you interfere?"

"But it will cost me my job if they find out! If you are in trouble, you don't have to get anybody else in!"

He was a large man physically, but mentally he seemed an infant. I followed him out to the platform.

Union Must Help Strikers. "Did your union do anything to help this strike?" I asked.

"Of course not!" he blustered out. "We have our own troubles!"

"Perhaps if you tried helping your fellow-workers a little more you would have fewer troubles of your own," I ventured.

"Help!" he almost screamed. "Why, when we were on strike no one helped us, and many of the textile workers scabbed on us! Help nothing!"

He seemed furious. I could see very plainly that there must have been a great deal of propaganda circulated among the conductors and guards of the trains in order to poison their minds against the textile strikers and get them to co-operate with the road owners in preventing tag day collections for the textile strikers on the trains.

I went off at the next station and tried other trains with more success. There were a few other conductors of the same type, but there were a great many who pretended not to see and even helped me in opening the doors in going from car to car on the rushing trains.

Guard Aids Collector. "Listen, lady, you'd better go down below at the entrance and do your collecting, because this platform is just swarming with road detectives and they will turn you over to a cop!" I turned and looked up into the kindly face of a train guard.

In his eyes there was a world of sympathy for the cause of the strikers.

"The police will interfere down below," I told him.

His face clouded somewhat. Just then a train rushed into the station.

"Well, then, get on this train. See, it's quite full and you can get a lot there. If you get more than you can carry let me know, and I will come and help."

The genial warmth of his voice was like a bright ray of sunshine and heartened me wonderfully.

Workers Sympathize With Strikers. "Easy to see that the people are in sympathy with the strikers," said a member of the relief committee as he spilled the contents of my box out on the table.

"Never before did I find so many quarters, half dollars and even dollars in collection boxes!" That is true. I have gone collecting before, but never did people give so eagerly and were even thankful for the opportunity to help.

THE "AMERICAN WORKER CORRESPONDENT" WILL BE OUT ON APRIL 1ST

The first issue of the American Correspondent will be out on April 1. After that it will come out regularly on the first of each month.

Every worker correspondent will want to see it. It will contain just the kind of articles that he has been wanting to help him in his work of writing for our press.

There will be articles telling just what kind of news to send in. There will be articles telling how to go after such news. There will be manuscripts by worker correspondents in the rough and the corrected copy right beside it, with the reasons for the changes made so that any worker will learn by that worker correspondent's mistakes.

There will be articles about worker correspondents and their activities in other countries. There will be short snappy lessons to help worker correspondents.

Just the kind of magazine every worker correspondent has wished for—now it has arrived! O, rather, it is on its way. April 1st it will be here.

But one feature of this magazine we have left for the last. It will cost some money to get it out. Not for salaried writers—all work is volunteered—but for paper and postage, etc.

But what worker correspondent will mind the small sum of 50 cents a year for a subscription to such a valuable little paper? In fact many have sent in \$1.50 to go for a standing fund to get the magazine started.

Get on the honor roll. You can afford that little sum, too. If these worker correspondents, some of them living on very small wages, have made the sacrifice of sending one dollar.

Get excited about the magazine, too! Pin one dollar to this article and send it back to us, Editor American Worker Correspondent, 1113 West Washington Blvd. Start the ball rolling!

Worker correspondents, your slogan: WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

THE WINNERS

THE winner of the first prize this week, a cartoon framed, is Hannah L. Sigel, who wrote about collecting funds for the Passaic strikers on a tag day. Her experiences are very interestingly told in the article, "New York Workers Respond Readily to Passaic Strikers" which appears on this page.

The winner of the second prize, "Social Forces in American History," by A. M. Simons, goes to a leather goods worker in Los Angeles, Calif., who in his article, "Brutal Speed up System Used in California Fancy Leather Goods Company of Los Angeles," depicts the tragic helplessness of the unorganized worker.

The winner of the third prize, "Lincoln, Labor and Slavery," by Herman Schlueter, goes to a New York Millinery Worker who writes about the new conditions in the millinery shops since the girls have organized and should be an inspiration to the Chicago millinery workers in their present organization drive.

All three articles appear on this page.

Next Week's Prizes

The prizes offered for this week's best Worker Correspondents' articles will be somewhat different from those previous.

First Prize: A six month's sub to THE DAILY WORKER which may be added on to the winner's subscription if he is a subscriber.

Second Prize: The choice of any \$2.00 book from the Books for Workers' catalogue which will be sent to the winner as soon as he is awarded the prize, and the book will be mailed to him immediately upon receipt of his choice.

Third Prize: Education in Soviet Russia, by Scott Nearing.

Write as You Fight!

Send in your contributions. Many are coming in but we should get more. We want a full page of Worker Correspondence EVERY DAY, not only on Friday. Write about the shop, factory and job. Go out and interview other workers. Talk to them wherever you meet them always with the thought in mind of getting a story for the Worker Correspondent's page. Get the facts and send them in. Everybody likes to read the Worker Correspondents' page because it is written by workers for workers. If you enjoy reading it, then write for it, too. THE DAILY WORKER CANNOT HAVE TOO MANY WORKER CORRESPONDENTS!

N. Y. Police Line Up with Textile Bosses to Kill Strikers' Tag Day

By MICHAEL CHATSKY (Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, March 18.—New York City had a tag day for the benefit of the Passaic strikers. The strikers were arranged in groups with one New Yorker as a guide and they were sent into the needle trade section during the lunch hour.

I was in a group of thirty assigned to Seventh Ave. from 24th St. to 40th St. When everyone was in his assigned place I made the rounds to encourage the collectors. To my astonishment I could not find a single collector. I learned later that the police had chased them away.

With the remaining few in the neighborhood, I started back for the headquarters. We were stopped on the street by a policeman and taken to the police station for no reason whatever other than being Passaic strikers. At the police station they shoved us into iron cages, five to a cage.

After a while they brought us into the presence of his honor, Judge Goodman, who told us, without being asked, that he was born in New York, and that he cared very much about the order that was kept in the city, and that he would not permit any disorder at any time. Our attorney, J. Brodsky, informed the judge that there had been no disorder at any time. After a period the judge granted a suspension of sentence. The purpose of the whole performance having been of course to kill the tag day.

It may be difficult to believe but this is a true story of what actually happened—no, not under the czar, not in Bulgaria, not in Italy; but right here, in the United States of America, the so-called land of the free.



At the meeting of the Chicago Novy Mir worker correspondents, held last Wednesday night, 8 subscriptions for the American Worker Correspondent were taken up and it was decided to arrange a special affair for the benefit of the American Worker Correspondent in the near future.

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

Beginning at 8 p. m. Admission 25 cents.

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

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

SEND IN A SUB.

Textile Mills Employ Superintendent to Spy on Girl's Lavatory

By A Passaic Striker. (Worker Correspondent)

PASSAIC, N. J., March 18.—The working conditions in the New Jersey spinning mill is something awful. The ladies' room is not fit for animals, but it is honored with a toilet superintendent.

We can not go into the ladies' room without someone spying on us, and if you want to know who that spy is I will tell you that it is the night superintendent. We can't go into the toilet without his coming in there, and snooping around.

The toilet is a filthy place with water on the floor and wool and oil dirt all over the place.

There are only three side tenders to four sides when there should be four. And yet we got our wages out. And if sometimes we get good wool so we can stand and look for a little while, that toilet superintendent comes around and stares at us and tells us to keep moving.

We have no lunch hour, but have to eat while we work, and cannot even go out for a bit of fresh air, or so much as stand for a moment without that toilet superintendent watching us.

Keep Up the Fight, Says Trade Unionist to Passaic Strikers

By a Worker Correspondent

As a trade unionist who is interested in your cause I have nothing but admiration for the splendid fight you are making.

Don't be fooled by the statement made by Mr. Johnstone. He says he will deal with only bona fide unions. We know how the unions are treated when they really do work in these mills. When their delegates go there, they are guarded all the time they are in the mills. I suppose they are scared they might talk union to you.

These mill owners will employ only non-union men for maintenance work, and any efforts made by unions in the past to get union conditions have been met with the opposition of men like Col. Johnstone. So men and women stand together, it is not you as individuals, nor your organizer the bosses hate, it is your union.

Usually I buy my paper every evening and read it very carefully. Traveling to the shop on the train the next morning I take it along and display it. Some of the people in the train give me a scared look while others appear curious. When I leave I drop my paper on the seat and invariably someone picks it up.

We all should try to spread our paper and always leave a copy on the train and in restaurants and wherever workers congregate.

"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.



THIRD PRIZE WINNER.

ORGANIZED SIX WEEKS AND MILLINERY WORKERS SET THEIR OWN PRICES

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK, March 18.—It is now six weeks since the girls in the R. H. Meyers millinery shop of New York have been organized, and have affiliated with the millinery workers' union. Price committees are still new to the boss and he feels uncomfortable. Every Monday evening he finds himself battling with union members over the price of a dozen hats.

Several times our wages have been delayed because the price committee and the boss have been unable to reach an agreement. The organizer of our union had to be called in before we could receive our wages. Often the members of the price committee have thrown up their hands in despair and have vowed never again to waste an evening haggling with the boss over prices, but they have persevered for the sake of their fellow-workers.

The other day our forelady failed to divide the work equally among the girls. One of the girls protested, and the shop was full of excitement. The boss came running in like a wild man, shouting: "What is this rumpus all about! I don't want girls here who raise a rumpus. Any girl that will do it again will be fired." But we all looked at him and smiled, knowing how useless his threats were since we have joined the union.

SPREAD "OUR DAILY"

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK, March 18.—I am very much interested in the Worker Correspondence page in THE DAILY WORKER and because I like it I spread our paper so that many more workers may see it.

Usually I buy my paper every evening and read it very carefully. Traveling to the shop on the train the next morning I take it along and display it. Some of the people in the train give me a scared look while others appear curious. When I leave I drop my paper on the seat and invariably someone picks it up.

We all should try to spread our paper and always leave a copy on the train and in restaurants and wherever workers congregate.

"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.

SECOND PRIZE WINNER.

BRUTAL SPEED-UP SYSTEM USED IN CALIFORNIA FANCY LEATHER GOODS COMPANY OF LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, Calif., March 18.—"Hurry up! Hurry up! Don't kill yourself, but make it snappy." Whenever I arrive in the California Fancy Leather Goods company I am always reminded of the words of the famous "speed-up" plant, Sears and Roebuck of Chicago. The only difference is that in the Sears Roebuck plant, they hired special men to holler these words all day long, and here the boss himself, who is also the foreman, does this dirty work.

My First Impressions. The very first day I felt the results of that speed-up system. As a new worker in that factory and in that line of work, I was put to work beside a boy who had worked there a long time and received a few pennies more, for which he had to work like a horse. I certainly could not work as fast as that boy, and I couldn't keep him going. The boss came every minute and yelled, "Look here, he is waiting for you. Can't you make it a little snappier!" The result was that, when I came home at night, I was so tired I couldn't move any part of my body.

Not Allowed to Say a Word. When you talk to one of the workers even if only about the job, the

boss immediately appears and shouts "This is not a talking shop. Don't talk now. You'll talk at lunch time!"

Spies in the Wash Rooms. You are not allowed to go to the wash room only twice a day, and only for two or three minutes. Even in the wash room the boss or his spies come and try to apply the speed-up system. When necessity compels a worker to remain there a few minutes longer, the boss yells, "What the hell! Are you going to stay there all day?"

Once a woman came into the factory and asked to see her daughter. This brute of a boss started to holler at the poor old woman. "Don't bother us now. You'll see her after five o'clock, and then you'll talk to her as much as you please," and he chased her out and shut the door in her face.

Miserable Wages. For all these brutal conditions, the young boys and girls that work there, get as little as ten and twelve dollars a week. The highest wages are fifteen dollars a week and only to those who work there over one year.

Necessity of Organization. Comrades! Fellow workers! Old and young! Boys and girls! Do you know why the boss is so brutal to us? Do you know why we all work for such miserable wages and live under such terrible conditions? Because we are isolated from each other. Because we are unorganized. Let us not spy on ourselves, but stand together. Let us organize into one solid unit just like one body. Then we will not just shut up the foul mouth of our brutal boss, but we will also win higher wages and better conditions. In unity there is strength!

Notes to Contributors. Every day our mail contains letters with pictures that have appeared in other newspapers which would be suitable for reproduction in THE DAILY WORKER. We are very glad indeed to receive these clippings and suggestions but we wish to inform our worker correspondents that it is impossible for us to reproduce these. We can only print pictures from original photographs.

WORKER CORRESPONDENCE

What? Where? When? Why? How? BY WM. F. DUNNE.

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CROOKED LABOR OFFICIAL GIVEN GATE BY MINERS

Progressives Win Fight to Keep Him Out

By a Worker Correspondent

SPRINGFIELD, March 18.—Dominick Teneski, a notorious embezzler of miners' union funds, and henchman of Frank Farrington, has been refused admittance into the Miners' Union by Local Union No. 494, by a vote of 73 to 1. The reactionary officials of the district union warned the local union that they must accept this henchman of theirs, but the local union showed by its vote that it is out to get rid of its crooks and labor fakers.

Teneski is the gentleman who stole \$1,400 from the union for burying members who are still living. The district union has a death benefit whereby it pays \$250 for burial to the dead member. Teneski was financial secretary of a local union and he would forge a death certificate and with the aid of the district officials would collect the death benefit. He was exposed by his local union and expelled from the Miners' Union for 99 years. For embezzlement of the local union funds Teneski was convicted to 10 years in a state penitentiary.

After a few months in the penitentiary, the wheels of Farrington's corrupt machine began to move, and Teneski was pardoned by Gov. Small. Then Teneski was employed at the Capitol Mine by Supt. Smith upon the recommendation of A. D. Lewis, state appointee of Gov. Small and brother of John L. Lewis, the president of the International Union.

It is thru this same A. D. Lewis, the director of the state department of mines and minerals, that eight members of Farrington's district executive board and three of Farrington's sub-district officials, received their state certificates for first class mine managers. Evidently, these labor fakers are beginning to realize that the progressive miners are determined in their work of cleaning out the corruption and so these labor fakers are preparing themselves to serve the coal operators.

Passaic Weavers Are Thru with Boss-Ruled, Company-Owned Union

By a Weaver (Worker Correspondent)

PASSAIC, N. J., March 18.—Foremann and Huffmann is supposed to have a union for the workers. This union is composed of bosses, a foreman and a few workers.

The workers are there as ornaments. They are afraid to open their mouths because the foreman and boss are standing there taking note of all that is being said, and ready to pick on them.

When the United Front Committee of Textile Workers sent in their demands for the forty-four hour week and a ten per cent increase they tore these demands to pieces. And these are supposed to represent the workers.

The bosses wondered why Foremann and Huffmann employees came out on strike. But we workers know. Fellow workers, stick together and we will have a workers' union not a bosses' union.

Gera Mill Employes Gripple Each Other in Fight for Bread

By a Worker Correspondent

PASSAIC, N. J., March 18.—I am employed as a spooler in Gera Mills, and the conditions in our department aren't fit for human beings. There are about sixty girls and sometimes we have to wait three and four hours for bobbins, sometimes all day, and we don't get one cent for the time we lose. When they do bring us bobbins there are only enough to supply about 12 girls. So a scramble starts, the sixty girls all on top of one another fighting to see who can get their bucket filled first.

Eyeglasses broken, bleeding noses, scratched arms and faces, and this is what they call efficiency.

We are not going to be driven about the mills by the textile barons like a herd of sheep. They have blinded us enough. We are not going to stand for that slave driving business. Now we are on strike and we are going to show the rest of the textile industry and labor organizations that we are going to fight these textile barons till we win.

At the meeting of the Chicago Novy Mir worker correspondents, held last Wednesday night, 8 subscriptions for the American Worker Correspondent were taken up and it was decided to arrange a special affair for the benefit of the American Worker Correspondent in the near future.

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

Beginning at 8 p. m. Admission 25 cents.

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

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

Usually I buy my paper every evening and read it very carefully. Traveling to the shop on the train the next morning I take it along and display it. Some of the people in the train give me a scared look while others appear curious. When I leave I drop my paper on the seat and invariably someone picks it up.

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TEXTILE WORKERS! BECOME DAILY WORKER CORRESPONDENTS

TEN THOUSAND extra copies of this Special Textile Strike edition will be circulated in the big textile centers of the country. Most of these will be distributed among the Passaic strikers.

Thousands of textile workers will therefore read THE DAILY WORKER for the first time. They will get acquainted with our Workers Correspondent's department. They will learn what a fighting working class daily newspaper is like. THE DAILY WORKER extends an earnest invitation to all those workers to join our growing army of worker correspondents.

Hundreds of textile workers should become Worker Correspondents, like other hundreds of workers who write for THE DAILY WORKER.

Perhaps you do not think you can write. But other workers have that like you and have learned differently since they have started to write for THE DAILY WORKER.

Writing is a habit. Get it. Every worker must cultivate it. Once you have acquired it you will want to tell about everything that happens to you to other workers. Send all contributions to Workers Correspondence Editor, DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.



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## Tariff Revision Haunts Passaic Bosses

Altho still confined to the vicinity of Passaic the strike in the textile industry has already grown to national proportions. The visit to Washington of the delegation of strikers and their sympathizers has set on foot a movement that bids fair to culminate in a sweeping investigation of the whole industry. Before the adoption of the Fordney-McCumber tariff law the bestial conditions in this industry were known and were everywhere considered a national disgrace. Every capitalist country in the world has varied industries in which there are wide disparities in the standard of living. There is usually, however, a level below which workers do not sink in the abyss of poverty and misery. But in the whole textile industry, with a few pronounced local exceptions, the standard of living of the workers is far below that of workers in all other industries.

Whole families are chained to the dismal mills long hours and at night they live in hovels that their masters would not shelter their dogs in. Their bodies are so exhausted that they cannot enjoy even that healthful sleep that is experienced by the lowest of the beasts of burden. Like the workers of the mill towns of England at the time Frederick Engels wrote of their condition in 1844, they cannot sleep—they simply fall into a stupor from which they arouse themselves to slave another day.

The republican politicians who backed the high tariff policy recited the condition of the mill workers and declared that a high protective tariff would enable the workers to raise their standard of living. As revolutionists and Marxians we pointed to the fact that such a tariff would only enable the employers to pile up still greater profits by shutting out European competition; that the workers would be forced to pay higher prices for their clothing and that it would force the poor farmers to pay more for manufactured articles. In fact we proved that it would benefit only the textile magnates. Every prediction we made has been vindicated by history. Instead of raising the pay of the textile workers, wage cuts have been the order of the day ever since the law was enacted. Greater profits have been piled up to enable the employers to grow richer and at the same time set aside a greater amount to hire armies of spies and "efficiency" experts to devise new methods of terror and agonizing toil in order to squeeze the last bit of vitality from the bodies of the workers. Instead of consuming the energy of the workers over a period of thirty years, the average textile worker is a wreck at the end of fifteen years' servitude.

In the investigation that is being insistently demanded by every person familiar with the facts who is not directly connected with the textile industry the real fraud of the tariff will come out.

Of course, we, as revolutionists, know that the removal of the high tariff will not raise the wages of the workers in the textile industry, but the facts brot to light during such an investigation will focus the attention of the advanced section of the labor movement upon the necessity for organizing that industry and forcing the employers to disgorge some of the surplus that they plunder from the workers in the most frightful exploitation known in this country.

Workers in the textile industry will learn in the strife of the industrial battle the necessity for effective industrial organization. This agitation for an investigation of the whole industry ought to be accompanied by an intensive drive to bring all the workers into a union embracing the whole industry. Any local textile union that stands in the way of such an organization of the industry is playing the game of the bosses and the workers should repudiate any relationship that does not wholeheartedly get behind a drive to consolidate the power of the workers into an industrial union. The struggle has also developed distinct political characteristics that any worker can understand, which emphasizes the necessity for independent political action on the part of the working class against all parties of capitalism. So, on the order of the day in the textile industry are two demands that the Communists constantly emphasize—amalgamation of the various crafts and localized unions into industrial unions and a labor party.

## Tammany Arrests Passaic Strikers

Thirty-three Passaic strikers were arrested in New York City last week for endeavoring to conduct a tag-day drive for strike relief. The police arrested them on orders from the office of Bird S. (B. S.) Coler, commissioner of public welfare, who insisted that no tag days could be held without his consent. Coler is a part of the Tammany Hall machine, that superlative organization for extortion that enables it to survive as the best organized group of political grafters in the country.

Even collections for charitable institutions have been brot into the sphere of plunder. Special permits are granted by the Tammany machine for "tag days" and those favored institutions must "see" the proper Tammany connection and pay him his graft in order to secure the permit. This small, but essential, preliminary was overlooked by the strikers, hence Coler, of Tammany Hall, at the head of which is Al Smith, supported by most of the labor fakers in New York, ordered striking girls thrown in jail because they didn't kick in with the graft. Again we have a concrete example of the folly of supporting "friends" of labor because the labor officials who devote their lives to selling out the working class endorse such candidates.

Hereafter if labor tries to conduct tag days they will have to recognize the fact that Tammany has all privileges for sale; even the whole city if it can get enough pelf for it. One must bribe officials to get permits for tag days, to erect a building, for chauffeurs' licenses, auto-drivers' licenses, to operate a fire-trap tenement, conduct unsanitary restaurants, operate vermin-infested rooming houses or filthy food stores. In fact everything is reduced to plain and fancy graft. To do anything in New York City one must pay tribute to the Tammany slush fund and help support its army of ward heelers whose allegiance to the machine is based upon their privileged positions as grafters and petty thieves.

Labor in New York, as well as in other places, will be able to conduct its struggles uninterrupted by official despotism whenever it creates its own political party and supports it and not before.

# National Politics and "Friendly" Newspapers in Passaic Strike

By H. M. WICKS.

MANY workers who are taught by Communists to look upon the entire capitalist press, without exception, as the bitter enemy of the working class are prone to consider our position refuted by the attitude of certain New York newspapers toward the Passaic strike. Day after day the Hearst papers, and the News, which is published by the Chicago Tribune concern, and the Graphic, the so-called "independent" organ of Bernard MacFadden, the physical culture capitalist, appear with screeching headlines exposing in spectacular detail every assault by the police against the strikers. Surely this appears to be a reversal of the familiar role of the reptile press.

The Marxian, using the method of historical materialism, cannot look upon the conflicts engendered within even so small a section of a nation as that embracing Passaic without considering all the currents of present day society in their ebb and flow. Not infrequently an upheaval in one part of a nation, or in one small city of a nation, has far-reaching effects. It is not by any means a mere accident that a portion of the capitalist press in New York plays up the news of the strike in Passaic. Furthermore it is not due to any peculiarities of the struggle that distinguish it from other strikes. The attitude of this portion of the New York press has national political significance and is intimately connected with the coming congressional campaigns.

Exposes Tariff Fake.

THE notorious Fordney-McCumber tariff bill passed by the Harding administration was heralded as the savior of the workers in the woolen mills of the nation. The principal beneficiaries of this tariff were the magnates of the woolen trust of the nation. The Passaic strike has far-reaching national political significance for the reason that it dramatizes before the whole nation the fraud of the republican claims, that the tariff would aid labor.

When those workers, who were promised that the grievances that led to the great textile strike that involved 200,000 workers in the strike wave of 1922 would never recur under the blessings of the new tariff law, go out on strike because more than 90 per cent of them are unable to earn what passed for the shabbiest sort of living wage, the opponents of the re-

publican party have powerful political ammunition in their hands.

Add to this situation in the woolen mills the agricultural crisis in the middle west and the south and the democrats have the objective conditions at hand for a campaign that will, from the beginning, keep the republican senators and congressmen, seeking re-election on the republican program, on the defensive.

Why the Papers Howl.

THE fact that the strike hits the woolen industry, added to the fact that this is the year in which congressional elections are to be held, furnishes the incentive for William Randolph Hearst and his democratic party papers to give the utmost publicity to the strike in order to discredit the republican tariff. Then the News, the tabloid paper published by the Chicago Tribune outfit, which speaks for the middle west capitalist gang, altho favoring the principle of the high protective tariff, enters the ranks of the papers exposing the manner in which the tariff operates to favor certain sections of the capitalist class instead of all of them. This is good campaign material for the supporters of Borah and the other irreconcilables in the republican party.

As to Bernard MacFadden and his "Independent" Graphic, his motive is to extend the influence of his publishing concern which tries to secure a monopoly on the cheap, sensational literature that was formerly disseminated by many publishing houses.

Conflicts Aid Workers.

SO for the capitalist press, under certain conditions, to appear to defend the interests of a certain section of the working class, while in reality playing their own particular political game.

The democratic party is the party of the House of Morgan and the steady penetration of American bank capital into Europe, where it is used to rehabilitate European industries makes necessary the lifting of the tariff barriers in order that these European products may find buyers in the American market. Even the republican party which was responsible for the tariff, and which also serves the House of Morgan is not averse to a modification of the tariff on imports, but its leaders from Massachusetts, such as Senator William H. Butler, do not want the tariff on woollens reduced. This the democrats know, so it is to their political advantage to concentrate on the woolen tariff. It is because of this conflict between

## "Don Your Gas Masks!"



"Don your gas masks! The police are hurling tear gas!" has become a familiar shout on the Passaic textile strikers' picket lines. When the police asked for an appropriation to purchase tear gas bombs and learn how to use them, they shouted that these bombs be used against criminals only. Militant workers pointed out that these bombs would be used not so much against gangsters, gunmen and their ilk as against striking workers. Today the Passaic workers see the police using tear gas against them and those who were overseas find that when they have returned from the "war for democracy" they must still use their steel helmets and gas masks to protect themselves from the upholders of "democracy" when they fight to better their condition.

two sections of the capitalist class that certain papers publish favorable reports about the present strike.

The workers, however, do not resent such reports. On the contrary intelligent workers welcome such publicity as it aids in calling nation-wide attention to their struggles and helps pave the way for intensive organizational drives thruout the whole industry. In such cases the conflicts be-

tween the opposing groups within the capitalist class aid the working class.

The Menace of Such Support. Utilizing the strike for their own political purposes this branch of the reptile press must be carefully watched and under no conditions should its expressed opinions or its flamboyant publicity stunts be permitted to influence the course of the struggle. For example the Graphic

offered its services as mediator in the strike; the Hearst paper, the Mirror, called upon the Tammany Hall democratic governor of the state to send in the militia as a pretext for suppressing the violence on the part of the police. All this was good capitalist party politics as the new governor of New Jersey, A. Harry Moore, is one of the pets of the old guard in the democratic party and hopes to go to the senate from the governor's chair. He can play his own political game and at the same time pose as a friend of labor.

Nothing would be more disastrous than the calling out of the militia, as the state executive would soon step in and force the workers to yield while some sort of spurious agreement were put into effect thru negotiations conducted to the disadvantage of the workers and which would leave them without a union and defenseless before the employers. There would be no press but the workers' papers to defend them against the governor of New Jersey. The textile strikers, in the process of the struggle must come to learn that only the revolutionary working class press defends their interests at all times.

Other papers defend certain interests of the capitalist class and, in the last analysis, they are all enemies of the workers. So long as the struggles of the workers can be used to further their sectional political aims so long do they print favorable reports regarding workers' struggles, but when workers go on strike in industries which these papers must protect they change their tune and join in the general anvil chorus against us. Of all the daily newspapers covering the strike, THE DAILY WORKER is the only one in the English language that can be relied upon to at all times defend the working class. We have no interests except those of the working class as a whole, while the other publications, no matter how favorable they may appear today, will be forced tomorrow to stab the workers in the back.

And in the Passaic strike the only branch of the labor press that has played any role whatever is the Communist press, both English and foreign-language.

Hence when the strike is over the workers who fought in the ranks ought to remember that the one branch of the press that consistently and persistently upheld their cause and that is to always be found in the front of the fray is that conducted by the vanguard of the working class of the whole world—the Communists.

# The Passaic Strike a Lesson in Solidarity

By BEN GITLOW.

INHUMAN conditions, starvation wages, savage exploitation and wage cuts have caused the revolt of the Passaic textile workers. Over 12,000 of them have quit the mills. The gigantic mills are silent and inactive, mute sentinels to the bitter industrial war that daily goes on around them. This is the eighth week a strike that will go down in history as one of American labor's big important struggles. Thus far every attempt of the mill owners to crush and defeat the workers has failed.

Picket Line Firm.

The picket line holds firm in the face of brutal police arrests, mounted cossacks, riot guns and gas bombs. Every day finds thousands of workers on the picket lines. On bitter cold days, in driving snowstorms, poorly clad with torn shoes and just a cup of coffee and a bun for breakfast, you can see men, women and children strikers picketing the mills, shouting and singing with a spirit of determination that cannot be conquered.

The heroic struggle of these abused, underpaid toilers is focusing on them the attention of the entire country. These textile strikers are inspiring and arousing the workers in the United States, particularly the unorganized and especially those working in the textile industry.

The significance of the Passaic textile strike lies in the fact that it is a strike of unorganized workers in an industry that is almost wholly unorganized and employs almost 1,000,000 workers. The Passaic workers are the ones who have challenged the wage-cutting campaign of the textile barons. Every one of the million unorganized textile workers knows this. The abominable conditions that prevail in Passaic prevail in the textile industry generally. Wage cuts have not been confined to Passaic. This fight is, therefore, a fight against the existing state of affairs in the textile industry as a whole. It is a fight that concerns every worker in the industry. Already the strike is spreading. More and more workers are daily being drawn into it. The strike first started in the Botany mills, then it spread to other mills in Passaic and

vicinity. Now it is spreading to the silk dyeing plants of Paterson and vicinity, that employ approximately 10,000 workers.

To Extend Strike.

There is every likelihood that if the strike is prolonged that workers from Lawrence, Providence, Philadelphia and other textile centers will be drawn in because the workers in these centers already realize that the struggle of the Passaic strikers is their fight.

The Passaic textile workers are winning the support and sympathy of all the textile workers. The strike is creating that kinship and solidarity among textile workers that will make possible their permanent organization into a mighty textile union.

The strike of the Passaic textile workers is not only a strike against the medieval despotism maintained by the mills, but also the beginning of a move to organize all the unorganized workers in the textile industry. The strike is being conducted by the united front committee of textile workers. This organization maintains that the textile workers must be organized into one big, powerful textile

union in order to combat the rich, powerful textile combinations that dominate the industry.

The united front committee of textile workers is the one organization in the textile industry that is desirous and works for the unification of all the existing textile unions into one union. The united front committee is demonstrating in the Passaic strike that not only are the unorganized textile workers prepared to battle against the wage cuts, but that they are ready for organization.

There have been other revolts on the part of the unorganized textile workers, but none of the revolts bear the significance of the Passaic strike. The Passaic strike marks a turning point in the history of textile labor. The post-war period and the restriction on immigration have created favorable conditions for the unification of the textile industry.

The present revolt in Passaic will not terminate like the Lawrence strike and similar occurrences. The Passaic strike will lead definitely to organization. The united front committee holds out a hand of fellowship to every existing union in the textile

industry. It invites them to join with it in taking advantage of the favorable opportunities that now exist for organizing the industry. The call of the united front committee for united action is the call of the heroic Passaic strikers. Every organized textile worker, every existing textile union should take its stand on this question. Either unity and organization of the workers, or dissension and the continued state of disorganization.

United Organization Drive. The united front committee and the Passaic strikers call for a united front of all existing textile unions against wage cuts, for the organization of the unorganized, and for the amalgamation of all existing unions into one big union for the entire textile industry. The victory of the Passaic strikers is not only a victory for better working conditions, but is also a victory for the progress of the united front committee. It will be the biggest victory, therefore, for each and every one of the million textile workers in the United States. The Passaic strike, therefore, calls for the fullest support from each and every textile worker in America.

# In Spite of Secretary Kellogg

By H. M. WICKS.

THE United States government, like all capitalist states, is the organ and instrument of a minority of society against all the rest of society—the agent and defender of the big bourgeoisie against all other classes in this nation. But it dare not openly stand forth before the whole population as the instrument of the small est strata, but withal the most economically powerful of the capitalist class of the United States. Thru the deception of parliamentarism, the practice of chicanery, fraud and violence, the government of the ruling class retains power from election to election. It is this necessity for concealing its real character as a class government that frequently prevents its immediate response to the changing demands of the class it serves.

As a concrete illustration, take the case of the recognition of the Soviet Union. Under the late Wilson the policy of the government was to refuse to have any dealings with Russia; to endeavor to isolate, starve and eventually to crush the revolution. That policy was realistic for imperialism just so long as it was not apparent to the statesmen of the great powers that the revolution was invincible, that it could defend and perpetuate itself against the capitalist world because of its own power and the many favorable historical fac-

tors that created great reserve forces of the revolution in every part of the world. But when even the most rabid of the white guard adventurers had to admit that the Bolshevik government possessed incalculable vitality then the imperialist statesmen of most countries dared face the reality of the situation and proceeded to recognize the government of Russia and to endeavor to conduct business with that power.

When that change came about the government of the United States was blessed with the administration of the late Harding, with the eminent baptist layman, Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, as secretary of state. Hughes adopted, without rhyme or reason, the policy of Woodrow Wilson and proceeded, parrot-like, to repeat all the banalities against recognition of the Soviets, while other countries were more or less openly obtaining access to the inexhaustible supplies of raw materials in Russia and disposing of millions of dollars worth of manufactured products. Meanwhile the American capitalists, who were finding it profitable to trade with Russia, had to devise indirect methods. Then when Hughes stepped out and the present incumbent, Kellogg, came into the office of secretary of state, the blind and stupid policy was continued. The cautious politicians that this was necessary in view of the fact that the



KELLOGG  
Secretary of State in the Coolidge Cabinet.

objections to recognizing the Soviet government were based not upon the economic and political facts in the case, but upon abstract moral grounds. It is indeed a precarious position as it is not easy to explain why at one time the most exalted moral objections are raised and at another time the objections are overlooked. This predicament of the government is due to the fact that it is the most sneaking, hypocritical government on earth.

Other ruling class statesmen are as acute enuf to-qualify their denunciatory proclamations, in anticipation of changes that are bound always to take place. They realize that the changing needs of the masses they serve makes imperative flexibility in government policy, hence they abjure rigid formulas. But in this country the residue of puritanism now so manifest in and which seems to "weigh like an alp" upon the brain of the Coolidge government precludes that pliability so essential in a rapidly changing world. This, however, is a disease of all parliamentary governments for the simple reason that all of them must rest upon deception of the masses who support them.

This very fact explains one of the basic demands of imperialists for open dictatorship that ride rough-shod over all parliamentary prejudices instilled into the populace thru the years of growth of the present ruling class. Such governments, maintained thru frightfulness, may openly avow themselves the agents of the dominant class and change its policies with impunity. Just so long as the workers haven't sufficient power and cohesion to throttle the dictatorship.

The other form of government is of course, the proletarian government—the dictatorship of the overwhelming majority, by consent of and in the

interest of the majority. Governments openly representing the interests of a given class have that flexibility essential to rapidly changing objective conditions and are, hence, in a transition period, the most effective forms of state power.

But, in spite of the inability of governments to respond to demands of the ruling class, other means are found, independently of the government, usually thru some other government, to carry on their affairs. Only recently, according to "Economic Life," published in Moscow, many millions of marks in credits are being established thru German concerns, guaranteed by the German government and by the separate German states. Most of these credits are backed by American capital, the Germans simply acting as agents in the transaction because of the stupid anachronistic policy of the United States government.

So we see that in spite of Mr. Kellogg and his anti-soviet policy, which amounts almost to an obsession, American capital is ready, willing and anxious to do business with the Soviet Union. If Kellogg and others at the head of the government can learn anything from the facts of history they ought to perceive that economic forces will soon blast their absurd stand on the outward Wilson policy in relation to the Soviet Union.