

# LEGION HEADS IN ANTI-STRIKE ROLE

## POLICE RAID FUR WORKERS' HEADQUARTERS

### Arrest Strike Committee at Beethoven Hall

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
NEW YORK, Mar. 26—The New York Police Industrial Squad together with sluggers and gunmen hired by the bosses made a raid on the strike headquarters at the Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 5th St. The entire strike committee was arrested at this hall. The entire committee, consisting of twenty workers were packed into a patrol wagon and taken to the police station. The total bail amounted to eleven thousand dollars.

Four detectives entered in a sneaky way and asked for a certain Mr. Dickler and when they were told that there was no man by that name in the headquarters the police told everybody in the strike headquarters to stand up. After everybody has been searched they were told to march out into the street where three police wagons were waiting for the strike committee. When they were brought to the police station they were put under charges of disorderly conduct, preferred by one of the agents of the manufacturers who tried to make trouble at the Beethoven hall.

### Agents Seek Scabs

During the past few days scab agents were seen coming into the hall and approaching strikers and asking them to go out of town to work where they will be protected by gunmen and police. They told the strikers not to be afraid to go and scab as they would get "many good things." When this was reported to the strike committee, it was told to immediately leave the hall. He then attacked one of the strike committee. This enraged the strikers and they led the scab agent out of the hall. In a few seconds he came back with the police and arrested the entire strike committee at the Beethoven hall.

It is no surprise to the strikers. They realize that the bosses are desperate in their last stand, and will not stop at anything to provoke the strikers so as to break their solid ranks. They are now resorting to the use of the police more than ever, since the hired thugs and gunmen proved a failure and were unable to break the solid ranks of the fur workers.

### Sell-Out Blows Up

The negotiations that they had with the Sorkin, Winnig and the Forward machine also blew up in the air. Sorkin and Winnig were promised \$100,000 to carry thru a plan to break the strike of the fur workers. The strike committee nipped the plot in time.

The manufacturers held a meeting in the Hotel Pennsylvania to discuss the strike situation and from the information that we get from some of the manufacturers the meeting nearly ended in a riot. A large part of the Manufacturers Association is dissatisfied with the policies of President Samuels.

### Bosses Bewail Loss of Profit

By not starting negotiations for a settlement the manufacturers point out they are losing thousands of dollars which will drive many into bankruptcy. The scabs that were promised by Samuels are not to be gotten and samples are not being (Continued on page 2)

## PHILADELPHIA FORMS COUNCIL FOR PROTECTION OF THE FOREIGN-BORN

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
PHILADELPHIA, March 26—A local Council for the Protection of the Foreign-Born Workers was organized at a conference here. The conference was opened by the temporary chairman, with a few remarks on the anti-foreign-born bills pending in congress. The conference then immediately got down to business. The credential committee reported 30 organizations represented. Among them 11 branches of the Workmen's Circle, one branch of the Independent Workmen's Circle, eight unions, eight beneficial associations, the Mothers' League and the Workers' (Communist) Party. The following are the unions which are represented: Cap Makers, Fruit and Grocery Clerks, Amalgamated Food Workers, Bakers No. 291, Knitters Union, Federation of Textile Workers, Carpenters No. 1073, Suit Case and Bag Makers' Union, Painters No. 1083, and Paperhangers No. 306.

The resolutions committee brot in a resolution condemning all the bills pending in congress aimed against foreign-born workers. They keynote

## CAPITALIST JUSTICE IN NEW JERSEY



By William Gropper.

The strikers in Passaic learned from experience that the police and the government are used to keep Labor down.

## SENATORS WILL TRY JUDGE FOR MISDEMEANORS

### Set Date for English's Impeachment

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26—Impeachment of federal district judge George W. English, East St. Louis, Ill., was asked in the house today on five basic grounds of tyrannical conduct, favoritism, misbehavior, corruption and indecency in office, centering about treatment of lawyers and the conduct of bankruptcy cases.

The report of the judiciary committee to the house, recommended adoption of an impeachment resolution as follows:

"Resolved, that George W. English, United States district judge for the eastern district of Illinois, be impeached of misdemeanors in office; and that the evidence heretofore taken by the special committee of the house, sustains five articles of impeachment which are hereinafter set out and that said articles be adopted by the house."

The house agreed to consider the impeachment recommendation next week.

### Detailed Charges

The first article accused English of unlawfully disbarring Thomas W. Webb, East St. Louis Attorney, altho no charges had been preferred against (Continued on page 2)

## DURANT-STAR MOTOR WORKS FEAR WORKERS MAY ORGANIZE UNION

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

PASSAIC, March 26.—Morton Green and Abram Zuray, two young workers, were arrested in Elizabeth, a nearby city and held under an orbitant bail of \$5,000 each for the "crime" of distributing before the Durant-Star motor works a shop nucleus bulletin containing an article on the back page concerning the Passaic textile strike and asking for aid for the strikers. The paper also urged the underpaid and overworked employees who produce the Durant and Star motor cars to organize.

The hearing is set for next Wednesday the no one knows as yet what "crime" these young workers are to be charged with.

## BROOKHART ASKS EARLY DECISION IN SENATE FIGHT

### If Unseated, He Will Contest Cummins

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 26—Supporters of Senator Smith W. Brookhart, republican of Iowa, will demand final action in the senate before April 1 on the senate election committee's recommendation to unseat Brookhart in favor of Daniel F. Steck, democrat.

The move for an early verdict will be made by Brookhart's friends so that if ousted he will be able to file by April 27 in the Iowa senatorial primaries for the seat now held by Senator Albert B. Cummins. Friends of Brookhart say he will enter this race if unseated now.

### Majority and Minority Reports

The sub-committee's unanimous report seating Daniel F. Steck, his democratic opponent, was approved yesterday by the full senate committee on elections and privileges. Ten voted to endorse the recommendation, one dissented, and two were not recorded.

## Fall of Rock Buries Two Illinois Miners

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., March 26.—Two miners were smothered to death in a fall of rock which occurred while they were timbering a passage in the Peabody Coal mine No. 5 yesterday.

## SENATORS FEAR INQUIRY INTO TEXTILE STRIKE

### Edwards Launches New Attack on Strikers

By LAWRENCE TODD, (Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, (FP)—March 26—Sen. Edwards of New Jersey, determined that any inquiry by the senate committee on manufactures into the Passaic textile strike shall be blocked, has issued a new attack on Albert Weisbord, leader of the strikers. His statement is in the form of a letter to Rabbi Stephen Wise of New York, who had asked whether Edwards had been correctly reported as saying that the Passaic textile workers were well paid and their conditions satisfactory. Wise had offered to debate this issue with Edwards in public.

The democratic senator's announcement came just after Chairman McKinley of the manufacturers' committee had agreed to try to get his committee to meet Saturday morning, March 27, to consider the LaFollette resolution of investigation.

### Edwards Back-Waters

Edwards told Rabbi Wise that he had never made any statement that the Passaic mill workers were well paid or their conditions satisfactory. Yet he quoted from his own speech to the senate, opposing any federal "interference," the following:

"I happen to have been an alien property director in one of the mills in which the strike took place, and I know of my own knowledge that the employees in any manufacturing industry were never better treated."

He repeated what he said he had wired to the Civic Club, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the Passaic Hotel Ware Co., Albert Weisbord, strike leader, and to the secretary of the Passaic chamber of commerce, that "present conditions in the Passaic textile industry is a matter for the attention of the state of New Jersey and the city of Passaic, and until these matters get out of control of the state and city authorities the federal government has no jurisdiction whatever to interfere."

### Fear Federal Investigation

To this declaration he added the sentiment: "New Jersey is a free and untrampled commonwealth capable of taking care of her own affairs in the city of Passaic and needs no interference from the Washington government to bring about sane and healthy rule in her industry."

After praising Gov. Moore, Edwards declared that he understood Weisbord to be a foreigner, neither a citizen of the United States nor of New Jersey—and as long as the Passaic strikers, for whom I have great sympathy, are willing to permit outside agitators to come to New Jersey for the purpose of creating dissension and incipient revolution, just so long must they be ready and willing to accept the consequences."

Press correspondents who have talked with Sen. Edge, who claimed he was willing to have an investigation by McKinley's committee, now are of the opinion that Edge will do nothing to aid the inquiry and will be pleased if his fellow-reactionaries veto it. They gain the impression also that both New Jersey senators believe the mill owners are wholly opposed to any inquiry, and that Col. Johnson of the Botany mills, in sending a telegram urging that an inquiry be had, was not acting in good faith.

If the senate committee refuses to hold or recommend the investigation, it will do so because organized business is hostile to any disclosure of the wages and labor conditions in the most highly protected of tariff-favored industries.

Sen. LaFollette, sponsor of the resolution, is now busy daily with the investigation of the tariff commission. Sen. Wheeler is engaged on railroad measures in the committee on interstate commerce. Sen. Reed of Missouri is ill. These men on the manufacturers' committee were counted upon to develop the facts when the promised inquiry should start.

## SOVIET GOVERNMENT ISSUES FIRST VOLUME OF NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 26.—Dissatisfied with the encyclopaedias prepared under the czars of Russia, the Soviet government has issued the first volume of "The Great Soviet Encyclopaedia," which is to appear in thirty volumes.

It is edited by Nicholas Bukharin, Karl Radek, E. A. Preobrazhensky, Valerian Ossinsky (formerly Prince Obolensky) and V. V. Kouibishev.

The books will be sold to the public at cost price, \$3.25 per volume. It will take six years to complete the work.

## FORMER GOVERNOR ON TRIAL

### Davis, of Kansas One of Our Honorable Patriots

TOPEKA, Kans., March 26—Prospects that a jury will be completed before the afternoon session of court were bright yesterday as the second trial of Former Governor Jonathan M. Davis and his son, Russell, accused of conspiracy to sell a pardon got under way.

The former governor was acquitted at his first trial more than a year ago. The son has never been tried.

The state charges that Russell Davis and the governor conspired to grant a pardon to Fred W. Pollman, former banker of La Cygne, Kansas, for \$1,250.

Young Davis is accused of delivering the pardon in a Topeka hotel after receiving the money from Pollman, while representatives of the Kansas City Journal-Post listened in on a telephone and burst into the room as the money changed hands.

## STOCK MARKET HITS LOW AS LOANS CALLED

### Federal Reserve Board Calls \$81,000,000

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 26.—The federal reserve board, in its weekly report of brokers' loans, showed another contraction of \$81,000,000 for the week ending March 17, representing a total decrease of \$337,000,000 from January 1. The last loan contraction of the board, which has been holding on for some time now is the cause of the bearish market. Stocks have fallen millions of dollars in the last few days, yesterday's quoted values of securities on the exchange being reduced by \$500,000,000.

The situation in the stock market is a reflection of the condition in which most of the world's gold is concentrated in the United States, thus having made the call money rate as low as 2 1/2 per cent a number of months ago, and even as low as 1 per cent at times in the outside market. This cheap money situation led to a flood of investments, which brought about an inflation of capitalization in industry. The resulting tremendous capitalization led to increased industrial activity, greater production programs, as was particularly shown in the automobile industry, which planned an unprecedented year of production for 1926.

### Federal Reserve Moves In

This inflation has alarmed the big banks, which have complete control of most of the important industries, and the federal reserve board began the calling of its loans on banks, and the latter on the brokers. Money is now at twice and three times the rate it was a few months ago, and the frantic chase towards unloading stocks threatened to knock the bottom out of the market for a while.

The bear movement which began about a month ago, and which recovered for a time, has now become very swift and strong in the last few days. Financial experts predict the bottom (Continued on page 2)

## Michigan Members to Hold Party Meetings

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 26.—A meeting of the city executive committee and all functionaries of shop and street nuclei will be held Saturday (tonight) at 8 o'clock; and a general membership meeting of Workers Party, Grand Rapids, is called for Sunday, March 28, at 2 o'clock.

Both meetings will take place at the local headquarters, Room 209, 211 Monroe Ave. Edgar Owens, district organizer, will be present to report on the organization conference, held in Chicago recently. The great importance of these two events makes attendance of all concerned imperative.

### Muskegan Rally

MUSEGAN, Mich., March 28.—A general membership meeting of Workers Party Muskegan, will be held Sunday, March 28, at 7:30 o'clock at the Terrace street headquarters. Edgar Owens will be present at this meeting.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

## 100 PER CENTERS TRY TO DISRUPT STRIKE MEETING

### Seek Excuse to Close Strikers' Halls

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

PASSAIC, March 26 — Officials of the American legion, endeavoring to play the role of fascists, have come to the rescue of the mill owners in the strike here.

A group of individuals claiming to be members of the legion came into the hall where a strike meeting was in progress carrying a large American flag and walked up to the platform from which Albert Weisbord was addressing the meeting and asked him whether he would hang it in the hall.

Recognizing this cheap, tawdry stunt as a plain piece of provocation, and an attempt to befog the issues involved in the strike by raising the fake issue of patriotism, the speaker surprised these flunkies of the mill owners by taking the flag and placing it on the platform.

Then one James H. Donnelly, fourth-rate ward heeler who holds a political job as overseer of the poor, tried to get the platform to make a "presentation speech" and explain that the legion was for Americanism but against Communism and other things that did not exactly fit in with his disordered conception of jingoism. He was gently, but firmly, told that he would have to get permission to speak from the committee having the selection of speakers in hand.

After a few futile attempts to argue the question the self-appointed brigade left the building, evidently to report to the mill owners and the other scabby agencies of Passaic that their little scheme did not work.

### Try It Again

However, they tried to again raise the question by coming to strike headquarters and demanding to see Weisbord. There Donnelly and his group that made such a miserable fiasco of their provocative effort at the hall demanded that flags be displayed at all halls where strike meetings are held. Weisbord told them that if they desired to furnish the flags there would be no objection to displaying them, but that the committee would use its money for relief for the striking workers who are in need of food instead of for the purchase of flags.

John F. McCarthy, commander of the local legion post, spoke up and said that the committee of strikers would be forced to buy them and put them up.

### Take Law Into Hands

"Then we'll see that there are no meetings," belligerently declared McCarthy.

"You mean you'll take the law into your own hands?" queried Weisbord. "Yes, we do.—We will do the same thing the legion posts have done throughout the United States," was the report.

Soon the room was filled with strikers listening to the altercation and the gallant legionnaires began to tame down a bit. The atmosphere was not exactly comfortable for them. They evidently thought some of the workers would resent such an uncalled for invasion of their property and throw them out.

The representative of The DAILY WORKER told the legion gang that in his opinion they were simply provocateurs and agents of the bosses and suggested that the strikers pay no attention to them, but contemptuously ignore such cattle.

Weisbord, who had to leave to address a meeting, started to walk away from them and told them that in his (Continued on page 2)

## GERMAN PRESIDENT IS MASS MURDERER, STATES COMMUNIST LEGISLATOR

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, March 26 — The reichstag was the scene of tumult today when the Communist Deputy Koenen called President Hindenburg a "mass murderer," referring to his war record as field marshal. The speaker immediately called Koenen to order and minister of the interior Kuelz rose to the defense of the president.

The reichstag approved a salary of 60,000 marks for the president and expenses of 120,000 marks, (approximately \$30,000).



# EXPECT FALL OF BRIAND CABINET OVER SALES TAX

## Radical Socialist Veto Dooms Scheme

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, March 26—Reflecting pessimism over the probability of the chamber passing Finance Minister Peret's financial project, the franc fell to a new low record today, closing at 29.10 to the dollar. This is the first time in history that it has fallen below 29. The Bourse was quick to react to reports from the finance commission of the chamber, where M. Peret appeared today to explain his program.

The reaction of the commission to the finance minister's statement was unfavorable. The immediate indications were that the turnover tax proposed by M. Peret would cause an early defeat of the project, leading either to the resignation of M. Peret or the entire Briand cabinet.

### Oppose Sales Tax

The Peret plan for meeting the deficit of \$171,675,000 in the 1926 budget (the budget has already been approved by the chamber of deputies) includes an increase in the tax on all sales from 1.2 per cent to 2 per cent and a head tax, or as it would be better understood in America, a poll tax running from 40 francs (\$1.40) for every one not paying an income tax to 2,000 francs (\$70) for any one whose income exceeds 200,000 francs (\$7,000), yearly.

The French radical socialist party, the group most favorable to the Briand cabinet and that on which he must rely for a majority, at a caucus a few days ago voted to reject the sales tax proposition when it should be formally presented to the chamber. This knocks the bottom out of Peret's scheme as almost half of the deficit was to be made up from this source.

### Both Right and Left Oppose

The attack on the government is bound to be even more bitter than that which defeated M. Doumer, finance minister in the previous Briand cabinet, on March 6. With an uncompromising opposition from the left, there will be combined an assault from the right which is enraged at the appointment of Louis Malvy as minister of the interior. Malvy was convicted during the war of treason and the extreme nationalists and fascist groups have never forgotten him.

### Expected to Call Herriot

In case the expected happens President Doumergue will most probably ask former Premier Herriot of the radical socialists to again form a cabinet. Herriot would have an actual majority in the chamber thru the support of the French socialist party. He would face, however, the opposition of the senate. It was this very combination which caused his downfall previously.

## South Bend Members to Meet on Sunday

SOUTH BEND, March 26.—A party membership meeting will be held here at the Hungarian Workers' Hall, 1216 W. Colfax St., Sunday afternoon, March 28, at 2:30 p. m. William Simons will outline the campaigns before the organization.

### Commune Celebration Sunday

Russian and Polish artists, singers and musicians have combined to offer a truly unusual program tomorrow, Sunday, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., as part of the celebration of the anniversary of the Paris Commune.

### In addition a one-act spectacle, "The Last Day of the Commune," will be enacted and speakers in English, Polish and Russian will add a touch of a truly international aspect to the celebration.

This affair, beginning at 2:30 p. m.

## Bible Prohibits Any Roller-Skating Upon Sundays, Says Deacon

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PALMYRA, Ind., March 26—The much-discussed and once postponed trial of W. Clyde Martin on charges of "recreational heresy" was scheduled for today before three judges of the Church of Christ here. Despite Martin's plea for an open trial only members of the congregation will be permitted to be present.

Charles Ellis, acting deacon, is Martin's accuser. He alleges that Martin's establishment of a community hall where roller skating, checkers-playing and other recreations are permitted unfit Martin for church membership and that such amusements are contrary to the bible.

### Martin, Defiant

Martin was defiant as the hour for the trial approached. "I refuse to sacrifice my principles," he declared. "The bible does not oppose recreation. I shall not close my hall, no matter what the verdict of my judges is."

The illness of one of the deacons who form the tribunal may again postpone the case.

## U. S. Senate Will Try Judge English for Many Misdemeanors

(Continued from Page 1)

him and without permitting Webb to be heard in this own defense.

The second accused English of partiality and favoritism thru creation of a combination to control and manage, thru collusion with Charles B. Thomas, bankruptcy referee, the bankruptcy affairs of the Illinois district.

The third charged English with destroying the confidence of the people in his court and bringing the administration of justice into disrepute thru refusal to appoint receivers suggested by counsel for interested parties in the Alton, Granite and St. Louis traction company case, unless appointment of Thomas was also approved.

The fourth charged English with corrupting and improper handling and controlling of bankruptcy funds by depositing them exclusively in the First State Bank of Couterville, of which J. E. Carlton, brother in law of English, was a director.

The fifth said that English repeatedly treated members of the bar in a course, indecent, arbitrary and tyrannical manner.

### No Crimes Charged

Altho no crimes were charged against English, the committee report said that impeachment is not confined alone to acts forbidden by the constitution or federal statutes.

"The better sustained and modern view," said the report, "is that the provision for impeachment in the constitution applies not only to high crimes and misdemeanors as these words are understood at common law, but also facts which are not defined as criminal and made subject to indictment and those which affect the public welfare."

Two minority reports opposing impeachment have been filed. One, submitted jointly by Weaver, democrat of North Carolina; Bowling, democrat of Alabama; and Hickey, republican of Indiana, holds the character of the accusations do not permit of impeachment. The other, prepared by Yates, republican of Illinois, holds the evidence insufficient.

Weller, democrat of New York, refused to sign the majority report, but did not indicate whether he would support the minority recommendations.

### Trial On Tuesday

Next Tuesday has been set as the date on which the charges would be considered by the house.

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

## PULLMAN WILL HEAR HOLMGREN AT I. L. D. MEET

### Commune Drama and Movies on Program

John Holmgren, international vice-president of the Railway Carmen's Union, will be the principal speaker at the Paris Commune memorial meeting to be held in Pullman Saturday night at Strumill's hall, 158 East 107th street. Other speakers will be Alex Reid, national secretary of the Progressive Miners; J. J. Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, and B. K. Gebert, editor of Trybuna Robotnicza. "Recent Class War Events in Europe and America" will be shown in motion pictures as the feature number of an intensely interesting program, the same as given recently in the Chicago commemoration.

The large stage of Strumill's hall provides an effective setting for "The Last Day of the Commune," the colorful drama of the French revolutionary epoch. At this meeting, too, the Russian singers under G. Gregorieff will be heard in Siberian and Russian prison and "cossack" songs. A children's orchestra is to furnish several numbers, ending with the International, with words of the songs reproduced on the movie screen. The meeting is under the auspices of the Pullman branch of the International Labor Defense, with 35 cents as the admission.

### Another Meeting Sunday

On Sunday afternoon, beginning at 2:30 p. m., Polish and Russian branches of the International Labor Defense will join in a program commemorating the Paris Commune at 1902 W. Division street. There will be speakers in English, Russian and Polish, with the drama, "Last Day of the Commune," given in Polish, and with the singing of Russian prison and revolutionary songs by Russian singers. Tickets sell in advance for 25 cents, at the door 50 cents.

## New York Police Raid Headquarters of the Striking Fur Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

made. Many manufacturers expressed their opinion that they wanted a settlement at all costs. This will be taken up at the next meeting the manufacturers will hold in Hotel Pennsylvania.

It is said that Samuels begged the manufacturers to give him another week and if his plan of getting scabs will fail, he will then do the bidding of the rest of the manufacturers and start negotiations with the striking fur workers.

### Police Attack Pickets

NEW YORK, March 26—Another most brutal attack was made by the New York police industrial squad on the striking furriers. While workers were picketing a shop at 106 East Broadway, they were attacked by gangsters and while the disorder was going on members of the industrial squad appeared and beat indiscriminately all the workers on the spot. A number of arrests were then made and then the squad proceeded to the office of the union physician, Dr. Marie Lerner, at 48 East Third street and arrested every one present except four patients. A total of 12 arrests were the Clinton street station.

### Dismisses Framed-Up Worker

In Jefferson Market Court the case of T. Gorias, a Greek furrier came up for final hearing. Last week Gorias had been arrested while he was sitting in a Greek club room. He had been charged by a manufacturer with felonious assault. Gorias had not been near this shop. His bail was fixed at \$25,000. This was later reduced to \$5,000 and after the manufacturer had failed to implicate any other workers the case came before the court and was dismissed.

### The Case of M. Weisman, a Striker

who was beaten while picketing the shop of H. Berger, was brot up for final hearing and Weisman was fined \$2 altho Attorney Goodman showed that the gangster had assaulted the worker and had pretended to be a police officer and illegally made an arrest. The court warned the gangster that it was not his duty to make arrests and that he must be more careful in the future. However, the worker's case charging the gangster with assault and false arrest was dismissed.

### Who Got It?

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon today ordered an investigation of charges by Rep. La Guardia (S.) of New York that thousands of gallons of whiskey had been stolen from federal agents in Indianapolis.

### SCOTT NEARING will debate NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE opponent

J. Robert O'Brien on Recognition of Soviet Russia (FRANK P. WALSH, Chairman) MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 315 West 34th Street, NEW YORK CITY

Sunday Afternoon, March 28, at 2:30

Reserved seats, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$3.00, \$5.00, on sale now at: Manhattan Opera House, Box Office; Jimmie Higgins Book Store, 127 University Place, New York City; Aupisches New Masses, 32 W. 8th Street, Tel. Stuyvesant 3104

## GARY WANTS MORE SOLDIERS

Steel Trust Urges Labor Attend Training Camps

NEW YORK, March 26.—United States Steel corporation is one of the first concerns to announce that all its employees who attend the citizens' military training camps will get full pay during the 30 days' absence. The firm did not state whether the camp period took the place of regular vacations. About 200 firms are giving their employees the chance to get military training this summer, Major General Charles P. Summerall, commanding second corps area, announces.

## American Legion Heads at Passaic, N. J., in Anti-Strike Role

(Continued from Page 1)

opinion it was simply a publicity stunt of the group that had been somewhat neglected of late.

Then Donnelly again referred to the flag incident of the day before, by stating that he noticed the audience applauded when the flag was presented but that he was sorry he "could not say as much for those on the platform."

Welshord informed the legionnaire that he was not concerned about his opinion of what constitutes patriotism or Americanism or anything else and further told him that if the legion dared try to stop strike meetings there would be enuf ex-service men in the ranks of the strikers to throw them out on their ears.

### McCarthy Worked—One Time!

Asked whether he was a worker McCarthy stated that he had at one time worked at the Fostmann-Huffman mill, but refused to divulge his present occupation. Like most stool pigeons his means of obtaining a livelihood is probably rather questionable.

Neither McCarthy, Donnelly nor any of the committee were members of a labor union.

In statements to capitalist newspaper reporters the legion gangsters stated that they were not interested in the merits of the strike, but only in the matter of "a proper display of patriotism" whatever that might mean.

### Assailed at Meetings

At the afternoon meetings the provocative attempt of the legion was laid bare and the audiences informed of their threats, and if these gangsters endeavor to assail any strike meetings they will unquestionably get a lesson in a form of Americanism that they are not familiar with—the traditional right of American citizens to defend their habitations or meeting places from hostile invasion.

The legion members informed the capitalist press of Passaic that is becoming ever more vile in its attacks and misrepresentation of the strikers' cause, that they would not tolerate the spread of Communist propaganda in Passaic. In answer to this threat, the DAILY WORKER representative spoke at two of the largest meetings in the afternoon and set forth in no uncertain terms the attitude of the Communists of America and the world toward the struggles of the working class and asserted that he and the party he represents would welcome any investigation of their role in the labor struggles. Quoting Marx and Engels where, in the Communist Manifesto, they state that Communists "disdain to conceal their aims," he launched into a terrific attack on the legion and other enemies of the strike, explaining the nationwide campaign being conducted by the Workers (Communist) Party for relief and how we struggled in other textile centers to make the strike general.

The DAILY WORKER representative further dealt with the part played by the party in the strikes of the past few years in the country and at the conclusion of his address the audience roared its approval in the greatest outburst of enthusiasm of the day.

That was the reply to the legion threat to prohibit Communist talks. The Workers (Communist) Party is arranging a monster meeting under its own auspices in Passaic as a further answer to those elements who boast that they will stop us from speaking in spite of the fact that we are a legal party in the United States.

### Arrests Every Day

While there have been no spectacular clubbings and riotous scenes such as the police have indulged in thruout the strike during the past few days, arrests occur every day in the strike zone.

Lena Chernenko was arrested while picketing the New Jersey Worsted mill and after being held a few hours was released on \$250 bonds for a hearing later. Five were arrested while picketing the Dundee textile mill and charged by the police with loitering, but were released by the police judge, after being told that mass picketing would not be tolerated in Clinton.

The lines are holding firmly and with sufficient relief coming in to sustain the strikers it will continue until the mill owners are forced to capitulate.

### "Tim" Murphy Returns

Unless "Big Tim" Murphy has \$10,000 in cash when he steps off the train in Chicago, a writ of execution demanding payment of the fine assessed against him at the same time he was sent to prison will be served on him and the celebration planned by "the boys" will be nipped in the bud. Murphy is due here today, and it is expected that he will take over the business of handling his private union which was run in his absence by his wife.

# Labor Must Fight Now Where Revolutionists Fought 150 Years Ago

By J. LOUIS ENGDHAL.

THIS is going to be a difficult year for American imperialism, during the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the declaration of independence from Great Britain, to keep a straight face in carrying on its persecutions of the foreign-born.

Peoples from other lands were considered quite welcome 150 years ago. Pioneers were needed to hunt out and settle the strange places in the new world. The frontier then was only a few miles inland from the Atlantic coast. It was not a crime, in the eyes of thinking and spirited colonists, to talk revolution against the British king.

The situation is rendered a little more difficult thru the fact that a large number of organizations are taking advantage of the publicity incidental to the 150th year celebrations of the Declaration of Independence to stress other anniversaries that emphasize the fact that this country was originally settled exclusively by foreigners.

Thus the Calvert Associates, during the past few days, have been commemorating the 292nd anniversary of the landing of catholic pilgrims on the shores of what is now the state of Maryland. Even now big preparations are afoot for a nation-wide Calvert Tercentenary eight years hence. Many ardent catholics are gathering much material in preparation for numerous laudatory speeches in memory of Cecilius Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, who is supposed to have sent the catholic pilgrims on their way to the new world when they were being persecuted by British protestant rule.

Lord Baltimore did not himself turn his back on England and come into the American wilderness, there to remain for the remainder of his days. Not at all. He obtained a charter from his good friend, King Charles I in 1632, and sent others across the Atlantic, to weather its storms and directly face new world problems.

It is remembered that most of the expedition that first set out for Maryland consisted of "300 laborers and artisans." It was recognized that there was work ahead that lords, dukes, princes and wealthy merchants did not relish. It took the pilgrims four months and three days to make the dangerous trip in two small ships, the Ark, 350 tons, and the Dove, a 40-ton pinnace.

It is declared that the arrival of these catholics in America, the victims of British protestants, marked the beginning of religious toleration in the United States. Yet it was the catholics, who have become dominant in what was formerly protestant New England, who instigated the attack on unbelievers in the trial of Anthony Bimba, at Brockton, Mass. In fact, strange definitions are given for the word, "toleration." The Maryland catholics actually excluded Jews and Unitarians, while fines were levied for blasphemy and "reproachful words of speeches concerning the blessed Virgin Mary or the holy apostles or evangelists."

Here was an effort to straight jacket the "laborers and artisans" on the question of religion centuries ago, just as the American ruling class is today trying to cast all American workers in the mould of 100 per cent pay-triotism. Jail for unbelievers 300 years ago. Jail and deportation for those who refuse to believe in capitalism today.

All of these anniversary celebrations with their many vivid contrasts, especially the so-called Philadelphia Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, offer labor splendid opportunities to push working class principles into the foreground.

Demand that the capitalists, who are now foremost in celebrating the arrivals of "foreigners" in centuries past, recall their orders to their kept statesmen in congress to enact legislation providing for the registration, classification, fingerprinting and photographing of foreign-born workers today.

Force the capitalists to reveal their hostility to organized labor by pressing the demands of the Workers (Communist) Party that all the work required in erecting the buildings and preparing for the Philadelphia exposition be done by union labor.

Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and other centers of revolutionary activities 150 years ago should be made the scenes of intensive working class struggles NOW!

## Stock Market Hits Low Point as Loans Are Being Called In

(Continued from page 1).

has not yet been reached, altho a great many of the stocks which have been dumped in the genuine unloading rush are selling at what is called on the curb a ridiculously low price. Two well known bullish operators, for example, are known to have moved towards completely selling out, and they are in possession of gigantic commitments.

### Auto Industry Hit Hard

The optimistic trend in the automobile industry seems to be stopped for a moment by the great bear movement. Reports are current of a widespread cancellation of automobile orders, and lack of any appreciable increase in demand for steel, while other reports deny such a development. Many other industries simply crashed, such as Baldwin's Locomotive, which sold below par for the first time in 1922. (In this connection, the trip of Samuel Vainclair, head of Baldwin's, to Soviet Russia to negotiate for the delivery of quantities of locomotives, is very significant.)

The wave of liquidation of the market, which was built up on speculation, inflation and cheap money, may subside in the sense that powerful Wall Street interests are now hinting. These stand ready and eager to purchase very extensive lines of securities. As soon as the bottom is reached it is expected that buying will be resumed on a fairly large scale—but by a smaller circle of purchasers than ever before.

## Questions for Next Monday's Capital Class

Next Monday's class in Marx's "Capital" will discuss "The Development of Machinery," as covered in section 1, chapter 15 of part 4 (pages 325 to 342). Discussion will not be limited to the questions listed here below, but will cover all the material in this section. However, the following are meant to be leading questions for study:

1. What is the most significant economic difference between a machine and the implements of a handicraft?
2. Tell the function of each of the three essentially different parts of all fully developed machinery.
3. What part of a handicraftsman's implement is "first seized upon" by the industrial revolution? Why are changes in other parts less dynamic?
4. How does a complex system of machinery differ from the co-operation of a number of machines of one kind?
5. Explain how manufacture provides the immediate technical foundation of modern industry, and what advance industry must make beyond this to "stand on its own feet."
6. Explain what Marx meant when he said that "In manufacture, the organization of the social labor process is purely subjective; . . . in its machinery system, modern industry has a productive organism that is purely objective."

Free Literature in Milwaukee. Free copies of the Labor Defender, Novy Mir, Trybuna Robotnicza and Sneekie Pravda can be secured from Frank Meider, 821 Clybourn street, Milwaukee, Wis.

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## TWO SPEECHES BY KARL MARX

Address to the Communist League, 1850 and The Inaugural Address of the Workingmen's Association, 1864.

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APPROVE FRENCH BUDGET AS FRANC HITS LOW LEVEL

Scheme for Deficit May Meet Defeat

(Special to The Daily Worker) PARIS, March 26—With the franc hitting the lowest level since 1924 and likely to sink below that record before the day is over, the French budget for 1926 was finally approved by the chamber of deputies today. The vote was 415 to 128.

The financial program thus approved provides for expenditures of 38,451,000,000 francs and receipts of approximately 32,000,000,000 francs. Finance Minister Peret's supplementary project to make up the 4,500,000,000 franc deficit includes an increase of the sales tax. A similar proposal led to the downfall of one cabinet and is hardly likely to be approved by the present chamber.

Down the Toboggan

How swiftly French currency is going the way of the German mark is revealed in the fact that at today's quotation of 28 francs and 67 centimes to the dollar the franc is worth about 3 1/2 cents. The pre-war value was 19 3/4 cents. In other words, it is worth today about one-sixth of its valuation in 1913.

Workers Hit Hard

The results of this fluctuation in France are that, as in Germany during the inflation period, the prices of commodities are rising all the time. Wages lag far behind, with the result that the French workers are getting continually worse off.

For the first time in years unemployment is noticeable. This is due largely to the uncertainty facing business because of price instability.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.85%; cable 4.86%; France, franc, demand 4.02, cable 4.02%; Switzerland, franc, demand 19.24, cable 19.25%; Italy, lira, demand 4.02%, cable 4.02%; Sweden, krona, demand 26.79, cable 26.82; Norway, krone, demand 21.86, cable 21.83; Denmark, krone, demand 26.21, cable 26.23; Greece, drachma, demand 1.34%, cable 1.34%; Spain, peseta, demand 14.07, cable 14.09%; Holland, florin, demand 40.06, cable 40.08; Austria, crown, demand .0014%, cable .0014%; Poland, zloty, demand 12.50, cable 12.50; Hungary, crown, .0014-1.16, cable .0014-1.16; Finland, mark, demand 2.52, cable 2.52; Yugo-Slavia, dinar, demand 1.76, cable 1.76; Czechoslovakia, crown, demand 2.95%, cable 2.96%; Roumania, lei, demand .42, cable .42; Shanghai, taol, demand 72.50; Rio de Janeiro, milreis, demand 14.25, cable 14.30; Buenos Aires, peso, demand 39.18, cable 39.23; Uruguay, dollar, demand 102.91, cable 103.25; Peru, pound, demand 3.86, cable 3.87; Chile, peso, demand 12.12, cable 12.17.

Chiropactor Gilty of Murder

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—David L. Marshall, chiropactor on trial for the murder and dismemberment of Anna May Ditrich, was today found guilty of second degree murder. The penalty is imprisonment for from 10 to 20 years.

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U. S. ENGINES FOR RUSSIA

Vauclain Leaves to Confer with Soviet Officials

It was said in Wall Street yesterday that the report that Samuel Vauclain, head of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, would soon leave to confer with Soviet officials on a large locomotive contract to be placed there might indicate the entrance on a large scale of American locomotive interests into the Russian field. Before the war, Germany produced most of the locomotives used in Russia. The latter country has never produced locomotives sufficient to meet its own needs.

Nearly all purchases by the Soviet government have been on the basis of long-term credits, and it is likely that credit terms will be the main subject of Vauclain's discussions with the Soviet officials. Since the war, the willingness of European interests to afford liberal credit terms on Russian purchases has been responsible for their acquiring a great proportion of Russian trade. Nevertheless, it is contended by Soviet officials that trade between Russia and the United States has practically reached pre-war levels.

Although the United States government has never recognized the existing Russian government, this country has exported large amounts of raw cotton and agricultural machinery to Russia since the war. The railroads of Russia are of a broader gauge than is customary in most countries, and for this reason rolling stock for use in that country must be specially designed.

Sleeping Car Workers Must Raise Right Arm to Italian Employees

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, March 26.—The International Sleeping Car company has instructed all its employees that when in Italian territory they must give the fascist salute to all Italian railway employees. The order was a result of Mussolini's demand. The fascist salute is made by raising the right arm to the level of the shoulder. It is obligatory on all Italian citizens.

Pittsburgh Newspapers Are Hit by Strike

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 26.—Mailing departments of all Pittsburgh daily newspapers are completely tied up by a strike of workers demanding recognition of their union and union ship conditions. The Pittsburgh Gazette Times, Post, Press, Sun and Telegraph mailers are out 100 per cent strong for the union demands.

Choose General to Head Munitions Firm

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, March 26.—General Sir Herbert Alexander Lawrence, who was chief of staff at the headquarters of the British armies in France during the last year of the war, has been appointed chairman of Vickers, Ltd., the British armament and industrial firm. Douglas Vickers, the retiring chairman, becomes president of the company.

There is a certain appropriateness in the selection. In the case of another war, Lawrence will know what supplies are needed to make the slaughter more effective.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop

BRITISH PAPERS CONDEMN COURSE OF CHAMBERLAIN

Conservatives Praise Him Weakly

LONDON, March 26.—Sir Austen Chamberlain's speech in the house of commons last night, in defense of his policy at Geneva, won him a theoretical victory, but there is plenty of evidence today that the foreign minister's difficulties are not over.

The Manchester Guardian voices anew the demand that Sir Austen give up his portfolio. This is a very influential daily representing the liberal public opinion of the country. The opposition press is vigorous in its denunciation of Sir Austen.

Conservative Defense, Perfumery. The conservative press, following the lead of Premier Baldwin, has rallied to the defense of Sir Austen in a perfumery manner. The Morning Post, organ of the ultra-conservatives, declares the "really important thing is that, owing to the league of nations, Europe can not settle her differences which she could have settled had there been no such institution, and the only danger to Europe today is the league of nations."

Too Much Publicity. Chamberlain made a very weak defense of his actions at Geneva, asserting that the widespread publicity in advance of the conference had defeated the possibility of any compromise of the conflicting national claims. He refused to add anything to the indefinite statement of what had happened, as already related in his reports.

Communists Oppose Gift of 50,000 Kroner to the Swedish Crown Prince

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, March 26.—The Communist group in the Swedish Riksdag is on the alert. When the question of appropriating 50,000 kronor in addition to the yearly sum paid members of the royal family for the proposed trip of the Swedish crown prince to America this spring, the Communists introduced in the first chamber a motion not to grant the appropriation.

In his speech Carl Vinberg, leader of the Communist fraction, opposed the foolish expenditure of money, pointing out that the Swedish workers were not in sympathy with this move and that this appropriation should not be granted because of the cost of the representation and the type of representation.

"The journey would be only a pleasure trip, and for this reason it is somewhat of a surprise that a 'worker' government should propose to make such an appropriation," declared Vinberg, and pointed out that just because the American capitalist class had requested some member of the Swedish royal family to attend the unveiling of a statue to John Ericson was no reason to grant the appropriation.

'MYSL' BY ANDREYEV TO BE STAGED TONIGHT AT THE WORKERS' HOUSE

The famous Russian play "Mysl" (The Thought) by Leonid Andreyev, in 5 acts, will be presented Saturday night, March 27, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. The play presents a struggle between the thought, feelings and passion.

It is staged under the direction and with the participation of the well known actor L. Lukanov. Beginning at 7:30 p. m. Admission 50 cents.

WORKMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND

of the United States of America is the oldest, strongest and most reliable health, accident and death benefit society in the United States. BENEFITS: Class 1A—\$15.00 per week. Class 1—\$9.00 per week. Death Benefit—\$250.00. It has been organized by workmen in New York City in October, 1884. The number of its branches, spread over the entire country, amounts to 347. Benefits Paid \$10,674,237.00. Cash Reserves \$2,042,886.00. For further information see F. C. PRANGE 3411 N. KILPATRICK AVE. Phone Kildare 3801.

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ARE CONGRESSMEN BOOZERS?

Profound Political Debate Stirs Snoring Solons

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—A profound political debate occurred today in the house when Representative O'Connor, democrat, of New York in an attack upon Dr. Clarence True Wilson, president of the Methodist Episcopal Board of Prohibition, Temperance, and Morals, characterized some of Wilson's utterances as a "lie, a deliberate, dastardly canard."

O'Connor quoted Wilson as saying that "before prohibition, the chief duties of the sergeant-at-arms consisted of waking up members and getting drunks to their homes" referring to congressmen.

Wilson did not state who wakes up the sleepy ones now, and who conducts the boozers to their homes. It is hoped that the next session of congress will take up this question.

Motor Truck Concerns Oppose Regulation by Interstate Commission

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—(FP)—Sen. Cummins' bill requiring motor truck lines conducting a regular transportation business over specified routes to secure permits from the interstate commerce commission if they cross state lines, is meeting with a hostile reception in the senate committee on interstate commerce.

This measure is drawn on the theory that motor truck lines are competing with steam railroads in the freight business, and should be subject to like regulation. The opposition is based on belief that the interstate commerce commission is so strongly partial to steam railroad companies' interests that the motor truck companies would be discriminated against. Their applications for permits, the opposition argues would be subjected to long delays and vexatious red-tape regulation, due to a desire to put them out of business.

Bruce Crossings Co-operative Favors Real Fight on Fascism

BRUCE CROSSING, Mich., March 26.—The Settlers' Co-operative Trading company of Bruce Crossing, Mich., at their annual meeting joined the world-wide protest of co-operative organizations against the attacks of the fascists on the Italian workers' and farmers' co-operatives. The co-operative also placed itself on record favoring an international conference to combat fascism.

Boys' Strike Ties Up Standard Oil Plant

BAYONNE, N. J., March 26.—A walkout of 150 boys between 16 and 18 years old demanding a wage increase from 32 to 36 cents an hour closed the case and can department of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey Bayonne plant. By the boys' strike 1,400 workers are forced out. The boys complain that their wage demand was refused and that the company is displacing them with women and girls.

Boston Cigar Makers Vote for Wage Fight

BOSTON, March 26.—Boston cigar-makers' local union No. 97 is negotiating for a share in the benefit of the federal tax reduction granted cigar manufacturers. The union strongly urged the tax reduction. The union formally polled over 1,800 members for a strike to gain the wage increases sought. A reduction in wages was taken in May, 1925, after several weeks' strike and the union hopes to regain the loss now.

Union Coal Strippers Demand Wage Increase

HAZELTON, Pa., March 26.—Stripping contractors in Hazelton anthracite collieries reject the demands of union stripping men for a new wage scale. Patchers ask 59 instead of 57 cents; well drillers ask 87 instead of 77 cents per hour; steam drillers ask 70 in place of 61. Air drillers also ask an increase, but higher paid groups do not. Negotiations continue.

See Old Age Pensions Lost in Massachusetts

BOSTON, March 26.—Old age pensions are not an early likelihood in Massachusetts now that the state house of representatives has definitely turned down all measures proposing such aid to the growing numbers of unemployed and poverty-stricken old people, particularly in the industrial centers.

FOR RENT: Furnished Room; all modern conveniences. 3244 Le Moyn St. Cohen.

CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL AIDS N. Y. FURWORKERS

Resolution Endorses Strike Conduct

NEW YORK, March 26.—The joint board of the Furriers' Union received a copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the executive board of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City, which not only "heartily endorses and approves" the management and conduct of the present strike of the 12,000 furriers in New York, but pledges its hearty support to the joint board and wishes it the greatest success in its struggle for a 40-hour week, equal distribution of work in the shops, and the wage increase of 25 per cent over the present scale which has been in force since 1918.

The resolution passed by the Central Trades and Labor Council reads as follows:

"Whereas the Joint Board Furriers' Union, Locals Nos. 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 60, and 63, International Fur Workers' Union of United States and Canada, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are for the past five weeks involved in a bitter struggle with their manufacturers for shorter hours, equal division of work, unemployment insurance fund, and other just demands; be it therefore

"Resolved, that the Central Trades and Labor Council of the American Federation of Labor of the City of Greater New York does heartily endorse and approve the management and conduct of the Joint Board Furriers' Union, Locals Nos. 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 60 and 63 International Fur Workers' Union of United States and Canada, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in their strike now being waged by the said Joint Board Furriers' Union; and be it further

"Resolved, that the Central Trades and Labor Council of the City of Greater New York does hereby pledge its full support to the joint board and wishes it every success in its just fight."

Two strikers, arrested last week on a disorderly conduct charge, were fined two dollars each in Jefferson Market Court when arraigned. One striker arraigned in Jefferson Market Court following his arrest last week on a disorderly conduct charge, was fined \$10. Five others were discharged.

Unions Force R. R. to Insure Worker Safety by Using Full Crews

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 26.—Upon joint complaint of the brotherhoods of railroad trainmen, railway conductors, locomotive engineers and locomotive firemen and engineers, the Pennsylvania public service commission orders the Monongahela Railway company to limit its freight trains to 30 cars each and raise its working crews to six men each. The railroad, operating in the Fayette county bituminous coal region to the West Virginia border, has been running freight trains of 60 cars with one five-man crews in some cases. The full crew, law, providing six men for safety, was repealed May 5, 1921. The railroad continued using six men, but increased the number of cars for them to handle until June 8, 1925, when it began cutting crews to five. The railroad brotherhoods charged that this was unsafe practice and on this ground won the new order.

B. & O. Road Shows Twenty Million Profit

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, March 26.—The owners of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad can be well pleased with the operation of the "B & O plan." The company has published a synopsis of its annual report for 1925. If certain favored craftsmen in the road's shops have benefited by the addition to their weekly envelope of a small stipend, the company's report would indicate that the workers on the B. & O. as a whole have been more intensively exploited the past year than in the year previous.

The operating expenses of the road in 1925 were 179 million. In 1924 they were only 172 and a half million but the point is that the operating revenues increased from 224 and a third million in 1924 to 237 and a half million in 1925. The percentage of increase in operating expense was 3.67 per cent while the increase in revenue was 5.90 per cent. It is significant also that the increase in revenue tons carried by the road in the reporting year was almost 11 per cent over the previous. Some of this increase can, of course be accounted for by the generally fair business activity and the extended resumption of coal production in B. & O. territory but the figures also show that the degree of exploitation of the workers who make the present year's very good dividends possible has by no means diminished.

The company divided almost ten million dollars to its stockholders and showed a surplus of over ten million above the declared dividends for 1925. The B & O balance sheet records assets of over \$277 million.



Experiences of Shop Nuclei and Concentration Groups

The Previous Territorial Branches and the Present Concentration Groups.

HAVING been a member of the Bronx Branch 12, Y. W. L., for over a year, I have seen no Communist activities whatever. The comrades knew that it was necessary to conduct Communist activities, but did not know how to proceed with the work. We used to wait for the names of young workers to join our ranks. We used to have meetings, but aside from this we did nothing.

What did we do at these meetings? Nothing. All that was heard at them was: a point of order, a motion, amendment, substitution, etc., and the comrades talking very loudly. This was the work of our old branches. And what are we doing now that the league is reorganized? We see that the league actually carries on Communist mass activities.

The comrades conduct their work in the factories, shops, mills, mines, etc. Shop nuclei, factory nuclei, groups, gym classes have been organized. We get in new members. The Young Worker is being distributed among the young factory workers. The comrades go after work directly to the meetings. They now feel that they are Communists.

Yes, we still have some comrades that are dissatisfied. They don't like the reorganization of the league. But it is not their fault. They were used to the old branches and they don't know how to conduct the new work. It is necessary to show these comrades how to conduct work in the shops. It is necessary to raise their consciousness and teach them how to go in the Communist-Leninist way. Young Worker Correspondent. ISIDOR SCHWARTZ.

Labor Sports Union Formed in Chicago

On Sunday, March 21, the delegates of various workers' sports organizations in conference assembled established the Labor Sports Union of Chicago and vicinity.

J. Parizek, J. Kikrin, M. Pinta and E. Flegel represented the Omladina (Czechoslovak sports organization). The Vilkas (Finnish sports organization) was represented by V. Wiltala, E. Touvenen, E. Perttu. The Wrestling and Boxing Club was represented by P. Cline; Folk Dance Club by E. Bleckschmidt. The representative of the local Workers' Sports Alliance was not present, thru a technicality. The national provisional committee of the W. S. A. was represented by N. Kaplan. The fraternal delegate of the Y. W. L. was C. Borissoff.

After a talk and discussion on the general character of the workers' sports movement in the United States each organization reported on their activities and achievements. A draft of the statutes and principles of the Labor Sports Union was then adopted as a basis and a local provisional council elected, with E. Bleckschmidt as secretary.

The new headquarters of the Labor Sports Union will be at 2409 N. Halsted street. The conference went on record in favor of issuing a sports paper as soon as finances permit. The provisional council was instructed to draw up a program of activity for the immediate future. A sports' exhibition and tournament has already been arranged by the Omladina for April 18. Watch for further announcements.

Child Labor Debate By Minn. Students

DULUTH, Minn., March 26.—A debate on the child labor amendment was held in the Central High Auditorium by students of three local schools.

Among the facts brought to light were 3,000,000 children under 16 are employed. Child labor is cause of crime, unemployment and "poor citizens." A youth working is a potential revolutionist and susceptible to Communist propaganda.

The usual wall about Russia was heard. But the conclusion reached was that the present system of production was the cause of the degrading position of the American youth.

The Young Workers (Communist) League will have to intensify its propaganda among students to combat the capitalists as it was evident that all arguments were influenced by 100 per cent dope and fictitious figures and quotations from numbskull jingoes.

WHY I WENT ON STRIKE. By Teddy Timochko, Young Passaic Textile Striker.

Well, fellow workers, here's my story. On Monday, January 25, 1926, at 9:30 a. m., while working on my machine, about 15 or 20 fellows came by and called the fellow next to me out, thus leaving the machine without anyone to take care of the ends.

Well, the foreman came by the machine and told me to work on the other fellow's machine, too. This was a very hard task for me. If I had said no—well, you know the rest. Then I began to wonder where Mike Elask went, for that was the name of the young fellow working next to me. About 10:15 I heard a cry: "Com'on, fellows, we strike," and I noticed that those who uttered the cry were the same fellows who passed us before.

When they reached my machine Mike said: "Com'on, Teddy." I asked where. He replied: "We strike." When he said that I was puzzled; well, then I figured it must be because of gouging us such as my working on the other machine which caused all this.

I dressed and left. We went thru the rooms calling all the people out. "Come now, fellow workers, organize; come to your meetings, listen to your leaders; if you want any information, ask your delegates," these were some of the things impressed on the minds of the workers.

Real Musical Concert by Detroit Youth

DETROIT, Mich.—An unusual musical concert will take place at the Workers' Temple, 5963 14th avenue at McGraw, on Saturday, March 27. This will be the musical and dance given by the Detroit Young Workers' League. The concert will start at 8 p. m.

The efforts of all the comrades have been toward making this a classical evening. No energy has been spared to get the best talent attainable. Many branches of musical art will be truly represented. Preparations for the concert have been going on for weeks. The committees in charge were particularly anxious to appeal to the better tastes of the audience, as well as to offer them entertainment which is both enjoyable and instructive.

After the concert program a dance will take place. An excellent syncopated orchestra has been secured for this purpose.

A large crowd is expected to turn out. The concert will no doubt be spoken of with keen satisfaction long after the occasion will be over. The reader is cordially asked to spread this information widely; he is also invited to come and bring as many friends as possible. The following is a hint as to what one should expect to hear that evening:

- 1. Italian Section (a) Voi lo sapete o mamma—Cavaleria Rusticana—by C. Arata. (b) Serenata—Toselli—by Cavorso. (c) Duet from Il Trovatore—Verdi—by Arata and Cavorso. (d) Ciribiribin—by Arata. (e) L'Inno del Lavoratori—by Cavorso and Arata. 2. International Symphony Orchestra (a) Soper Fidelis (march)—Sousa. (b) Princess of Indian—King. (c) Oriental Dance—G. Lubonirsky. (d) Serenade Espagnol—Bisetz. 3. Selections By Oliphant and C. Cambridge. 4. Piano Solo—Arvid Owens Franzosisch-Godowsky. 5. Russian Section Selections—by Sufieva Song of the Volga Boatman Dubnitskha and others—by Krishuk 6. Ukrainian Choir Selections of Russian and Ukrainian Folk Songs. Dancing will begin at 11 p. m. and end at 1 a. m.

SPECIAL NOTICE ON BELLAIRE YOUTH STRIKE

The article which appeared in the March 6th issue of the YOUNG WORKER calling for funds for the locked-out young strikers of the Imperial Glass Works was printed late for technical reasons. Relief funds for the Passaic textile strikers.

For the present I can say this: There's one big thing that you fellow workers can do. Come to your picket line. Get up early, because that's when the scabs go in. All we have to do is picket a few hours, and then get some good hot coffee and cake.

Now that we have victory close at hand, keep up your good work and we shall be sitting on velvet as soon as we bring the bosses to terms.

30,000 HUNGRY TEXTILE STRIKERS' CHILDREN

This message is carried to all militant workers by the Young Pioneers' League of America. The Young Pioneers are energetically raising funds for the strikers' children. For this purpose a special \$2 booklet of "Ten cents buys one meal for a hungry striker's child" tickets has been issued. You must help to sell these. You must enlist your children and small brothers and sisters in this work. Order these books immediately from the Young Workers (Communist) League, 1113 W. Washington boulevard, Chicago. It would be advisable to pre-pay for the booklet and then collect your money back as you sell the tickets. Forward to the relief of the strikers' children!

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# THE DAILY WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGDALH  
WILLIAM F. DUNNE  
MORITZ J. LOEB

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## Switzerland—International Harlot

Again the secretary general of the league of nations, Sir Eric Drummond, at the request of foreign minister, Benes, of Czechoslovakia, has invited the Soviet government to send a representative to a disarmament conference at Geneva, Switzerland. These recurring invitations sent to Russia every time the league announces that it will hold a conference of some sort are no longer impudent—they are merely amusing. The Bolshevik government has let it be known in no uncertain terms that it will have nothing to do with any conference held within the confines of Switzerland until proper reparations are made for the contemptible assassination of Vaslov Vorovsky, Soviet representative at the Lausanne conference in 1923, and guarantees furnished that representatives of the worker's government may be assured the same protection that agents of other nations have.

Drummond and the bankrupt council of the league of nations know in advance that the reply of the Soviet government will be a refusal and a reiteration of its stand on the question of sending diplomats to Switzerland to be butchered at the behest of anyone willing to hire the assassin. They only invite Russia today because they feel that the disarmament conference will be a fizzle. But the league must simulate life, otherwise the imperialist rival of Britain, the United States, will take the lead in armament discussions and maneuvers. When the conference fails, the league apologists can then blame the Soviet government, and will conveniently fail to mention the growing imperialist rivalries between the two great Anglo-saxon powers, the antagonisms between France and Britain, between Poland and Germany, between Turkey and Greece, the French and Spanish imperialist wars in Africa and Asia, the conflict in China, etc.

However, the revolution can stand further denunciation. If the diatribes of the lackeys of imperialism were potent, the czars would have long ago been restored to power in Russia. If the council of the league really want Russia at their conference they can arrange to hold the sessions outside Switzerland.

After all, Switzerland, alleged to be neutral territory, is simply an international house of assignation in more than one respect. For decades it has served that purpose for the bourgeoisie of the world who, with their kept women, keep up the hotels of that nation. Whenever the statesmen of the various nations want to indulge in some particularly dirty adventure, they meet on the soil of "neutral" Switzerland and no questions are asked. The government of Switzerland is an international prostitute, ready, for pay, to do the bidding of anyone, even to assassination. Just as it is a matter of indifference to a harlot whom she serves so long as she is paid, so it is with the Swiss government, wherein is the seat of the league of nations. It is knowledge of the utterly depraved nature of the Swiss government that determines the policy of the Soviet government in relation to international conferences on Swiss soil. Since Soviet Russia is not in the business of purchasing professional murderers to kill its political enemies it does not care to compete in Switzerland with Briand and Chamberlain and other "statesmen" of their calibre, who seem to consider the murder of a Soviet ambassador a trifling matter.

The Soviet government will send representatives to any conference outside Switzerland, but it is rather absurd to expect a government to send its agents to a place where it knows they will be targets for murderers' bullets. It is like inviting a man to a dive where he knows in advance he will be robbed and if he objects, murdered, and expects him gleefully to accept the invitation.

## Another Strike in Passaic

When one group of workers go out on strike and wage a determined struggle against industrial tyranny it has a buoyant effect upon other workers. The Passaic strike, now nearing the beginning of its tenth week, is re-echoing thruout the whole textile industry and the hundreds of thousands of mill slaves are beginning to stir restlessly. The workers in the mills of Lawrence are flocking to join the United Front Committee in operation there. In Paterson the silk workers are demanding increased wages and better conditions. But, in addition to its influence in the textile industry, the strike sentiment has penetrated other industries in the city of Passaic.

On Tuesday four hundred employees of the Garfield Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of electrical appliances, went out in a spontaneous strike against intolerable conditions. This is significant and shows that the workers of the most exploited and one of the richest states in the union are beginning to realize that only thru their organized power can they hope to obtain decent conditions. All workers in Passaic are forced to slave for wages below the budgets prepared by the United States department of labor which are supposed to enable an average family to enjoy a minimum standard of living. While endeavoring to extend the strike to other branches of the textile industry it will also be advisable to launch a drive for a city-wide strike in order that all the exploiters of Passaic may feel the organized might of labor.

At the same time there is in progress a strike of workers in the Standard Oil concern at Bayonne, New Jersey, with threats of all workers striking in that place, which, a few years ago, was the scene of a bitter and bloody struggle.

Passaic may yet be the beginning of another strike wave.

## GERMAN WORKERS FOR UNITY WITH TRADE UNIONS OF SOVIET UNION

BERLIN, March 26—The chairman of the German Workers Delegation to the Union of Socialist Soviet Russia, Freiberg, who was expelled from the social-democratic party for publicly reporting his impressions in the Soviet Union, called a meeting of workers in Maenchen at which over 3,000 workers were present.

A resolution was unanimously adopted stating that the expulsion of Freiberg was a cowardly undertaking on the part of the social-democrat leaders in the interest of reaction.

The workers expressed their solidarity with the workers' and peasants' Soviet Union, and are demanding the establishment of world trade union unity.

## BELDON SHOP WORKERS SEE NEED OF UNION

### Open Shop Bosses Ride Employees Hard

(By a Worker Correspondent.)  
In a typical working-class neighborhood on the west side of Chicago where filthy streets, broken sidewalks and old-fashioned, time-worn houses harmonize with the neglected, poverty-stricken children of the district, the Beldon Manufacturing Company has its plant on the corner of Sibley and Polk streets. The Beldon Manufacturing company are manufacturers of sheet metal wares. This company employs between fifty and one hundred workers making wash boilers, pots, cans, pails, automobile headlights and similar metal goods.

Was Closed Shop.  
Four or five years ago this firm was a closed shop. Every worker in the plant was a member of a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Wages were relatively high then and the men worked but eight hours a day and only half a day on Saturday. Due to the general neglect and compromise on the part of reactionary union officials and a slump in the industry, they swung into the open-shop column. The union lost all control.

Today wages are low and conditions are miserable. Good solderers receive 50 to 55 cents an hour at first and receive as high as 70 cents an hour after working several years. Moving drill press operators get 50 to 55 cents an hour. Tiners receive between 55 and 80 cents an hour, depending on the length of time they have worked for the company. Those who receive 80 cents an hour have usually been with the firm anywhere from five to fifteen years.

Very Few Get High Wages.  
The highly skilled sheet metal workers who do special fancy work that requires years of practice to learn are paid as high as 90 cents to \$1 an hour. The spinners receive about \$1 to \$1.25 an hour. These workers are in a small minority in the plant.

The unskilled workers who work on the cutting, folding and rolling machines get only 35 to 45 cents an hour, with very little opportunity for advancement. The janitor who works in the plant about 10 hours a day receives but \$19 a week. The hours of the workers are from 7:30 in the morning to 5 in the evening, with half an hour for lunch. On Saturday the workers work from 7:30 in the morning until noon.

General conditions in the plant are extremely bad. The floor is littered with filth, the air heavy with dust and particles of tin mixed with the gaseous fumes of the burners. There are four narrow toilets with just enough room to move about in. High on the walls in these toilets squares have been cut out. An electric globe placed in one of the slits in the walls serves to light up the four toilets dimly, the light entering the cut-out squares from toilet to toilet room.

Fifth Covers Floor.  
The floors of these small rooms are covered with a mass of dirt arranged in geological layers and a choice collection of old newspapers that appear to have been deposited there regularly ever since the place was built.

There is not a bar of soap or a towel in the shop and if one fine day a towel and a bar of soap is discovered the workers will declare a holiday and hold a banquet to commemorate the event.

Lunch must be eaten in the filthy shop as there is no clean room set aside for that purpose. The machines are not properly protected and recently a worker had his fingers crushed in one.

Need Union Organization.  
These conditions are typical of the open shop; long hours, small wages and an utter disregard for the health of the workers. The conditions in this shop must be improved. More and more the workers are thinking of union organization.

If the International Association of Machinists and the other unions who have jurisdiction over work in this shop make a serious effort at organization they can easily organize this shop, as many of the workers are convinced of the necessity of joining unions and fighting to improve their conditions.

## Greetings to N. Y. Pioneers Joining the League!

GREETINGS to the Pioneers joining the Young Workers (Communist) League!  
One of the fundamental tasks of the Young Pioneer movement is the attraction of the working class children to the struggle of the proletariat for freedom! Our Pioneer League must serve as a source from which the Communist movement of the youth may draw its best forces, its most devoted and capable fighters!  
The twenty-five Pioneer "graduates" that the Young Pioneer League of New York is presenting to the Young Workers (Communist) League are the best of proof that the Pioneer League understands its tasks and is determined to carry them out.  
The "graduation" of the Pioneers into the league is a most hopeful and welcome sign. The Young Pioneers stand: ALWAYS READY!  
Hail the "graduation" of the Pioneers into the league!  
Long live the Young Pioneers of America!  
Long live the Young Workers (Communist) League and the Young Communist International!  
YOUNG WORKERS (COMMUNIST) LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

# Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

## Prizes TO WORKER CORRESPONDENTS

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

### A New Book

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

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

## GARMENT BOSSES TRY TO HINDER STRIKE RELIEF

### Cloak Makers Will Aid Passaic Workers

By GOLDIE CHIBKA, Worker Correspondent.  
NEW YORK, March 26.—The joint board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union recently decided that the cloakmakers should contribute a Saturday's pay to the furriers and the Passaic textile workers.

The cloakmakers faced this decision with enthusiasm. The industrial council of the cloak manufacturers sent out letters to its members not to let any of the garment workers work any extra time on that Saturday as the wages for that day were going to help the striking furriers and textile workers.

The general manager of the cloak and dressmakers' joint board answered the cloak manufacturers by declaring that the cloakmakers would find other ways of helping the striking furriers and textile workers. The manufacturers will not be able to prevent the cloakmakers from showing their solidarity with their striking fellow-workers.

The workers have learned a lesson from the bosses of how important it is for them to be united against the capitalist class. The cloakmakers are determined to show their solidarity with strikers, and the strikers can expect more help to be forthcoming from the cloakmakers soon.

## OHIO OPERATORS TRY TO SLASH MINERS' WAGES

### Attempt to Force Thru 1917 Wage Scale

By a Worker Correspondent.  
NEFFS, Ohio, March 26.—Miners of Ohio, what are we going to do? Are we going to accept the 1919 scab scale? Or shall we strike?

All of the miners in this vicinity are ready to strike before they go to work for the 1917 scale. We must push John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers' Union to fight for us. We must be careful so that we are not sold out.

The acceptance of the 1917 scale will not help us. It will not stop West Virginia and Kentucky coal from flooding the Ohio district. It will not give us more work.

Union miners, attend your local meetings and fight for the Jacksonville agreement! Insist on the demands! We must insist that the union fight these advances of the open-shop coal operators. We must also be careful not to call outlaw strikes.

Recommend Unseat Brookhart.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The senate elections committee today adopted the Caraway report, recommending the seating of Daniel F. Steck (D.) in place of Senator Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa.

## N. Y. CAPMAKERS PREPARE FUNDS TO FIGHT BOSS

### Union to Make Demand for Wage Increase

By a Worker Correspondent  
NEW YORK, March 26.—New York union capmakers are paying a \$15 tax for defense and organization preparatory to their presentation of new demands. Their present agreement with the manufacturers ends June 30. The union intends to seek more stabilization of the industry. From being one of the most stable of the needle trades group, the cap industry is now tending toward "multiplication of bedroom shops" (sweatshops) and the period of unemployment for workers is increased.

"It is next to impossible for the cap maker to make a living on his present wages," states the official Headgear Worker, under the present conditions. Unemployment benefits of \$10 a week is inadequate when the number of workers weeks climb from seven to 15 a year. Part time increases the hardship of the workers and prevents them from making sufficient savings to tide them over long dull periods. A special union committee appointed by the New York joint council and the international union's management committee is investigating the whole situation and will work out definite plans for union action.

The 17-week strike against Tarnover Bros. has been won by the union and \$1,000 bond posted by the firm against contract breaking. Strict union shop conditions including week work in the operating, cutting, trimming and blocking department, equal division of work to be arranged by a joint committee, and reference of unsettled disputes to the impartial arbitrator are provided. A wage adjustment is to be made in July and work is not to be given outside the shop. Two other millinery firms still have strikes against them and both are seeking injunctions against the union.

Greetings to the United Hatters Union are extended by the International Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union on the 30th anniversary of the men's hat organization. Editorially the capmakers' journal says that the history of the hatters' organized struggles goes back to 1854 when the National Union of Finishers was formed. The felt hat industry is one of the country's oldest and there is a record of a hatters' parade on July 4, 1788.

Radiator Firm Does Well.

The American Radiator company did the largest business in its history last year. Net profits were \$11,633,60. After the preferred dividends were paid there was enough left to pay \$8.37 on each of the 1,242,561 common shares. As the stock has a par value of but \$25, this was equal to a return of over 33-1/3 per cent, showing the huge profits made.

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

## PATERSON CLASS IN ELEMENTS OF COMMUNISM TO BE HELD TUESDAYS

PATERSON, N. J., Mar. 26.—The course in the "Elements of Communism," which was temporarily suspended on account of conflict of the night with union meetings, etc., will be renewed next Tuesday night and will meet regularly on Tuesday nights at 8 o'clock, at 7 Bridge St. The instructor is Mary Hartlieb. The course pays special attention to the needs of foreign-born workers, combining instruction in Elementary English with instruction in the Elements of Communism in such a way that those whose knowledge of the English is limited, are yet enabled to take the course. New registrants will be admitted into the course for the next three weeks.

## Philadelphia Union Member Shows How to Aid Passaic Strikers

By CLARA A. THOMAS, Worker Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—A subscription list for the Passaic strikers was sent to me. Until then I was just merely a sympathizer and contributor of small sums whenever asked to do so. When the appeal reached me with the words, "We Want to Live," the cry of 16,000 textile workers, and at the bottom of the list a picture of textile workers' children with a banner reading, "We Need Food—Will You Help Us?" tears came to my eyes and I resolved to do something.

Here is the something. I returned the list to the general relief committee, 743 Main avenue, Passaic, N. J., with the sum of \$72.19, which I collected, and asked the secretary for another list to try and collect more. Will you do the same?

I am nothing more than a simple trade unionist, and as a good unionist I realize that the cause of the Passaic strikers must be won. If every true unionist would do likewise the strike will result in victory for the textile workers and the labor movement in general.

## CARNEGIE OHIO PLANT FOREMEN IN BIG SHAKEUP

### Company Prepares to Speed Up Workers

By a Worker Correspondent  
YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 26.—A general shakeup has taken place among the foremen of the Carnegie company works at Youngstown. The officials at the head of this corporation are having their records looked into and they are being subjected to a rigid inspection to see whether they are producing the customary profits "for the widows and orphans" who are supposed to hold great bales of stock in this giant open shop corporation.

The officialdom at the head of this corporation is now using the spotters and flaks for something else than spying on the workers. There are many bosses these days wearing a worried look because they have put some brother or brother-in-law, or the brother of his mistress into some sinecure, and these relatives are now under inspection to see if they are getting out the necessary tonnage to make high profits in the market.

Some of the foremen have already been demoted because their brother or brother-in-law has shown they are not able to hold their own in the mad scramble for the good things which these jobs represent which call for tonnage.

Notices have gone forth that no relative can be put on by the one related to him in any job in the mill. This has gone out to all the mills in the valley and some big shake-ups are looked for. It has become a joke in the valley that men without other reason for their advancement over the head of some more worthy worker than they, received this advancement because they were the near relative of the foreman. Maay a sly wink was indulged in when the near relative of some known mistress of some superintendent was placed in a soft berth.

The foreman at McDonald, the upper and lower Carnegie plants are under fire in the shake up as well as at the Ohio works and quite a few drastic changes are seen coming in the near future. It keeps the flaks and spotters busy in a new field, but nothing will come out of this to benefit the workers. Their tasks will only be further increased.

Disaster Exaggerated.

BUENOS AYRES, March 26.—First reports of the loss of life when the Brazilian river steamer Paes de Carvalho caught fire and sank in the Amazon were exaggerated, according to dispatches received here.

Less than fifty lives were lost, it is reported, although early reports said there had been 104 killed.

## LABOR DEFENSE FUNCTIONARIES MEET WEDNESDAY

### Will Gather on 31st at Workers' School

All secretaries of local International Labor Defense branches, as well as other responsible local officers, will meet at 8 p. m. Wednesday, March 31, at the Workers' School, 19 South Lincoln Ave. to give reports on the six weeks' of intensive activity just passed and to plan for further functioning and still better organizational work.

Since the Feb. 10 conference, at which the six weeks' intensification of work was planned, many successful activities have been carried on. The issue of the Ziegler miners' defense was brot before thirty local unions, most of them giving moral or material support. Twenty-six Chicago workers' organizations are now affiliated, representing 19,000 workers. This is an increase of 15,000 collectively affiliated members since Feb. 1. Scores of new individual members have joined the 53 branches, bringing the total individual membership to over 1,600.

The "Trumbull Welcome" demonstrations were especially effective, while the "Paris Commune" commemoration, with 3,000 workers in attendance, was the biggest and best I. L. D. meeting ever held in Chicago. Besides, the campaign for the "Labor Defender" has been pushed—with the result that at least 200 subscriptions have been obtained in Chicago.

Now, at the climax of this six weeks' efforts and while the Pullman section is preparing for a big demonstration, the local committee has decided to hold a local confab of all secretaries and a few other officers. Local and branch activities will be reviewed with the aim of planning for still better organization and functioning. Every branch will render a report: the work for spring and summer will be discussed.

"Schizophrenic" Denied New Trial.

OMAHA, Neb., March 26.—Frank Carter, Omaha sniper, was denied a new trial by Judge Goss this morning and the date of his electrocution set for July ninth. Carter's attorneys claimed that he was a schizophrenic, that is, a man with a split brain. He was convicted of having murdered Dr. Austin D. Searles, and also William McDevitt in an attempted robbery.

## TRADE UNION CLASS MEETS AT NATIONAL OFFICE MONDAY NIGHT

ARNE SWABECK, Instructor.  
The class in Trade Union Tactics and Organization meets every Monday night at THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington St.

Review Questions.

1. What were the functions of earlier types of American trade unions?
2. What are the factors compelling closer consolidation of the existing trade unions?
3. What is the effect of present trade union policy of political neutrality?
4. What is the Communist conception of essential present day tasks of trade unions?
5. What is the Communist conception of tasks of trade unions during revolutionary period?

1. Why should Communists belong to reactionary trade unions?
2. What is the purpose of organization of Communist fractions in the trade unions?
3. Along what lines are left wing movements within the trade unions developed?
4. Is a uniform ideology of the left wing groupings within the existing trade unions essential and how can it be developed?

References.

- Lenin: "The Infantile Sickness of Leftism in Communism," Chapter 6.
- Lozovsky: "Lenin and the Trade Unions."

Thesis of Trade Union Question of Third and Fourth Congress of the Communist International.

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

## Chicago School Holds Big Affair

ON Thursday, April 1, the Chicago Workers' School winds up the second term of this year with the dancing living newspaper, at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St. For the first time in the history of the working class movement of Chicago, such an event will take place. Never before has a living newspaper walked across the stage. Its manner of walking, its dress, its manner of talking—its boldness—are novel. The school committee elected to decide on these parking details is busily engaged in working out the first and only living newspaper in Chicago.

A Living Newspaper.

But not only will the comrades participating be alive. The entire newspaper will be alive, somewhat smearing, coming hot off the press. What part the readers will play in this newspaper which is composed before

their eyes has not yet been determined. Already some declare that they will organize themselves and attempt to twist and fashion the newspaper to their taste, even if they make the composers squirm. This problem: Who is alive in a living newspaper, the type, the composers or the readers? Can they all be alive? That problem which is shaking the labor movement will be settled once for all on April 1.

Those who show themselves to be alive on the newspaper will be given an opportunity to dance their heads off, to the tunes by the famous Finnish band.

It Will Live.

This first living newspaper at Imperial Hall on April 1, Thursday night if it survives the critical ears of the listeners, will appear regularly thereafter.



# The Negro and the Foreign Born

By B. BORISOFF.

THE "Chicago Defender," a Chicago Negro weekly newspaper, printed in one of its recent issues the following editorial which we reproduce in full:

## OUR FOREIGN PETS

Chicago is in a quandary about its foreign population and has asked the assistance of the United States government in deporting so-called undesirable aliens from the country. This city has become overrun with Sicilians and gangsters from other countries who have carried on uninterrupted warfare among themselves, and who have run Chicago's murder list up to an alarming height. The city police appear unable to cope with them and are now crying for help.

All of which affords no small amount of gratification to our Race Everywhere in the United States. We have watched how these foreign-ers have been welcomed upon our shores. We have been forced to accept Jim Crow service, insults in the courts, inferior jobs, and racial segregation, while foreign-ers have been given the best the country has to offer. Any foreigner, however poor and ignorant of American principles, receives more courteous service in American hotels and theaters than any person of our race.

We, as a race, are subjected to all sorts of injustices, even in Chicago, while the foreigner, who flouts our laws and who works for the destruction of our very government itself, is given every protection. Is it any wonder, then, that we smile when we see authorities of the city of Chicago seeking aid to handle a problem that they themselves created?

This editorial raises two important questions: First, what is the correct explanation of the country-wide drive against the "undesirable aliens"? Second, what should be the relation of the Negro toward the foreign-born workers as dictated by his racial conditions and his interests as a worker?

The Defender manifests total bankruptcy in dealing with these questions, pitiful lack of understanding, lack of vision, and superficiality. The Defender attempts no conscientious analysis of the problem. The Defender only repeats, parrot-like, slanderous of the white kept-press prejudices, incites its readers against the foreign-born and indulges in patriotic red-baiting. The readers of the paper are presented with a distorted viewpoint and with a policy toward the foreign-born workers which is harmful to the interests of the Negro both from the racial as well as the working class viewpoint.

The problem of the foreign-born workers is not a Chicago police problem—as the Defender would make its readers believe. It is a national problem. It is also not a social problem of eliminating "criminal" alien elements as is the contention of the Defender. These charges of inferiority and criminality which are being hurled against the foreign-born are only a cloak to cover up the real aims of the anti-foreign-born agitation. But even confining the discussion to the question of social "inferiority," to the charges of "criminality" and other alleged undesirable social qualities that are made against the foreign-born one would expect a different attitude on the part of the Defender. To the ear of a Negro these charges sound suspiciously familiar. They are the same charges of "inferiority" and "criminality" as are usually hurled against the Negro, only in this case the word "foreign-born" is being replaced with the word "inferiority." In fact, both of these charges come from the same source—from the agents of the white imperialist ruling class—its kept press and its "scientists."

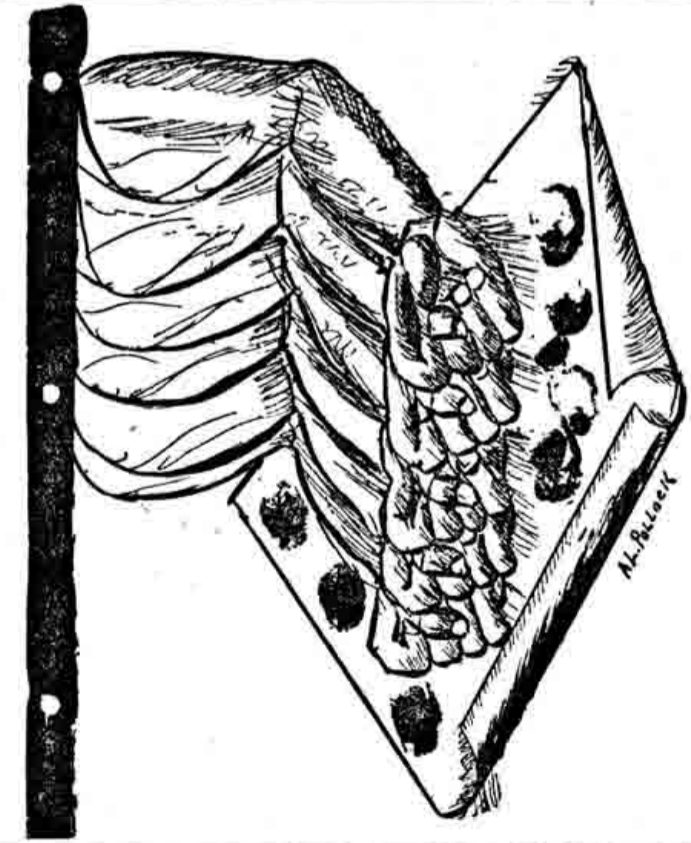
When it is profitable for the white imperialists to incite the white workers against the Negroes they begin to clamor about the unusual number

"Negro criminals" in the jails of the big cities. Now, when it is a question of arousing the masses against the foreign-born workers, the police receives orders to fill the jails with criminal foreigners, so as to justify the attack upon the foreign-born workers.

We admit, and the Defender will also admit, that under the present conditions, it is easier to fill the jails with Negroes or with foreign-born than with such "100 per cent Americans" as Mr. Crowe, Mr. Brennan, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Small, or Mr. Coolidge, etc. (the list is by no means exhausted), the real criminals and criminal agents of the white imperialist ruling class (the class of the Morgans—and the Rockefeller's, of the Gargys, Mellons and Du Pont's—the super criminals). These criminals were, time and again, exposed in their crimes and convicted by the verdict of the people. Their crimes range from outright stealing of public funds (Small's embezzlement, and Andy Mellon's tax law), buying and stealing elections (Brennan), stealing the natural resources (Tea Pot Dome) to

the campaign of slander against anti-foreign-born bills in favor of the mold "public opinion" in favor of the anti-foreign-born bills by inciting and prejudicing the masses of the native population against the "inferior," "criminal," "destructive" alien.

The economic interests of the foreign-born and of the Negro workers are identical. Both are on the lowest rung of the social ladder. It is entirely false on the part of the Defender and in contradiction to facts to represent the foreign-born workers as the privileged section of the population (calling them "our foreign pets," saying that they are given every protection, etc.). While the Defender tries to arouse the jealousy of the Negro workers, it is unable to present any facts which would prove this con-



There's a Fist Behind Every Finger Print.

Drawing by Al Pollock, Worker Correspondent.

robbing both the white and the Negro sections of the population of their civil rights (as in the South) or exploitation in the kingdoms of the steel and coal barons, outright murder (during strikes), provoking war, killing, subverting and oppressing colonial peoples (Morocco, China, etc., etc.). The Defender devotes its energy to the exposure of and fight against the imperialist oppressors of the Negro rather than to their defense and by attacking the foreign-born workers. By doing so the Defender is actually fighting on the side of the enemies of the race.

The consistent policy of the ruling class is to keep the workers divided and to better exploit them. It is not difficult to understand why the attack present is centered against the foreign-born workers. In the basic industries (steel, coal mining, food, textiles) the foreign-born form the majority of the workers. The organization of the workers in these industries will be a terrific blow to the exploiters. They are determined to prevent this organization, no matter by what means. They have laid out a carefully carried out, would place the foreign-born workers into exceptional conditions. Bills are before congress providing for a passport system, periodic registration, with special registration, certificates for the foreign-born, threatening them with deportation for violation of the registration law and for other "criminal" offenses (which would, easily include strike activities, resistance to anti-labor legislation, etc.) and giving the present authority to order the deportation of workers from one part of the country to another, where, in his opinion, "national emergency" demands their labor. One could easily perceive that there are provisions for

the race to freedom for the Negro and white workers against their common oppressor—the ruling, capitalist class.

is complete enslavement of one section of the working class that would spell disaster to all workers. They would put tremendous obstacles to the efforts of organization of workers and their struggle for better conditions. The Defender does not present these facts to its readers. Yet they would furnish a correct explanation for the campaign of slander against anti-foreign-born bills.

The political interests of the Negro and of the foreign-born workers prove also identical. Both are fighting for elementary civil rights against the imperialist government and its supporters—the American fascists—the Ku Klux Klan. The political policy of the Defender is harmful.

Summarizing our analysis of the two questions which we formulated at the beginning of this article, we can say:

From an economic viewpoint, the anti-foreign-born campaign and legislation means employment and organizing class in order to divide and weaken the workers and thus prevent their organization and effective struggle for better conditions, especially in the basic industries.

Politically the anti-foreign-born policy of the Coolidge regime is a bid for support of the most reactionary elements of the American fascists—the Ku Klux Klan.

Both on the economic and on the political field the Negro and the foreign-born workers face the same enemy, their interests are identical, they are natural allies in a common fight.

We would not consider our analysis complete without attempting to answer one additional question: how to explain the bankruptcy of the Defender in the realm of racial policy? The explanation that suggests itself at the first glance is the orientation of the Defender. The Defender hopes to get a few concessions for the Negro from the white ruling imperialist class by submitting unquestionably to its rule and pledging its loyalty to it. It says in effect: "Look how loyal we are; we will support you against your enemies, the workers, both black and white, only throw us a few crumbs, abolish the most flagrant discriminations." In this the Defender represents the sentiment of a section (perhaps a considerable) of the Negro petty-bourgeoisie. It is not peculiar to the Negro petty-bourgeoisie. In India, in China, in American colonies; in fact, in all parts of the world where the imperialist oppression extends over colonial peoples, we can observe how the native bourgeoisie is betraying the interests of the oppressed by siding with the oppressor. Another part of the native bourgeoisie (as was especially clearly shown in the recent struggles in China) at one time unites with the workers and peasants against the imperialist oppressor, while at another time it fights the workers (when the workers present their own demands for higher wages, lower hours, better working conditions).

The experience of the struggle of the oppressed nationalities and races against imperialist oppression has proven that the only true, consistent and militant champion of national and racial freedom is the conscious and militant working class and not the bourgeoisie of the oppressed peoples. The working class being the most oppressed class in society, cannot free itself without abolishing all forms of oppression. This was proven by the historic experience of the Russian workers, who, having freed themselves from the yoke of czarism and capitalism, have also abolished all national or racial oppression.

There is the basic reason why the Defender (not being an expression of the historic aspiration of the Negro working class) could not be expected to be a consistent fighter for the interests of the race. But, unfortunately in the case of the Defender, one could hardly speak of any fight for the defense of the complete liberation of the race; it is rather a complete submission to and the defense for the perpetuation of the most brutal imperialist power.

The road to freedom for the race lies in a joint struggle of the Negro and white workers against their common oppressor—the ruling, capitalist class.

# The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER

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SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1926

## The Rights of Workers and Capitalists

MEXICAN WORKER'S  
PRECIOUS RIGHTS  
IN U. S. A.



## The A. F. of L. As Our Neighbors See It

(Translated from La Internacional of Buenos Aires, Argentina.)

THE American Federation of Labor of the United States represents in the labor movement the imperialist aims of the governing class. It is an organization ideologically bourgeois and conservative throughout and which has distinguished itself in the world's labor movement as the most reactionary. If the Yankee bosses had created the A. F. of L. themselves they could not have made it more advantageous for their purposes. It is so conservative that it even refuses to have anything to do with the conservative trades union international of Amsterdam, considering this latter to be too "revolutionary." This alone should be sufficient to show it up as an instrument of the privileged classes. The bourgeois-like policy of Sam Gompers which Mr. Green is now following, but reflects the thought and life of this reactionary labor federation.

In October there was a convention of the A. F. of L. in Atlantic City where various resolutions bearing on the working class movement and general situation in Latin-America were taken up. It is well for us to look them over because the A. F. of L. wishes to create for all of Latin-America an organization that will be an exact replica of the North American federation. The convention, in its usual bureaucratic way of course, dealt with certain intolerable excesses recently committed by Yankee imperialism in the Central and South American countries. Naturally the A. F. of L. does not consider these as "excesses nor, were any real anti-imperialist resolutions introduced. The convention satisfied itself with hybrid agreements and resolutions which have no practical importance and which are intended only to demonstrate to the people of Latin-America that the A. F. of L. is concerned with questions affecting their welfare. It is plain fakery, downright hypocrisy. The U. S. state department at Washington would not have proceeded differently.

For example, there took place recently in Panama a tenants' strike which the U. S. troops stationed in that region suppressed in a bloody fashion. What did the convention of the American Federation of Labor decide to do? First, investigate carefully and thoroughly if the Yankee troops had really intervened and why. Second, in case the Yankee military intervention was unjustified, to authorize the president of the A. F. of L. to deliver an energetic note of protest to Mr. Coolidge. This is all; right here begins and ends the solidarity of the federation with the Panamanian workers. Naturally, the investigation will drag out over a long period of time; the months will pass and doubtless the functionalities of the A. F. of L. will receive of their colleagues the functionalities of the imperialist state, clear and convincing explanations showing that the American troops intervened against the striking tenants and in the interests of the workers and that the intervention took place at the request of those directly interested. It will then result that the intervention was not unjustified and that within a year, which time will undoubtedly have elapsed before the investigation is completed, there will no longer be any good reason for sending the aforementioned "energetic" note of protest.

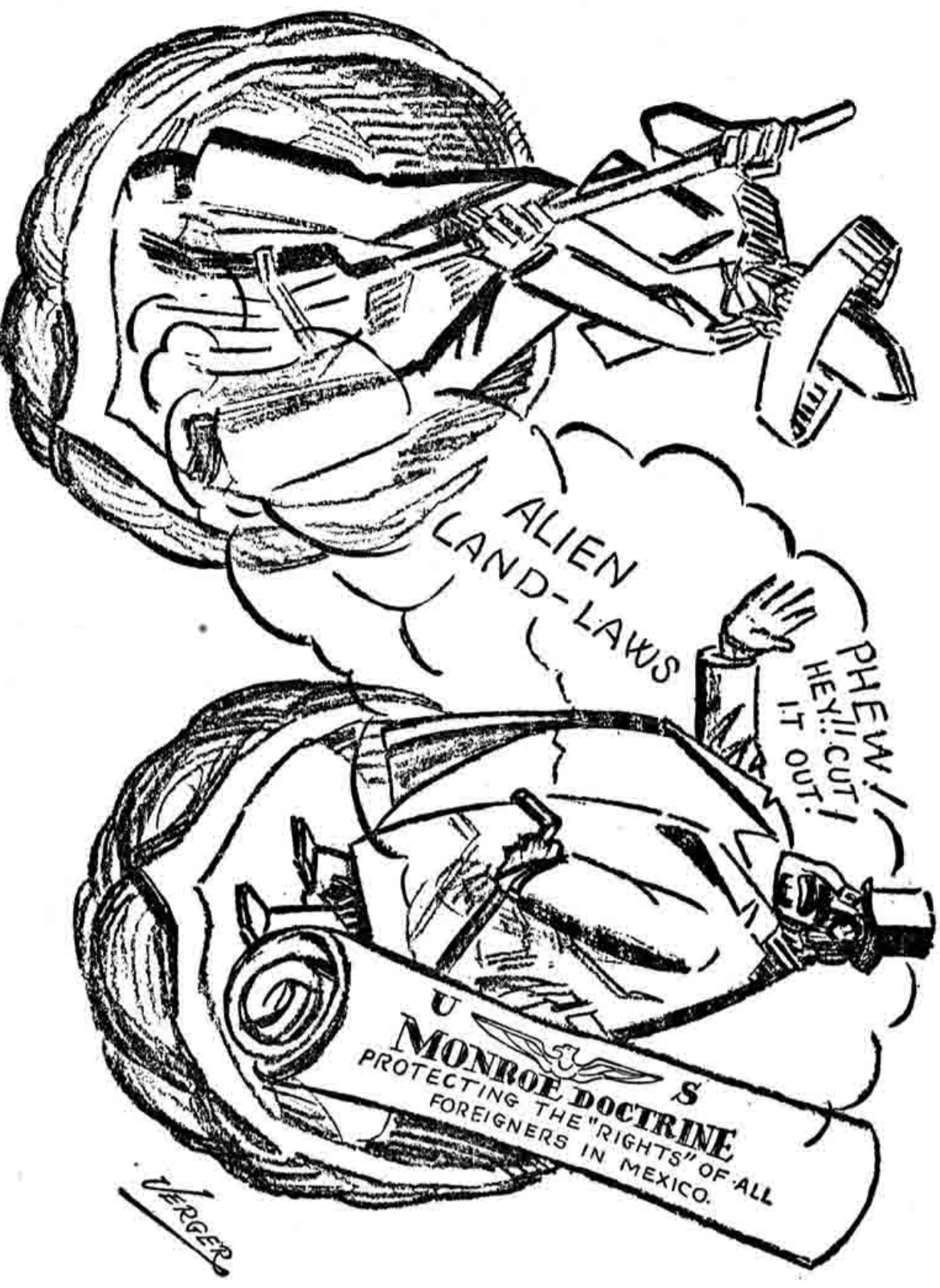
If the A. F. of L. were really proletarian—an independent proletarian organization, it would at least have sent an immediate protest from the convention itself against the attacks of Yankee imperialism on the people of Latin-America. But the A. F. of L. could not do this because by so doing it would be betraying its own traditional principles, which are those of favoring the work of the imperialists, squelching or distorting all of the protests of labor.

This Panama affair is not the only one that serves to show the methods of the federation in practice. No one denies that in Venezuela (Continued on page two)



(Continued from page one) There exists an oppressive reactionary dictatorship. The A. F. of L. took up this case not to openly condemn this dictatorship but to authorize Mr. Green president of the federation and semi-official representative of the imperialists...

"Let's Make Him Eat the Dust"



It is the interest of the A. F. of L. in Latin-American problems. It dodges them all and does not take any real protestarian stand or action in any of them. All of its resolutions are inspired in the evident desire to save the United States government and itself from all responsibility in the eyes of the masses of the Latin-American working class.

"A Portrait"

By Michael Gold

Mr. Harry Gutman, fat and rosy as a balloon fish after his bath and shave, sat down to breakfast with a smile. The sight of food always pleased him, and it was a fine morning. His fat, comfortable wife, who always said "yes" to everything he demanded, sat pouring his coffee from a glittering percolator.

Lady Mosley Visits East Liverpool, Ohio

By Jimmy Clifford.

LADY CYNTHIA MOSLEY, millionaire partner-owner of a big coal mine at Zeigler, Illinois, calls herself a socialist and is touring this country in the interest of the socialist party. She is accompanied by her husband, who is a member of the party.

Monotony

By Ethier Avon.

THE clang of the alarm clock awakes Anna from dreams of a magic land of health and freedom. She looks at the clock and sighs—God! Another day of monotony! She forces herself to get out of bed—lately puts on one shoe, then another. Mrs. Elvina, her mother, peeps in and calls: "Anna, for goodness sake! Anna, it's getting very late and your breakfast is getting cold."

The Botany Mills Cut Many Melons

THE Botany Consolidated Mills, Inc. was incorporated March 21, 1934, under the laws of Delaware. Its function is that of a holding company. It has acquired 99 per cent of the stock of the Botany Worsted Mills in Passaic, N. J., the assets, business and property of the Garfield Worsted Mills, Garfield, N. J., and large interests in two German textile groups, controlling some 30 affiliated companies in Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Latvia and Holland.







# "HANDS!"

A Story in Two Parts.

PART TWO.

UNTIL the day of his death, two pictures remained in Ted Rusten's memory; and one of them was a hand-dug hand.

He was thinking of this picture one day on a spring as he slowly paced back and forth on guard duty, with a heavy rifle on his shoulder. The blue water of Lake Michigan lay calm and smooth in the gray light of early dawn; only the faint splash of the waves against the foundation of the Municipal Pier indicated to the lonely man the existence of motion and sound in all the universe. In the west a few stars shone dimly above the jagged skyline of Chicago's loop. From the east came a fitful breath of air to remind him of the rumor he had heard the day before—that before many hours they would be on their way to the rocking, thundering battlefields of France. Well, over there—yes, OVER THERE—he could forget the hand-dug hand. For him, at least, war would have its benefits. An exciting battle would be a good place to lose this ever-present, torturing recollection.

The eastern sky was suffused with rose and saffron, as the sleepy sentinel turned to walk up the pier toward the shore. Soon he could expect to see a few early risers coming to view the sun as it slowly emerged out of the lake; and only an hour or so later he would be relieved and allowed to quiet his memory in the sleep of weariness.

When he arrived at the end of the promenade, he saw a woman and a little girl approaching the pier. It was unusual for young children to come so early in the morning, Ted thought, as he turned to retreat as they toward the lake; but this was an unusually fine morning, and perhaps the child was about to see her first spring sunrise. He shifted the heavy rifle slightly on his narrow shoulder, and again allowed his thoughts to dwell upon the hand-dug hand.

"I wonder," he said to himself, "if Slingeland got any stokers at Aden. Well, I sure turned down a good job once in my life, and I've never done a day since. What is war?"

"Help! Help!" he heard a woman scream behind him.

Turning quickly, he raced toward the frantic figure. She was alone on the pier—hurry, hurry, back and forth along the edge, wringing her hands in anguish, and peering down into the green water. She was about to leap after her loved one when Ted reached her side and pulled her back. He slipped the gun from his shoulder, and had reached for his cartridge belt, when his eyes caught a glimpse of the face which was turned toward him. The woman's face had widened in terror. She shrank back as if she expected a blow, and stumbled on the rough plank, yet kept her blue eyes fastened on the face of the man.

A horrible lassitude overwhelmed the sentry, and in front of his eyes appeared the image of a hand-dug hand. All his past feelings of his bitter life swept across his soul, and left him shaking and bent. He was brought to consciousness by the piercing cry of the woman, "My baby! Save my baby! Oh, in God's name, save her, save her!"

Ted Rusten held her eyes with his gaze.

"Madam, I can't swim."

Her hand clutched at her breast, and her blanched face confronted his incomprehensibly. Her lips tried to speak, but there was no sound. Her eyes opened wider and wider, as she slowly, tensely retraced a step; then suddenly with a heart-rending cry she ran to the edge and threw herself into the water.

As Ted poised on the platform before plunging to save her, the last sight that met his eye was a bare little white hand, where the baby girl was sinking for the last time.

It was fifty miles from Casper to this construction camp, as the crowd flies; but it was eighty, as the wagons and automobiles crawl. Two days it had taken Ted Rusten to make the trip, on an antiquated truck loaded with five tons of iron plates; and when the forlorn vehicle gave a last spitter in front of the cook shack, he gave a sigh of relief that dismounted his axes and his hammer.

For two months in the terrible heat of a Wyoming summer he had worked every day, Saturdays included—shoveling dust that burned his eyeballs, out of engine pits, out of water-man ditches, and finally out of two huge rectangular holes where the heaviest machinery would be installed. Some days would be deathly still, without a trace of a breeze and with a baking heat. But those days were the fever, and the best; for if on certain days a slight wind blew, those in the hole received no benefit from it, and, indeed, had to tie a rag about their eyes in order to work at all.

Every evening, at the close of the day's toil he walked from the plateau where he had been working down a steep hill to the narrow, stony wash where the camp was pitched. Here were six sleeping tents, and the commissary and eating tent combined. For two months—sixty-one days he had grabbed a washpan and endeavored to wash a portion of the dirt from his arms and head. Then, waited for the supper going. Then, along with sixty other voracious men, gulped his supper in ten or fifteen minutes. Then, talked, or played cards, or read by the light of a smoky lantern until bedtime. Sixty-one times he had answered the breakfast gong, and a few minutes later trudged up the long hill to work. Sixty-one times he had eaten his dinner in that stifling tent where all the heat of sun and stove was preserved as though it were priceless. And again, in the evening, returned to an hour or two of masculine recreation, without one gleam of levity, or carefree laughter, or feminine sympathy.

That night it rained. The cowboy who cared for the horses said at bedtime that it was about time for an electrical storm, and soon after midnight it arrived. The tentflaps cracked like cannon, the canvas roofs sagged beneath the weight of wind and water; all the bunks and the floors of the tents were soaked, as well as the clothes and suitcases of the men. And in the morning, when they arrived at the big rectangular hole that had taken three weeks to dig, they found a new job.

The huge holes had been so planned that they were about six feet wider and longer at the bottom than at the top. Many extra hours had been spent in shoving off the sides so that they slanted out at the bottom. Then the concrete forms had been set perpendicular, almost touching the dirt at the tip, but three feet from it at the bottom.

But, now, most of the dirt had been loosened by the rain, and had fallen against the wooden supports. A double crew of men worked on their stomachs and backs until late in the afternoon, removing scores of tons of dirt through little openings three inches high at the bottom of the forms. Twice Ted had had his head close to the aperture, when two or three tons of dirt had suddenly rolled down, filling his mouth and nostrils and threatening to push the wooden forms on top of him. Once, that afternoon, Heinrich Gerhardt, who had escaped death in the war by stealing out of Germany on a board of fish in July, 1914, and who now worked beside Ted, "sate at last"—once, that afternoon, he nearly lost his life. He thought he would crawl down behind the form and push the dirt out of Ted, thus relieving them both of lying on their stomachs. But he had no more than set foot on the bottom of the concrete form, when the whole wall caved in beside him, leaving him, unharmed, in a space barely large enough to allow his body to pass upward when three men pulled him out.

They finished shoveling the dirt out to the center of the wide floor, where horse-drawn scrapers took it up to the surface. Then the foreman ordered them to come with him to the other hole, where the concrete had already been poured. Here, also, the dirt walls had caved, but not so much. Here there was even more soil still remaining to be loosened by some slight tremor and sent heavily against the forms.

And yet, in spite of the danger apparent to even the most foolhardy, the foreman ordered all

the men to lower themselves behind the concrete and cut the wires. It would be a task to occupy the remaining hour of the afternoon, if done in a hurry and with all the fifteen men slipping with-out a pause. The company was under a "rush" contract. Tomorrow the steel workers would begin at day-break and the forms must be out of the way. The rain had held them back nearly a day; the men must make up for the time the elements had stolen from the work; the job had to be completed by sundown.

The wires were to be cut.

For two days the men had been looking forward to that part of the work, and had already solved the problem of doing it safely. It would take one or two hours longer, but it might prevent the loss of one or more human lives. The idea had evolved out of the fertile brain of Heinrich, the German; he suggested that a heavy iron rod be wired to each pinched bar. Ten of these extended bars would be sufficient, and the men who used them could stand safely above the forms.

Of course, the men had not broached the idea to the foreman; that would be presumptuous. Besides, they were not sure but that he himself had some such plan in mind, and they would wait until the wires had to be cut before talking further about it. But now the time for the work had arrived, and the men had been ordered down into the passage, with no attempt on the part of the foreman to devise a safer method.

THE international group stood tense, their glances passing back and forth to the foreman, and to this Swede who somehow had become their spokesman. They looked this unretreated workman with the narrow shoulders. No matter how recently a laborer had arrived, he had a kind of involuntary respect for this silent, shuffling, lean figure who minded his own business and at the same time was able to divine the thoughts of others.

"Get your pinch bars, all of you, and cut those wires!" the foreman roared, and spat out all the tobacco in his mouth. He clenched his fists and thrust his huge body toward the group of men.

"I'll be damned if I don't fire anyone who isn't down that hole in three minutes! Take your choice, damn you! Cut those wires or walk to town!"

Rusten stood gazing into his angry face. The other men remained with Rusten. The foreman was holding his watch.

"Two minutes left!" He let fly a string of curses. "I'll fire the bunch of you! I'll hold the whole job up! I'll call out all the stiffs in Casper, and you \_\_\_\_\_ can all go to \_\_\_\_\_!"

"Boss," Ted slowly responded, "somebody will get hurt down there. If we wire—"

He lifted his huge fist and held it as though ready to crush the head of the bowed workman.

"Pictures!" he roared through lips twisted by fury. "Pictures! What the hell has pictures got to do with cutting!"

Ted raised his hand.

"I gotta couple of pictures, boss, and I kinda thought I—"

"Well? Spit it out! Get done with it!"

"I could cut dem wires tonight alone. They're easy to find in the dark, an' I can work straight through till daylight."

The eyes of the foreman stood out in his amazement, and his mouth agaped half open. The laborers turned their astonished gaze upon the companion, and Heinrich Gerhardt pushed his way to his side and exclaimed:

"No! No! You do you mean! Dose walls, dey fall on you! You get kill, sure!"

By this time the foreman had recovered his composure.

"Aw, you're afraid of nothin', you! Those walls are through fallin'. They've been fallin' all day, and there ain't any left to fall. What's the idea of this, Rusten? You've no call to work alone. Get your pinch bars, you fellows, and set to work! We can finish it by supper time. Again all eyes turned to the man with the

# By Milford Flood Letter to the Editorial Staff of Iskra - By Lenin, 1903

After the second party convention in the summer of 1903, a tense prevailed in the Russian Party. The Mensheviks boycotted the central committee and Iskra, whose editors were Lenin and Plechanov (who was still with Lenin) and Martov (of the Mensheviks). This letter of Lenin, published in Iskra, November 23, 1903, was an answer to an article of Plechanov and an attempt to unite the party and reduce the differences, and establish a proper method of discussion of the points of dispute. He did not succeed, and in December, when the majority of the editors refused to print his next article he resigned from the staff.

The fact that Lenin recommends publicly and party discussions in this particular situation, does not mean that he regarded party discussion as possible in every situation. And under no circumstances can it depend on the caprice of one comrade or another to start a party discussion without a concrete basis for it in everyday questions pending in the party. We recommend this article to the active members of the party and especially the responsible party workers.

THE article "What Not to Do" (by Plechanov, translator) raises such every-day, immediate questions of our party life that it is difficult to resist the desire to answer immediately to the announcement that the columns of the paper would be opened—it is especially difficult for a regular co-editor of Iskra, especially difficult in a moment when a delay in giving my opinion would perhaps mean a withdrawal of the opportunity.

And I wanted to give my opinion in order to remove some possible and perhaps avoidable misunderstandings.

I want to say first of all, that the author of the article is a thousand times correct, in my opinion, when he emphasizes the urgency of preserving the unity of the party, and of avoiding new splits, especially for differences which cannot be considered of importance. A call for peace-loving, mild conciliation is commendable on the part of a leader in general and especially at this moment.

To pronounce anathema on or exclude from the party, not only the former economists, who still suffer also groups of social-democrats, who still suffer from "certain inconsistencies," would without question be unreasonable, unpractical and to such a degree, that I can wholly understand the excited tone of the author toward the figure of the straight-lined, stubborn, dull Subbotich (a literary figure—translator) which he has imagined, and which will certainly stand as an exception. We think even further, when we get the party program and the party organization we must not only hospitably open the pages of the party organs for exchange of opinions, but also grant to the groups the possibility of a systematic explanation of their insignificant differences—to the little groups, as the author says, which in their inconsistencies defend some of the dogmas of revisionism, and which for one reason or another insist on having their group peculiarities and individuality. Just in order not to be too narrow-minded and stiff, a la Subbotich, toward "anarchistic individualism," it is necessary, in our opinion, to do everything possible—even to some deviations from the beautiful schemes of glasses.

"Boss, with all dem men crawlin' round down there, someone is sure to get hurt. Now, I can go alone, and not make much fuss, and be through by daylight."

The foreman threw up his hands in disgust.

"Well, what the hell difference does it make to me, just so the wires are clipped? Get a short bar, then, and start in! The rest of you fellows, I want over here carryin' cement!"

He turned away, but the men remained with Rusten.

centralism and unconditional submission to discipline—in order to give liberty of expression to those groups, to give the whole party the possibility of weighing the importance or unimportance of the difference, to define just where, in what and on which side the inconsistency is to be found.

It is undeniably time decisively to throw away the traditions of the sectarian "Kruskovshins" (the period of small circles) and in a party which has its roots in the masses—raise the decisive slogan: more light, let the party know everything, let it have every and all material, in order to estimate every and all differences, reversions towards revisionism, deviations from discipline, etc. More confidence in the independent judgement of the mass of the party workers; they and only they can measure the extent of the ardor of the groups with split tendencies, they can with their slow, imperceptible, but nevertheless persistent pressure, inspire "good will" to live up to party discipline, they can cool the fever of anarchistic individualism, they can by the very fact of their level-headedness put on the record, show and prove the pettiness of the differences, exaggerated by elements inclined to split.

About the question: "What not to do?" (what not to do in general and what not to do in order to avoid a split) I would answer first of all: Do not hide from the party the tendencies toward split which appear and grow, do not hide anything of the circumstances and events which indicate such tendencies. More, do not hide this, not only from the party, but when possible from the outside public. I say "when possible," having in mind what is necessary to hide, for the sake of secrecy, but in these splits such circumstances play the most unimportant role. Broad publicity—that is the surest and the only reliable means of avoiding those splits which it is possible to avoid, in order to reduce to a minimum the harm by those splits which have already become unavoidable.

Indeed, think of the obligations which are laid upon the party by the fact that it already has dealings with the masses, and no longer with small circles. In order to be a mass party not only in words, we must draw into participation in all party affairs constantly broader masses, constantly raising them from their political indifference to protest and fight, from a general spirit of protest to a conscious acceptance of social-democratic (now read: Communist) views, from the acceptance of these views in principle to the support of the movement, from support to organizational participation in the party. Is it possible to attain this result without applying the broadest publicity in questions, from the decision of which one effect or another upon the masses may depend? Workers cease to understand us and leave us, a start without an army, in cases of splits thru insignificant differences, says the author, and very correctly. And in order to make sure that the workers shall not cease to understand us, in order to get the workers from their experiences in the struggle and their proletarian instinct to give some lessons even

dark wall should slip, should slide, come rushing down upon him—upon his legs, his breast, his face. Would he still see the pictures, the hand-dug hand and the little white hand? If he would not see them again, then wouldn't this be a good place to dig the wall with his bar?

But who could say for sure that he would never again see the pictures? Even though all that black weight should swallow him up—even though the earth itself should swallow him up, wouldn't the little white fingers and the hand-dug hand still pierce through the fog of oblivion? And, besides, if he didn't cut these wires tonight, some other man would have to—men who did not have such pictures as he.

Yes, perhaps it would be best to go ahead and chop the wires.

GERHARDT brought some snapper. When he reached the corner where he last had seen his companion, he stood for a moment in the moonlight, a chill creeping over his body.

"Hi! Rusty!" he called quaveringly.

The soft, cool breeze laden with the odor of sage-brush, brought no answer.

They found him at the corner where he had been gun to work, buried beneath a dozen tons of earth. The pinch bar was inserted behind a wire. (The End)