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

THE DAILY WORKER

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PASSAIC MILL KAISERS FACE GRILL

THE HIGH COST OF VICTORY

WANT U. S. AND RUSSIA TO BE AT CONFERENCE

League Sends Invitation to Disarm Meet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, March 22—The United States, Russia, Germany and Japan have been elected by the league of nations council, as members of a mixed commission to consider disarmament, it was announced today.

Sir Eric Drummond, secretary of the league, has addressed a letter to the Soviet government announcing its election altho there is no assurance that Russia will attend the conference which has been summoned to meet May 18.

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Houghton Stirs Things Up.

WASHINGTON, March 22 — The furore over Ambassador Houghton's reported pessimistic statements to the president concerning the state of affairs in Europe continues to draw fire both in Europe and here in the senate.

Senator Pat Harrison, democrat of Mississippi, threw the senate into an uproar by delivering a speech demanding the recall of Houghton, who, he charged, had been used by the Coolidge administration to "throw a monkey wrench into the machinery of the league of nations." Other democrats, particularly Swanson and Glass of Virginia, joined in the criticism.

Senator Borah thereupon come to his rescue. "Ambassador Houghton told the truth as he saw it," the senator declared. He added that he wished "the whole American people could know actual conditions in Europe where the old regime is assuming control, power, and direction of affairs again."

Bipartisan Alliance Splitting.

The indications are that the bipartisan alliance behind Coolidge is breaking apart thru the pressure of conflicting political ambitions and the revelation of how badly split the Eu-

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MAILERS STRIKE ON PITTSBURGH DAILIES; 100 PCT. EFFECTIVE

By GEORGE PAPCUN.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 22—Newspaper mailers have effected 100 per cent strikes in the mailing departments of the Gazette-Times, Post, Press and Sun. The mails have been tied up on all the big dailies. The union called the strike for better conditions and recognition.

SWEET TRIAL TO OPEN ON APRIL 1 IN DETROIT

Darrow Seeks Separate Trials for Eleven

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., March 22—The trial of Dr. Ossian H. Sweet and 10 co-defendants for the alleged murder of a white hoodlum that was in a mob that stoned and fired on the Sweet home, will start on April 1. Clarance Darrow is making preparations for separate trials for each of the defendents as in this way he hopes that a fairer trial will be given these victims of racial prejudice. Henry Sweet, brother of Dr. Sweet, will be the first to be tried.

Carpenter Faces Expulsion Charges in Florida Union

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MIAMI, Fla., March 22.— Charges have been preferred against L. A. Weeks, of Carpenters' Union No. 993 because he is a member of the Workers (Communist) Party. The president of the union, Cook, said he hated to do the job. This leads progressives to suspect that the charges emanated from International headquarters.

FRENCH BEGIN NEW BATTLE TO SUPPORT FRANC

Include Higher Sales Tax in Program

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, March 22.—With the franc at low ebb, France restarted the battle for financial stabilization today.

Finance Minister Peret laid his proposed financial project before the cabinet and it was unanimously approved. It will go to the chamber of deputies this afternoon.

The new attempt to balance the budget opens the way for patriotic action by wealthy Frenchmen to come to the aid of the nation, for the Peret project authorizes the government to accept all voluntary contributions for the amortization of short term debts.

Sales Tax Increase.

M. Peret, undaunted by the experience of his predecessors, also proposes a two per cent sales tax, an increase over the present tax. It was the increased sales tax proposed by M. Doumer which contributed largely to his defeat and the downfall of the last cabinet.

The budget makes no specific provision for the payment of the debt to the United States, but Finance Minister Peret explained that he anticipates Ambassador Berenger will shortly be able to report progress in the debt negotiations.

A Gamble.

The fate of the program in the chamber is a gamble. Technically, Briand has no majority. If he is able to drive the program to success it will be for the simple reason that deputies are beginning to realize the nation is wearying of political bickering and wants a budget enacted.

Presents Finance Plan.

Finance Minister Peret this afternoon presented to the finance commission of the chamber his financial pro-

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TO ENTER F.-L. CANDIDATES IN N. D. ELECTION

Farmer - Labor Party Goes Forward

By JOHN GABRIEL SOLTIS.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILLISTON, N. D., March 22—The Farmer-Labor Party of North Dakota will file candidates for seven important state offices next month. These include governor, lieutenant-governor, atorney general and senator. Farmer-Labor candidates will run for congress in the first and second districts.

No contest will be made against Congressman Sinclair of the third district. The door will be left open for him to join the Farmer-Labor Party.

Turns Down Bribe.

Senator Ralp Ingerson, a consistent militant and one of the 100 organizers of the now famous Bismarck Farmer-Labor conference, will in all probability be the Farmer-Labor candidate for governor. An attempt was made at the recent Non-Partisan League convention at Bismarck to bribe Ingerson to desert the Farmer Labor Party by offering him the league nomination for commissioner of agriculture. Ingerson will continue to support the Farmer-Labor Party.

William Lemke, former atto-ney-general under the Non-Partisan League administration, has now thrown his support to the Farmer-Labor movement and will file for the long term senatorship contest under the Farmer-Labor banner.

To Buy Paper.

On March 29 a big Farmer-Labor rally will be held in Minot to raise money to buy a weekly state organ for the Farmer-Labor Party. The State-Record of Bismarck is likely to be the paper purchased.

It is rumored that John Andrews, former editor of the Non-Partisan daily, the Courier-News and at present on the St. Paul Pioneer-Press will be the editor of the new weekly, while Covington Hall is slated for a a place on the staff.

After the June primaries, the Farmer-Labor Party will conduct a systematic campaign of organization thruout the state. No contests are looked for in the Farmer-Labor primaries this year.

CHARGE MINERS WITH RIOTING BECAUSE OF UNIONIZATION FIGHT

BOONVILLE, Ind., March 22—Eighty-seven union miners arraigned in circuit court here today pleaded not guilty to charges of rioting growing out of trouble at nonunion mines in this section last month.

Sixty-five of them were charged with rioting at the Possum Ridge mine on Feb. 26. Their trial was set for April 12. Twenty-two were charged with rioting on the same day at Newburgh and their trial set for May 10.

CHICAGO TRACTION KING PLANS HUGE GENERATING PLANT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, March 22. — Plans for a million kilowatt power plant to be the largest in the world, and which will be controlled by the Samuel Insull interests, were disclosed here today with the granting of a charter of incorporation to the State-Line Generating company of Hammond, capitalized at $5,000,000. This capitalization does not include capital of the respective plants concerned which already is invested, it was stated at the Insull offices here.

UNION ATTACKS LAWS AGAINST FOREIGN-BORN

Boston Upholsterers Help Passaic Strike

By a Worker Correspondent

BOSTON, Mass., March 22.—Local 7 of the Upholsterers' International Union passed a vigorous resolution gainst the present proposed anti-foreign-born legislation and forwarded copies to Massachusetts representatives in Washington. The action followed a speech by President Freedman telling of the necessity for struggle against this anti-labor legislation and asking the local to support the move for a Boston council for the protection of foreign-born workers.

Helps Strikers.

The local discussed the textile strike at Passaic, N. J., and voted to send $25 for relief of the strikers.

Local 37 was represented by President Freedman at the Boston union organization conference for an energetic organization campaign. The local pledged its full support to the campaign, which is intended to enforce 100 per cent organization thruout the city and state.

A resolution was passed condemning Bimba's persecution and demanding the repeal of the notorious seventeenth century heresy law now in force in Massachusetts.

Norway's Unemployment doubled.

WASHINGTON, —(FP)— March 22 Unemployment in Norway has risen from 14,617 on Jan. 10, 1925, to 26,663 on Jan. 16, 1926, says a report to the U. S. department of labor.

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION OF PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKE IS GRANTED BY THE U. S. SENATE

By LAURENCE TODD.

WASHINGTON, March 22—(FP)—Preliminary investigation of the Passaic textile strike by the senate committee on manufactures was granted, and the way opened for a thoro probe of the causes and incidents of the struggle, when Senator LaFollette introduced a resolution calling for the inquiry.

This resolution set forth the charges made by the 16,000 strikers against the mill owners and police and other officials responsible for their grievances. It also set forth the bosses' claim that the strike is unjustified and is promoted by Communists for propaganda purposes. It cites the fact that both sides have asked for a congressional investigation. It proposes that the committee on manufactures be empowered to make a thoro investigation, taking testimony in Washington and in New Jersey or elsewhere, and to report its findings to the senate.

To Investigate Strikers.

In the list of charges made by the strikers are included the starvation wage, long hours of work, insanitary conditions dangerous to the health of the employes, degraded standards of living due to low wages, failure of state and local officials to protect life, limb and the homes of the strikers, abuse of federal immigration laws thru threats of deportation of citizen strikers, denial of rights of free speech and assemblage, arbitrary refusal of peace officers to enforce the laws, destruction of private property by violent acts of the police, and denial of the right of habeas corpus to citizens arrested, jailed and held incommunicado without proper warrant.

From the mill owners' side, there is recited the claim that the wage and conditions in the mills are made necessary by competition from New England and other textile districts. Also that a prolonged strike will force them to raise the price of wool and silk fabrics. And finally, that wages and hours are reasonable and that the strike has no just economic basis but "is the result of propaganda for the spread of subversive governmental doctrine."

To Get Hearing.

By getting unanimous consent for immediate reference of his measure to the manufacturers committee, of which he is a member, LaFollette made certain of at least a preliminary inquiry. McKinley of Illinois is chairman of that committee, the other members being McNary, Weller, McLean, Metcalf, LaFollette, Smith, Reed of Missouri, Edwards of New Jersey, Wheeler and Tyson. Reed

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JAMES DAVIS IS BOSSES' LACKEY STRIKERS FIND

Sentimental Slop Has no Effect on Workers

By H. M. WICKS.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—After spending a day and a half visiting senators and other public figures in Washington and having failed to secure an interview with Coolidge at the White House the delegation of Passaic strikers sought and obtained an interview with James J. Davis, secretary of labor. He was the only cabinet member before whom the case of the strikers was placed.

Frank P. Walsh, counsel for the strikers, presented the grievances of the strikers to Davis and referred to the personal experiences of some of the strikers who were in the delegation and who were sitting in Davis' office in the department of labor. When Walsh referred to the experience of Mrs. Anna Braznik, the mother of nine children, who frequently has to work all night in addition to day work to hold her job in the mill, the secretary of labor indulged in a bit of political sentimentalism by observing that "a mother of nine children should not have to work in a mill."

Walsh continued with a masterly presentation of the facts in the case, dealing with the long hours of toil of women and children, the horrible conditions in the mills, the impoverished conditions in the homes, concluding with a review of the terror reign against the workkers in the mills and the cossack brutality of the police who used poison gas bombs against the picket lines and firemen who

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To Lease Muscle Shoals.

WASHINGTON, March 22. — The congressional Muscle Shoals committee entered actual negotiations for the leasing of the government's $150,000,000 project today when it met to discuss the terms under which the property can be leased. It is hoped that Ford will renew his offer.

PASSAIC STRIKERS PRESENT COUNTER-PROPOSAL TO UNION-SMASHING LABOR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—The United Front Committee of Textile Workers, while in Washington seeking an investigation into the textile industry and especially that of the Passaic strike, presented counter demands to the bosses' demands that were handed the strikers by the department of labor heads.

The counter-proposal reiterated the previous demands of the mill workers, and mentioned three stipulations as a basis for settlement as follows:

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THE ORGANIZERS AND LEADERS OF THE RED ARMY AND NAVY

The Red Army of the Union of Soviet Republics, recently celebrated the eighth anniversary of its organization. Above are shown some of the members of the supreme military council of the Soviet Union. From left to right are: Egorov, Budenyi, Zov, Bubnov, Unschlicht, Voroshilov (commander in chief), Lashevich, Tuchachevsky, Kamenev, Ordjonikidze, Baranov. The Red Army lost one of its veterans in the recent death of Brusilov.

The United States Government in the Role of Strike-Breaker at Passaic

FRANK P. WALSH, for the Passaic textile strikers, told Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, in his office at Washington, that if the department of labor were responsible for the proposals contained in offer of settlement of the mill owners, then the department of labor, the agency of the United States government, was acting in the role of a strikebreaker. The textile strikers at Passaic have already shown that they see this very clearly.

SIXTY BOSSES GRANT DEMANDS OF FUR WORKERS

Strike Ranks Solid; Employers Split

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 22—The fur manufacturers' opposition to a 40-hour week and equal distribution of work in the shop is rapidly breaking down, according to officials at the Furriers' Union, which for the past five weeks has been conducting a strike in the industry in the city. These two important demands of the fur workers have been most bitterly fought by the manufacturers; but with the beginning of the busy season in the trade, applications for settlement on the union's terms are coming in from hundreds of manufacturers. The settlement committee has opened special headquarters to handle this work.

Sixty Shops Resume Work.

Altho all relations between the union and the Association of Fur Manufacturers are completely severed because the association refused to entertain the demands of the workers, individual members of this association have already settled with the union, and this morning opened under the new agreement. This makes a total of 60 shops now operating and new ones will be added daily from among those who have already signified their desire to sign the new agreement.

In addition to the 40-hour week and equal distribution of work the new contract grants the furriers their first wage increase since 1917—an advance of 25 per cent over the present wage scale. There is also to be no overtime work, and the employer agrees to pay 3 per cent of his weekly salary budget for an unemployment insurance fund.

Mass Picket Demonstration.

In protest against the heavy fines and jail sentences imposed upon strikers arrested for peaceful picketing during this past week the union officials have called upon the 12,000 fur strikers to appear on the picket line this morning for a mass picket demonstration. The union in this way will assert once again its legal right to picket in an orderly fashion the shops which are on strike. The union claims that peaceful picketing has been repeatedly interferred with, and that arrests have been made and fines imposed without cause.

The strikers gathered in the fur manufacturing district at 7:30 and walked thru the streets from 30th street to 23rd street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and then down to their meeting halls on the east side.

Intl. Harvester Co. Increases Dividends

The past year's business of the International Harvester, which has reflected the generally good business of 1925, coupled with intense exploitation of the workers in its plants and high prices to farmers for agricultural equipment has made it possible for the board of the directors of the firm to increase dividends to stockholders.

The company had been paying $1.25 a share quarterly. This was raised to $1.50. Holders of International Harvester stock now get $6 a share annually.

BOSTON CAPMAKERS ISSUE A CALL FOR CONFERENCE ON FRIDAY NIGHT TO AID PASSAIC TEXTILE WORKERS

BOSTON, Mass., March 22.—The Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union Local No. 7 has issued a call to all working class organizations to attend a conference to be held at the American House on Friday evening, March 26, at 7:30 o'clock, to arrange a joint relief campaign for the Passaic textile workers. All organizations are asked to send two delegates to the conference.

Want Soviet Union and United States at New Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

ropean powers are in their international relationship.

Widespread Resentment Abroad.

Advices to the state department from abroad indicate a widespread resentment on the part of the administration press of the various countries because of the reported censure of their foreign policies by Coolidge's advisers. On the other hand, a number of the opposition papers admit that the strictures were in general justified.

The French press terms Houghton as having always been "so pro-Gergan in his attitude as to be anti-French." The French foreign office has officially denied any differences with the United States over the disarmament program.

London advices show that some observers believe that even the preliminary meeting called by the league on the disarmament question will never take place. It is reported that Viscount Cecil, the British delegate, and M. Boncour, the French, are completely disagreed as to the scope of the meeting. France insists that the actual extent of disarmament shall depend upon such factors as the geographical location of a nation, its manpower and its capacity for producing war materials. Under such conditions the French would expect to get off lightly, while Great Britain would be heavily penalized. English press opinion holds that in such a conflict of views the United States would support its contention, as otherwise America would be required to disarm almost entirely.

Meanwhile it is understood here that Hugh S. Gibson, American minister to Switzerland, will represent this government at the May 17 disarmament conference which is to draw up the agenda for the gathering itself. Allen W. Dulles, chief of the division of near eastern affairs of the state department, will assist him.

Fort-Whiteman Has Splendid Meetings in Kansas Cities

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 22.—Lovett Fort-Whiteman, national organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, spoke to the black and white workers at two mass meetings. The first meeting, on the Missouri side, was held under the auspices of the Kansas City Labor Bureau, and the second, on the Kansas side, by the Civic League.

Both meetings had a good attendance in spite of the fact that its enemies, white and black, did everything possible to scare away workers.

The result of Whiteman's trip to Kansas City was far-reaching.

A large inter-racial committee was organized on the Missouri side and a provisional committee on the Kansas side.

Kansas City will be the center of a campaign to organize the Negro industrial and mining centers.

PARIS COMMUNE COMMEMORATION ATTRACTS CROWD

Present Good Program at Carmen's Hall

From all over the country come reports of good Paris Commune celebrations. Chicago itself led off with a crowd of several thousand at the Carmen's Auditorium on Ashland boulevard last Saturday night.

The splendid program was heartily enjoyed. The Lettish orchestra opened the affair with several selections, after which Bishop William Montgomery Brown addressed the gathering. He received quite an ovation, a tribute to his courage in facing the ostracism of his class to advocate the workers' cause as he understands it.

A unique feature was the presentation of the short one-act play of that revolutionary period entitled "The Last Day of the Commune." Here the workers saw what barricade fighting in a civil war actually means. The dramatic episode depicted was effectively staged with the assistance of local Communist artists and the amateur company showed the results of conscientious drill in their portrayal of the spirit of the Commune.

Proletarian Dictatorship Necessary.

Robert Minor, in a short speech, declared that the Russian Bolshevik revolution incarnated the hopes of the Communards. From the experiences of Paris the militant workers had learned that it was only thru a proletarian dictatorship that power could be retained and the will of labor enforced. They had come also to recognize that the peasants must be considered and that every effort should be exerted to secure them as allies of the industrial workers. He emphasized the lesson that the revolutionary struggle could be carried on successfully only thru the instrumentality of a highly disciplined, centralized political party with the function of coordinating all labor's efforts to the single end of overcrowding capitalism.

Corinne Speaks.

Corinne Robinson followed him, calling upon the workers, irrespective of color, race, or nationality, to join in the common revolutionary object. She was heartily applauded, representing as she does one of the most oppressed and discriminated against races.

Russian Prison Songs.

A very realistic touch was added in the singing of Russian prison songs by the Russian chorus. These plaintive laments voiced the sufferings of the people under the czars, sufferings which the workers of the European border states in particular are now experiencing.

Moritz Loeb, business manager of the DAILY WORKER, made the collection appeal in behalf of the Labor Defense League, under whose auspices the meeting was held. Ralph Chaplin, the I. W. W. poet, was chairman.

Motion Pictures.

Showing of motion pictures depicting the sufferings of political prisoners and the outrages perpetrated upon the workers all over the world by the police and soldiers as the agents of the state's repressive forces closed the evening's program.

* * *

Minnesota Commemorations.

ST. PAUL, March 22.—The Twin cities are celebrating the Paris Commune. St. Paul had a well-attended meeting Saturday at the Labor Temple. There was speaking, singing, etc. Minneapolis holds its rally Thursday evening, March 25, at the Labor Lyceum, 1426 Sixth avenue, north.

T. R. Sullivan addressed a gathering at Chisholm and at Hibbing Sunday afternoon. Tonight he speaks at Duluth and tomorrow at Superior.

All the meetings are under the auspices of the International Labor Defense.

Oil Magnate Wins U. S. High Court Decision

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 22.—E. L. Doheny, the oil magnate, who sued the government in the lower courts for $11,000,000 expended in the building of a naval fuel station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and lost the case, won a tactical victory in the supreme court today. The petition of the Pan-American Oil company for a review of the decision of the court of appeals which denied Doheny reimbursement from the government, was granted.

Seamen Get 44-Hour Week.

SYDNEY—(FP)—Seamen employed on steamers along the coast of New South Wales have been granted a 44-hour week. There is no reduction in wages. The 44-hour week is now general throughout New South Wales.

GARVEY HOLDS U.N.I.A. CONTROL; SHERRILL IS OUT

Toote, of Detroit, Is Elected President

By ROBERT MINOR.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, March 22.—After a bitter struggle between the supporters of Marcus Garvey and those who support William A. Sherrill, the convention of the Universal Negro Improvement Association reached what may be called the first round in the selection of Fred A. Toote of Detroit as acting general president of the big Negro organization. Toote is a Garvey supporter and his election is a victory for the Garvey faction. The Garveyites also succeeded in electing Dr. Jay J. Peters to the office of third assistant president general.

William L. Sherrill, who is leading the anti-Garvey forces has been completely ousted from office by the convention. He had previously, in the capacity of acting second assistant president general, directed the affairs of the association.

Political Trading.

Altho the victory for the supporters of the Garvey side is very demonstrative, it appears not at all to be completely sure of itself. Mr. Wallace, who appears now to be a supporter of Sherrill and who is a powerful leader in the Chicago organization, was elected secretary general by the convention. Thus the Garvey forces have apparently felt themselves forced to make a concession.

The Garvey side, altho victorious in the voting of the delegates, is not in a comfortable or stable position. The most ominous sign is in the fact that the two great cities, New York and Chicago, appear to have been almost completedy captured by the Sherrill-Wallace combination. The decisions of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Detroit are with the supporters of Garvey.

The significance of this line-up is great. The membership which is newest from the South, with the farm psychology, appears to cling longest to the narrow "zionist" illusions, while the Negro workers of the large cities, especially those of the highly developed life of New York, are beginning to ask something more. It is believed that the Garvey supporters called this emergency convention in Detroit instead of, as customary, in New York, for the purpose of getting away from the stronghold of those who are dissatisfied with the Garvey policy.

The possibility that Sherrill may succeed in finally and completely holding the New York and Chicago divisions of the organization may be considered the chief nightmare of those who have ousted Sherrill from control of the parent body.

The election, by the Garvey delegates, of Wallace as secretary general altho Wallace is understood now to be more or less with Sherrill, is said to be an effort to break a supposed Sherrill-Wallace combination and thereby to win back Chicago to the Garvey camp.

Sherrill's minority among the convention delegates is strong enough in itself to make a considerable showing. The reports are that the Sherrill delegates are making a persistent fight, tho they have a hard time to secure the floor.

Unquestionably the real basis of the present contest is a political one of fundamental nature. It is the restlessness of a great mass of the keen and most active Negro city workers who find themselves in a great organization without the slightest substance of a program.

However, the opposition to Garvey's utopianism, altho having a social basis, is absolutely dumb as far as any expression of a program is concerned. Whatever influences may move the rank and file to dissatisfaction and make of them the material for an opposition, the Sherrill leadership does not give the slightest sign of a program of its own. It seems itself to have no program different from Garvey's, but to build upon the general, confused groping for a change.

The convention will continue until March 31. Several offices are yet to be filled, and questions of resolutions and program to be acted upon.

No Rest for the Weary.

SEATTLE—(FP)—Despondent over failure to secure work Donald Griffin, 21, a logger attempted suicide by gas. He was revived by a lung motor and upon discharge from the Seattle hospital will be dumped back onto the job market.

Mussolini's $100,000,000 Bond Issue Not Selling Very Well in the U. S. A.

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

CLOUDS are beginning to gather in the heavens for the "Napoleonic Year" that was to usher in brilliant glories for the Mussolini dictatorship in Italy. After four months the House of Morgan reports that the gullible public has not yet gobbled up the $100,000,000 loan that was put on the market last November. Without money it is impossible to carry on war, especially wars of aggression, in which it is difficult to develop enthusiasm among the workers.

Mussolini's fascist rule has no money of its own. This was shown by the steadily falling lire, which would have gone the way of the German mark if it had not been for the timely bolstering aid of $50,000,000 credits to act as a gold reserve. America's financiers have accepted Mussolini as a protege. His terror rule over the Italian workers and farmers must be tenderly nursed with ceaseless injections of gold. King Midas could not digest the treasured metal. But the fascist dictatorship can. It cries for it.

* * * *

It should be remembered that the Wall Street financiers do not hand their own gold over to Mussolini's government. Not at all. That would be very foolish. If the worker and peasant masses of Italy should kick Mussolini and his outfit into the Adriatic and repudiate the fascist debts, that would be bad. But not so bad for the bankers. For they merely hand over to Mussolini what they collect thru the sale of the fascist bonds to the innocent American investing public. To be sure, the bankers take a handsome discount in payment for their strenuous labors, which consists of watching their clerks catch the money as it comes in over the transom.

But the "innocent investing public" is backward about biting on the Mussolini bait. The loan was floated last November. It remains unsold. An extension of 60 days has just been announced. What is to be done at the end of the 60 days will be left to "the discretion of the bankers." That doesn't look so good for the "Napoleonic Year."

* * * *

The floating of the $100,000,000 Italian loan was no little affair. The job was in the hands of a nation-wide syndicate headed auspiciously by J. P. Morgan & Co. It was the biggest piece of international financing attempted last year.

The House of Morgan was supported by the largest banking and investment concerns in the country. Included among them were the First National Bank, the National City Bank, the Guaranty Company, the Bankers' Trust Company, Forbes & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., and Brown Brothers & Co. It is well for the workers to remember the names of these great financial institutions. Some one of them will be found giving financial aid to the drive for the "open shop" in the next great anti-union campaign in some industry that boasts of its high profits and then announces a wage cut against its workers. Mussolini has destroyed all semblance of trade union organization in Italy. This has won the hearty applause of these international money lenders. So they joined in oversubscribing the loan. Each one of them took big chunks of it and divided the bonds among their dealers for sale to "the public." But the public didn't buy. A large part of that loan still remains unsold.

* * * *

The trial of Matteoti's murderers has revealed how Mussolini himself personally encourages assassination as one method of maintaining fascism in power. It has bared the tight-rope walking career of a terror that lives a hectic career from day to day.

American investors who put their money into Mussolini's Italy today cannot complain if the workers, when they come to power, erase the obligation and refuse to pay. That is what the Russian workers and peasants did. Others will follow this excellent example. Mussolini's "Napoleonic Year" may yet be the year of his Waterloo.

Passaic Mill Kaisers Face Grill

(Continued from Page 1)

and Wheeler are two of the ablest examining lawyers in the senate.

Sen. Edge, republican, immediately upon the reading of the resolution to the senate, launched upon a denunciation of the leaders of the strike as being Communist Party representatives, seeking only to propagate revolutionary beliefs and to increase the hold of Communism in New Jersey. He demanded that the inquiry be made broad enough to "get down to fundamentals and see whether we are encouraging the teaching of doctrines of revolution, of downthrowing of the government, of confiscation of private property, and repudiation of debts."

He read messages from Vice-President Johnson of the Botany Mills, chief of the bosses involved, welcoming an investigation that would show up "this Communist demonstration." Johnson stated that wages in this group of mills were "as high or higher than elsewhere," naming $22.85 a week as an average wage.

Prove Johnson Liar.

Sen. Borah called attention to the 10 per cent cut imposed by Johnson last fall, and said his personal examination of many pay-envelopes had convinced him that the actual wages were much lower. If less than a living wage were paid, and if the companies were paying high dividends, then the ground was being prepared by the mill-owners for Communism. A strike would be justified, under those circumstances, said Borah, regardless of whether it were led by Communists or by persons of other views. When industrial conditions are satisfactory, he added, there need be no worry in this country over subversive doctrines.

Sen. Edwards, democrat, insisted that the federal government had no right to interfere with any strike in New Jersey. He defended the judges and police in Passaic, and said the strikers who "paraded their red signs illegally" got the rough treatment they ought to have expected.

Edge claimed that the American Federation of Labor was "in no way officially connected" with the strike, and offered in evidence a newspaper article by one John J. Leary, Jr., whom he described as a "prominent representative," of the American Federation of Labor, to prove that they had no sympathy with the movement.

Another Minnesota Bank Closes Doors

OSAKIS, Minn., March 22—The State Bank of Osakis has closed its doors at the orders of A. J. Veigel, state commissioner of banks. Depleted reserves was given as the reason for the failure. Deposits in this bank amounted to $480,000 most of which was put into the bank by farmers, and capital to $40,000.

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

CHICAGO ADDS VOICE IN AID OF FOREIGN-BORN

There is developing within the Chicago labor movement an ever broader organized protest against the bills now pending before congress which propose fingerprinting and photographing the foreign-born workers in the United States.

Particularly, the foreign-born workers themselves are taking the action thru their various organizations to create mass sentiment and bring mass pressure to bear, fully recognizing, however, that it is not only they themselves who are threatened by these bills, but the American working class as a whole.

Several mass meetings are being planned by the various language groups and also one under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party, to be held Wednesday March 24th at the Shoenhoffen Hall, corner Ashland and Milwaukee avenues. Robert Minor and Arne Swabeck, with others, will speak.

Unions Opposed.

Unions have gone on record protesting against the passage of the bills and for the organization of a movement in opposition. When it is remembered that these bills propose not only finger-printing and registering foreign-born workers, but also to give the record of present and previous employers, and to give the record of any arrest or penal servitude which workers may at one time or another have been subject to, either for strike activities or otherwise, the intent of these bills becomes clear. In case they become law each worker will be supplied with a certificate of identification which he will be compelled to show upon demand any time at any place, this certificate containing complete record of said worker, showing whether he ever participated in a strike or belonged to a union. In other words a blacklist system of the most effective kind.

Conferences Planned.

Machinists Locals No. 84 and 337 have declared their opposition to the blacklist bills. The joint board of the International Ladies Garment workers has elected a committee instructed to find ways and means to bring this whole matter effectively before the Chicago trade union movement.

One conference will take place on March 30th, consisting of various Ukrainian organizations of which twenty already have signified their readiness to participate. Branches of the Jewish Workmen's Circle, and various South Slavic fraternal societies have likewise taken the initiative to call conferences. The same methods are being followed among other national groups, the purpose being to give organized expression to the opposition of the bills against the foreign-born workers.

The details as to the real character of the bills pending will be brought out at the meeting at Schoenhoffen Hall, Milwaukee and Ashland Avenue, March 24th.

French Government Begins New Battle to Save Its Franc

(Continued from page 1).

ject for balancing the budget deficit of 4,534,000,000 francs.

The budget proposes that the Doumer taxes which were accepted be permitted to remain in force, yielding 1,437,000,000 francs. Increases in customs and postal receipts are counted upon to yield 755,000,000 francs. A civic tax is proposed and a modified sales tax is estimated to yield 2,375,000,000 francs.

The budget will produce a surplus of 33,000,000 francs, which would be transferred to an amortization fund, if the figures submitted work out in practice—a rather rare occurrence in recent years in French finance.

PORTLAND FORMS COUNCIL FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN-BORN; HOLD MEETING SUNDAY, MAR. 28

PORTLAND, Ore., March 22—A provisonal Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers has been formed here. The council is calling a mass meeting to protest against the anti-foreign-born bills now in congress for Sunday evening, March 28, at 8 o'clock at the Swiss Hall, Third and Columbia streets.

3rd Thru the 4th Convention
By C. E. Ruthenberg.
A history of the different stages of the development of the American Communist Movement and its problems.
10 Cents.

The Fourth National Convention
All the resolutions, theses, declarations of the last convention of the Workers (Communist) Party.
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Dictatorship vs. Democracy
By Leon Trotsky.
This book which has gone into many editions in all languages is a classic on the subject written by one of the most brilliant writers in the world Communist Movement.
Paper, 50 Cents.
Cloth, $1.00.

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The revolutionary movement has its dangers from within. Unless it can guard the crystal clearness of the principles and policies that lead to power, its progress is retarded—and the movement endangered.
In the American movement, these dangers have become apparent. This timely booklet completely annihilates the distorters of revolutionary principles and is an invaluable guide to the correct road for American Labor.
Clarity of principle is essential to correct policies. This booklet is a splendid contribution to Communist clarity.
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PARTY ORGANIZATION
With an Introduction by
JAY LOVESTONE.
A most essential pamphlet for every Communist and those who would learn the form of organization of the American Communist Movement. Constitution, organizational charts, plans for shop nuclei, etc.
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Government Strikebreaker
By Jay Lovestone.
A detailed expose of the manner in which the government uses its power against workers in strikes, lock-outs and every effort of the workers to better their conditions. With unusually valuable data.
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THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the

Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.)

North American Section of the RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS (R. I. L. U.)

THE T.U.E.L.

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

NEEDLE TRADES RESENT TERROR TACTICS OF FITZPATRICK AND NOCKELS IN I.L.G.W.U. ELECTIONS

The attempt on the part of John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and of Edward N. Nockels, secretary of the federation, to determine who can be a candidate and who cannot be a candidate in elections in organizations affiliated to the Chicago Federation of Labor was severely criticized by the delegates from the Chicago locals of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

Expose Alliance With Bosses' Tools.

The expose of the alliance of Fitzpatrick and Nockels with the union-smashing Daily Forward followed the reading of a letter sent by these two federation officials to the Chicago joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in an attempt to terrorize the membership of the garment workers' union into supporting the reactionary candidates in the election of three business agents of the Chicago joint board. The letter itself sounded as tho it had been written by one of the most rabid open shoppers in the citizen's committee.

These two heads of the federation took it upon themselves, after hearing pleas made by supporters of the right wing policy in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, to address a letter to the joint board telling them in veiled phraseology that a candidate for business agent, Harry Zeff, could not go on the ballot.

The attempt on the part of the reactionaries to bar this left-winger failed, pointed out Davidson, one of the delegates from the ladies' garment workers. He also made it known that Zeff was elected by a large majority.

Two charges are made against Zeff by Fitzpatrick and Nockels, who today are supporting Frank L. Smith for the United States senate on the union-smashing Robert E. Crowe-Barrett-Thompson slate in the republican party primaries. One is that Harry Zeff was sentenced to jail for manslaughter and the other is that he is a Communist. A Communist to these two supporters of union-smashing candidates is like a red flag to a bull.

Arrested for Union Activity.

On the charge of Zeff being a murderer and a convict, Delegate Davidson of the International Ladies' Garment Workers pointed out that Zeff was framed up during the course of a strike, as many union men have been by the bosses and their lackeys, and that he was released after one year in prison because the charges against him were so flimsy. Yet the federation heads used this as one of their arguments against Zeff being a candidate.

Delegate Davidson then went on to show that the objection to Zeff because he is a Communist was not a matter for the federation to discuss, as this had been settled in the union after a fight that lasted for three days between the left-wing and the right-wing. He further pointed out that Zeff is not a member of the Communist Party or any Communist organization, but that he is a left-winger who opposed the expulsion policy of the reactionaries against the Communists.

Threaten Sabotage.

The federation in its letter declared that if the organization drive was in the hands of the Communists little support could be expected from the "bona fide trade unions in the Chicago Federation of Labor."

The garment workers in Chicago are mostly unorganized. As the union is now carrying on an organization campaign and the reactionaries in the union, who had been drawing down high salaries for doing nothing, feared that left-wing candidates who insisted on the organization of these great masses of unorganized workers would be elected and they be ousted, they appealed to the federation to terrorize the membership of the International Ladies' Garment Workers with threats of sabotage. The threats of Fitzpatrick and Nockels that the organization campaign which is now being carried on by the rank and file committees of the Ladies' Garment Workers would not get the support of the Chicago Federation of Labor and the other bodies affiliated to it was used in the election campaign to terrorize the needles trades workers into supporting the right-wing candidates. This attempt at terrorization failed.

Elect Militant Workers.

The combined efforts of the Forward, which is aiding the employers in New York to break the furriers' strike, and of Fitzpatrick and Nockels failed to elect the reactionaries. Three progressives were elected as business agents of the Chicago joint board.

Delegate Ida Rothstein of Local 100 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union took the floor following Davidson. She pointed out that in spite of the statement of Fitzpatrick and Nockels that they would not support the organization drive of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union if Communists were at the head of the committee, this would not deter the garment workers from selecting those who had the best ability, regardless of whether they were Communists, anarchists, socialists or of any other political grouping.

Left Wing Unionizes New York.

Ida Rothstein pointed out that this attempt on the part of these backward officials of the Chicago Federation to make it appear that it was impossible to organize workers when Communists were in control was not borne out by facts and cited the organization campaign of the New York International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union as an example of what Communists and left-wingers can accomplish in organizing unorganized workers.

Chewed Off Too Much.

Neither Fitzpatrick nor Nockels dared to take the floor to defend this attempt on their part to terrorize members of a union at the behest of elements which have used sluggers against a militant rank and file that sought to unionize the industry. They did not say a word in defense of their position. A number of delegates sitting near the DAILY WORKER reporter remarked: "That's where Fitz chewed off more than he could swallow. What the hell right has he to bust in on a union and tell them who they shall vote for or who their candidates can be?"

When the vote to concur in the report of the executive committee was taken 144 voted for the report and 23 voted against. When one of the delegates asked whether only delegates were voting, Nockels, who was counting the votes, declared angrily: "It makes no difference to me!"

United Assails Amalgamated.

A communication from the United Garment Workers' Union pointed out that many workers in Nash shops were forced to join the Amalgamated against their will and called upon the Chicago Federation of Labor to let its members know of this condition and urge the membership to buy clothing bearing the United Garment Workers' label and to refuse to buy clothing made by the "outlaw" organization. This letter of the United Garment Workers in Chicago was 'received and notations made in the minutes." The executive board of the federation in that way passively indorsed the appeal of the scabby United Garment Workers against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

DEBS' LETTER TO ANTHRACITE MINERS ENDORSES PROGRAM OF THE PROGRESSIVE MINERS

By ALEX REID.

In the New Leader of February 20, Eugene V. Debs addresses an open letter to the miners in the anthracite.

This letter recounts at great length the suffering of the anthracite miners, their wives and families during the strike, goes into detail about the treacherous settlement, and the claims put forward by the miners' leaders "that the settlement was a victory" for the miners.

Says Miners Lost Strike.

Debs says the suffering of the miners and their families were little known outside the anthracite region. The coal owners and the miners' leaders knew nothing of this suffering and torment. They ate their ample meals each day, and slept each night in comfortable beds. Debs was prompted to write the open letter to the miners, because some of the leaders would have the miners and public in general believe that the strike was won.

Debs says that the statement that the settlement was a victory is untrue and that it does not seem possible the miners can be deceived by such a spurious claim to save certain faces. The whole letter is a complete indorsement of the progressive miners' program as he states now what the progressive miners have continuously stated since the beginning of the strike, "that it will require a different policy than that hitherto pursued if the miners are to hold the little they have instead of sinking deeper into wage slavery."

Separate Agreements Foolish.

Debs asks "why in the name of common sense should the contract with the anthracite operators expire at one time and the contract with the bituminous operators expire at another time? The progressive miners have continuously fought for joint agreements, national agreements for the entire industry but have been repudiated at every step by the Lewis machine. Debs further states that nationalization is the only remedy.

Fought Against Miners.

The progressive miners had nationalization of the mines with workers' control as one of the main planks in their program for many years and this has also been repudiated by the Lewis gang as has all progressive policies. In fact Lewis has never lost an opportunity to crash all progressive sentiment in the miners' union. The demand for nationalization is not new to the miners. They have indorsed nationalization of mines, short work day and week with other progressive policies at many conventions of the coal-diggers, but Lewis has never fought for any of the miners' demands but on the contrary has bitterly repudiated them.

Starve, or Bullets.

Debs goes on to point out the necessity of political action. He says "as long as the miners support the political parties of their masters, they will get what they are getting now, the right to collective starvation, providing they starve in a peaceful and law-abiding way, for if they dare to make any fuss about it they will promptly receive bullets in exchange for the ballots they gave to the candidates of their masters."

Indorse Labor Party.

The progressive miners in the anthracite and all over the industry have been continuously fighting for a Labor Party, and at many conventions of the coal diggers, they have indorsed a Labor Party. This part of the progressive miners in the anthracite received the bitter opposition of the authorities and the miners' leaders. The miners have for many years worked for a Labor Party, and even "Bill" Green at the American Federation of Labor convention in Montreal was forced to approve it but since that time this program has been relegated to the background by the labor bureaucracy.

Republican Committeeman.

John Lewis and the American Federation of Labor have no more intention of working for the interest of the miners and workers than has Coolidge himself. Witness John L. Lewis at the head of an organization of workers who have continuously fought for a Labor Party, working for the election of Strikebreaker Coolidge.

Enemies Combine.

Here in the anthracite the republican party rules supreme. Here the Wall Street pirates are starving the miners into slavery. Here the miners have suffered a terrible defeat from the republican coal owners. Here the whole republican party solidly lined up with the coal owners, here every republican paper, and every republican agent during the strike did their utmost to provoke a campaign of terror and violence against the miners. This was a sample of what we can expect from the republican party, and don't forget, this is the party that John L. Lewis acted as campaign committeeman for.

Settlement Proves Betrayal.

How could Lewis fight for victory for the miners in the anthracite? He had to either live up to his obligation as an official of the republican party and betray the miners or fight for the miners who are paying him his salary and repudiate the republican party. The settlement clearly proves whom he betrayed.

How could the miners expect that Lewis would carry out their instruction from various conventions to work for a Labor Party? To expect the campaign committee of the republican party to work for a real Labor Party for the workers is the height of folly or to fight against the republican lords of the anthracite is the essence of nonsense.

Remove the Traitor.

John L. Lewis was true to the interest of Wall Street and the republican party, hence his betrayal of the hard coal miners. The miners have surely learned their lesson. Lewis connot be trusted to look after the interests of the miners. The miners must remove him from the presidency and from the union which he is turning over body and soul to the enemy, the capitalist class.

PITTSBURGH TAILORS GO ON STRIKE; SEEK WAGE INCREASE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 22.—The Journeymen Tailors of Pittsburgh, Local 131, are out on strike demanding a raise in wages and better conditions of work. Several large firms have already signed up with the union agreeing to a 10 per cent increase. A number of other firms are negotiating and it is expected that they will soon sign the agreement with the union. The strike is 100 per cent effective and the men are determined to "stick-it-out" until every firm has signed up.

New Devices Cut Down Labor Upon Railroads

Railway executives are investigating a number of new devices for reducing labor that promise to revolutionize the labor problem and that will also have important effects upon the unions.

The once familiar handcar which carried section hands to and from their work is now almost obsolete. In its place is the motor car.

Mechanical means of cutting weeds along the shoulder of the roadbed are being used extensively and the work is being accomplished at considerably less cost than hand weeding.

New Rail Devices.

Lengthening life of rails two to four years and helping solve a problem long regarded by railway engineers as difficult is being accomplished now by wide use of stationary or portable rail cutting, drilling, and building up devices. These treat the battered ends of rails and return them into useful service at a great saving in equipment.

Passing of the laborer with his hand pick to tamp rails, to keep up an even surface, is seen in the increasing rise of mechanical tie tampers, operated by compressed air or electricity.

Ditching Machines.

Newly invented ditching machines are replacing the shovel gang. The average cost of moving dirt with the ditcher outfit is 21 cents per cubic yard, compared with 50 to 75 cents per yard for moving dirt by teams, and $1 to $1.25 for moving by hand. The average cost for moving material by means of the spreader is 11 cents per cubic yard. Other services rendered by the spreader prove its extraordinary value to the railroads in reducing expenses and relieving manual labor.

Unemployed Worker Commits Suicide

NEW ORLEANS—(FP)— Because he was out of employment though in the prime of life and health, barely 30, Thomas Kelly attempted suicide by drinking poison on a crowded New Orleans street and according to physicians will soon be in the land where time-clocks and openshops are unknown.

OPERATORS CUT WAGES IN MINES TO SUIT SELVES

Union Coaldiggers See Need for Militant Fight

PITTSBURGH— (FP)— Unofficial wage reductions by some union operators are making still more critical the situation of the miners union in the important western Pennsylvania or Pittsburgh district. The 1924 scale for tonnage mining and for day men continues but changes in working conditions have reduced actual income considerably. Most mines are on part time.

The reduction comes by compelling the piece worker—the coal digger—to do much of the work once allotted to day men. For example, where a timberman used to tend to the timbering in a miner's "room" the miner now, in many pits, has to do this himself. He may be paid a small sum per prop or timber but the total amounts to far less than the value of his time digging coal. And the boss saves the wages of the timberman. The same holds true of other dead work as the miners term the extra tasks.

Danger to Life Increases

Health and safety conditions have been affected at the same time. In some mines the number of pumpmen has been greatly reduced—from three to one in one particular case—so that men work in water, with lowering of vitality and tendency to rheumatic and other afflictions. The danger of rockfalls increases as less attention is paid to timbering.

An aggressive local union allows the boss to get away with less and sometimes succeeds in holding him to oldtime conditions. The Pennsylvania companies are making little use of the injunction but depending on thugs and hunger. But the pressure is constant and the employer is continually pointing to conditions in the nonunion coking coal fields immediately to the south in Fayette and Green counties, and to the example of the Pittsburgh Coal company and the Bethlehem Mines Corp. which have abrogated their signed agreements right in the heart of the district.

Strike Against 1917 Scale

Strikes are on against the Bethlehem group and against those Pittsburgh Coal mines that are attempting to operate on the 1917 scale. But the great majority of the 54 mines of the latter concern are completely idle in a lockout that is intended to starve out the more militant union members.

Many Pittsburgh district miners believe that their chance for a comeback may come when the Jacksonville pact expires March 31, 1927, and the general walkout of the bituminous coal industry, that is being talked of, results.

Your Union Meeting

Fourth Tuesday, March 23, 1923.

144 Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1569 N. Robey St.
133 Boot and Shoe Workers, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
21 Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St.
378 Brick and Clay Workers, Paving Inspectors, 166 W. Washington. Calumet Joint Council, 514 W. 117th Street.
58 Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield.
141 Carpenters, 1023 E. 75th St.
272 Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
461 Carpenters, Witten's Hall, Highland Park, Ill.
1786 Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.
Clerks, Grocery, 59 W. Van Buren Street.
15 Conductors (Sleeping Car), Capitol Bldg., 10 a. m.
381 Electricians, 505 S. State St.
1030 Electricians, 741 S. Western Ave.
302 Engineers (Loc.), 5058 Wentworth Ave.
402 Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
645 Engineers (Loc.), 2433 W. Roosevelt Road.
826 Engineers (Loc.), 2647 W. 35th St.
8705 Egg Inspectors, 418 N. Clark St.
27 Federal Employes, 64 W. Randolph Street.
15441 Federal Union, 3046 W. 26th St.
715 Firemen and Enginemen, Ogden and Taylor.
20 Hatters (Trimmers), 166 W. Washington St.
5 Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
6 Hod Carriers, 614 W. Harrison St.
27 Hod Carriers, 62nd and La Vergne Ave.
715 Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
81 Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren.
12 Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.
17 Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.
84 Machinists, 2548 S. Homan Ave.
915 Machinists, 4126 W. Lake St.
1494 Machinists, 6234 Princeton Ave.
546 Meat Cutters, 175 W. Washington Street.
571 Meat Cutters, 9206 Houston Ave.
Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 N. Clark.
10 Musicians, 175 W. Washington St., 2 p. m.
17358 Nurses, Funk's Hall, Oak Park.
147 Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
180 Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison.
184 Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
191 Painters, N. W. cor. State and 55th.
275 PAINTERS, 220 W. OAK ST.
521 Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
502 Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
130 Plumbers, 1507 Ogden Ave.
250 Plumbers, 180 W. Washington St.
402 Plumbers, 4111 W. Madison St.
415 Railway Carmen, Odd Fellows' Hall, Blue Island, Ill., 7:30 p. m.
1170 Railway Carmen, 11037 Michigan Ave.
1257 Railway Carmen, 5324 S. Halsted St.
352 Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington Street.
739 Railway Clerks, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
906 Railway Clerks, 5438 S. Halsted St.
2219 Railway Clerks, 509 W. Washington St.
375 Railroad Trainmen, 3359 W. Madison Street.
Teamsters' Dis. Council, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
727 Teamsters (Auto), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
67 Tile Layers, 180 W. Washington St.
7 Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.

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

335,000 RAILROAD WORKERS RECEIVE 40 CENTS AN HOUR

Railroad layoffs between November and December put 35,681 men on the street looking for work, according to the monthly wage statistics issued by the interstate commerce commission. These layoffs were largely attributable to seasonal reduction in the maintenance of way forces. There were still 16,509 more workers on railroad payrolls than in December, 1924. Comparison with December 1923 is more significant. This shows fewer employes in every group except maintenance of way. The total railroad employes in December 1925 were 40,571 less than at the end of 1923. In the 2-year period the number of clerks fell 3,870, the train and engine service forces 2,870, other transportation groups 5,816, and the shopmen 34,679. The reduction in shop forces amounts to more than 6%.

The December pay of the 1,269,287 railroad workers employed on an hourly basis averaged $135 for the month, compared with $133 in December 1924 and $125 in December 1923. But the apparent 1925 gain over 1923 really reflects an increase in the number of work days. Rates of pay on the average increased 2½% in the 2-year period. By the layoffs noted above the management has actually reduced the total distributed in wages compared with December 1923 more than $10,000,000.

How important classes of railroad employes have shared the changes in wage rates since 1923 appears in the table:

Straight time hourly pay of—	Dec. 1925	Dec. 1923	Per cent increase
Clerks, class B	60.1c	60.0c	.....
Section labor	35.1	34.9	0.5
Boilermakers	77.1	75.1	2.6
Carmen, freight	68.3	67.1	1.8
Electricians	73.8	73.9	.....
Machinists	76.1	74.7	2.2
Helpers, shop	52.6	51.2	2.8
Common labor, shop	40.0	39.6	1.0
Telegraphers	63.5	61.2	3.7
Freighthandlers	43.9	43.7	0.5
Conductors, pass.	89.2	85.5	4.3
Conductors, freight	80.7	77.0	4.7
Brakemen, pass.	62.1	58.8	6.0
Brakemen, freight	63.8	59.3	7.6
Engineers, pass.	116.7	111.0	4.2
Engineers, freight	96.2	91.2	5.5
Firemen, pass.	90.0	84.5	6.5
Firemen, freight	72.6	67.6	7.5

The outstanding fact of the railroad wage situation is that 335,000 able-bodied men are averaging under 40c an hour.

COAL COMPANY USES CHECK-OFF SYSTEM TO PAY PREACHERS' WAGE

By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—(FP)—Supporting a company clergyman with the aid of the checkoff is the way the Cabin Creek Consolidated Coal Co. does it on the upper right fork of Cabin creek. Rev. Everett Crowder, whose flock lives in the little company shacks that are strung for several miles along the narrow bottom of the sharp valley the tumbling stream has worn through the mountains, is sustained by the dollar a month contributions checked off his people's payroll—and further sums added by the company.

Theoretically the contribution is not compulsory. But a request from the openshop firm which controls all the means of life in the valley, is the next thing to a command, and there are few Cabin Creek Consolidated employes who forbid this additional sum to be deducted, after the store bills, doctor's charges, rent and other items have ben checked off. Blacksmiths and other mechanics and foremen are expected to go higher. The men are given the option of contributing to Crowder or to the pastor of the Holiness or Holy Rollers church, but Crowder's Methodist institution is preferred.

In return, say the union and former union men who are still found on this lost battleground, the company pastor preaches good company sermons. He advocates the open shop and is explicitly reported to have said that a man cannot be simultaneously a christian and a member of the United Mine Workers, which the clergyman considers a lawless organization. He used to give pastoral advice to return to work, before the strikes were called off.

"PROSPERITY" BOOM LIKELY TO DISAPPEAR IN PRESENT YEAR

NEW YORK, March 22—The recent collapse of the stock market has caused financial experts to issue the slogan, "Caution," to the business world. Over-production in many fields is already being felt and a continuation of the present spirit of over-confidence for a very long period will result in a disastrous glut of the market. Credits are still plentiful and cheap, it is true, but are beginning to show a decided tendency towards restriction thru fear of over-shooting the capacity of the market.

Building Prospects Weak.

The building boom is showing signs of approaching the end of the feverish operations which were necessary to make up the war-time shortage. Real estate speculation which is dependent upon building has received a definite set-back. The Florida boom is over. The building contract award figures show a decrease.

Steel production has started a decline. The textile industries are hard hit. The present "prosperity" period is based almost entirely on the purchasing ability of the home market due largely to the building boom. This is beginning to draw to a close and over-production threatens a calamitous time when the boom stops.

Watch for Wage-Cuts.

On the whole, the prospects for 1926 cannot be said to be of the best. A marked recession can be looked for toward the end of the year and with it unemployment and wage-cuts.

Wages and Compensation.

PHOENIX, Ariz.—(FP)—While the workman and his family coming under the Arizona workman compensation law receives the most liberal compensation allowed by any state in case of accident, an immediate effect of its passage was the doubling of liability insurance rates by private companies. It is believed that in many industries, such as cotton ginning and the manufacture of cottonseed oil, where the workmen are unorganized, this additional cost will be met by lowering wages.

Practically every mining company of the state accepts the state liability insurance. The business of the mining companies will represent between 75 and 80 per cent of the state insurance business.

Demand Higher Scales.

HAVERHILL, Mass.—(FP)— Shoe finishers in their local of the Shoe Workers Protective union are demanding 35% higher wage rates. The local is withdrawing from the Haverhill shoe board established under the peace pact between the Shoe Workers Protective and the employer association. The finishers local is requesting investigation of its demand for wage increases by the state board of arbitration, which gave the Lynn shoe workers a 30% to 40% wage reduction lately.

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

Company Union Agrees to Textile Baron's Terms

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 22—Amoskeag Workers' Congress, the company union of this huge cotton and worstead mill, voted to continue their present agreement for six months. The congress accepted wage cuts averaging 10 per cent last year, which remains effective. Company agent W. Parker Straw told the 250 delegates that the Amoskeag products were good and the market seemed to be picking up but he would not promise nor predict how much work there would be during the year. Amoskeag is going in heavily for rayon, artificial silk, goods and combinations of rayon and cotton.

Boston Union Drive to Open with Parade

BOSTON, —(FP)—March 22 —Eleven Boston trade unions have already voted to parade on April 11 to Faneuil Hall to formally open the local activities of the American Federation of Labor organization drive. Painters, postal clerks, longshoremen, leather workers and leather handlers; horseshoers; electrotypers, garment workers, metal polishers, Cambridge plasterers, stationary firemen, and Norwood painters will be in the five parades planned from different directions to the hall. Boston Central Labor Union is having 10,000 circulars announcing the meeting printed and distributed to all unions and in the large unorganized factories of the district.

Violates Child Labor Laws

NEW ORLEANS—(FP)—A. Rohrberger, superintendent of the B & B Shirt Manufacturing Co., is charged with violation of the child labor law for employing 16 boys and girls under age. Many children of tender age are employed in the sweatshops of New Orleans at less than $3 a week.

Fourth Jubilee

Celebration of the 'Freiheit'

at the Mecca Auditorium

55th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City

Saturday Evening, April 3rd, 1926

Tickets $1.00, $1.50, $2.00

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

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.

Plumbers Helpers' Club of Brooklyn, New York

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

7 Thatford Avenue,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Organization Meetings | **Workers (Communist) Party** | Social Affairs Resolutions

How Party Can Help the Youth in the Chicago District

(Editor's Note.—The following article is taken from the report of Comrade John Harvey to the district organization conference of the party held in Chicago recently:)

IN making this report I am going to confine myself to certain main tasks before the league which the party is especially able to help us accomplish.

First a few words about the league in Chicago and thruout the district. Our membership at the present time is very small, and the social composition of the league remains very poor. However, we are reorganized on a good basis and our new units are not so isolated as the party street nuclei since our most active members are combined into concentration groups which carry on intensive activities around a shop near their place of work and which bring us much closer to the work of organizing nuclei.

Reorganized on a good basis, the league also has its face towards the masses and has before it much mass work. The party can do much to help us accomplish the important tasks before us, and since a weak league is a reflection on the party and handicaps its work it is necessary that the party give more support in building a strong league in this district in the future. And so I will name certain of those most important tasks before the league which the party can do much to help us accomplish.

1. Organization of Nuclei.

The party can help us especially in the organization of shop nuclei. We have made some changes in our concentration groups so that now every member is in a group which concentrates on a shop where he can actually carry on work. But we are still faced with the problem of getting connections within the shops. To solve this problem, while always concentrating on large shops—preferably in basic industries—if we have no league comrade within the shop we have tried to choose one where there is a party nucleus, or at least party members. When there is a party nucleus within a shop where we have a concentration group there must be a regular exchange of delegates between the two units and the party nucleus must do all within its means to help the concentration group to form a league shop nucleus there.

Also where we have one league member in a shop where there is a party nucleus, but no league nucleus, this league comrade must not be merely absorbed into the party nucleus, but must work with the party nucleus and get the help of every member in organizing a league nucleus there. The party nucleus must realize that a shop nucleus of four or five young workers supporting the party nucleus is much better for them than to absorb the league member and only gain one new member for the party nucleus. Wherever there is a party nucleus and no league unit, the organization of a league nucleus should be one of the first considerations, and a member of the party nucleus should be assigned especially to this work and be connected with and partly responsible to the section executive committee of the league so that they can help in his work—utilize his experience and sometmes call conferences of these comrades, etc.

Also when there are one or two party members workng in a shop where the league is trying to organize a shop nucleus, they should do all they can to help us to accomplish this task.

2. Reaching the Masses.

In starting our mass activities, one of the first problems of the league was to find forms for our mass work.

One of the means for reaching the masses of young workers is thru our sport work, building a strong sport movement which will combine existing organizations into an organization for working class sports—into which many young workers and adult workers can be recruited.

Some of the party members are already helping us individually to organize such a broad sport movement in this district, but the whole party must co-operate in this work—and especially the language fractions, which have connections with many sport organization, can help.

Also in the near future the league will organize a mass campaign against militarism which will end up with an anti-militarism conference. The party must co-operate with us in helping us to extend this campaign as far as possible among the masses.

A few words about the importance of such campaigns and the experience of the league in this relation since our reorganization. We have learned by experience that we cannot confine ourselves only to our individual shop activity and the detailed everyday work, but that mass campaigns, political and industrial campaigns on the basis of issues which are confronting the working masses are absolutely necessary to make the organization live. However, in order that such campaigns be a complete success they not only must be arranged for technically and calls issued but there must be a thoro discussion of the campaign in all the basic units, and a discussion of all the issues involved, so that every member will not only be familiar with the reasons for the campaign, the issues, etc., but every member will know what his definite work in the campaign will be, and in this way we will mobilize the entire membership for the campaign. I think the party has had the same experience in the organization of campaigns. For instance, in the Lenin memorial there was discussion in every unit, and every member was mobilized and the campaign was a real success. The same must be done in the campaign for the foreign-born workers at the present time. (It is necessary to deal further with this question in a special article.)

Another form that our mass work takes is the economic trade union work of the league. In this the party is especially able to give us help. First, in the unions the party fractions must co-operate with the league fraction or league members and give real attention to the youth problems in the union and in the industry. The party members who do not themselves work under the conditions that the young workers are faced with often take the attitude that there are no differences between the conditions of the young workers and the adult workers in the industry. But the party fractions and party members must overcome this attitude and consider the problems of the youth in the industry when the league fractions or members put the facts of these conditions before them.

Also in our work among the masses of the unorganized young workers, in our participation in youth strikes, our campaign to organize the unorganized workers, the party, which has many more members in the union than we, should give us all possible co-operation.

Also the league members must do their part, participate more in the party fractions and in the T. U. E. L., and at the same time each fraction executive should make sure to include at least one Y. W. L. member.

3. Organization of the Sections.

It is important that the section executive committees become the leading forces in each section, and with closer co-operation between the league and party section committees much can be done to strengthen the leadership in the section. That there be a regular exchange of delegates between all section committees of the party and league must not only be a paper rule but an actuality.

Section headquarters are of utmost importance in order to consolidate the work of the section, and can be obtained with even less expense than is involved thru paying rent, if the party and league co-operate in establishing joint headquarters.

4. Other Important Work.

The party can give the Pioneers much help in this district in building up a strong movement of thousands of children. Not only can they co-operate by getting their children into a Pioneer group, but also by providing the groups with a place to meet.

In the Negro work which the league is just beginning to develop the party is especially able to give us help. First, in section 1 in Chicago the party comrades can give us much assistance thru furnishing us connections with young Negro workers who we can get into the league, also by supporting us in all our activities among the young Negroes in this section.

Second, the party can help us by giving their support to the forum which the league will establish on the south side, thru which we hope to recruit many young Negroes into the league, and bring many more close to us.

Third, the district executive committee of the party and the districct Negro committee must co-operate with our district Negro committee in developing the Negro work on a district scale. At present the league Negro work, like the party, is almost entirely confined to Chicago, and is not touching such important centers as Gary, Milwaukee, etc.

Fourth, much can be done to help develop the Negro work, and the work of Section 1 as a whole, if a sub-section of the party be established in Section 1, as has been done by the league.

Some Recommendations for Party Help.

At the end of my report I want to make some recommendations for party help so that we can quicker put some of the suggestions for party co-operation into effect.

1. Every party shop nucleus must assign one comrade to the special work of organizing a league nucleus.
2. All party shop nuclei and Y. W. L. concentration groups of same shop must have regular exchange of delegates, and also all section committees of the league and party, just as in the higher units.
3. In Sections 1, 2, 4 and 6 the party and league should immediately obtain joint headquarters.
4. There should be a youth member on every fraction executive and every sub-committee.

NEW JERSEY CITY SECRETARIES TO HOLD CONFERENCE MARCH 28

NEW YORK, March 22.—District No. 2 of the Workers (Communist) Party will hold a conference of New Jersey City secretaries in order to work out plans for greater activity in New Jersey. This conference, to be held on Sunday afternoon, March 28, at 2 o'clock in the Labor Lyceum at 704 South 14th street, Newark, N. J., is to be attended by C. C. C. secretaries of Paterson, Passaic, Newark, Elizabeth, Hudson county, New Brunswick, Linden as well as representatives of the Young Workers (Communist) League Sub-District New Jersey and representatives of the district committee.

The conference will discuss the political and organizational work in the New Jersey section of District No. 2 and will prepare for a conference of all units in New Jersey to be held in the near future, to which all units are to send representatives.

Milwaukee Membership Meeting.

Thursday, March 25, there will be a general party membership meeting in Milwaukee at Miller Hall, 802 State street. General organization questions will be taken up and in particular the campaign for the protection of foreign-born workers. The district organizer will be present and all party members should put in their appearance.

A sub a day will help to drive capital away.

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VAN SWERINGEN BROS. TO TRY MERGER AGAIN

Swap Titles to Overcome I. C. C. Decision

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, O., March 22—In the wake of the Interstate Commerce Commission's denial of the proposed Van Sweringen railroad merger because of the commission's disapproval of the inter-locking directorate methods of the Van Sweringen brothers' control of the Nickel Plate, the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Hocking Valley roads, clever rearrangements have been made in the make-up of the road's officers. The Van Sweringen brothers and several of their close associates swapped a few directorships and chairmanships on the boards of the three roads. They hope in this way to satisfy the stockholders of the Cincinnati and Ohio whose protests caused the I. C. C. decision.

Van Sweringen's Adventures.

The denial of the Van Sweringen merger was of such consequence in the financial world that part of the huge recent break in the stock market is laid to it. The Van Sweringens are two brothers whose enormous profits in real estate speculation allowed them to take a turn in railroad manipulation. They had managed, after they had acquired the Nickel Plate and the Hocking Valley to control the Chesapeake and Ohio with ownership of only one-third of the stock of the latter company. The present reshifting is a scheme to overcome the I. C. C. objection to a merger of the three roads.

British Unions Favor Amalgamation Program

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, March 22—The Distributive Workers Union, Shop Assistants Union, Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries, and the newly formed Union of Retail Stationers are negotiating for the formation of a single organization. Instructions and decisions of their annual general conferences commit the two first-named groups to an amalgamation program.

Bronton Miners Protest Against Anti-Alien Laws

(Special to The Daily Worker)

AVELLA, Pa., March 22.—A mass meeting to protest against the anti-alien registration and deportation bills will be held at the Granjis Hall, Bronton, Pa., Thursday morning, April 1, at 10 o'clock. D. E. Earley of Pittsburgh will speak in English and B. Ljutich will address the meeting in the South Slavic language. The meeting is arranged under the auspices of the Western Pennsylvania Council for for the Protection of Foreign-born, Avella branch.

Admission is free and all miners of the Avella region are urged to attend and voice their protests against the outrageous bills now pending before congress.

Federal School Control Seen in New Measure

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22—The tendency towards extension and centralization of federal government powers has been accelerated by the recent move for the establishment of a government education bureau whose head shall be a member of the cabinet. A bill making this proposal is now before a house committee on education with the division said to be close. Opponents of the measure charge encroachment of the federal government on the rights of self-government reserved to the states and extension of bureaucracy in administration.

Bimba to Speak in Cleveland on April 3

CLEVELAND, March 22—Anton Bimba, the young Communist editor, who was convicted of sedition, but was originally charged with blasphemy under a law of the state of Massachusetts dating from the year 1697, will speak in Cleveland on Saturday, April 3, at the Carpenters Hall, 2226 E. 55th street. He will speak on "Is There a God?"

There will be other speakers—and no worker should fail to bring along his shop mates so that they may learn how religion and the church are used for materialistic ends.

Los Angeles to Have an Anti-Religious Meeting

LO SANGELES, March 22—Los Angeles will be treated to something unusual on Monday evening, March 29, at 8 o'clock at the Co-Operative Center, 2733 Brooklyn avenue, when the Jewish workers will hold an anti-religious demonstration on the occasion of the Passover. Speakers in Jewish and English will tell why the workers oppose the celebration of the Passover and explain the nature of religion.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub

WALL ST. CAUSED ST. PAUL SMASH, SENATOR STATES

Demands Inquiry Into Bankruptcy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 22 — Senatorial investigation into affairs of the Chicago, St. Paul and Milwaukee railroad which went into the hands of a receiver in March, 1923, is proposed by Senator Gooding, republican of Idaho.

Gooding sponsored a resolution authorizing the investigation not only into the railroad's finances but especially into the effort of "Kuhn, Loeb and company of New York, to reorganize the road." He charged there was evidence of "collusion" in the appointment of the receivership.

Gooding sponsored a resolution authorizing the investigation not only into the railroad's finances but especially into the effort of "Kuhn, Loeb and company of New York, to reorganize the road." He charged there was evidence of "collusion" in the appointment of the receivership.

The road's receivership appeared to have resulted from "collusion between the Kinkley Coal company, a creditor, and the officers and directors of the railroad." The receivership was forced when the Binkley concern filed a petition against the railroad.

"It further appears," according to the resolution, "from testimony before the interstate commerce commission that collusion existed between said creditor company and the officers and directors of the said railroad company as a result of which the latter was judged insolvent by the court of receivers appointed, all to the grave prejudice and loss to the stockholders and bond holders thereof, and contrary to the public interests."

Gooding said that H. E. Bryan, president of the St. Paul, testified that the road's insolvency was caused by a $48,000,000 bond issue which matured in June, 1924. He charges that Bryan gave the stock and bondholders no opportunity to contribute the funds necessary to meet this obligation, although the latter were willing.

Seattle Union Record for Soviet Recognition

SEATTLE, Wash. March 22 — The Seattle Union Record in editorial comment on the Current History magazine symposium on American recognition for Russia in which Leon Trotsky and Capt. Paxton Hibben argued for and such notables as Judge Gary, Col. House and Senator Edge against recognition, has the following to say:

"The noteworthy thing about the articles of the American government and big business is that they no longer indulge in silly villification of Bolshevism."

And again, "Hibben leaves the American opponents of Soviet Russia high and dry with the assurance that the Russian Communists will be able to carry on. And whether official recognition is given or not, American business will adjust itself to the Communist element in the Russian economy."

"As for propaganda," says the Record, "all the propaganda that Soviet Russia needs is news like this: Last year the Soviet Textile Syndicate bought $50,000,000 worth of American cotton on credits financed by the Chase National Bank and the Guaranty Trust company. The Harriman interests have gone into partnership with the Moscow government, paying $1,000,000 cash for the priviledge of developing the largest manganese mine in the world."

Scott Nearing Will Debate Anti-Soviet Speaker on Sunday

NEW YORK, March 22.—Scott Nearing, just returned from Soviet Russia, has challenged the most relentless enemy of Soviet Russia to a debate on the question of recognition, and his challenge has been accepted. His opponent is the National Security League. The debate, which will be for the benefit of the New Masses magazine, will be held Sunday, March 28, at 2:30 in the afternoon at the Manhattan Opera House.

This debate is the first of its kind and the first the National Security League has undertaken in the open with a radical.

J. Robert O'Brien will represent the National Security League. He is one of their most active propagandists and tours the country rousing the business men against socialism, Communism, Bolshevism, and every other ism that threatens the rule of the bankers in America.

Chicago Bank Will Open London Branch

A London branch will be established shortly by the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago. This branch will have agents in the larger cities and the capitals of Europe on the lookout for new business.

The Continental and Commercial institution to compete for Chinese Bank was the pioneer Chicago financial institution to compete for Chinese loans. The vice-president, Abbott, is now in the Orient on bank business.

Pioneers Take Part in Textile Strike

MAX KARP, New York Pioneer.

WHEN the play called "School Days" was given at a strikers' mass meeting in Passaic it was received with great enthusiasm. It was given with such great success that we were asked to give it again.

As the Pioneers marched in singing into the hall to give the play for the second time they were received with cheering by the strikers. There was continuous cheering, shouting and applause thruout the play. Why? Because this play very well presented to the strikers the life of the working class children in the capitalist schools and the struggle of the Pioneers, especially during the textile strike.

The parts in the play that showed the work and purpose of the capitalist schools were liked most by the strikers. In one part the teacher asked one boy (who was a Pioneer) whether he loved his country's flag. To this he answered: **"I love my country's people, the working people, who make up this country. When I grow up I am going to teach the workers how to stick together and carry out successful strikes."** Many other parts were received gith great enthusiasm.

The work of the Pioneers in the textile strike is of great importance, as there are many children under the age of fourteen who are working in the mills in spite of the child labor law in New Jersey. It is up to the Pioneers to organize these children into a strong Pioneer section.

Pioneers, are we ready?
Let us answer in chorus—
Always ready!

Child Labor 'Legal' in One-Fourth of Country

By AUGUST VALENTINE.

AN interesting report comes from Washington, D. C., issued by the federal children's bureau on child labor. On this report it is revealed that indentured child labor is legalized in one-fourth of the country. States that legalize child labor are: Arkansas, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Indiana, Nevada, Illinois, Maryland, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Michigan and Wisconsin.

In the above states the 'indenture homes" hire out the young workers for a number of years. The "rent" of the human life is cheaper than anything else that is "for rent." A farmer can obtain from the "indenture home" cheap help by supplying board and room for the children. At the ages of 18 or 21, according to how long they are sold, they are turned loose with $50 or less and a suit of clothes. In the state of Pennsylvania some are contracted for until 1940.

In Wisconsin (the "grand" old state of LaFollette and Vic Berger) children just recovering from sickness of the worst kind are forced to go to work before they are well. A girl 12 years of age is given a job taking care of three children, prepare breakfast, milk five cows, work in the field, and yet the slaveholder who contracted her says that he would not have another child unless he could get one young enough so he could break her in to work.

Such is this system. Children who should be in school, building themselves up morally and physically, are toiling their young lives away and the adult workers are starving and out of work because child labor is taking their place because they are unable to defend themselves.

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

Detroit Pioneers Will Have Camp this Summer

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., March. 21.—The need of a camp for the working class children has been felt here for many summers. There are camps, but not any that Communist children care to attend. The order of the day at these camps is capitalist militarism. Last summer the need of a camp was particularly acute. This year the Pioneers and the Young Workers' League began the campaign. The parents' council, the federation of working women's organizations, the Workers' Party and several close sympathizers came to their support.

The camp itself will be at Loon lake, an acre of the land owned by the local Finnish organization. One large building with one large room will be put up this year, which will be used for sleeping, dining and assembly. For sleeping there will be bunks which can be folded against the wall, making the room large during the day. The following year a separate building for sleeping will be erected and a fireplace will be built in the first building, which will then only be used for an assembly and dining room. The second year the playground will also be enlarged.

Elaborate plans have been made to finance this camp. Donation lists will be circulated among individuals and organizations. Membership cards can be purchased for $1. Entertainments will be given by the Pioneer groups themselves. The various language workers' clubs will be asked to participate in affairs. Finally a Lenin Pioneer camp carnival will be held on Sunday, May 9, from 2 to 12 p. m. The entire House of the Masses has been secured for this day. All halls will be used and the attractions will be many. This will be the affair of the year and everyone should look forward and plan to attend it if they would enjoy themselves. Admission is 25c. Watch for more news about the Lenin Pioneer camp.

School Board Short of Funds; Teachers Will Get Wage Cut

The board of education, finding itself short of funds, will begin to "remedy" the situation by a reduction in the salary of Chicago school teachers. Edward B. Ellicott, president of the board, told Mayor Dever yesterday that in addition to wage cuts for teachers, kindergartens will have to be closed and summer and night school courses curtailed.

The $68,000,000 appropriation the board received this year is not enuf to meet the requirements—the deficit will be taken out of the teachers' salaries and the children's educational facilities.

Debate in New York!
Resolved: That the United States Should Not Recognize Soviet Russia
J. ROBERT O'BRIEN, National Security League .....Affirmative
SCOTT NEARING .....Negative
FRANK P. WALSH, Chairman
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE,
315 West 34th Street
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Reserved seats, $1.65, $1.10, 83c, 55c, on sale now at: Manhattan Opera House, Box Office; Jimmie Higgins Book Store, 127 University Pl.; Freiheit, 30 Union Sq. Mail Orders: New Masses, 39 W. 8th St. Telephone Reservations: Stuyvesant 2104.

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Worker Correspondence

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JEWELERS' WAGES FORCED TO LOW LEVELS BY BOSS

Workers Must Organize to Better Conditions

By SAUL WHITE
(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, March 22 — Down! Down! goes the standard of jewelry workers. "Jeweler, Platinum Worker Wanted." reads the ad in the paper.

"How much were you getting in the last place?" "$1.25" is the reply. "How much will you work for now?" "Well, I know it is slow; I'll work for a $1.10 an hour." "$1.10 an hour? You want too much, we can't afford that much. I want a man for 75c or 80c an hour! Are you a fast man?" "Quite fast; this ring will take me about . . . five or six hours." "I'll tell you," says the boss, "leave me your name and address and I'll notify you."

This is the usual end of one effort to earn a living. A typical conversation in the hunt for a job.

We have come to the stage, when we must ask ourselves where we are going fellow jewelers, where will it stop? Our standards for which we fought and starved in 1916 and 1919 are nearly all gone. All the evils of the pre-union days are back. Home work, piece work, long hours, hire and fire at will—it is all back. Men drop dead working, as was the case of Isidore Hoffman, lately of Kalishers' shop who dropped dead from exhaustion. The more that fellow worked, overtime and home, the less he earned, because the boss kept on cutting the piece work rates in order to keep down his earnings to an average minimum of $40 a week. After working 4 years in this shop, a collection was necessary after the funeral to feed the family for a few days. Men work 9 and 10 hours a day without extra pay and thereby keep other men out of work who in turn cut their own and all other jewelers' throats in order to grab a job.

Jewelry workers! The time is rotten ripe for a show-down. Join the union and fight back. Our organized might is our only protection. You can't run away from the trade. You are entitled to make a living at the trade which you spent several years learning.

Local No. 1 Jewelry Workers Union, meets every second and fourth Thursday of the month. Come around to the meeting this Thursday. We meet in the World Building and the office is Room 307A. Organization! the only argument the bosses understand. That should be our motto. With this slogan we'll win.

Laundry Trust Being Formed by Bankers

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK, March 22—Following closely upon the great bakery consolidation which resulted in the bread trust, the laundry industry of the country is taking the first step towards trustification. Twenty up-state New York laundries have completed plans for a huge merger.

Similar combinations have already taken place in Kansas City, New Orleans, Los Angeles and Cincinnati. Preparations are now being made for the formation of a great national system of power laundries to be known as Associated Laundries of America, Inc. New York banks are the motivating influences in the creation of this national laundry trust.

SEND IN A SUB.

This 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 thot 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!

Eight-Hour Day Is Myth at Ford Motor Company's Plants

By a Worker Correspondent

DETROIT, Mich., March 22.—The Ford Motor company claims to have the eight-hour day. The reader can draw his own conclusions from the following, whether this is correct or not:

In one of the departments at the Ford plant in which soldering is done the workers must file their own irons before the regular shift begins. They are not paid for this extra work, which takes about 15 minutes every day.

If a worker refuses to do this extra work the boss begins to discriminate against him. He gives him many different jobs and finds fault in work that previously escaped the boss' attention. The boss constantly bulldozes and heckles the worker until the worker can no longer stand it and quits in disgust. This is one of the ways the company has of firing workers who refuse to be slaves.

Baltimore "Rewards" Aged City Employes

By a Worker Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 22—The city of Baltimore is at last rewarding its employes! This "reward" goes into effect on April 1. On April 1 many employes will be relieved of work and will be given a pension. In order to receive a pension one must be 60 years of age.

To figure the amount of his pension, his salary (now receiving) is divided by his age and then multiplied by the number of years he has been in service. If a man aged 65 went to work in 1919 at $1,400 a year, he would receive in 1926, since his is now forced to "retire" a miserable pittance of $140 a year, and there are many such.

One man, 83 years of age, is to "retire"—he has worked for the city for 52 years and will receive after April 1 an annual salary of about $1000 (fine reward for 52 years of labor!)

The theory on which the minor part of the pension plan is based is that an employe is entitled to a retiring allowance of half his salary for 35 years work. That is, if he has worked 35 years, his retiring allowance is one half of his present salary, but if less then it is calculated as I showed you before.

So if you have worked for the city for 35 years you may get an allowance of from $1,000 to $1,400 a year, but if only 10 years then starve as one must do on $140 yearly.

In contrast to this Mayor Hylan of New York resigned a day before his term expired and became eligible to a pension of several thousand dollars.

Restaurant Worker Finds Conditions in Factories Unbearable

By L. S., Worker Correspondent.

EAST YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 22.—I am a cook, but owing to the inhuman conditions under which the bosses of the restaurants compel us to work because we are unorganized, I had to go look for a job in a factory, having the idea in mind that I would work under better conditions.

After calling at employment offices every day for two months and always hearing their reply, "Nothing today, boys," I went to look for a job at the Republic Iron and Steel company.

I went there at 6 o'clock in the morning to get the first chance. As soon as I reached the mill I saw about ten or fifteen workers who went there with the same idea as myself. As time went by more workers were coming to look for a job, some in overalls ready for work, and others with their collar and tie on, as if they knew beforehand that they would not get a job.

At 7 o'clock the office opened up. The place could not hold more than ten persons. All of us tried to get into the office, pushing one another, and we were so crowded that we could not even move our hands. After we had waited about an hour, until the timekeeper would finish reading his morning paper, he got up and, with swollen eyes, caused perhaps from the after effects of the night before, said that they needed only carpenters and that the others should leave the place immediately. The workers looked at each other and then one by one they started to go. On account of the cold some hesitated and did not leave the place as quickly as the timekeeper wanted them to. He again told them to get out and that it was no use to hang around the office. Then each one started to leave.

I had a few copies of the DAILY WORKER, which I gave away to those that were leaving. The next day I went again to the factory, because it was said that they would employ some workers. One hundred and fifty workers were hired. They led us to a place where we had to dig ditches eleven hours a day at 44 cents per hour. I understood that this kind of work would not last long, and three days later we were all laid off.

Choice and Common Flesh.

OTTAWA, Can.—(FP)— In Canada losses of limbs and other injuries during the late war for democracy are accurately measured by the status of the victim. A private gets a pension of $630 a year for the loss of a leg while a general gets $1890 a year for the same injury.

Your pen must be stronger than the hired pen of the boss.

PARIS COMMUNE TO BE HONORED HERE SUNDAY

On the day when the Commune officially took over the government of Paris (March 28), a meeting will be held in commemoration of the Paris Commune at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division street.

There will be speakers in English, Russian and Polish, and a good concert program with Russian revolutionary and prison songs will be given.

A spectacle, "The Last Day of the Commune," will be presented in the Polish language.

The commemoration is arranged by the Russian and Polish branches of the International Labor Defense.

Tickets in advance 35 cents, at the door 50 cents. Tickets are for sale at the Workers' House, the Russian Cooperative restaurants and The DAILY WORKER office.

Don't forget the date: Next Sunday, March 28, beginning at 2:30 p. m.

Cleveland Unions Aid Passaic Strikers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, March 22.—The Capmakers Union No. 18 made a contribution of $15 to the Passaic textile workers' relief, and also passed a voluntary tax of $1 per member.

Bakers Local No. 19 decided to make a contribution to the relief.

Local No. 105 of the Carpenters Union discussed the matter at the last meeting, and the sentiment was favorable for making a contribution, when it was announced that the Workers (Communist) Party, District Six, had sent the list to the local asking for a contribution, which was to be sent direct to the strike relief committee. The president then immediately declared that the matter would have to be dropped, because the local is not allowed to have any relations with the Communists.

What has relief for striking textile workers to do with the Workers (Communist) Party? Only one thing, and that is that in District Six the Workers (Communist) Party was the first to raise the issue of relief of the striking textile workers. This disproves the Carpenters' Union false statement that the Communists are trying to destroy the unions. Helping striking workers to win a strike is destroying the union? Not by the boldest stretch of the imagination can this be asserted. It is time that this nonsense was dropped.

Railroads Introduce Bill to Cut Interest Upon Government Loans

WASHINGTON, March 22 — A bill has been introduced into both houses of congress for the reduction of interest charges on loans made to the railroads during the world war by the government. Six per cent has been charged on these advances. The bills would reduce the rate to 4 per cent.

According to a compilation by J. D. Shatford, chairman of the Railroad Owners Association, the New Haven owes $91,000,000, the largest single sum due. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul was loaned $55,000,000 and the Boston and Maine $48,700,000. The Erie and Seaboard also owes a large amount. There are a dozen other roads which received $1,000,000.

U. S. China Trade for 1925 Was $159,502,913

SHANGHAI, March 22 — According to statistics released to the press by the United States consul general here, the trade between America and China for 1925 reached a total in gold of $159,502,913. Half of this consisted of textiles, with silk coming a close second. Furs also constituted a considerable item.

PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKE STIRS THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 22.—For the last two months in the state of New Jersey there has been taking place a sensational strike that has stirred the working class of America as it has seldom been stirred in the past.

Over 12,000 textile workers of many nationalities have united together and are putting up a splendid fight.

Brutal police terrorism, tear bombs, as well as the beating up of reporters and photographers of the capitalist press has taken place. Another unique feature is that the petty bourgeois elements are giving their financial and moral support to the strikers. As an example, the East Side Merchants' Association of Passaic has donated $1,500 to the strikers' relief fund.

Workers Against Low Pay.

The strike developed out of the wage cut the workers received last October. Their meager wages were then reduced by a ten per cent cut bringing their low pay down to between $12 and $22 a week, some receiving only $9 weekly.

Workers of all ages are employed in the mills, many working on the night shifts which are conducted by several of the mills. In many cases the entire family, husband and wife, as well as their sons and daughters are working for the textile barons, some working at night and others on the day shift. In such a way "family life" is developed in the United States of America!

But the time came when the workers could not stand it any longer and revolted against the unsanitary working conditions and low wages. In masses and spontaneously they united their forces under the direction of the United Front Committee of Textile Workers and are determined to struggle and fight until ultimate victory will be theirs.

The mills which have been paying their workers starvation wages have at the same time been piling up enormous profits for their owners. The Botany mill which employs 6,400 workers, has during the year 1925 earned a net profit of $1,500,000. The Gera mills which employs 1,200 workers has during the year 1924 obtained a net income of $1,356,509, paid $431,914 dividends and had a surplus of $13,639.

These two examples are cited to show that when these mammoth corporations make larger profits they only develop an appetite for larger profits which they try to obtain at the worker's expense by reducing wages.

Statistics of the United States labor department show that wool workers between the ages of 25 and 34 die from tuberculosis at the rate of 41.7 per cent as against 30 per cent of the general population. Deaths from pneumonia and Bright's disease also shows a higher percentage than among the rest of the populace. Between the ages of 24 and 44 the percentage of deaths from heart disease is also higher.

Militant action that is a credit to the best traditions of the working class is now taking place at Passaic, Garfield and Clifton, N. J. The workers who are on strike are learning thru bitter experience how the state comes to the support of the bosses and does its dirty work, sweeping all that is before it in a ruthless manner. They are also learning who are their friends and allies—those who can be depended upon for assistance in their hour of need.

Interesting events are still to come and will result in the organization and strengthening of the position of the textile workers who are now on strike.

Strikers Present Their Demands

(Continued from page 1)

1. That the employes in the textile factories be granted a living wage.

2. Workers would return to work if this were granted.

3. That the strikers and the mill owners each appoint one representative to a committee which shall arbitrate the matters under dispute. If these fail to agree, they are authorized to choose an impartial chairman, who will then have the decisive vote.

The full text of the committee's letter to Secretary Davis follows:

Text of Proposals.

"Following our conference this afternoon in summarizing these suggestions and the counter suggestions thereof, we submit the following:

"There are now on strike in the textile manufacturing plants of Passaic, N. J., and vicinity, approximately 16,000 workers, men women, and children. The strike began the 25th day of January of the present year. The undersigned committee of workers, all of whom waited upon you, is composed of textile workers actually employed in the mills at the time of the strike, who went on strike in an effort to remedy intolerable conditions. Before going on strike, thru committees democratically selected they presented their demands as follows:

Restore 10% Wage Cut.

"1. Restitution of the 10 per cent wage cut made last October and a 10 per cent increase in wages.

"2. The return of money taken from the workers since the time of the last wage cut.

"3. A forty-four hour week.

"4. Time and a half for overtime.

"5. Decent and sanitary working conditions.

"6. No discrimination against union workers.

"7. Recognition of the workers' union.

"For the silk mill workers:

"1. 25 per cent increase in wages.

"2. Forty-four-hour week.

"3. Time and a half for overtime.

"4. Decent and sanitary working conditions.

"5. No discrimination against union workers.

"6. Recognition of the workers' union.

"The employing mill owners made no reply to these demands. The Botany mills, the largest in the group, summarily discharged each and every member of the employes' committee which had presented the demands of the workers. To your request as to terms under which the controversy might be settled, we respectfully submit the following:

"1. A living wage for all employes by immediate establishment as a minimum in all mills on strike, amount of such living wage to be that which has been heretofore determined by the United States department of Labor.

"2. Immediately upon the establishment of such minimum living wage the employes will return to work in the mills.

"3. That within three days following the establishment of this minimum wage the mill management and the undersigned committee representing strikers shall each select one representative to adjust demands herein set forth.

"The employers shall have the right to select an officer, stockholder, or person unconnected with the mills and the workers shall likewise have the right to select one of their number or a person unconnected with the mills to represent them, so that the principle of collective bargaining thru representatives may be preserved.

"These two representatives shall be empowered to adjust all points in dispute between the mill owners and the workers. In case of disagreement, they shall have authority to select an impartial referee to the end that any remaining disputed points may be aquitably adjusted."

LEAGUE REQUEST STIRS UP FIRES OF COURT FIGHT

World Court Opponents Renew Struggle

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 22—The request of the council of the league of nations that the United States send a representative to the conference of its signatory states which is to meet at Geneva in September to consider the reservations attached by the senate to American adherence to the world court has stirred up the whole controversy over the league of nations, its relationship to the world court, and the attitude of this country towards both.

According to the reservations in the resolution which passed the senate, each of the 55 nations adhering to the world court must accept in writing all the reservations attached by the senate to the adhesion of this country before the decisions can be binding. Even then it is specifically provided that the court shall be asked for no advisory opinions on matters affecting the United States without its prior consent.

The "Gold Dust Twins."

Senator Borah and the irreconcilable opponents of the court and league state that this provision links up the two bodies in an inseparable fashion. How, they ask, can such advisory opinions be prevented if the league of nations should request the court for one in a matter involving the United States unless the latter were officially represented in the league so it could voice its objections then and there? As Borah ironically remarked: "The government to be consistent must send a representative to the league's conference in Geneva."

Gibson as "Observer."

The administration is trying to solve the difficulty by having Gibson, the American minister to Switzerland, sit in at the conference as the unofficial delegate of this country. In other words, he will be what has become common to the devious methods of diplomacy as practiced by our state department—an "observer."

The Contradiction.

It is a safe conclusion that the course of events at Geneva has greatly strengthened the hands of those who are opposed to the United States taking an active part in European political affairs. On the other hand, such political interference is bound to follow the increasing economic and financial control which the fast-growing investments of this country bring about in that continent.

* * *

Chamberlain's Motive.

GENEVA, March 22—It is agreed here that Chamberlain's motion for a conference of representatives of states adhering to the league of nations to consider the American reservations to the world court was made with a view to preventing any of its members rejecting in whole or in part the American reservations until every effort had been made collectively to secure such a unanimous approval as that required by the resolution of the senate of the United States.

Stamford Held Tag Day for Passaic Strikers

SAMFORD, Conn., March 22.—The Stamford branch of the International Workers Aid held a successful tag day for the relief of the Passaic strikers and collected $215.

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

Passaic Strikers Learn Secretary Davis Is Tool of the Bosses

(Continued from Page 1)

turned streams of water from high-pressure hose upon them in the dead of winter, drenching them to the skin, when few of them had other clothes they could wear while their clothes dried out.

Voices Mill Owners' Objections.

Davis stated that Colonel A. F. H. Johnson, who represented the Botany Consolidated Mills, had been to see his assistant, Hugh Kerwin, and himself a number of times, and that other mill owners had also been there, and that after a number of conferences a proposal was made as a basis for settlement of the strike. The secretary of labor said that the department had a difficult time inducing Johnson and the other mill owners to accept the proposal. The first demand of the proposal, which Davis tried to make the delegation believe he had to bludgeon out of the mill owners, was that the strikers return to work under the same conditions that existed before the strike and that within "a reasonable time" certain machinery, not specified, be set up for the purpose of adjusting the grievances in any manner the representatives of the company and the workers may decide. This was nothing more nor less than a brazen demand that the strikers admit defeat and go back like whipped curs to await the pleasure of the bosses, who would take action "within a reasonable time," which might be ten months or ten years.

After "forcing" this great concession from the bosses, the department of labor, according to the statement of the secretary, Mr. Davis, then agreed that no "outsiders" be included in negotiations and that particularly Albert Weisbord, the leader of the strike, who is "charged with being a Communist," should not be considered and that he must drop out of the picture.

Davis remarked that he did not know Weisbord, but that he presumed he was with the delegation. Frank P. Walsh then pointed to Weisbord and Davis raised his hand in a sort of lazy greeting, and then asked the strike leader if he would agree to "step out of the picture" if it would benefit the strikers. Before Weisbord could answer the question the whole delegation of strikers in unison asserted that he would not be permitted to do anything of that sort. This was apparently quite sufficient for Davis, but Weisbord added that he would do anything that would aid the strike and that he had no personal ends to serve in the struggle. He emphasized the fact, tho, that the demand of the mill-owners that he get out of the fight was merely one of the methods used to break the strike and destroy the organization created in the process of the struggle.

Government Strike-Breaker.

Frank P. Walsh, for the strikers, told Davis flatly that if the department of labor were responsible for the proposals contained in the bosses' offer it was acting the role of a strike-breaker and added that surely the department of labor would not want to indicate by its actions any such charge.

At this point Davis sought to divert the discussion into personal channels by relating some of his own experience in strikes. The secretary of labor told about how he was at one time a puddler in a steel mill and how he was on strike for seven months. In order to emphasize the fact that he claims to have once worked this popinjay cabinet member and messenger boy of the Mellon political machine in Pennsylvania walked over to a corner in the approved manner of the herd leader of the Loyal Order of Moose (an organization which has made Davis a very rich man), took two nickle-plated puddlers' tools in his hand and posed before the strikers.

No one seemed to get very enthusiastic over this cheap stunt, so he resumed his seat, and then Hugh Kerwin, since the Wilson regime a member of the department of labor in charge of its conciliation department, who claims to have at one time been a miner, took up the question and suggested that any number of ways might be found to settle the dispute, the favorite one being direct negotiations between the men in the mills and the individual bosses, or between the individual workers and the boss. Walsh turned to him and asked him if he really meant such a suggestion to be taken seriously. Even a lackey in the strike-breaking movement ought to be more discreet than to propose such an absurdity. Even Davis, himself, among the very few things he does know, ought to know that the individual worker has no chance against the employer representing great combines of capital.

Fears Publicity.

The secretary of labor insisted that the conference be secret and that all newspaper men be excluded, hence all of the known newspaper men had to wait out in the hall, but the DAILY WORKER was resourceful enuf to get the facts first hand without the presence of its representative becoming known. In other words, we scooped all the capitalist press. The reason Davis did not want newspaper men in was because he did not know what the mill owners had told the newspapers and did not want to make any assertions that might be used against them. He wanted it distinctly understood that the department of labor acted merely as "conciliator" and that it dare not make any sort of statement that would bar it from acting in that capacity.

Lesson for Strikers.

Again the strikers who had been disillusioned regarding the president of the United States in the morning learned another valuable lesson in the afternoon. They spent more than two hours in conference with Davis, during which time he exposed himself as far below the average worker in intelligence—a mere figurehead who is utterly incapable of being anything other than a cog in a political machine manipulated by Wall Street. Again the strikers learned that the men in the United States government are nothing but ordinary strike-breakers who serve the master class. Failing to hoodwink the strikers into accepting the strike-breaking proposition of the bosses, Davis and Kerwin seemed relieved when Walsh, for the strikers, said that a counter-proposal would be presented the next day, giving the strikers' demands.

Johnson Objectionable.

If the bosses objected to Weisbord because they fear he is a Communist, the strikers very definitely objected to Johnson, proving that all his talk about patriotism was bunk, that the Botany mills are part of a European concern with mills in many European countries; that it was in the hands of the alien property custodian during the war, and that the circumstances of its return to its present owners are open to suspicion of corruption, as it is well known that the office of the alien property custodian was a hotbed of graft. Johnson was objected to because of his establishing and maintaining a despotic system of terror against his workers and is further accused of encouraging the police cossacks to beat up women and children, all of the terror occurring before his mills.

Furthermore, attention was called to the fact that the industry is one of the most highly protected of all and that instead of paying a living wage the workers receive far below sufficient to enable them to exist in decent healthful surroundings. As many strikers express themselves, they are better off on strike than when they work for such starvation wages, because on strike they at least are assured strike relief from other strikers who come to their aid. Furthermore, the strike committee at Washington, in its reply to Davis, insists that the strikers will not return to work until they are guaranteed a living wage, based upon the budgets prepared by the department of labor itself.

This statement puts the political puppet, Davis, in a hole. Either he will have to wash his hands of the whole affair, in which case he would be attacked and exposed by those who are demanding a senatorial investigation of the industry, or he would have to repudiate the millowners—an unheard of thing for a member of a government that has as one of its real heads such a creature as Senator Butler of Massachusetts, who is a scab textile baron and who profits thru such conditions as those existing in Passaic.

In the proposed investigation it would be well for the senate committee to include the conditions under which the proposal of the department of labor to settle the strike were arrived at. Communists know how these things happen, but it would be well to have the facts brot out so that other workers may understand the character of the government as the enemy of the workers and the defender of the exploiters of labor.

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What Does Norman Thomas Mean?

Norman Thomas, socialist, spoke at a strike meeting of the Furriers' Union last Friday. The chairman introduced him as a representative of the socialist party and as late candidate for governor on the socialist ticket. He also stated that in a strike the union was glad to have all who are interested in the success of the strike come and help along.

To this Norman Thomas responded and said, "No honest socialist can work against the strike. In a strike political differences must be set aside and the common cause of the workers considered above all else."

What did Norman Thomas mean? Does he not know that the Jewish Daily Forward which is run by the socialists is fighting the Furriers' Union and this strike? Would he then say that the Forward and the socialists responsible for it are not honest?

Maybe Dr. Norman Thomas can explain. It seems that either Abraham Cahan, editor of the Forward, is not an honest socialist or that Thomas was wrong about the attitude of socialists in case of a strike.

Or is Thomas breaking away from Cahan?

Uplifters Assail Literature

Just as the early christians committed the most atrocious acts of vandalism against the literature of ancient Greece, which culminated with the sacking and burning of the magnificant library of Alexandria, so the modern self-appointed uplifters and purifiers want to scourge from the earth every glimmering of human intelligence and reduce humanity to their own low level. The latest outburst, following the notorious anti-evolution agitation, the Scopes "monkey" trial at Dayton, Tennessee, and the Bimba "blasphemy" trial at Brockton, Massachusetts, occurred at Albany, N. Y., where a group of irresponsible freaks gathered in an effort to place a "clean books" bill upon the law books of the state.

Aside from the very well-known fact that certain scab publishing houses that make a specialty of turning out stereotyped drivel of the most nauseating character purporting to appeal to the morals and "decency" of the community pay some of these modern vandals for their nefarious agitation, there is a psychological question involved that merits consideration. That is the well known fact that the preachers, reformers and others who object to realism in literature and art are in reality psychopathic cases; emotional perverts whose reaction in the presence of undraped statuary or a descriptive love scene are extremely abnormal, leading to most offensive hallucinations sometimes manifesting themselves in public displays of their infirmities, thereby exposing them to their fellows for what they really are. Most creatures of this type are religious, so they add to their offense by cloaking it with a holier-than-thou garb and haunt legislative chambers trying to refrain from enjoying the things that their disordered minds unfit them to enjoy.

Should they succeed in passing the "clean books bill" the next thing would be to try to outlaw all literature that criticizes their perversions or exposes the society in which they live and that tolerates them as a transitory stage in human history.

Such moves must be resisted by every intelligent section of society or we will be confronted with pee-wee legislators and creatures of the type of prohibition agents pillaging people's book shelves to discover if they are "bootlegging" something that might contain some semblance of human nature.

In a society organized for the benefit of all, such freaks as these uplifters would be placed in asylums, under care of competent physicians in diseases of the mind, instead of being permitted to roam at large.

Berger's Passaic Resolution

At a time when a committee of Passaic strikers were arranging to have a senate resolution introduced so that the proper committee could start an investigation of the horrible conditions in the textile industry of the country and when things began to look favorable for such an investigation thru the senate, the "lone socialist" congressman, Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee, horned into the affair by introducing a congressional resolution to the same effect, without consulting anyone and knowing full well that it would be killed.

This act of Berger proves that he doesn't care a rap about the struggles of the working class, that the question of seriously striving for an investigation of this atrocious industry means nothing to him and that he is so low in the scale of capitalist politicians that he seizes upon the misery of the strikers in order to make a spurious labor record that he can use in coming elections in Milwaukee, when he tries to keep the voters hoodwinked with the delusion that he is a friend of labor, instead of a real estate agent and a lackey of the bourgeoisie.

Certainly the mill owners of Passaic could devise no scheme better calculated to befog the issue.

The resolution will probably be used as an excuse for another of the familiar debates (?) on the floor of the house between the Wisconsin apostle of Scheidemann—the Kaiser socialist—and blatherskire Blanton, the Texas donkey, but will do the strikers no good.

As a friend of labor Berger would qualify as an excellent court jester for the Coolidge cabinet.

An old editor said to a cub breaking into the game: "If a dog bites a man that is not news, but if a man bites a dog that is news." In Passaic the thing can be put this way: "If a horse kicks a woman that is not news, but if a woman kicks a horse that is indeed news." The other day a woman was arrested by the cossacks of that hellhole, charged with kicking one of the horses used to ride down women and children. We do not know whether the horse appeared in the court as the complaining witness or not.

Get a member of the Workers Party and a new subscription for The DAILY WORKER.

Pepper Speaks on the American Problems

International Press Correspondence.

MOSCOW, March 21.—U. S. S. R., (By Mail.)—Feb. 24.—The sixth session of the enlarged executive of the Communist International was opened today under the chairmanship of Comrade Geschke with the speech of Comrade Pepper who declared:

"The previous discussion has been rather limited to the internal party situation. The essence of the deviations consist in the mistakes which have been made in the aplication of the tactic of the united front, these in their turn are connected with the uncertainty of the analysis of the world situation. The analysis of Bordiga: Here is Soviet Russia, there is the rest of the world, is extremely schematic and false, and from it comes a false tactic.

The all-embracing slogan of the theses upon the basis of an analysis of the world situation is: The United States of Socialist Europe. Many comrades are skeptical of this slogan, they remember the argument of Lenin in 1915. At that time, however, both the meaning of the slogan as well as the world situation were different. At that time the slogan meant: A unification of the European state upon a bourgeois-republican basis thru the overthrow of the monarchy, today it means a socialist unification. The economic dominance of America and the growing contradiction between her and Europe characterize the present situation.

The concentration and accumulation of American capital, the cleaning of the petty bourgeois elements out of the republican party, the official abandonment of the anti-trust law by the republicans and further the widening of connections with Europe and the tendency to abolish the high customs barrier in which the farmer and the growing class of coupon-clippers are in alliance with finance capital, all these factors lead to a sharpening of the dominant situation of American capitalism and to a deepening of the contradiction between America and Europe.

In contradiction to the one-time policy of isolation from Europe, American capitalism now sets up political and economic conditions, as for instance the demand presented to Belgium for a reduction in the strength of the army. Locarno was not only an attempt to create a block against the Soviet Union and an attempt on the part of America to render her loans secure, it was also an attempt to form a block of debtor states against America under the leadership of England. Arising from the growing contradictions between America and Europe there grows a certain paralleling of interests of Soviet Russia with Europe, on the other hand there is a certain paralleling of the interests of Soviet Russia with the interests of America in China, Mosul, etc. Naturally, the motives are varied. The Russian Mosul policy aims at defending young revolutionary Turkey against English imperialism whereas American Mosul policy aims at defending Mosul oil for imperialist reasons against England.

THE speaker then proceeded to analyze in detail the difference between the slogan of the United States of Europe in 1915 and now. The arguments which Lenin used against this slogan at that time were absolutely correct. At that time objectively considered, the slogan directed itself against the colonies and against the young Japanese and American imperialisms. Today the hegemony is no longer with Europe but with American. At that time the slogan meant a denial of the possibility of the victory of the revolution in a single country, today however, we have the Soviet Union. Today we can and must connect this slogan with the slogans for an alliance with the colonies and with the Soviet Union. We must not only expose the swindle of the pacifist slogan of Pan-Europe, but we must ourselves issue a positive slogan.

THE task which the American party must place before itself hangs in connection with this. The chief task of the American party is to build bridges to the masses. Such bridges are: The left movement in the Labor Party, the organization of the unskilled workers, the leadership of electoral campaigns, the setting up of a platform of combined struggle against the power of the state and trust capital, the struggle against imperialism, etc., etc. A very important task for the party is to shift its main weight from light to heavy industry. The central slogan from the standpoint of the division of work in the Comintern must be, the alliance with the suppressed peoples of Latin-America who in the future will play the role of China, with Mexico in the role of Canton. Finally, the Communists must set up the revolutionary slogan of "open door to revolutionary propaganda" against the reformist "workers' Monroe doctrine of the cutting off of the American continent from revolutionary propaganda."

COMRADE STEPHANSKI (Poland) was not in agreement with Zinoviev with regard to the revolutionary possibilities of Poland. The new events place the party before great tasks. Fascism grew and proceeded to carry out a mass agitation, even formed trade unions. On the other hand, however, the leftward movement in the working class also grew. In consequence of the coalition policy, a left wing was formed in the Polish Socialist Party. If the Communist Party pursues a correct policy here this can lead to the breaking off of large masses of workers from the social-democracy. In the last session of the trade union council under the pressure of the masses, not only those in favor of an alliance but also right railway leaders and miners' leaders voted for the proposals of the left.

The Kulaks are going to the right, all other elements to the left. The Communist slogan which was issued over two years ago for the expropriation of the large landowners without compensation has become the slogan of large masses of the peasantry. The Fourteenth Congress of the party liquidated the ultra-left crisis. The ultra-lefts have made very many great mistakes. Already in 1923 Domsky accused the Russian Party of opportunism and when the ultra-left obtained influence over the party leadership the isolation from the masses followed, the united front was flung overboard, a stupid sort of revolutionary gymnastics was indulged in without the participation of the masses and the social-democratic workers were rejected.

Altho there are still ultra-left tendencies left over, the crisis has been passed. The situation of the party is favorable. In Kalisch the soldiers refused to shoot upon the workers. The party is nevertheless insufficiently active and for this reason the strike of the Dombrova railway workers proved so surprising as a result of the ultra-left policy of isolation from the masses. The coming economic struggles can very well raise the question of the workers and peasants' government, nevertheless, it is possible for the bourgeoisie to obtain a breathing space by an imperialist loan, this, however, would be under hard conditions. On the other hand a fight upon the part of fascism for power is also possible. The most important task is that of winning the masses away from the social-democracy, and the conditions for this are more favorable than ever they were.

COMRADE RUTH FISCHER declared: I am in complete agreement with the theses of Zinoviev. The struggle must at the same time be conducted against both right and left. The ultra-left tendencies can unless they are defeated lead to a liquidation of the party, to a catastrophe. There is also an international right danger. A section of the social-democratic workers who were led by the stream of the revolution into the ranks of the German Communist Party, are tending back towards the social-democracy. The rights, who support themselves upon the one-time social-democrats and upon the aristocracy of labor, are sitting in Noah's ark and waiting patiently until the left flood has died down. The solution of the German question is one of the most important with which the enlarged executive is faced. The history of the German party consists of vaccillations between ultra-left and right. Every party congress swung the course of the party round. At the inaugural congress of the party ultra-lefts voted down Liebknecht and Luxemburg. The Heidelberg party congress expelled good workers. Jena was a weakened ultra-left party congress. Frankfort was ultra-left, the embodiment of all ultra-left anti-bolshevist tendencies in the party. After Frankfort the Berlin party congress represented a turn, unfortunately only half a turn. For this reason the E. C. C. I. letter was necessary and politically absolutely correct. The letter of the E. C. C. I. declared not that the left was bankrupt, but only a few left leaders. (Interruption: "You and Maslov.") The left made a tremendous mistake when they failed to draw an honest balance at Frankfort. (Interruption: "Instead of a balance it produced double bookkeeping.") It failed to fight the ultra-left mistakes in the trade union question and in the tactic of the united front.

It did not reject the tactic of the united front, but it also did not fight against the feeling of the majority of the party membership against this tactic. The E. C. C. I. was right when it warned against ultra-left errors in Frankfort. As early as September Maslov pressed for an alteration of the tactic in order to bring the party out of its isolation, but because we feared the mistrust of the party masses we did not do it. (Interruption: "Once again the workers at fault.")

After the elections for the Reichstag (parliament) we made a half turn, but even then we did not fight the ultra-left tendencies openly. The Hindenburg election showed us that we had to correct our course and at that time in the question of the united front and in the question of the people's bloc we fell a prey to new and serious right errors, and thru this we caused an open rebellion amongst the ultra-left elements. At that time we led the struggle against the ultra-lefts mechanically and administratively.

At the Berlin party congress we covered the differences and made a holy legend out of the Frankfort party congress. For this reason the letter of the E. C. C. I. was a saving and purifying action. And for this reason I signed the E. C. C. I. letter. After two years of serious errors the E. C. C. I. letter pointed out the correct way. For this reason I wanted to carry thru this letter in order to preserve the party from convulsions. (A storm of laughter.) For this reason I requested the central committee to carry out the E. C. C. I. letter in Berlin, but the central committee preferred to settle the Berlin district leadership administratively. The letter of the E. C. C. I., however, had also bad effects and the central committee neglected to regularize these, and for this reason it is understandible that workers have been expelled with Katz.

The party has now great objective possibilities. The illusions connected with the Dawes plan are waning. (Interruption: "You also.") We must prevent bad traditions of united front tactics rising once again in Saxony. A great danger is the fact that the right fraction is not liquidated and that the ultra-left fraction exists. The best elements from left and right must be brought into the leadership. There are no differences of opinion upon the present situation. We must continue the tactic of the united front without falling into illusions about the character of the social-democratic party. The people's referendum was correct. With regard to the internal party situation, the ultra-lefts can be fought provided that the rights are fought also.

Passaic Textile Strikers "See" Washington

By H. M. WICKS.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—Thousands of workers come to Washington every year on excursions, wedding trips and for the purpose of seeing the sights of the national capital. They see the show places, the glamor, the shrines of the patriots, monuments to Washington, Lincoln, historic tablets adorning myriad walls carrying the legends of past acts, they see the Potomac river, Arlington military cemetery and view the capitol building, the treasury and the White House. Washington for them remains a pleasant interruption of their drab existences.

But of all the toiling millions in the United States a very small percentage of them ever see Washington. Especially is this the case with the poorly paid workers in the grim slave pens of the woolen centers. So when the delegation of strikers from the Passaic battle front came to this city it was the first time for any of them. Somewhere in their minds they had very vague ideas of the United States government. To most of them it appeared something that stood above the every-day struggles of Passaic. And they were coming to Washington to tell the president of the United States and other officials of the government, whose pictures they had seen in the Sunday supplements, of their long hours of unrequited toil, of their struggle to maintain a wage just sufficient to enable them to live from day to day, of the fierce despotism of the foremen who drive them to the limit of human endurance, of the fact that they have no regular hours of labor, that they are always at the beck and call of the bosses and that some weeks they work two hours and other weeks they slave from seven in the morning until late at night and then get up early and drag back to the mills for another fifteen or sixteen hour's stretch until the rush was over and then another period of short time employment with the consequent diet of black coffee and hard bread. These grievances and many more, such as the clubbings administered by the cossacks in the strike, the turning of streams of water from high-pressure hose upon them in the cold of winter, were to be related to the officials of the government of these United States.

The delegation that came from Passaic was headed by Albert Weisbord, leader of the strike. He is a young man, 25 years of age, and has himself been an employe of textile mills and knows the problems of the mill slaves. The mill owners claim they will have nothing to do with Weisbord or the United Front Committee that is conducting the strike because it is "tainted" with Communism. The strikers are loyal to the leadership of the strike and counter with the statement that they will not permit the employers to deprive them of the leadership that they are convinced can realize their demands in the struggle by outgeneraling the agents of the employers. Others in the delegation are:

Carl Trocolo, who is a dryer in the United Dye Works at Lodi. He is American-born of Italian parentage, is 28 years of age, married and has one child and receives the miserable wage of $23 for a full week of 48 hours, but does not always work a full week because of slackness in the industry.

Gustav Deak, the treasurer of the relief committee, is a dryer in the notorious Botany Mill, is American-born, 21 years of age and is compelled to expend his energy 48 hours a week for the sum of $22.

Theresa Staudinger, is an 18-year-old girl who is a mender in the Botany mill, who was born in this country and who works 48 hours for the miserable sum of $15. She has been working ever since she was of legal age to work in the mill and helps her father support the family because he is a mechanic in the mills, but under the best conditions of full time work only receives $30 per week.

Anna Braznak, a fifty-year-old mother of nine children, works in the Passaic Worsted mills and when she gets in a full week gets $16.08 in her pay envelope, while her husband as a common laborer in the industry receives but $12.50 per week. Her oldest daughter is 17 years of age and had to give up her school studies in order to enter the mills and help support the rest of the family. For her work she receives the sum of $14 per week. Thus three people working full time are able to realize but $42.58 which must support a family of eleven. This old woman came to Washington and has told her story to senators, the secretary of labor and various other officials. She is a naturalized citizen.

Frank Giacomini, born in this country 33 years ago, and an expert workman, gets $28 for working 48 hours in the Botany mills. He says he does not get married because conditions and wages in the textile industry prohibit one supporting a family in decency.

Steven Res, works 48 hours per week in the Forstmann-Huffmann mill for $22 per week, on which he must support one child and a sick wife.

Matyas Haydu gets $20 per week from the Botany for a 48-hour week on which sum he must support a wife and three children.

Stephan Klepar, a man 48 years of age, who looks sixty-five because of the devastation wrought in human beings by the system of slavery enforced in the mills, works at the Gera mill for 50 cents an hour, on which he must support his wife and four children that he hopes to be able to keep in school so they will have the advantage of an elementary education, something few people get in this industrial jungle.

Anna Malick is one of a family of seven children and is but 16 years of age yet has spent a year and a half of her life toiling in the Dundee textile mills, for which she receives $12 if she puts in the full week of 48 hours. Her father gets $30 for a full week, while another sister gets $16, but they seldom get a full week's wage. Their combined salary must support a family of nine. Like all other families in the mill district certain members of the family must abandon all hope of being anything other than mill slaves in order that some other member of the family may have a chance to struggle, with their assistance, out of the hell holes of New Jersey.

Nancy Sandusky, an 18-year old girl, is also in the delegation. She works in the New Jersey mill with her mother and sister and gets on an average $15 per week.

All except one delegate are citizens and he has his first papers.

All of the delegation have faced the terror of the police cossacks in the streets when they endeavored to picket the mills on strike.

Try to See Coolidge.

Under the guidance of Frank P. Walsh, who knows his way about the labyrinths of the senate building and who has had varied experiences as joint chairman with former President Taft on the war labor board and who was chairman of the committee on industrial relations that submitted the famous report of a decade ago, the committee of Passaic strikers was taken to the offices of Senator William E. Borah, who listened to their grievances and expressed amazement that industries of such a character were permitted to operate in this country. He was particularly interested in the conditions of the workers in the whole industry because of the high protective features of the Fordney-McCumber tariff. Since he is the ranking member of the committee on labor and education he suggested that Senator Lawrence C. Phipps, of Colorado, who is chairman of that committee, be visited. When Phipps was interviewed he asserted that he could have nothing to do with it at all. Of course, no one expected that he would have anything to do with such an investigation as he is the mere lackey of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, the Rockefeller concern, responsible for the butchery and burning alive of women and children at Ludlow, Colorado, in 1914, and which Walsh exposed in his industrial relations' report. The Rockefeller senator was not at all pleased to see the man who exposed the fact that young Rockefeller was a red handed murderer of women, who teaches Sunday school classes in plutocratic churches on Sunday and harms babies on Monday.

Young LaFollette was visited and agreed that he would, if necessary, introduce a resolution urging the appointment of a committee to investigate the Passaic strike and the textile industry.

Wheeler of Montana was interviewed and was almost as cautious as Coolidge regarding the proposed investigation, but asserted that in case it was started he would da all he could to aid it.

After a weary, but exciting day for the strikers, they secured places to stay for the night and next morning started out to the White House to lay their case before the president. They got as far as the office of Saunders, the secretary of Coolidge, and were brutally informed that not then or at any future time would Coolidge listen to their grievances. The old lady striker, Mrs. Raznik, was speechless and tears came to her eyes as she realized that the head of the government she had been told was her own and had believed was the defender of the oppressed, would not even condescend to listen for a few moments to her grievances. Other of the girls and women also cried when they were turned away from the White House.

The DAILY WORKER representative spent a few moments enlightening them regarding the true character of the government of the United States as the executive committee of the blood-suckers on Wall Street, and gave the strikers' delegation a talk on the blessings of class government, explaining the role of Coolidge as a strike-breaking president, and told them that instead of weeping over the fact that the head of the capitalist political machine would not see them they should understand the fact that he, like the government, is their bitter enemy and that only thru a class party of labor can they hope to have a government that would represent them. When this was impressed upon them their tears turned to bitter hatred and they vowed that Coolidge was not a damn bit better than the mill owners and their thugs and gangsters in Passaic.

Everett Saunders, at the White House, told the strikers they should go and visit the secretary of labor, Davis. Davis had been in conference with the Passaic mill bosses, and had offered the services of the government to them as a strike-breaking agency. He consented to see the committee and endeavored to break up their union by fraudulent proposals. But that will be the subject of the next story of the experiences of the visiting Passaic strikers to the capital of Wall Street.

"MAKE BOSSES MEET DEMANDS FIRST, THEN RETURN TO WORK," IS CRY OF THE PASSAIC STRIKERS

PASSAIC, N. J., March 21—"Do not trust any attempts to settle the strike based upon your going back to work under the old conditions and without recognition of your union." This was the warning flung down to the textile strikers at their meeting here Friday. The speaker referred to the settlement proposed by Secretary of Labor Davis, suggesting that the workers return to the mills and then submit to arbitration.

"A settlement that asks you to go to work before your demands are met is no settlement" it was declared. One speaker told of a postal workers' strike in Canada in which a similar proposal was accepted. "No sooner were the workers back at their places than the strike leaders were weeded out, the whole movement crushed, and the strike irrevocably lost," he said.

Roger Baldwin, of the Civil Liberties Union, made a fiery address at the same meeting, which was held in Belmont Park hall. "I am under a suspended sentence of six months in jail that I got for helping the strikers in Passaic," he said, "and I am ready to incur another six months' sentence in helping the strikers in Passaic if it is necessary." He counselled the workers that "the best resistance is an attack" and congratulated them upon their "militant front against Chief of Police Zober and his men."

Vicky Bratovsky of Passaic was badly beaten by police clubs and was arrested, and other strikers were beaten and trampled by horses and motorcycles when a police force of 45 broke up a large picket line at Gera mill, that formed after the meeting in Mokray's hall. Mrs. Bratovsky was falling out of the line of six hundred strikers at the police order when she was struck with a club, and bruised about the body so badly that she had to be carried to the patrol wagon.

Strikers Appeal for Relief.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 21.—Distress among the striking coal miners of the four panhandle counties of W. Virginia caused an appeal to be issued by the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly for shoes, clothing and food to be distributed to the suffering families. The strikers have been out since April 1925.