

CRIMES OF U. S. INFLAME PERU

STRIKERS SHOW CONDITIONS OF TEXTILE MILLS

Labor Commissioner Gets Slapped

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PASSAIC, N. J., April 4.—"The conditions in the mills are simply atrocious." This statement, backed up by hundreds of affidavits of workers, is the answer of the striking textile workers of Passaic to the published statement of Labor Commissioner A. F. McBride that conditions in the Passaic mills were satisfactory,—that "no better places to work insofar as sanitation and hygiene" exist in this state.

Answer McBride

A statement by Albert Welsbord, organizer, in answer to McBride is as follows:

"We read in the papers that Labor Commissioner McBride has given an unqualified denial of unsanitary conditions existing in the textile mills of Passaic and vicinity. During the past week or so the United Front Committee of Textile Workers has taken hundreds of affidavits from the workers testifying as to the actual conditions in the mills.

"We believe that should Labor Commissioner McBride, in spite of his anti-workers' record, gained during the textile strike in Paterson in 1913, look over these affidavits, that even he would be forced to admit that the conditions in the mill are simply atrocious. We are showing several reporters' copies of affidavits which we have made.

"These affidavits were obtained by Mr. Dunlap, representative of the public legislation service of Washington. Mr. Dunlap has expressed himself again and again as being horrified at the conditions inside the mills as shown by the affidavits. Should Labor Commissioner McBride still be skeptical we would be glad to invite him to the wash house of the Botany Mill so that he may faint as strong men and women have fainted from the nauseous odors emanating from the place."

Establish Another Kitchen.

The establishment of a relief kitchen for the children of Botany mill was an outstanding event of the week. More than 200 children were fed a generous lunch of lamb stew, bread and butter, bananas and raisins and milk, by the women of the Council of Working-Class Housewives, who have established the kitchen. A truck load of food and clothing from New York started the supply of the kitchen.

Even the feeding of hungry children did not escape interference from police. Five detectives invaded the hall soon after it opened to "look around for papers," taking away several bundles of newspapers after the women who were serving the children had protested against their disturbing the children. Many of the children became panic stricken, but were quieted by the women.

Many large donations have been received. From the Ukrainian Daily News, \$295.35; Free Synagogue Child Adoption committee, Mrs. Wise, \$280; Obrana, \$220.70; Weaver's Social Club, \$42 (one of several contributions from this society); Society Co-operative Publishing Association, \$308.75; F. Feinberg, Brockton, Mass., weekly donation of \$32.35; Detroit Relief Conference, \$100; United Mine Workers Local No. 1829, \$10.

Five Workers Killed While Building Church

NEW YORK, April 4.—Five workers were killed by a huge rock cliff which crumbled upon them as they were drilling and preparing blast holes. A 65-story Christian Missionary building is to be erected on the site to commemorate the recovery of the builder's son from tetanus. Oscar E. Konke, president of Realty Supplies company, is the builder who plans a church, hotel, restaurant, bank for missionaries, hospital and roof gardens in the structure. The five Italian workers killed by the gigantic rock were Anthony Ameno, Frank Cioffi, Joseph Como, Louis Toppi, Carlo Mazulo. Three hurt are Louis Sarano, Anthony Vangelis and Pietro Viscardo.

My God How the Money Rolls In!



(Drawn by William Gopper)
THE FAT BOYS: "If the workers keep working for the same low wages we'll never have to worry!"

Amalgamated Food Workers Plan Big May Day Meeting

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, April 4.—The Bakers' Agitation Committee of the Amalgamated Food Workers in Greater New York and vicinity are arranging for a gigantic May Day celebration. As his day falls on Saturday, the union tends to have every one of its members at the celebration.

FIRE TWELVE; 200 L. I. SHOE WORKERS STRIKE

1,200 More Ready to Walk Out

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.
(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK CITY, April 4.—In spite of the fact that I. Miller, shoe manufacturer, who has a factory on Long Island City employing over 1,200 workers, had made a "gentlemen's agreement" with his workers that if they voted for a clause in the agreement between the manufacturers' association and the American Shoe Workers' Protective Union, which gives the bosses the right to lay off workers during the slack season, that it would not apply to the workers in his factory due to its size and the amount of work it does, has fired twelve workers in the fitting department, some of whom have been working in the factory for over a year and a half.

200 Walk Out.
The workers in the fitting department, indignant at this action on the part of Miller, have walked out of the factory to a man, 250 strong, and have sent a committee to the firm, notifying them that if they will take the 12 workers back, they will return to work. Otherwise they will stay out. If the firm does not agree to this demand of the workers within a short time, all of the 1,200 workers will walk out to show their solidarity with the 12 fitters.

Want Open Shop.
It is believed that the firing of the 12 workers is the beginning of an attempt to change I. Miller Co. from a 100% union shop to an open shop. This action will be vigorously opposed by the workers who request all other shoe workers not to apply for work at Miller's at the present time for that would strengthen the position of the bosses.

SENATOR URGES SWEEPING PROBE OF PHILIPPINES

Step Would Aid Killing of Independence

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, April 4.—A sweeping congressional investigation of conditions in the Philippine Islands was proposed in the senate by Senator Pat Harrison, democrat, of Mississippi as a result of the action of President Coolidge in sending Carmi Thompson of Ohio on a special mission to the islands.

The proposed investigation would be conducted by two senators and two representatives, who would have authority to visit the islands and inquire into:

- 1—Political, economic, educational and financial conditions.
- 2—The possibilities of developing the Philippine natural resources and.
- 3—The relations of the United States to the people and government of the islands.

The appointment, in case the resolution is passed, of such a commission would give the administration the opportunity to secure an investigation that will justify Coolidge's scheme to postpone definitely to the dim and distant future any possibility of Philippine independence. Its report would be certainly against the separation of the islands from the United States but would give a pretense of impartiality to such a decision by this government.

Rubber Kings Back Move.
American capital is getting read to go into the Philippines on a big scale, but before taking the plunge it wants

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Raise \$5,724 for Passaic Strikers in N. Y. Tag Day

NEW YORK, April 4.—\$5,724 was raised during the tag-day campaign for the Passaic strikers conducted in New York for three days beginning March 12, reports the New York committee in charge. The Bronx section turned in the highest amount, \$1,362 with Brownsville a close second at \$1,161. Local No. 22 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers gave \$500.00. The money has been forwarded to the Passaic strike relief committee.

DR. SWEET TRIAL OPENS TODAY IN DETROIT COURT

Victims of Race Hate to Be Tried for Murder

(Special to The Daily Worker)
DETROIT, April 4.—The trial of Henry Sweet, younger brother of Dr. Oasian H. Sweet, opens in Detroit tomorrow morning. Henry Sweet along with ten other Negroes is charged with the murder of a white hoodlum that was in a mob that stoned and fired on the home Dr. Sweet in an attempt to force him to move out of the house he had occupied back to the "black belt" of Detroit.

Ends in Disagreement.
The first trial of Dr. Sweet and his 10 co-defendants ended in the jury disagreement. A motion of the defense that each of the accused be given separate trials was then granted. The state has chosen Henry Sweet as the first to be tried. The result of the trial of Henry Sweet, against whom the state claims to have evidence to prove that he killed the hoodlum, will determine the outcome of the other trials.

The best legal talent in the nation has been employed to defend these victims of race hatred in Detroit. The prosecution aided by the Ku Klux Klan is determined on sending these Negroes to long terms in jail for their refusal to leave a so-called white district and move back into the "black belt."

Attract Nation-Wide Attention.
This case has attracted nation-wide attention and will assume great importance as it will determine whether the Negro has the legal right to defend himself when his life is threatened.

The mob in front of the Sweet residence was determined to kill Sweet and his 10 friends. They were out to "teach" the "damned niggers" a lesson. The mob was armed with revolvers and sticks. Those in the Sweet residence realized the evil intentions of the mob. They defended themselves.

In the scrimmage that resulted one of the assailants was killed, another wounded.

Negro Must Fight Segregation!
This trial will determine whether the Negro can live in districts where he pleases in Detroit and be safe from attacks by mobs of robed klansmen and hoodlums or whether he is doomed to live in the segregated district where conditions are such that the death rate is greater and the rate of disease higher than in any other district.

Workers Rally to Sweet Defense.
The American Negro Labor Congress and other Negro and white working class organizations are rallying to the defense of these 11 victims of race hatred.

LAY-OFF LOOMS IN HUDSON AUTO PLANT, DETROIT

3,000 Workers Will Be Affected

(By a Worker Correspondent.)
DETROIT, Mich., April 4.—A report is current in the Hudson Motor Co.'s plant that 3,000 employees will be laid off this week. The order will effect the Essex plant morning shift and the Hudson evening shift. The production schedule will be reduced to 400 Hudsons and 700 Essexes per day. The present schedule calls for 870 Hudsons and 1,050 Essexes per day. Thirty tool makers have been laid off in the tool room and two tool designers in the engineering department have been let go. This is the tool makers' reward for working overtime two and three hours several times a week at 75 cents extra per night.

Postpone Passaic Strike Probe at Request of Open-Shopper Davis

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Action on the LaFollette resolution, proposing an investigation into the textile strike at Passaic, N. J., was postponed again by the senate committee on manufactures. This postponement was made on the pretext that Secretary of Labor Davis wanted an opportunity to appear before the committee next week.

CONDEMN TALK OF CANCELLING WARTIME DEBTS

Senator Raps Churchill for Stand

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, April 1.—The government's outstanding indebtedness has been reduced below the twenty billion dollar mark for the first time since the war, Senator David A. Reed, (R) of Pennsylvania, told the senate this afternoon, in appealing for ratification of the Italian debt settlement.

Reed urged approval because the terms were "less lenient" than those accorded to Germany and Austria. He denounced movements in Europe for cancellation of the debts, and particularly criticized statements attributed to Winston Churchill, British chancellor of the exchequer. Reed said, however, that the United States must continue to "pay interest on that twenty billion dollars."

"Our allies should keep this in mind when demanding cancellation of their debts to us," said Reed, "for no one has suggested any cancellation of our obligations or of the billions of dollars in liberty bonds now held by the American people.

Cancellation Too Near Confiscation.
"I hope European spokesmen will desist from their practice," he added, "because it makes our task harder to deal justly with these debts. I don't

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HOTEL WORKERS COMPLAIN OF BAD CONDITIONS

Workers Fight 12-Hour Day; 7-Day Week

By a Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK, April 4.—The hotel and restaurant workers of New York have, for the last 15 years, struggled bitterly against the seven-day week and the 12-hour day. The last general strike of 1913 though successful, brought to the cooks and waiters a reduction in hours.

Boomer-Dupont Workers Complain.
Among the big concerns where the seven-day week and 12 to 15-hour day still prevails is the famous Boomer-Dupont, owners of the Waldorf-Astoria, the Pennsylvania Savarins, etc. In the latter restaurants the cooks and waiters, toiling in miserable, unhealthy kitchens, do not know what a day off means.

Yet in the Staff News (called by the workers Staff News), a monthly magazine given out by the humanitarian management, you can only read the imaginary praises of the workers for the bosses who are so kind as to keep their slaves on an "all year round steady job."

Besides, contrary to the rules of the board of health, every employe has to pay 50 cents for his medical examination in order that the bankers, millionaires and big merchants who patronize these restaurants should not be exposed to the communicable diseases which the workers may contract in the underground kitchens.

A cook rightly remarked to me the other day: "Who is to guarantee us against the blood diseases which we workers are exposed to by eating the remains of bread and other food which has been handled by the well-to-do patrons?"

Such is the situation of the food workers of the open-shop kitchens of New York. The exploitation in this industry is barbarous and unless the workers will respond to the calls of the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union no change of the existing conditions is expected.

Food workers join the union and be active.

Workers Conscripted, Imprisoned, Beaten and Murdered by the Police

Involuntary servitude on the roads of Peru, in which the entire Peruvian working class is conscripted to work 12 days a year without pay for the Wall Street-controlled Foundation company, is the root of violent conflict over Law No. 4113, which is shaking the South American "republic" from end to end. This law, known as the "Road-Building Conscription Act," has aroused peasants as well as workers against American imperialism and its corrupted instrument, President Leguia, supreme dictator of Peru by the approval and with the diplomatic support of the United States government. The present situation in Peru is tense. Workers have been imprisoned, beaten to a pulp by the police, murdered. Meantime the Foundation company, in whose benefit the infamous conscription act was formulated, has just declared a 40 per cent stock dividend.

The DAILY WORKER is receiving full information from day to day, thru the news service of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, which is in direct communication with Peru. Significantly enough, not a word of the Peruvian conflict has been sent out by any of the regular American news agencies.

Following is the first communication received from the correspondent of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League in Peru:

Call for Help Comes from Peru

LIMA, Peru, April 4.—This is a call for help!

Wall Street imperialist interests have made a secret bargain with President Leguia for the enslavement of the Peruvian workers. The result of this bargain is the promulgation of the unspeakable Law No. 4113, the road-building conscription law, virtually turning the Peruvian working class population into indentured servants of American imperialism. The law compares with the vicious system of "la mita" forced upon the native Indians by the conquistadores of old.

No wonder the Peruvian workers and peasants are resisting! No wonder that they have dyed fields red with their blood to prevent every local application of the law.

U. S. Diplomat Supervises.
They are meeting heavy blows from Leguia's soldiers. In the background is the U. S. diplomatic representative, looking on complacently (with one eye cocked on the nearby provinces of Tacna and Arica), while Leguia does the dirty work. That Peruvian workers are being deprived of liberty is of small interest to his excellency, the U. S. minister. His one concern is to see that as large a share of the profits as possible go to Wall Street.

According to the conscription law every Peruvian is obliged to donate 12 days of labor to the state each year, without remuneration of any kind. "The state" will not employ all this labor power itself, but donates it, in turn, to a private contracting concern, the Foundation Company. It is one of the most barefaced bribery schemes of recent times.

Secret Slave Pact With Leguia.
That a definite bargain exists, whereby President Leguia is to profit personally by the enslavement of

(Continued on page 2.)

MOTHER TAKES POISON; UNABLE TO FIND WORK TO FEED HER CHILDREN

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 2.—Despairing at supporting three children when it was impossible to find a young mother to take poison. Despairing of her health and haunted by the necessity of providing for her three children, Mrs. Stell Henkle, aged 22, swallowed poison. She was taken to the St. Frances hospital, where the doctors reported that there was not much chance for her recovery.

This act was after her husband went insane looking for a job in trying to support the three children that they had. It was impossible for him to find a job in Pittsburgh and he had to be committed to the city hospital at Mayview when his mind became deranged over the fact that he could not find a job to support his family. These are some of the signs of the prosperity the chamber of commerce of Pittsburgh is hollering about.

PITTSBURGH CONVENTION OF STEEL WORKERS' UNION OPENS TOMORROW; PROGRESSIVES PREPARED FOR FIGHT

By ANDREW OVERGAARD

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 4.—The annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers opens in this city Tuesday, April 6th, at the national headquarters of the union. According to all indications this convention will mark a turning point in the history of the organization as the progressive forces have been steadily gathering strength since the last convention.

Organization of Unorganized.

Of the 600,000 workers employed in the steel industry only a small number, about 11,000, are organized in the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union. The great mass of semi- and unskilled workers in this gigantic industry, are unorganized and working under the most vicious system of exploitation. The United States Steel corporation thru its control of public officials in the various steel centers and thru its extensive spy system, have so far been able to prevent the trade union movement from organizing the workers.

Leadership of Union Bankrupt.

In spite of the fact that the previous conventions of the union went on record for one industrial union in the steel industry and that the constitution reads, "All men and women workers" (Continued on page 2.)

PHYSICIANS DISCOVER PNEUMONIA ANTITOXIN

ALBANY, N. Y., April 4.—An antitoxin for pneumonia which produces excellent results if administered within forty eight hours was reported by Drs. B. J. Olsan, G. H. A. Clowes and W. A. Jamieson, all of Minneapolis, at a meeting of the American Association of Immunologists.

Company Unions in the Steel Industry.

In view of the convention of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union which opens tomorrow in Pittsburgh, the DAILY WORKER has asked Robert W. Dunn, authority on company unions, to prepare a special article on company unions in the steel industry. The information contained in this article will be of value to the delegates to this convention, as well as to the workers throughout the industry, since they will have before them the problem of organizing the steel industry. Robert W. Dunn has spent more than a year making a special study of company unions. The article will appear tomorrow.

EDWARDS FEARS MEETING WITH STRIKE MISSION

Senator Carries on His 'Probe' at Paterson

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., April 4.—Should Senator Edwards really investigate the question of housing conditions, literacy, might work for women, wages and hours, he will return impressed with the need for a real investigation in Passaic. With these words, Albert Weisbord, organizer of the Passaic textile strikers, greeted the proposed investigation of the strike situation by Senator Edward L. Edwards, of New Jersey, the senator who demanded that congressional action on the Passaic strike be delayed while he made a "personal" investigation.

The senator has come and gone. He has "investigated" the strike. His "investigations" were conducted in Paterson, where he spent two hours in a hotel room closeted with "labor commissioner" A. F. McBride, a representative of the Forstmann-Huffman mills, and a local politician. He has "investigated" the strike from his mansion in Jersey City. There is no strike in Jersey City. There is no strike in Passaic and vicinity, but Senator Edwards seems not to be aware of this fact.

Strikers Seek Edwards.

The United Front Committee of textile workers is glad to invite Senator Edwards to all of the meetings conducted during the strike. They will be glad to furnish him with a guide to go to the homes of those people who are given relief. They have elected a committee of ten workers, all Americans, all citizens, all ex-service men, who are ready to testify before Sen. Edwards, concerning their working home and living conditions.

This offer of cooperation by the United Front Committee was ignored by the senator. The prominent citizens interested in a just settlement of the strike were likewise ignored. In the strictest privacy, masking his movements from even newspaper reporters, Senator Edwards conducted his "investigation" without ever coming to the strike area.

Edwards Refuses To See Mission.

Six representative strikers from several mills spent hours in Jersey City, waiting for the senator when it became apparent that he did not intend to visit Passaic. Carl Trocola, Frances Janicki, Anna Brenxan, Nancy Sandovisky, Teresa Standiger and John Sabo, with banners in their hands, "Senator Edwards, please see us, we are the real strikers," went to his home with the avowed intention of picketing it if refused admittance. But the senator had flown. They were told that he was in his office at the First National Bank. The determined pickets went to the bank. The senator had gone to New York.

Twenty-three churches and church organizations, representing a large body of church members in the strike area, have put themselves on record as sympathizers with contributions amounting to almost \$1,000.

Sunday after Sunday collections have been taken in the churches of the strike area for the relief of strikers and have been turned over the United Front relief organization to buy milk and bread for strikers' children, food that means that the workers need not be starved into submission to the injustices of the bosses.

"This list shows how much the clergy and the organizations which are close to the workers feel concerning this strike," was the comment of Albert Weisbord, organizer. "By their contributions they signify that they support the demands of the strikers and the justness of their struggle against the mill owners for their demands."

The churches and societies that have made contributions, all of which are between \$25 and \$100, are the Polish National Church, St. Michaels Society, St. Slovak Holy Name Catholic Church, St. John the Baptist's Russian orthodox church, First Hungarian St. Elizabeth Ladies' Society, St. Anthony of Padua Hungarian Sick and Benefit Society, First Slovensky Snovnost Church, (Garfield) St. Nicholas Greek Catholic Sick Benefit Society, First Catholic Slovak Union Brotherhood, St. Joseph's Greek Catholic Society, (Garfield) First Hungarian Reformed Society, Holy Name Slovak Catholic Society, St. Anthony's Society, (Garfield) Ukrainian Orthodox Acentious Church, St. George's Gymnastic Society, St. Peter and Paul's Russian Orthodox Church, Greek Catholic Ladies' Sokol Societies, Society of the Holy Jewell St. Crucifix, St. Peter and Paul's Russian Orthodox Society, St. Vladimir Russian Orthodox Society, St. Michael's Rectory, Society of the Church Adolorata (Garfield), Church Adolorata (Garfield), Russian Orthodox Three Saints Church, Greek Catholic Church.

Stokers Threaten Strike

WESTFIELD, Mass., April 4.—Stokers at the gas plant of the Municipal Light Works threaten to strike unless their wages are increased from the present \$32 weekly. The management claims that it can break the strike if necessary and that wages are fair.

Steel Workers' Convention Opens

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ing around the steel mills shall become members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' the official leaders, McTigue, Davis & Co. have done absolutely nothing to carry out this form of organization.

Craft Outlook.

As a matter of fact, they have done their utmost to maintain the craft outlook and the craft form of organization. The history of the officials during the steel strike is one of failure to respond to the needs of the steel workers. During the drive to organize the steel industry in 1919 McTigue & Co. made a separate bid for peace with the steel corporation in a letter addressed to Judge Gary. When the steel strike broke out the association had contracts in certain mills covering only the highly skilled members. The officials ordered all workers from those mills back to work, thus seriously effecting the strike.

When locals refused to obey this ruling, charters were revoked right and left all in the name of sanctity of contract with the bosses. Nothing was said of the agreement with the national committee of which the association was a part. The Amalgamated issued 150,000 dues cards during the drive and today there is only left a handful. Such is the history of these officials, utterly incapable of leadership themselves and branding all criticism as destructive.

Task of Progressive Members.

The organization which is supposed to embrace all the workers in the steel industry has not succeeded in bringing into its fold two per cent of those workers.

The progressive members of the Amalgamated must remedy this deplorable condition by eliminating the present bankrupt leadership, by instilling the union with a more militant spirit, by initiating effective methods of organization, by being ready to fight against the wage cutting and ruthless exploitation of the steel trust. The first task must be to initiate an intensive campaign of organization by the Amalgamated until it embraces all the workers within the steel industry.

Lef Wing Proposals.

The left wing element within the

Amalgamated, which constitutes the most militant and conscious section proposes the following program for the progressive forces in the association:

- 1—The Amalgamated Association shall immediately launch a national organization drive covering the whole industry, to take into the union all workers employed in the steel mills, regardless of race, color or nationality.
- 2—The immediate establishment of an organization department with full power to conduct the drive, establishment of district committees in all the important steel centers, each to conduct the drive in their own districts.
- 3—National organizers shall be elected in the annual convention and district organizers by district membership.
- 4—A uniform initiation fee shall be established (\$1.00) for associate members.
- 5—Measures to finance the drive to be worked out by the organization department.
- 6—A period of intensive propaganda to precede the actual organization and to cover the entire industry.
- 7—The complete establishment of the 8-hour day. Abolition of double shifts.
- 8—No wage reductions, increase in wages, abolition of speed-up system, standard scale of wages for workers to expire at same time. Abolition of company unions, abolition of the blacklist, finger-printing and physical examination.
- 9—Against deportation and registration of foreign-born workers.
- 10—For a labor party.
- 11—For International Trade Union Unity.

100 per Cent Organization.

The slogan of the progressive forces in the Amalgamated must be a hundred per cent organized industry. One thing is essential and that is the complete unity of all progressive forces on a common minimum program in this convention. With this accomplished no doubt a hard blow can be delivered against the policies of the present officialdom and the A. I. S. T. W. will be able to develop into a real fighting organization of the steel workers in this country.

Crimes of U. S. Inflame Peru

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his people to the American interests cannot be doubted for a moment by anyone familiar with the events that led up to the present crisis in Peru. Leguia has long been looked upon as an agent of American imperialism. One of the most cynical dictators in Latin-American history, his name is hated from one end of Peru to the other.

Some years ago the Peruvian government entered into a contract with the Foundation company whereby the latter was to construct roads, bridges and avenues in various parts of the country. The terms of the contract provided for an extraordinarily fat profit for the Foundation company. They were in fact nothing short of scandalous. A few deputies protested in the Peruvian national legislature. Leguia had them arrested and got them out of the way by deportation. And all the while President Leguia remained on the best of terms with the U. S. state department.

A Stockholder of Imperialism.

A little later Leguia and some of his friends became stockholders in the Foundation company.

It was now discovered that the company's old contract was ridiculously inadequate. The company needed to be granted special "facilities," befitting its lofty place in Peruvian economic life. Among the new "facilities" is Law No. 4113, which is drafted to supply the Foundation company with plenty of workers for uninterrupted road building operations, and the best part of it is that the workers don't have to be paid. They are to be conscripts, in the service of the state—eventhough it is the company for which they are actually working.

Arequipa Sheds Its Blood.

Wherever the government tried to apply Law No. 4113, trouble has resulted. Recently it was announced that labor for road building would be conscripted through the department of Arequipa. The entire population of the department raised its voice in protest. There were mighty demonstrations. From town to town the fire of rebellion ran. Peasant blood flowed, lives were lost, in the encounters with the police. But the application of Law No. 4113 to the department has been postponed to next June.

While the law is supposed to apply to all Peruvians irrespective of class, there is a clause providing that anyone may purchase his exemption by turning over to the government sufficient money to pay the hire of a worker for 12 days. The result is that in practice only the workers and peasants are actually forced to toil on the roads. The well-to-do classes merely pay over what they look upon as a small fine.

Lime Gets 45 Days to Register.

It is now planned to put the road building conscription law into effect in Lima, the Peruvian capital. The government has plastered all the walls of the city with placards announcing the edict and giving all inhabitants 45 days in which to register for the draft. What the outcome will be it is too early to predict. The workers, organized and unorganized, are preparing for militant resistance. Manifestoes denouncing the law have been issued by the General Workers' Federation,

the Lima Labor Federation (including most of the trade unions in the city) and the Federation of Textile Workers.

The Federation of Printing Trades has decided that none of its members shall register for conscription. Danger of imprisonment thus confronts some if not all of the printers who carry out the decision of their organization. President Leguia, backed by American imperialism, will stop at nothing to make his pact with the Foundation company yield its golden harvest of profits.

Appeal to Anti-Imperialist League.

The workers of Peru have called upon the All-America Anti-Imperialist League for help. We expect the league to throw its important support behind the struggle being waged by the Peruvian workers against imperialist exploitation. We have requested the league to give the above information to the people of Latin-America, as well as to the workers of the United States. We have asked that the national sections of the league in the various countries be notified to take up the fight, to arrange demonstrations in front of Peruvian consulates and legations in Latin-America—and in the United States, to expose the whole dastardly alliance of American imperialism with one of the most despicable petty tyrants of the western world.

Senator Urges Probe of Philippines

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to be assured conditions there are sufficiently stable to afford protection against difficulties such as have been encountered, for instance, in Mexico.

This was one of the several reasons advanced today in authoritative quarters for the dispatch of Col. Carmi Thompson of Ohio, to the islands on a somewhat mysterious mission to make a survey of the "natural resources" and the "general conditions" of the country. General conditions, of course, cover everything, but specifically political conditions, and even more specifically the present state of the Filipino independence movement which has thrived on the opposition furnished it by Gen. Leonard Wood.

Wood May Be "Relieved."

It was emphasized today at the White House and by Col. Thompson that the investigation is to be purely "friendly" to Gen. Wood, but in some quarters of the capital this was accepted with lifted eyebrows. It is no secret in Washington that not all of General Wood's policies have been looked upon with whole-hearted approval, either by the Coolidge administration, or by the Harding administration which preceded it, and reports persisted today that Colonel Thompson's visit of investigation may be the prelude to General Wood's retirement. He has been in the islands for five years without once visiting the United States for conference or report. Meanwhile, his differences with the Filipino legislature, and more particularly with Manuel Quezon, who has been described as the "Patrick Henry of the Islands" have increased, rather than diminished.

INSIDE IRON WORKERS PLAN TO WALK OUT

Union Prepares to Call General Strike

By ESTHER LOWELL, Federated Press.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Spring building in New York will be hit by the general strike being called among inside iron and bronze workers. Four to five thousand shop workers are expected to walk out for union demands of a 44-hour week for all shops, minimum wage scale of 85 cents an hour for helpers and \$1.10 for mechanics, 10 cents additional increase per hour for all iron and bronze workers, and the union shop. Non-union shops work the 48-hour week for an average of \$10 less than the union shops where the 44-hour week already prevails. Union mechanics get \$44 to \$60 weekly, helpers \$38 to \$40, and time and a half for overtime.

Open-Shoppers Fight Union.

The Architectural Iron, Bronze and Structural Workers' Union, calling the strike, includes shop workers who make iron fire escapes, stairs and other building equipment as well as ornamental ironwork and bronze products. The big employers belong to the Iron League and with it bitterly fight to establish the open shop in the building trades. The structural ironworkers' union has struck repeatedly against Iron League contractors.

Manufacture of iron and bronze building necessities is a hazardous occupation, says A. Rosenfeld, secretary-treasurer of the inside workers' union. Machines used, particularly grinding wheels, are not guarded properly so that the workers unnecessarily sacrifice their eyes, fingers and hands. Flying particles of metal blind workers' eyes and penetrate the flesh, often causing blood poisoning. Acetylene welding, part of the trade, weakens the workers' eyes in spite of the blue goggles worn. The occupational hazards make shorter hours a special necessity for this group of workers.

Many Nationalities in Union.

Workers of many nationalities work in the industry, which includes hand wrought as well as cast work. Union appeals are made chiefly in English, German, Italian and Polish. There are about 25 Negro workers in the union and one of them is an active chairman. The majority of the 300 New York and Brooklyn shops employ 5 to 15 workers, some have 50 to 75, and a very few may employ over 100. Conditions have improved from the 53-hour week, when wages were \$8 and \$10, but they must be made even better, the union insists, by all workers in the trade organizing and joining the fight.

The New York union is an independent local, also it is trying to regain a charter in the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers. During a previous strike about three years ago charters of the then three locals in New York and Brooklyn were suspended. The three locals have since amalgamated. Even if the New York union were in the building trades council the ornamental iron erectors, local 62, could not under its present agreement go out on sympathy strike nor strike against handling non-union building materials, also such action would help the inside workers' fight for complete unionization and union conditions. The erectors' union is one of the building trades groups which has won the \$12 day scale for mechanics under the new agreement.

Von Hindenburg Jingoos Worried About Power of Wall Street Militarism

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

THE Berliner Boersen Zeitung, a nationalistic organ, went thru considerable anguish in its Good Friday edition, bemoaning the ever-widening proportions of militarism in the United States. Not that the Berlin organ of German jingoism believes in disarmament. On the contrary it is highly incensed that the Germany of Hindenburg and the social-democrats should not be permitted to indulge in the limit in the world armament race.

The Boersen Zeitung has no cause for complaint. American imperialism has merely adopted the goose-step of the former kaiser. In the words of Secretary of War Dwight F. Davis, in his message to the present congress:

"The world war taught us that future wars of magnitude will involve the participation of the entire population in the defense of the country; that, to far greater extent than in the past, the armed citizens of the United States will be called upon to meet the shock of battle."

Here is even the buncombe phraseology of the late kaiserdom, about the defense of the fake fatherland and the "armed citizenry," that is not told it is fighting to safeguard the precious loans abroad of Wall Street's international bankers.

In the United States today we find that the babe hardly steps from its cradle before it is rushed into the boy scouts' or the girl scouts' organizations, parading under a multitude of names. The school boy is taught to strut in true goose-step style under the Prussian tutelage of some ambitious drill masters. Military training is subsidized in the universities and colleges and every campus becomes a drill ground for prospective cannon fodder. Every summer the nation is dotted not only with training camps for reserve officers, but with numerous and increasing centers of mobilization of "citizens" for military training. Last year there were 300,000 men in these camps. This year there will be more.

America's world empire needs trained legions to tramp the lands of the earth. Behind the peace time strength of regular troops stands a nation of prospective conscripts already trained to murder.

More than two billions of dollars were spent in 1924-25 by the five "great powers" to prepare for the next war. This nearly doubles the amount spent in 1913, when Germany and Austria-Hungary were big contenders in the "armament race" on the eve of the world war. In making these expenditures the United States comes first with more than half a billion dollars spent to promote its military preparations in support of its imperialist ambitions.

The United States has its five-year air program to cloud the skies with flying ships of war. It has more warships in the water and under the water than any other country on earth. No wonder jealousy rankles in the bosom of Hindenburg's German nationalists. But these same German militarists are not interested in seeing Wall Street's razor-edged bayonet withdrawn from bleeding Haiti, Cuba, Porto Rico, or the countries of Central and South America; from Hawaii, Samoa and the isles of the Pacific and the lands of the Orient. They did not protest when the United States, in common with other lands, tried to drive this same bayonet in a fatal thrust thru the heart of the Union of Soviet Republics. All that worries the German militarists is how to displace the American bayonet with some murder weapon just as keen of a restored German kaiserdom.

Communism lifts its fist alike against German jingoos and American militarists. German Communists muster their power against Hindenburg's nationalist party and all its bourgeois allies. American Communists develop their strength against Wall Street's dollar dynasty. Only the Communists in all countries wage an open and conscientious fight against militarism and war. Labor's battalions struggling for world peace rally under the standards of the Communist International against the deluded supporters of the imperialist reaction driven at each other's throats under the pirate flags of profit.

pleted an intensive survey of the rubber growing possibilities here. He has interviewed native politicians and the rubber committee of the insular congress and personally visited some of the islands. His plans include the reaching of an agreement, if possible, with the native leaders under which American capital may be invested on a large scale in the development of rubber plantations. Firestone states that in his opinion the United States should immediately plant a million acres here in selected tracts.

Tying to Put One Over.

The fact that he has agreed to cooperate with the rubber committee of the insular congress in preparing the draft of a bill for introduction into that body indicates that he hopes to persuade the Filipino politicians to back the repeal of the law limiting the size of plantations. Legislation affecting the public domain must be approved by the Washington authorities.

T.U.E.L. General Group to Hear Three Speakers

The local general group of the Chicago Trade Union Educational League will hold its monthly meeting at Northwest Hall, corner of North and Western Aves., at 8:00 p. m., Wednesday, April 7. Three speakers are on the program.

Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, will speak on "Labor and the Mexican Crisis." Ida Rothstein, a delegate to the Chicago Federation of Labor, will speak on "Past and Future Struggles of Ladies' Garment Workers."

"The Negro in the American Labor Movement" will be the subject of a talk by Arne Swaback, also a delegate to the C. F. of L. Admission is free. All trade unionists are invited.

FURRIERS DEMANDS POLICE CEASE ERRORISM

Boss' Tools Raid Union Meeting Halls

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 4.—The Furriers' Union is preparing a formal protest to Police Commissioner McLaughlin following the arrest of 14 fur strikers who were taken into custody by detectives at Beethoven Hall.

The police said that members of the union had been gambling in the hall and they charged them with disorderly conduct. They were taken to the Fifth street police station and there released on \$500 bail, each to appear for hearing at Essex Market court.

Start Terror Campaign.

Isidor Shapiro, chairman of the hall committee, said this afternoon: "It would appear that the police have begun a deliberate campaign to annoy the strikers. Their statement that gambling has been going on in any of our meeting halls is absolutely untrue. It is a mere excuse for arresting workers and endeavoring to embarrass the orderly conduct of the strike."

"During the past few days there have been no regular strike meetings because of the Jewish holidays and some of our members have been playing games in our meeting halls but there has been absolutely no money involved in these games and every hall chairman can testify to this fact. We are determined to bring this matter to the attention of the police commissioner and make certain that this is not the beginning of a series of unwarranted arrests."

Release Fur Strikers.

In Jefferson Market court two strikers, who had been charged with disorderly conduct by two manufacturers, were dismissed when the manufacturers failed to appear to press their charge.

Seven Unions Issue Los Angeles Call for Foreign-Born Conference

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 4.—Six Los Angeles local unions have joined hands with Painters' Local Union 1348 in issuing a call to all labor organizations to send delegates to a conference for the protection of foreign-born workers to be held on April 7 at Needle Trades Council Hall.

"This anti-labor legislation is nothing but an attempt on the part of big business to write their open shop policies into law" the call reads in reference to the anti-alien bills now before congress and against which the conference is being formed.

Three needle trades unions, the painters, carpenters, bakers and cigar-makers compose the seven unions signing the call. The temporary secretary is L. Feinstein.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, of The Daily Worker, published daily except Sunday at Chicago, Illinois, for April, 1926.

State of Illinois, County of Cook. Before me, Notary Public and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Walt Carmon, who having been duly sworn according to law, and deposes and says that he is the circulation manager of The Daily Worker and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, The Daily Worker Publishing Co., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Editors: Wm. F. Dunne and J. Louis Engdahl, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Managing Editor, none.
Business Manager, Moritz J. Loeb, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)

The Daily Worker Publishing Co., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. W. Z. Foster, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; J. P. Cannon, 19 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.; E. Ruth, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; Max Bedacht, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Lovestone, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, owing or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, it being also stated that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which such stockholders and security holders do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is 15,018 (This information is required from daily publications only.)

WALT CARMON, Circulation Manager.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1926.
T. HAMMERSMARK, (My Commission Expires May 22, 1926.)

LABORERS STILL OUT ON STRIKE IN CLEVELAND

Clash With City Officials Looms

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, O., April 4.—The strike of the building laborers and of the painters in this city continues. A few small independent painting contractors have signed up with the painters, but all the big jobs are still struck. The strike of the laborers is now reaching an acute stage. Twenty-five laborers working on the new Kirtland pump station for supplying Cleveland with water went out on strike with the rest of the men. The contractors now declare that if the strike is not settled soon Cleveland will face a water shortage during the coming summer.

They refuse to pay the increase of wages from 87½ cents to \$1 an hour, on the plea that increased costs will mean "higher building costs, higher rents, and a possible abandonment of new building projects." This is bunk, but the American Plan Association thinks the public is still gullible.

Becomes Critical

The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and the American Plan Association issued their statement shortly after city officials held a conference at the city hall on the question of resuming operations at the Kirtland pump station. It is obvious that the city will co-operate with the open-shoppers to get work started on the station—which means that they will do everything in their power to break the strike. That means that the strike is now entering a critical stage.

DARROW HANDS OUT BUNK TO NEGRO WORKER

Listeners Are Disgusted with His Balderdash

(Special to The Daily Worker)
CLEVELAND, April 4 — Clarence Darrow has been speaking before many audiences in this city. Darrow, the would-be criminologist, made the brilliant sociological statement that "only good habits will keep people from committing crime. Education of children in good habits of industry will make crime almost negligible."

Darrow is no longer the philosophical anarchist he once professed to be; he is a democrat, as he asserted in Cleveland. He advised the Negroes once more to vote the republican ticket and then to call it square and vote for whomever they pleased.

Disgust Negro Workers.
The Negroes present at the church at which Darrow spoke must have been filled with disgust, when this would-be friend of theirs advised them to "go slow, be patient, work every minute to improve yourself. Seek work that nature has fitted you to do better than the white man." If Dr. Garvin, the persecuted Negro doctor of this city, were present, he might have asked Darrow how a Negro was to ascertain what he can do better than the white man, when opportunities to work are denied him. Skilled workers and college graduates might have asked him how long they were to be patient and to "improve themselves," if in the end they are forced to do any kind of work that is offered them.

What Darrow told his Negro audience was the same balderdash that Coolidge hands out to them—and that the ministers of the church dish out to the working class every Sunday. "Be patient, go slow, work to improve yourself." Improving yourself means making yourself useful to your employer. How familiar that must have sounded to the Negroes acquainted with Booker T. Washington's philosophy? And what a sense of disgust must have swept thru them when they saw this supposed friend of the Negro race offering such counsel.

Some Gem!
But Darrow was not to escape from Cleveland before he delivered himself of even more priceless wisdom. After his lecture at the City Club there were questions and answers. To the question "If the less intelligent were taught trades, how would you get them into the labor unions?" he replied, "I've always been on the side of the unions because, as a rule, working men are poor and need help most..."

Darrow has discovered that the packing-house workers (the hells from Chicago, the textile workers and the vast number of unskilled workers of this country are working men and consequently are poor. What a novel discovery. It is quite in line with the discovery that infants at their birth are quite young, and children 6 months old cannot yet earn their living.

Typical Main Street Lawyer.
Darrow is the typical Main Street lawyer, glib of tongue, adept, with an answer for every occasion—and full of bunk. The Negroes should beware of such friends. The Sweet case in Detroit was more an occasion for Darrow to enhance the prestige of Darrow than to save a Negro doctor and help the Negro race to get its rights.

Did you subscribe to The American Worker Correspondent?

German Officer Joins U. S. Army



Walter Seeker, who served the kaiser during the war as a lieutenant in the German air service, is seen enlisting in the army of the American imperialists. He is to be a private in a regiment stationed at the Panama Canal.

LEAGUE LETTER TO WORLD COURT PAINS COOLIDGE

Gives Ammunition to Irreconcilables

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 4 — Marked resentment was manifested today by administration officials over the action of the league of nations in virtually instructing its member nations not to deal with the senate's reservations to the world court in the manner prescribed by the American government.

Sir Eric Drummond's letter to the court asking that they oppose Washington's program of individual correspondence on the reservations was characterized as "a most remarkable document." The net result of the league secretariat's effort probably will be a prompt rejection by the United States of the invitation to send a delegation to Geneva. Neither President Coolidge nor Secretary of State Kellogg are disposed to go to Geneva and dicker with the league.

Aids Opponents of Court.
Sir Eric's open letter was characterized as a direct play into the hands of the irreconcilables in the senate, who were chuckling today over the state-department's discomfiture.

Other irreconcilables voiced similar opinions.

400 NEGROES DEMAND TRIAL OF PATROLMAN

Protest Delays Granted White Patrolman

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 4 — Over 400 Negro men and women gathered in the Borough Hall Park in Brooklyn demanding that the city officials take steps to immediately bring Patrolman Thomas McAuliffe to trial for his assault on a Negro woman.

The demonstrators gathered in the park holding aloft banners reading "We Want Justice" and "We Want Policeman McAuliffe Tried for Attacking a Colored Woman."

Police were sent to club the demonstrators. The demonstrators were told to throw away their banners and to leave the park or be clubbed. Rev. Thomas S. Harten, who was the leader of the demonstration, told his followers to leave peacefully after making a short speech pointing out how Negro men accused of attacking white women had been tried, convicted and the punishment executed in less than half an hour, but that when a white man attacked a Negro woman the judges and the courts of law put all legal obstacles in the way of the Negro demanding "justice."

McAuliffe's case has been pending in court since March 4. This case has been postponed several times. The Negro men and women that have become interested in this case demand that the court bring this policeman to trial immediately.

To Build More Homes In Soviet Russia

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., (Tss), April 4.—During 1925 the Moscow Soviet built 36 new apartment houses of two and three stories and completed the construction of 50 others, thus supplying enough added living space for 15,000 persons.

The housing construction program for 1926 provides for building operations on a substantially larger scale. The Moscow Soviet has appropriated 50,000,000 gold rubles for this purpose. Of this sum 15,000,000 gold rubles will be expended for co-operative housing construction, while 35,000,000 gold rubles will be spent for municipal housing construction. It is proposed to introduce machine methods extensively into construction work during 1926.

LEGION FEARS TO DEBATE THE WORKERS PARTY

Cleveland Chamber of Commerce Challenged

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, April 4—The district executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party District Six, has challenged the Cleveland chamber of commerce and the American Legion to a discussion of the Declaration of Independence. Up to the present no reply has been received from either organization, and it appears as tho they are afraid to discuss the question raised by the Workers (Communist) Party.

Send Challenge.
The challenge of the Workers (Communist) Party reads as follows: "Chamber of Commerce, 'Cleveland, Ohio,' 'Gentlemen:'

"This year the country will celebrate the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. In spite of the document being a very clear document, many interpretations have been put upon it; in fact so much so, that during the war it became a criminal offense in some parts of the country even to read it."

"The Workers (Communist) Party believes that it would be of inestimable value to the people of this city—and particularly the workers—to hear the Declaration of Independence discussed."

"The Workers (Communist) Party therefore proposes that a public debate be held in a large hall in this city on the following question:

Revolutionary Rights.
"Resolved, that the Declaration of Independence justifies the propagation of revolution in this country."

"The Workers (Communist) Party is prepared to defend the affirmative in this debate and proposes that you designate a member of your body to present the negative. The central executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party will assign one of its members to present the affirmative."

Seek Conference.
"The time to be allotted to the two speakers and the other conditions of the debate can be arranged at a joint conference, which representatives of the District Executive Committee, District Six, Workers (Communist) Party will be pleased to hold with your representatives."

"Trusting that we may be favored with your early reply, we are, 'District Executive Committee, 'District Six,' 'Workers (Communist) Party, 'I. AMTHER, District Secretary,' Legion Gets Challenge."

The same letter was sent to the American Legion. These two organizations are loud in their support of Americanization schemes. They have a corps of speakers who visit large factories and thru the factory owners compel the working forces to listen to their patriotic speeches. It is time that these speakers mount the same platform with a representative of the working class and discuss the revolutionary document that these super-patriots praise to the heights, without daring to explain it to the workers.

Bundesen Stages Dramatic Raid

Health Commissioner Herman N. Bundesen, who has been basking in the lime-light for a number of months staged a raid on a small dairy on Chicago's west side and dumped two cans of milk in his drive to give Chicago "pure milk."

No reason was given the owner of the Oakley Dairy company, 2333 W. Huron street, for the action of Bundesen. After dumping the milk, Bundesen then instructed police officers to "stand guard" and not let the milk dealer "bootleg" milk. A number of other small dairies were visited by the health commissioner, and police officers stationed at the entrances.

A number of the milk dealers predict that there will be a shortage of milk due to the snowstorm that has delayed many of the railroad trains and to the fact that Bundesen in his thirst for notoriety, is dumping milk received from nearby counties.

McKinley Seeks More Votes.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4—Senator Curtis of Kansas, republican leader, introduced a resolution in behalf of Senator William B. McKinley calling for an investigation of the reliability, efficiency and necessity for using the tuberculin test on dairy and breeding cattle. McKinley is absent from Washington.

This move on his part is looked upon as an attempt to curry favor among Illinois farmers that have been hit by the Chicago boycott on non-tuberculin tested milk, and gain their votes in the coming primaries.

New York Judges Get Big Boost in Salaries
ALBANY, April 4—Governor Smith has signed the bill raising the salaries of supreme court judges to \$15,000 a year. When assigned to the appellate division they are to receive an additional \$200.

FEED PASSAIC STRIKERS TO VICTORY!



This picture shows one of the food relief stations of the International Workers' Aid for the relief of striking Passaic textile workers. Truckloads of bread come from various labor organizations of the eastern cities to this station donating thousands of pounds of bread to help the Passaic workers win their victory. This picture shows the Finnish Co-operative Bakery truck delivering a load of muchly needed bread. Send in your contributions to the International Workers' Aid, 1553 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill., or to the National Campaign for the Relief of Textile Strikers conducted by the International Workers' Aid, 743 Main Ave., Passaic, N. J.

NEWARK LABOR AIDS PASSAIC STRIKE RELIEF

Conference Plans Two Mass Meetings

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEWARK, N. J., April 4—70 delegates, representing 35 organizations from local unions, workmen's circles, fraternal and friendly societies organized a relief committee to aid the 16,000 textile workers of Passaic and vicinity at a conference held at the Labor Lyceum.

The plea for immediate action resulted in the creation of the Passaic Strikers Relief Committee of Essex county. An executive committee of 17 was elected and the following were chosen as its officers: F. M. Severance of the Carpenters Union Local No. 119, chairman; S. Bloomenthal of the Workmen's Circle Branch, treasurer; and Irving Freeman, secretary.

The mass meetings have been arranged to take place on Tuesday evening, April 13. One at the Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 So. 14th St. and the other in the Ironbound district. Prominent speakers will address these meetings and describe actual conditions existing in the strike area.

Among the reports given by the delegates—one of the affiliated organizations announced that the Newark tag day netted approximately \$2,000, which has been turned over to the General Relief Committee of the textile strikers in Passaic.

Detroit Shop Nucleus Aids Passaic Strikers

PASSAIC, N. J., April 4 — Shop nucleus No. 1 of Detroit has sent \$100 to the Passaic strikers' relief committee. Relief is urgently needed by the Passaic strikers. All donations should be sent to the national campaign for the relief of the Passaic textile strikers conducted by the International Workers Aid, 743 Main Ave., Passaic, N. J.

Ku Klux Klan Heads Face Fight Over Swag

DETROIT, April 4. — Signs of a further disintegration of the ku klux Klan in Michigan are seen in a suit in the Wayne county (Detroit) circuit court, in which Henry C. Warner, a klansman, demands an accounting of funds from the executives of the ku klux Klan of Wayne county and the Synwa Club of Michigan. The club is a Klan organization with a name formed from the initial letters of the slogan, "Spend Your Money With Americans."

The Klan suffered a national disaster when it lost the last municipal elections in Detroit. Since then the energies of the organization have dissipated in factional squabbles and scrambles by officials for control.

Brisbane Buys 10,000 Acres of Florida Land

BALTIMORE, Md., April 4 — Arthur Brisbane, editor of the Hearst newspapers, has purchased 10,000 acres of Florida land at \$80 an acre. The land is in the interior around Indiantown and is contiguous to a similar tract being developed by the Seaboard Air Line.

The announcement was made today by S. D. Warfield, president of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, and smacks very much like a publicity maneuver to extend the Florida boom now collapsing on the coast into the interior. Brisbane can now be expected to give more space than ever to Florida in his column, commenting widely on the value and beauty of the land around Indiantown.

I. W. A. SENDING NEW SHIPMENT OF NEEDED FOOD

Aid Passaic Strikers Win Their Battle!

(Special to The Daily Worker)

The national office of the International Workers' Aid, which supports several food relief stations in co-operation with the general relief committee of the Passaic textile strikers, is forwarding another shipment of wholesome foodstuffs, consisting of 2,000 cans of milk, 1,600 pounds of oatmeal, 250 pounds of coffee, 1,000 pounds of rice, 1,000 pounds of prunes and other goods.

Thousands of dollars have already been raised by the various locals of the International Workers' Aid and forwarded to the strike committee. Other locals are arranging meetings, tag days, benefit affairs, and collections for further relief.

The national office urges all International Workers' Aid members and its friends to double their efforts to bring relief to the striking men and women, who, together with their children and dependents, are relying on the support of the workers of America.

Everything depends on our ability to feed these men, women and children so that they may keep up their picket line and defeat the bosses.

Only hunger and starvation can defeat the workers. They must be fed! Send your contributions to International Workers' Aid, 1553 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

Italian Progressives Aid Passaic Strikers

CLEVELAND, April 4 — The Workers (Communist) Party has received the following letter from the Societa di M. S. Progresso e Lavoro, a Cleveland progressive organization of workers, who have sent a contribution to the Passaic strikers in response to an appeal of the district committee of the Workers (Communist) Party:

"We have received your letter and it was welcome to us. We all understand what you people are trying to do to give help to the General Relief Committee Textile Workers, 743 Main Ave., Passaic, N. J.

"We have sent them \$25 and all the members of this organization, Societa Progresso e Lavoro, hope that they will have victory."

"This is the spirit that animates the workers of this city once the facts of the fight of the Passaic strikers are brot home to them.

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

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calls on all helpers to join the club. Meetings every FRIDAY night, 8:30 p. m., at 7 Thatford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

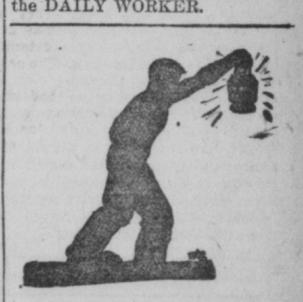
Hold House-to-House Collection to Aid the Passaic Textile Strike

PITTSBURGH, April 4—The International Labor Defense of Pittsburgh is arranging a house-to-house collection for the 16,000 Passaic textile strikers. The arrangements committee appeals to all class conscious workers to volunteer for Sunday, April 11, at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller street, from 9 o'clock in the morning to 2 o'clock in the afternoon. All progressive workers of Pittsburgh are urged to come to the Labor Lyceum and help make the house-to-house collection a success.

Boston Passaic Strike Relief Committee Plans to Hold Mass Meeting

BOSTON, April 4. — The greater Boston conference for the relief of the Passaic strikers is arranging a large mass meeting for the benefit of the striking-textile workers. This mass meeting will be held on Wednesday, April 14 at a hall to be announced later.

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



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No. 1.—Trade Unions in America, by Wm. Z. Foster, Jas. P. Cannon, E. R. Browder.
No. 2.—Class Struggle vs. Class Collaboration, By Earl R. Browder.
No. 3.—Principles of Communism, By F. Engels; Translation by Max Becht.
No. 4.—Worker Correspondence, By Wm. F. Dunne.
No. 5.—Poems for Workers, Edited by Manuel Gomez.
McKinley Seeks More Votes.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4—Senator Curtis of Kansas, republican leader, introduced a resolution in behalf of Senator William B. McKinley calling for an investigation of the reliability, efficiency and necessity for using the tuberculin test on dairy and breeding cattle. McKinley is absent from Washington.
This move on his part is looked upon as an attempt to curry favor among Illinois farmers that have been hit by the Chicago boycott on non-tuberculin tested milk, and gain their votes in the coming primaries.
New York Judges Get Big Boost in Salaries
ALBANY, April 4—Governor Smith has signed the bill raising the salaries of supreme court judges to \$15,000 a year. When assigned to the appellate division they are to receive an additional \$200.
Be a worker correspondent. It pays for the workers. It hurts the bosses.

Undermining the Reformist "Leaders"

(International Press Correspondence)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 3—(By Mail)—The thirteenth session of the enlarged executive of the Communist International was opened under the chairmanship of Comrade Geschke with the following declaration of the German delegation upon the speech of Comrade Clara Zetkin:

"(1) We do not share the attitude of Clara Zetkin to the complex of questions of the year 1923, neither do we share her opinions as to the tactical lessons to be drawn from the events of 1923.

"(2) The German delegation stands now as before upon the basis of the Comintern criticisms in accordance with the decisions of the Fifth Congress in the estimation of the events of October, 1923.

"(3) The German delegation accepts the basic criticisms of Clara Zetkin against the Ruth Fischer-Maslov group."

Good Prospects in Belgium.

THE trade union discussion then opened with a speech of Comrade Jacquemotte (Belgium): "At the present time in Belgium there exists the possibility for the creation of a Communist mass movement. The partial stabilization of capitalism affects the situation of the working class adversely.

"Seventy per cent of the state budget is applied for the payment of interest upon the war debt and for new armaments. For this reason the Belgian capitalists are not in a situation to satisfy the demands of the workers.

"Even the Vandervelde government declared that the introduction of social reforms was impossible. The dissatisfaction of the workers is favorable for the growth of Communist influence. A left wing opposition is making itself apparent in the trade union movement. The reformists are beginning to sense the danger and they are intensifying their resistance. They are attempting to reduce the Communist influence by the policy of expulsions. The party has to remain very cool in order to avoid a split.

"It would be comparatively easy to exploit the dissatisfaction and the syndicalist tendencies of the workers to form an independent trade union federation. It is much harder to fight inside the trade unions and to organize a strong oppositional movement there. We must nevertheless take the more difficult way and attempt to win the trade unions from within.

"The accusation of Losovsky that we do not fight enough against the expulsions is incorrect. The case of Lootens which Losovsky quoted was very difficult. The reformists threatened that unless the workers permitted the expulsion of Lootens, they would expel the whole branch consisting of 900 men. It is better to sacrifice a few comrades than to lose our basis in the trade union movement.

"The situation in Belgium is to a certain extent similar to the situation in England. From 1,500,000 workers, 800,000 are organized. Of these 600,000 are organized in the social-democratic unions and the remaining 200,000 in the Christian unions. Given cool and elastic tactics we shall be able to win great successes in these trade unions before long.

Amsterdam and the Orient.

"Losovsky remarked correctly that the Amsterdamers are showing great activity in connection with the colonial working class movement. They are recognizing the danger of our work in the colonies for reformism. Vandervelde for instance wrote that the whole civilized world must oppose the Bolsheviks in their attempts to utilize the colonial movement, this movement had nothing to do with them.

"The reformists are attempting either to prevent any organization of the colonial movement or to get the leadership of it into their hands."

Wages Low in Czecho-Slovakia.

COMRADE KOHN (Czecho-Slovakia): "The attack of the bourgeoisie upon the standard of living of the working class has now lasted for several years. This attack expressed itself in great economic struggles. The policy of deflation was a complete victory for bank capital which is in a position to force industrial capital into the struggle whether the latter wants to or not, as for instance in the textile workers' strike. The real wages in Czecho-Slovakia are according to the official statistics of the league of nations just half those of the English workers and less than in Lodz and in Berlin.

"The wage cutting, the weight of taxes and the rise of prices makes it possible for Czech industry to enter into competition and bring about a certain stabilization of Czecho-Slovakian capitalism. By utilizing the unemployment, capitalism forces the workers to permit themselves to be used for attempts to introduce Americanization which damages the worker. The bourgeoisie leaves the main weight of supporting the unemployed upon the trade unions and gives only very little support from the state.

German-Czech Unification.

THE reformists are talking very much just now about the unification of the German and the Czech trade union central committee, that is to say the unification of the leaderships with the retention of the parallel unions and thus to keep the workers from a real unity. They will, however, be unsuccessful in this, for the urge of the workers towards a real unity is becoming ever greater. The party is carrying on a sharp struggle against tendencies towards liquidating the revolutionary trade unions and is carrying on an energetic and successful recruiting campaign amongst the unorganized workers. We must, however, stress that we shall be able to make no progress unless our weak positions in the reformist unions are strengthened.

Some Mistakes in France.

A few comrades permitted themselves to become engrossed with high politics and this led sometimes to a neglect of the concrete daily questions and to an isolation from the working masses. But mistakes in the other extreme were also made. Local interests were overestimated, there was too little connection between the concrete tasks and the general political tasks.

The speaker quoted the example of the good application of the united front tactic in connection with the railwaymen. In January we appealed to all organizations for joint action. The reformists naturally refused. But the pressure of the masses forced the catholic trade unions to act with us in concert. And this in turn forced the reformists to withdraw their original rejection. We were the advance guard of the movement, we forced mixed committees, organized joint meetings, etc. This showed that a correct application of the united front is possible and useful.

The general strike on Oct. 13, was a great success for us. It showed the French workers that we really are in favor of peace, that we would never commit the treachery that the social patriots committed in 1914. Further, the strike was important for the development of the working class movement in Morocco and Syria. The strike showed the colonial workers that their only defenders are the Comintern and the Red International of Labor Unions.

The condition of the relationship between the Communist Party and the trade unions in France is different from the other countries. In France a strong syndicalist tendency exists in the working class movement. The left wing formed itself in the trade unions earlier than in the socialist parties. Apart from this there exist two federations. In working out the principles governing the relations between the Communist parties and the trade unions, this must be taken into consideration. (Applause.)

Two Federations in France.

COMRADE MONMOUSSEAU (France): "The most important fact in the present French trade union movement is the existence of two trade union federations which, according to the official statistics, have approximately the same membership. In reality, however, our influence is greater. Recently the reformists have had a few successes, as for instance in the affiliation of the teachers' union. On the other hand a definite left wing formed itself in the same period inside the reformist trade unions. The connections of the reformist leaders with the bourgeoisie strengthened, particularly after the access of the left bloc to power. The chairman of the reformist federation, Jouhaux, is at the same time the representative of France in the league of nations in which he carries on a reactionary and nationalist policy.

Working Class Division

THE economic struggles of the proletariat are made tremendously more difficult by the divisions amongst the working class. There are 11 trade union central committees and 450 individual trade unions. Of these, four central committees recognize theoretically the class struggle. Of 3,000,000 workers 1,000,000 is organized, of these 850,000 in the latter four central committees.

"We are utilizing the existing unclear left wing for the struggle for

etic and successful recruiting campaign amongst the unorganized workers. We must, however, stress that we shall be able to make no progress unless our weak positions in the reformist unions are strengthened.

"After the successful elections we issued a call for the recruitment of 50,000 new workers for the party and as far as these new recruits were members of reformist unions, they were to remain in them and form fractions. Our task is therefore to strengthen the red trade unions and at the same time to strengthen the oppositional elements and the Communist fractions in the reformist

ever, they have begun to increase their activity in this latter respect and this created difficulties for us.

"The reformists carry on an energetic policy of destruction. Everywhere where we have fractions, they try to expel them and in this they are assisted by the employers who lock out our comrades. The reformist leaders even attack whole reformist unions who wish to unite with us.

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"This connection with the bourgeoisie was strengthened still more after the formation of the so-called national economic council, in which reformist leaders sit side by side with the representatives of the bourgeoisie, the banks, etc. The workers are naturally discontented with such an open policy of cooperation between capital and labor and this discontent has led to the formation of left fractions in the various unions. In the question of the unity congress for both federations, we suffered a certain defeat. The reformists carried on a campaign against us, even with the assistance of the authorities. A partial success for us was the fact that the reformist congress decided to listen to our delegation despite the resistance put up by Jouhaux and that in the voting which followed a strong minority of approximately 300 organizations, voted for the acceptance of our proposals.

"When the reformists raised the question of 'trade union discipline' and threatened the unions who wished to establish unity with us, with expulsion, a few of the 'left' leaders abandoned the unity proposals. And this treachery had such a demoralizing effect that only 24 representatives of the reformist unions appeared at the unity conference. Nevertheless we were successful in discussing various practical questions, although our original aim was not achieved. Our activity strengthened the left wing in the reformist unions. Although in our agitation we had never expected complete success for the unity congress, nevertheless the hopes amongst the party membership based upon our first partial successes, were so great that later on a certain disappointment showed itself, particularly of establishing unity. Other comrades believed that we should only work inside the revolutionary unions. We had to fight against both tendencies.

Increase of French Strikes.

THE worsening of the conditions of the working class recently has led to an increase of strikes. Previously all economic struggles of the French working class took place under our leadership. The reformists busied themselves chiefly with high politics and did not bother about concrete working class questions. Now, how-

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Workers (Communist) Party

English as an Instrument of Bolshevization

By WILLIAM SIMONS.

THE vicious onslaughts of the American Legion, the ku klux klan, and other one hundred per cent organizations against foreign languages have served to intensify the interest of the foreign-born workers in their own language, to make them fight harder to preserve it. In proportion to the drive against the use of foreign languages, the foreign-born rally closer to them. The language becomes the embodiment of the fight of the foreign-born against the hundred per centers. The close connection between these two phases is evident from the introduction of bills aimed at foreign language papers, at the same time that congress is flooded with bills to blacklist the foreign-born workers thru registration and fingerprinting.

The Duty of a Communist.

A communist must not simply go with the stream. He must fight thru the fetishism of language; must resist the trend toward language separatism. While fighting for the foreign-born and for the right to keep foreign languages and foreign-language papers, he must endeavor to draw them closer into the stream of American working class life. And in this process, the need for English becomes more and more obvious. In the period of Bolshevization, of getting the nuclei to function, composed as they are of workers of all languages, the importance of English is apparent. Now, when we have the task of joining the unions and functioning properly in them, English becomes an ever more pressing need. Now, when we wish to destroy the vicious company unions, and other schemes of class collaboration, and to bring the American working class closer together, a com-

mon language becomes more and more compelling.

Why English.

How often in nuclei, do we hear comrades say: "I can't accept as industrial organizer, (or other position) because I can't speak English?" Sometimes, this is said in fairly good English, but sometimes it is true that the comrades cannot speak well. The language handicap is, however, no bar to accepting an office in the nucleus or other party unit. It is a handicap, which must be overcome.

At nuclei meetings, where the language spoken is, of course, English, the contribution of a comrade toward the work of the party, and what he gets from the meeting depend to a great extent on his knowledge of English. In the trade union, the effectiveness of our work depends to a great extent on the ability of comrades to make motions, to defend their position, to argue with those who know no other language but English. In some industries, it is possible to speak a foreign language in the shops, before and after the meetings; but the union meetings are in English. And with our present determination to turn more to the basic industries, where more of the workers are foreign-born, the problem of getting the workers to speak English becomes more essential. The case of a United Mine Worker local is not an isolated one, where the membership was foreign-born, and had to entrust the secretaryship to a conservative because he was the only one who could handle communications and answer them.

It is often difficult to secure a nucleus secretary because of lack of ability to write English. The same difficulty shows itself in our work in

unions, and other organizations.

All class conscious workers must possess the will to participate in organizations with workers of all languages, and to prepare themselves for such work. The study of English must be taken up by those comrades eagerly. Neither age nor language activities can serve as an excuse for not learning or improving one's English. All language fractions must consider as a vital part of their work, the improvement of their members in English. Sympathetic workers of language organizations must be induced to join classes in English.

Where Shall We Study?

Shall the classes in English be conducted by class conscious workers, or shall we use the classes in the public night schools? The public school courses are a part of the Americanization scheme of the financiers, and many workers are opposed to them on that score. However, if they would serve our purpose, we would urge workers to attend. But the classes do not serve our purpose. The subject matter being taken is patriotic, and the classes take so much time (usually four times a week) that it leaves practically no time for working class activity.

Our classes in English on the other hand, have a working class content, the subject matter being taken from The DAILY WORKER and other party literature, dealing with workers, strikes, wages, Communism. The comrades learn to read, write and express themselves on the problems, in the party, the union, and other working class organizations.

Our policy must be to draw workers into workers' classes in English as given by the Workers' School in Chicago, New York, and other party centers.

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ENROLL NOW FOR CLASSES IN THE WORKERS' SCHOOL

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

New Semester Will Open Monday, April 12

The Workers School starts its third term April 12. Due to the growing interest in the classes conducted by the Workers School of Chicago and the development of real interest in education on the part of the comrades, the Chicago workers have decided to offer a third term of six weeks, which begins April 12 and ends May 21.

Courses Offered.

Classes which have met with great success are to be continued. The Workers Journalism class with Engdahl in charge, which has resulted in many additional worker correspondents for The DAILY WORKER will be continued. Also the class in "Capital" which began last fall and has run for two terms. In addition the Trade Union Problems class which numbers in its ranks some of the best progressive fighters in the Chicago labor movement will also continue, with Arne Swaback as director. The class in Elements of Communism with Dolsen in charge on the South Side will also continue.

A new class in Party Organization and Functioning with Abern in charge is especially designed to meet the needs of nuclei functionaries. Each nucleus must send at least one comrade to this class. A new class in Elements of Communism will be held with William Simons. A class in English will be started on the North Side for which enrolments have already been received. All classes meet at 19 S. Lincoln street, except the Workers Journalism and Trade Union Problems which will meet at 1113 W. Washington Blvd. The North Side class in English will meet at 2644 LeMoine street. The South Side English class at Vilnis, 3116 South Halsted.

Schedule of Dates.

Monday, April 12. Workers Correspondence (Engdahl) Capital (continuation) Trade Union Problems (Swaback)

Tuesday, April 13: Elements of Communism (Dolsen) 2nd term.

Wednesday, April 14: Party Organization and Functioning (Abern).

Thursday, April 15: Elements of Communism (Simons) 1st term.

Friday, April 16: American Imperialism (Gomez).

Tuesday and Thursday, April 13 and 15: English North Side, 2644 LeMoine.

Sunday, April 11, 11 a. m. English South Side, 3116 South Halsted.

Workers Correspondence and Trade Union Problems meet at 1113 W. Washington Blvd. Other classes except where otherwise noted, meet at the School, 19 South Lincoln street. The fee for each course is one dollar. Send fee together with name, address and courses selected to the Workers School, 19 South, Lincoln street.

SPRING FESTIVAL WILL AID YOUNG WORKERS' SCHOOL

Chicago Women Stage Affair

That the working class women of the Chicago district realize the importance of the education of the working class youth is being demonstrated by their holding of an entirely new and different affair in Chicago, April 10.

In the form of an international spring festival to be held in Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St., with entertainment and dancing for two days, Saturday night, Sunday afternoon and Sunday night, they are raising funds for the establishment of a Young Workers' School.

A District Affair.

This week-end affair will be a district affair. Whole families are taking the opportunity, thruout the district, to come into Chicago for the week-end. Numbers for the distinctive programs on Saturday and Sunday nights represent various parts of the district—from Waukegan on the north to Gary on the south. There will be dancing each night and all of Sunday afternoon.

All working class men and women—and most certainly all young people—who are intrigued by the idea of having all this fun and entertainment and dancing while solidly supporting such an excellent cause—put down April 10 and April 11 as two red letter days on your calendar.

Working Women of N.Y. Want to Shorten Hours

NEW YORK, April 4—Working women of Utica, N. Y., cotton textile and knitting town, want a shorter work week even if it might mean less pay, returns of the Utica Associated Industries survey published by the women's joint legislative conference fighting for a state 48-hour law show.

The employers' questionnaire aimed to prove women workers' opposition to the law but in spite of unfair emphasis on possibly decreased earnings did not succeed.

"Shorter work hours have not had the tendency to decrease earnings, according to reliable authorities," the women's conference declares.

Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?



Problems of the Pittsburgh League

By GEORGE PAPCUN.

THE Pittsburgh district has a very hard task before it, especially in the headquarters city. At the time of the reorganization the league in this city consisted of one Jewish and one English branch. Because of inexperience, the reorganization was put thru more or less mechanically and since the reorganization of the city into nuclei and concentration groups there has been a condition of chaos. Even now the comrades do not fully understand the reorganization problem and the work under the new system of organization. The best way to liquidate it is for each and every comrade to attend the meetings of his unit.

The excuse that some of the comrades have is that they have to attend to party activity and have to devote their time to party work. That they are at some sub-committee meetings each time their unit of the league meets. This is an unhealthy condition for the league, for if the units do not meet regularly we do not have the machinery to bring in new members, nor do we have the machinery thru which to do work among the working-class youth. The problem of coming to the meetings is a real serious one and the slogan must be, "Meetings and Work of the Y. W. L. First." This must not be taken as a joke. The party has shown in this district that it is willing to co-operate and go to the limit in helping to build up the Young Workers' League, but bring no fruit if the league members do not try to help also.

The question comes up that in some units in Pittsburgh there are 3 or 4 members of the district executive committee who are responsible comrades of the league and yet the units which they belong to do not function. For this there is no excuse. We have found since the last district convention that the league in Pittsburgh, where it is supposed to be the backbone of the district, which is usually the case in other districts, is the weakest in the district. We find that on the outside new units are being built up, new members are coming into the league. This is hardly the case in Pittsburgh. The leading comrades in Pittsburgh can remedy this without very much hard work. They must drop some of the activities of the party if in any way interferes with

the work of the league. This is necessary if the league is to be a real functioning organization. All the comrades realize the fact that if our own units are not functioning we cannot bring in new members, nor can we carry out the decisions of the higher committees.

The next problem which faces the district committee is that its sub-committees must function. In the past we have elected sub-committees for different departments. These committees did not function in spite of the fact that we have tried to limit the comrades to one or two sub-committees. The sub-committees must meet regularly at least twice a month. They must send plans and a letter of suggestions and bulletins for them at least once a month. Another problem which faces the district is how each unit will have plenty of work and discussion during its meetings and how the members will have work to do between the meetings of the unit. This the district committee and the units will have to solve together. The best way is to get busy on factory campaigns. The units must discuss and find a factory on which they can concentrate. Connections must be gathered and real efforts must be made to carry on an effective campaign in this particular factory.

Each and every member must read The Young Worker and must push the circulation of The Young Worker among the working-class youth, especially in the factories. The district committee must make plans for activity in the district as a whole, that is district campaigns, which will co-ordinate the work and which will unify the membership in general over the district. There must be at least one district campaign going on all the time. (Watch tomorrow's column for article two on Pittsburgh's problems.)

Northwest Barnett Branch of the I. L. D. Meets Tuesday Night

The Northwest Barnett branch of the International Labor Defense will meet at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch boulevard, Tuesday evening, April 6, at 8 o'clock. There will be a speaker and each member is expected to come and bring a sympathizer.

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING

OF THE CHICAGO LOCAL GENERAL GROUP OF THE TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 7th, 8 P. M.

at the NORTHWEST HALL, Corner North and Western Aves.

All Militants Should Attend This Meeting!

ADMISSION FREE.

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

MAY COMPANY STORE WORKERS MUST BE SPIES

Betray Fellow-Worker or Lose Job

By a Worker Correspondent
CLEVELAND, April 4.—In some factories spies, stools and rats are employed from ordinary detective agencies. This is a relatively expensive method for the employers, who have found other and simpler means of detecting "undesirables" in their employ.

The May company, one of the large department stores of Cleveland, asks an applicant to fill out an elaborate application blank. In bold letters it states that "the filling out of this blank is not compulsory. If you have any scruples against doing so, or answering the questions fully do not do so." But if you have any scruples or fail to fill out all the spaces you are told that your services are not wanted. "We only ask you to fill out an application in justice to those already in our employ, who look to us as morally responsible for those who make their companions and associates in the store."

Pays Starvation Wages.
To be sure, the company is concerned about the welfare of its employees, while it pays the same starvation wages that all department store slaves receive. You do not, however, merely serve the company in the capacity of a clerk or some other employ. You are expected to be a spy—and to do so free of charge. The blank contains the following:

"Would you consider it your duty to report, in writing or otherwise, any act or conduct of your fellow employe that you consider against the interest of our business?"

Must Act as Spy.

A very slick proposition and one you must agree to or you are not engaged. One applicant failed to fill out the space, and when questioned by the office man, declared that he would keep his mouth shut and would do his work, but that he did not consider it his duty to report about a fellow employe. That was the duty of the superintendent. He was told that the company was very sorry, but it could not engage him. Another question is, "Should we employ you, will you agree to keep the amount of your salary confidential?" Other employes what he receives? It might create dissatisfaction among them if he got higher wages, and surely would cause resentment in himself if he discovered that he had offered his services at a figure far below that which the others were earning. A fine scheme to keep the workers divided.

Must Join Company Union.
Finally the statement: "There is connected with the May company a beneficial association known as the May Company Employees' Mutual Benefit Association. In consideration of receiving employment by the company, do you agree to become a member of this association?"

Why this covert compulsion? Because the May company knows that in the company union—which is what the association is—the workers are held in bond and can easily be checked up. A democratic country, with free and equal opportunity for all! We say: A superb, voluntary spy system with services gratis to the boss!

Women Must Work As Hard As the Men In the Briggs Auto Shop

By a Worker Correspondent
DETROIT, April 4.—Girls and women are forced to work in the Briggs Auto Body Manufacturing company as hard as men for 35, 40 and 42 cents an hour. For working eight and ten hours a day they receive the low wage of \$2.80 to \$4.20.

Most of the work in the shop consists of punch press operations, welding, sewing, cushion making, spring making, etc. All of the female workers on the punch presses must wear overalls. They must eat their cold lunch-box dinners in an atmosphere heavily laden with dust and smoke and around greasy machines.

It is impossible to go out of the plant to eat as only a half hour is allowed at noon for lunch. Intoxicated foremen and rowdies, who are usually spies, clerks or some such lackeys of the boss, mistreat the girls. As long as the shop is unorganized the boss will always have his own way. The girls and women in these shops should join hand in hand with the men in fighting the conditions that now prevail.



NEW PRIZES NOW

For Our Worker Correspondents

For Best Stories Sent in During the Week to Appear in the Issue of Friday, April 9:

- 1—KING COAL, a fine working class novel by Upton Sinclair. Cloth-bound for your library.
- 2—A year's subscription to the LABOR DEFENDER—a prize good for 12 months.
- 3—All the numbers published (8) of the Little Red Library.

Win one of these prizes with a short account of wages and conditions in your shop. Make it short—give facts—give your name and address.

The Circular Distributor

By M. PERLIN, Worker Correspondent.

On a very cold day, when it was snowing and a bitter cold northern wind blew the snow in all directions, a man with a bag suspended from his shoulders was placing a paper folder underneath my back door. I noticed his hands were half frozen and I asked him to come into the house to warm himself.

He told me that he cannot waste much time in any one place. He is one of a group of bill peddlers to whom a foreman is assigned to watch them closely that they shall not spend too much time in any one place.

"I can't stay and yet I must, for I must warm myself," he said and seated himself near the kitchen stove.

After he had thawed out a little he said to me: "This is a world, such a world. I announce to people that there are good fur coats, good suits and shoes to be had and yet I go about in torn, threadbare clothes. I get \$2.80 a day and only work three or four days a week. How can I afford to buy clothes?"

With this, he thanked me for the little warmth he had received in my kitchen and he again went forth to tell other people of all the good things there are in this world for others but not for himself.

PROFESSOR THROWN OUT OF JOB FOR SHOWING STUDENTS HOW THE PACKING HOUSE WORKERS LIVE

By a Worker Correspondent.

DENVER, Colo., April 4.—Professor Grove S. Dow, head of the department of sociology in the Denver university, was recently notified that his services would no longer be required at the end of the present school year.

For a number of terms Professor Dow has conducted a class in sociology at the Denver Labor College which was one of the most popular courses. His class has been recently engaged in making a survey of the newsboys employed on the streets of Denver, which forced the city council to adopt an ordinance prohibiting children under the age of twelve from peddling newspapers. Twelve children as young as four and five years have peddled papers on the streets of Denver at all hours of the day and night.

Students Show Workers' Plight.
The latest survey of Globeville, commonly known as "Packington," showed too much to suit the conservative element at the Denver university. Conditions were found in workingmen's homes, in that suburb of Denver that would shock hardened investigators. Working class families, some having as high as seven children were crowded in two or three small rooms, living in the most primitive fashion imaginable. Poverty, unemployment and the rigors of winter have added to their misery so that they have practically been forced to rely on charity for an existence.

It is reported that most calls for help to the community chest have come from this section of the city. Packinghouse workers in Denver are not organized at present and have been working only a few days each week during the past year.

Worried Big Business.
Professor Dow is outspoken on his ideas on evolution. The editor of the Denver Express said editorially that "Big Business, which supplies the funds for the support of schools and colleges is not so much concerned over the various brands of religion taught therein as it is with the various brands of economics."

He has written several books: "Society and Its Problems," which is in use in three Colorado colleges and is used in the Denver university, and 140 colleges and universities in the nation use it. A high school book: "Introduction to the principles of Sociology"; "Social Problems of Today" are two other books written by him. A book entitled "Crime and Its Prevention" is about to come off the press for distribution. Another book to be published soon is "Society and Its Problems."

Labor Body to Investigate.
The Denver Trades Assembly has instructed its committee on lectures and public institutions to investigate the cause of the dismissal. The delegates at the last meeting were of one opinion and that was that Prof. Dow was kicked out because his teaching methods were too thorough to suit the contributors to the million dollar endowment fund recently raised, most of whom are prominent labor exploiters of Denver.

The student body protested to Heber R. Harper, chancellor of the Denver university, with resolutions and handbills condemning the dismissal.

The above goes to show that when a real scientist begins to do sincere work in our schools and colleges the people who furnish the money soon find some grounds to have him kicked out.

COALDIGGER IS FRAMED UP BY COMPANY DICKS

Force a "Confession" Thru Third Degree

By GEORGE PAPCUN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Three special officers of the Bethlehem Mine corporation at the Ellsworth, Cokeburg and Marianna plants were charged with assault and battery before an alderman here on March 29, by Joe Petroff of Ellsworth and similar charges were made against two of them by Gully Merchant of East Marianna. Doctors verify the charges of Joe Petroff. It is claimed by the Bethlehem Mine corporation that Joe Petroff set his house afire when the coal company ordered him to vacate it. It is also stated that he had his household effects all packed up and they were in the house when the fire broke out.

After the burning of the house, the officers took Joe Petroff and put him thru a third degree. Petroff claims that the officers beat him with a club, handy-billy, and the butt of a revolver and that one held a revolver to his head while the other fired a bullet into the floor. He said they took him prisoner as the fire was in progress and gave him the third degree for six hours.

He also makes a statement that he would have confessed to any crime to be freed from the torture which he claims he was subjected to.

These are some of the things that the coal companies of western Pennsylvania are using in their attempt to break the morale of the coal miners in this region and in trying to make them accept the 1917 scale.

They are trying to frame-up the different miners so that the other workers would be discouraged and would go to work. Three Washington doctors who examined Petroff said they found finger-prints on his throat and swellings and cuts about the head. The coal operators are now becoming more militant in their attacks on the coal miners in trying to force them to go to work. Every day one hears about explosions, bombings, and beating up of miners.

A former miner also charges the same officers with beating him up as he was working on an automobile near his house. The names of the accused officers are as follows: Lewis W. Kranz, Oscar R. Check, and J. Spencer.

The attorneys of the Bethlehem Mine corporation are defending the accused officers. Attempts have been made to run the mines at Ellsworth, Cokeburg and Marianna on the 1917 scale.

Sues U. S. Government and Gets Soaked for \$2,338,481 as Result

By a Worker Correspondent

HAMTRAMCK, Mich., April 4.—Many workers are looking for a job here. One morning over 500 workers gathered at the Dodge plant at five o'clock in the morning. They waited until seven o'clock to see the employment manager.

As the workers arrived at four in the morning they were told to line up. Special dupes in uniforms, who also act as watchmen, kept the workers lined up on the boardwalks six abreast.

At seven in the morning the employment office opened. Twenty-five workers at a time were let into the yard. They were told to line up single file against a wall and then they passed the employment manager. Here the manager sized them up. Instead of asking what the worker could do, each worker had to tell what kind of work he was seeking.

A number of workers that the manager thought were needed were sent to one side. Here another manager asked them questions. When the workers were sent into this room many thought they had been given jobs. But they were soon brought down to earth. Out of the fifty or sixty that were sent to one side only five or ten got jobs. The others were told there was no work, after waiting for several hours in this room.

After a number of workers have been interviewed and seemingly hired by the employment manager they are told to take a seat. A messenger boy then takes them to the superintendent of the department that he is wanted for. Here he undergoes an examination by the superintendent.

The superintendent then puts an O. K. on a slip given the worker from the second employment man. On this slip is placed whether the worker is to work on day or night work.

The worker then goes back to the employment office. A third employment manager makes out his application. If the worker is not a citizen he is told to get his first papers. They used to send the worker for a physical examination, but this practice has now been discontinued since the workers are insured without a physical examination.

The wages paid the worker after he goes thru all this red tape is but 45 cents an hour. If the worker fails to keep the pace the speed-up system has set, he is fired with little ceremony.

"Say it with your pen in the worker correspondent page of The DAILY WORKER."



Comrade Rykov, Chairman of the People's Commissars, Speaking at the "Red Putlov" Works, Leningrad, U. S. S. R.

Condemn Debt-Cancellation Talk

(Continued from page 1.)
thing Winston Churchill speaks for the best interests of Great Britain when he demands cancellation. I don't believe he speaks for British self-respect or for the mass of the British people."

Senator Dill, (D) of Washington, interrupted Reed with a declaration that the Italian settlement was on the basis of 27 cents to a dollar and the British pact upon a basis of 86 cents to a dollar. Reed denied this, citing figures which showed the present value of the Italian settlement to be about 38 cents to a dollar.

Howell Protests Cancellation.
The increasing talk of debt cancellations by European statesmen is beginning to arouse considerable protest on the part of American representatives. Typical of this attitude were the remarks of Senator Howell, (R) of Nebraska, in his attack upon the debt settlement.

"Before the echo of the last gunfire in the great war had scarcely died away," he asserted, "a project was initiated in Europe for the cancellation of every one of our war debts. It penetrated the chancelleries of that continent, it stalked to the peace table, it reached across the Atlantic and clasped hands with our international bankers, it intrigued our trade associations and chambers of commerce, it instituted a subtle and all-enveloping propaganda that worked while many of us slept."

Attacks British Settlement.
"Following such a barrage, the British debt commission finally came to Washington and the cancellation project, as remarkable as it may seem, actually triumphed. The British settlement provides for cancellation, pure and simple. It was justified upon the now, high-sounding theory of 'ability to pay'."

"Then followed a debacle-provision for the cancellation of ten more of our foreign debts; the 'ability to pay' theory working in favor of certain other nations, but when its application would have been favorable to the United States it was forgotten, on the ground that having cancelled Britain's debt, that of our strongest creditor, we could hardly ask any other nation to accept less favorable terms."

Roumania and West Virginia.
"As an example, it has been reported and not denied to my knowledge that Prince Bibesco, the former Roumanian minister, was recalled as a consequence of his insistence that his country could and should pay its debt of \$47,000,000 in full. Yet the settlement now before the senate provides for cancellation, altho Roumania includes 122,000 square miles, 17,500,000 people (both doubted as a result of the

war), and its interest-bearing war debt, including the amount due the United States is but \$267,000,000.

"West Virginia has but a fifth of the area and an eleventh of the population, and yet, its share of our interest-bearing war debt is almost identical, \$266,500,000. Were Roumania's debt as great in proportion, it would total \$3,185,000,000."

Edge for Approval.
Senator Edge (R) of New Jersey, said that, as a business man, he considered the agreement before the senate a good business proposition. He admitted the discount granted Italy amounted to about 75 per cent, compared to less than 18 per cent granted Great Britain. In his opinion, those opposed to the agreement should demonstrate that it is possible for Italy to pay a greater sum than 25 per cent of the debt. With the possible exception of Great Britain, no nation in the world was laboring under so heavy a tax burden as Italy, he said.

Borah Makes Statement.
Senator Borah took up the complaint against debt cancellation yesterday in a speech drawn by a question from Senator Copeland, (D) of New York, who asked him if he thought that "these countries abroad are ever going to make full settlement of the payments promised?"

"I am compelled to say that from the campaign in England, I think the program for cancellation is now on," was Borah's brief answer.

Predicts Mussolini's Exit.
In his speech for approval of the Italian debt settlement, Copeland declared that Mussolini and his policies were not the point at issue. "In the nature of things Mussolini will disappear from the stage ere long," he predicted. He stated his belief that there would be a general remission of war debts in the next quarter century. England and Belgium would never pay one-half the amounts stipulated in their respective settlements, he prophesied.

Not According to Program.
Pat Harrison, (D) of Mississippi, charged that the Italian debt plan violated the republican campaign pledge to base all settlements on that granted Great Britain.

Playing for Time.
The debate threatens to last for days yet, as it may be interrupted any moment by the Brookhart election contest and the Judge English impeachment case. The democratic impetuous opposition considers that the longer they can keep the matter on the floor, the better is their chance to win over enuf wavering senators to pass the motion for a recommitment. If that succeeds the general issue of foreign debt settlements will be dragged into the November elections.

INSTALLMENT PURCHASING PLANS CAUSE BIG BUSINESS MUCH WORRY

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.
Labor wants the good things of life—autos, homes, radios, pianos, furniture, electric appliances, etc.—Labor made them, uses them and might as well keep them, even tho the installment purchase system breaks down.

Financial wizards are worried about too much installment buying. The industrial activity of the past three years has been sustained by a combination of good wages with partial payment schemes enabling labor to use some of the good things it produced.

The Farmers Loan and Trust Company of New York estimates that \$3,293,411,878 worth of autos, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, phonographs, furniture, pianos, jewelry and radio equipment is sold annually on the installment plan. A preliminary survey by the domestic distribution department of the United States chamber of commerce indicates that installment selling reaches \$5,000,000,000 annually. This is about a sixth of the entire amount spent by consumers at retail stores. It is about half of the annual wages paid factory workers.

The fear of the business world that the workers will not be able to keep up their time payments, that the demand for goods will decline, that goods already sold will be returned to the dealers, and that the glut will produce industrial depression, is expressed by President Marseles of Montgomery Ward, the mail order house. He says the effects of time payments sales "will probably be a postponement of the business downturn, but the result is bound to be that the ensuing depression will be more acute and of longer duration than it otherwise would have been."

Hollywood, Cal., April 4.—The Cecil B. DeMille studios announce they are planning to film a picture of the life of the Negro in the United States. The cast is to consist entirely of Negro actors.

POLICE TRY TO STOP STRIKERS' RELIEF MEETING

Perth Amboy Priest Tool of Bosses

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., April 4.—Apparently jealous of the "prestige" that their brother police officers in Passaic are obtaining, the police officials of Perth Amboy attempted to stop a meeting arranged to raise funds for the relief of the textile strikers of Passaic.

The Perth Amboy Relief Committee, who were in charge of the arrangements, had engaged Washington Hall, on Fayette St., and advertised in the local papers that Albert Weisbord would speak.

The police notified the hall keeper that the meeting could not be held and made him return the deposit to the arrangements committee. At first the committee in charge thought that the meeting would not be held, so they notified Weisbord that it was called off, but later they were able to obtain a small hall located on Elm street.

Strikebreaking Priest.
At morning church services on the day the meeting was held, Father Kish of the Catholic church announced to his flock that anyone among them that would attend the meeting would be expelled from the church, and he further stated that a "snooping committee" would be on hand to report back to him the names of those who disobeyed his orders.

Hall Crowded.
The Elm St. hall was crowded to the doors, including a good quota of police and the Catholic snooping committee. At first the police stated that they would not allow the meeting to be held but later they changed their mind.

The chairman opened the meeting and introduced Morris Rosen, of the Carpenters Union of New York City and a delegate to the New York Central Trades and Labor Council.

Rosen launched into a bitter attack on the actions of Father Kish in trying to prevent funds being raised for the relief of the striking textile workers.

"Thousands of strikers are starving and this meeting was called to raise funds for relief," declared Rosen. "His hatred of the workers is guided by the fact that he is a tool of the capitalist class."

Rosen pointed out that the workers are the majority of the population and all actions should be for their benefit. Ted Deak, one of the Passaic strikers, also spoke describing the struggle that the textile workers are putting up for the most elementary rights.

It was announced at the end of the meeting that Weisbord would speak at a meeting which would soon be arranged in Perth Amboy.

The Boston American Negro Labor Congress Has Pleasant Social

BOSTON, April 4.—Never before in the history of conservative Boston have colored and white workers mingled so promiscuously as they did at the first social and entertainment of the American Negro Labor Congress. At that social were represented all races, colors, and creeds. Nobody would have dreamed that there ever was such a thing as race prejudice. Nobody would have believed that religious intolerance ever existed. Colored and white patrons talked together, ate together, and danced together.

This motley crowd of races and creeds was first brot to its feet by the significant phrases of the "International." An intense spirit of harmony was created and this was maintained and even augmented by following songs. Interspersed among these spirited songs were music and speeches of unusual quality.

Victimize Home Owners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—Many persons have been victimized by the Zenith Lawn Accessory company, a firm with numerous mail addresses engaged in selling a grass seed mixture for lawns under the coined name "herbae prati." The post office department has denied the company the use of the mail.

An analysis of the mixture made by the department seed testing laboratory showed it to be composed mainly of meadow fescue and Italian rye grass. The victims have paid as high as \$1.50 a pound for the mixture, whereas, according to the department, the constituents of the herbae prati mixture could have been purchased from reputable seed firms for not more than 1 to 20 cents a pound. Traveling agents are still active thru-out the country selling "herbae prati" by house-to-house canvass and to local seed handlers.

Police Brutality.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 4.—Charges of brutality will be faced by three policemen before the civil service commission late today. The charges hinge on arrest of two men following a robbery. Two other officers were cleared recently of similar charges.

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Wage Earners' League Aids Open Shoppers

By VICTOR A. ZOKAITIS.

Member Typographical Union No. 16.
THE working-out of the "nonpartisan" political policy of the American Federation of Labor of "rewarding our friends and punishing our enemies" could not be better illustrated than in the present alliance of Chicago labor officials with the union-smashing Robert E. Crowe-Charles V. Barrett faction in the republican party for the primaries which take place on Tuesday, April 13.

In this alliance we see the Chicago labor officialdom openly supporting avowed enemies of the trades unions. We see labor officials forming a political grouping with a machine that has ruthlessly raided and persecuted the organized labor movement of Chicago.

Slug Strikers.
State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe has led raids on the headquarters of Chicago trade unions, smashing the offices and viciously slugging those found in the headquarters. During the strikes of the various trades unions the most brutal acts have been committed by squads of police detailed to the office of Robert E. Crowe.

During the strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in the Market street district in 1923, police assigned to the state's attorney's office assaulted many of the girl pickets.

Laugh at Strikers' Protests.
A list of the police brutalities was compiled and presented to officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor and Meyer Perlstein, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers. Protests were made to the city police authorities, who disclaimed responsibility for the action of these police thugs, stating they were part of the state's attorney's squads. When protests were made by strikers to the state's attorney's office the strikers were laughed at and the police brutality increased.

In this strike not only were members of the unions arrested, but reporters for THE DAILY WORKER and investigating bodies, such as the Hull House, were arrested on flimsy charges.

Kidnaps Metal Polishers.
During the strike of the metal polishers against the Cribben-Sexton stove manufacturing plant two strike pickets were kidnapped by State's Attorney Crowe's men and after being beaten into insensibility they were thrown out onto a paved road under a railroad viaduct and left to recover by themselves.

The headquarters of the Metal Polishers' Union were raided and the international vice-president of the Metal Polishers' Union and the business agent of Metal Polishers No. 6 were taken by the state's attorney's aides and severely grilled for hours.

Attempts were made on the part of Robert E. Crowe's aides to implicate these union heads in a bomb "plot." Attempts were made to make it appear that the strikers were throwing bombs and were a part of a Chicago bomb-trust by Robert E. Crowe.

Raid Strike Headquarters.
Besides raiding the union headquarters, the strike headquarters were also raided and all of the men arrested forced into patrol wagons, held incommunicado in foul-smelling jail cells for hours, then sent to the police bureau of identification, where they were finger-printed, photographed, Bertillon measurements taken and card-indexed as they were plain criminals. The men were then severely grilled by Crowe's assistants, and when Robert E. Crowe found that he could not implicate them in any bomb throwings nor frame them in such a manner as to break the strike and assure a victory for the open-shop interests of this city, these men were released. Not a single charge was placed against them.

Terrorize Amalgamated Members.
During the strike of the International Tailoring company and the J. L. Taylor company, which was conducted by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the forces of the state's attorney's office were used in a despicable and unsuccessful attempt to break the strike. Strike pickets were slugged. Strike committee members were shot at by unknown persons connected with either the state's attorney's office or some fink agency hired by the International and J. L. Taylor companies.

Union headquarters were raided, union heads arrested and released after severe grillings without any charges being preferred against them. These are some of the acts of Robert E. Crowe, the man with whom the Chicago Wage Earners' League, com-

posed of a few Chicago labor officials, have made an alliance for the coming primaries in Chicago.

Another Vicious Union-Smasher.
Joseph Savage, another of the despicable henchmen of the open shop interests, with whom labor officials have made an alliance, is known to be one of the worst hated of the staff that Crowe has to persecute labor union members. He conducted raids on the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, the barbers' union and other labor organizations with the intention of implicating these unions in bombings that were engineered and financed by employers' and business men's associations.

Charles V. Barrett, the other leader of the Crowe faction, has been and still is a foe of the organized labor movement. Chicago building trades workers have found out thru bitter experience the kind of a "friend of organized labor" this specimen is.

Peddle "Labor Vote."
The Chicago Wage Earners' League, formed by a number of labor officials to peddle labor's vote, is now endorsing these "friends" of "organized la-

in the primaries."
"We have decided to let bygones by bygones," declared Charles F. Willis, who at one time joined the Cook county farmer-labor party in an attempt to land a cushy job and later became the business and circulation manager of the Federation News and is now supporting the open-shoppers' candidates in the republican and democratic primaries. "The Crowe-Barrett men said they were friendly to organized labor and will give us a square deal. That is all we ask and we are going to do our best to nominate their candidates."

For a United Labor Ticket!
The answer of the progressives in the Chicago labor movement to this betrayal must be an increased demand for a united labor ticket in the coming fall elections. They must at every union meeting show the need for a political party of labor to fight for the interests of labor. The open-shop republican and democratic parties are the tools of the bosses. These parties represent the bosses and fight for the interest of the boss at all time. They fight against the interests of the

Tendencies in World Trade Union Movement

The Workers Swing to the Left.

The following is the last of a series of five articles on present tendencies in the International Trade Union Movement by the president of the Red International of Labor Unions.

ARTICLE V.
By A. LOZOVSKY.

Careful examination of the domestic life of the I. F. T. U. and the R. I. L. U. during the period reviewed reveals the development of two different processes: In the Amsterdam International an intensification of the ideological struggle, growing differences of views ill-veiled by polite phraseology, and a steady marking time. Inside the R. I. L. U. increased ideological solidarity and an extension of its sphere of influence in the East, above all to China.

Now, the fight going on inside Amsterdam is forcing both sides to seek allies, one side looking to the right, to America, for its allies, the other side to the left, to Soviet Russia. While the idea of unity is being caught up by ever greater and great-

for discontent among the most peacefully inclined workers and leading to their marking energetic protest.

The International Labor Office is a white sepulchre like other "achievements" of reformism (Davies plan, Lorcarno, and so on), and will finally lead to the discrediting of the Amsterdam International.

Bourgeoisie Fear World Unity.

Unlike the I. F. T. U. the R. I. L. U. has always called down on itself the hatred of the bourgeoisie, a hatred that is growing steadily. It is not for nothing that the bourgeois press is horrified with the very idea of an International Unity Congress and beseeches Amsterdam not to fall into this Muscovite trap, for the bourgeoisie are afraid of two things: (1) unification of the whole world T. U. movement into a single trade union international; (2) that somehow or other demagogy (read Communism) might get the upper hand in such an international.

The Amsterdam leaders fear the same thing, but such fear is the last thing to show that they have confidence in their own forces. Fight the Amsterdamers never so hard, tho, against this international unity congress or however many a left winger may wobble on this issue, our slogan is making headway in the masses and winning more and more adherents which means that Amsterdam is meeting with defeat on this policy.

Workers Move Left.

Where, then, is the international T. U. movement heading? The working masses are clearly moving left. Of that there can not be the slightest doubt. But while the broad masses are driving to the left, some of the more witless leaders are sticking to the old formulas, giving preference to coalition with the bourgeoisie over any coalition with the Communists, and are prepared to smash any organization at all to prevent the united front being formed and unity brot about. This leftward drive of the masses is not, however, the result of objective conditions only, but is also a result of the work of the Communist International and the R. I. L. U.

Unity Grows Apace.

The unity idea is gaining ground. It has struck root, and the more extensive the crisis becomes and the more the economic position of the toilers deteriorates, the greater the sympathy shown with the slogan of the united front and unity.

No matter how splendidly organized the social democracy may be in some countries (as in Austria and Germany) or what measures they may take against this militant slogan, it is forging ahead, transcending all boundaries and smashing all barriers and is so enthusing the masses that, as happened in Germany, the most out-and-out opponents of the united front are being forced to buckle to and work shoulder to shoulder with the hated Communists the only for the time being.

Simultaneously with the spread of the unity idea extensively and intensively among the broad masses, there is a turn to the left taking place seen most clearly in the new orientation towards the U. S. S. R. reflecting, on the one hand the crying need for unity, and on the other, the political and economic victory of the Russian proletariat.

Soviet Russia's economic growth is reacting on the international labor movement as seen in the growing sympathy for the U. S. S. R. and, particularly important, for revolutionary methods of struggle as well.

The change in favor of Soviet Russia likewise means the beginning of a change of tactics in every country. This means that the mass of the workers have lost confidence in the old methods and altho the left social-democratic workers do not yet draw the full political conclusions from their sympathies to Soviet Russia, these conclusions will come of themselves.

America or Soviet Russia.

Along with this change of the masses looking to Soviet Russia there is a change occurring among certain of the leading circles towards America. Now, the whole question is one of which of these two forces will prove to have more attractive power of the working class — America or Soviet Russia. For the greater number of the leaders of international reformism America, with its full-blooded capitalism, is the promised land. The working masses for whom America is synonymous with new ways and means of scientific management and exploitation, have nothing to seek overseas, they look to the U. S. S. R. and by that they are turning their back on the Second and Amsterdam Internationals and their policy.

To a broad and deep leftward move—that is where the development of the international trade union movement is heading.

Piety No Bar to Lying

If Mexico was not justified in kicking out of that country the meddling religionists most of whom were in the service of rapacious financial and industrial groups from the United States, she certainly now has sufficient justification for keeping them out.

One Alfred J. Talley, a former Tammanyite judge of the court of general sessions of New York, was before the house committee on foreign affairs urging, in behalf of the catholic church, the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Mexico. This apostle of darkness indulged in the most bare-faced and atrocious lying that has yet come out of Mexico. He said a group of Carmelite nuns were kidnapped and threatened with being placed in houses of ill-fame because of their attempts to continue "religious instruction" in Mexico.

This is so obviously a mendacious piece of jesuit propaganda and trickery that intelligent people will not consider it for a moment. It does reveal, however, to what loathsome levels the apostles of christianity will sink in order that they may be permitted to instill their filthy doctrines into the minds of children. It proves that the "brides of Christ" are as adept at lying as are the priests and popes, characterized by Ernst Haekel as the "greatest charlatans that any religion has ever produced." Grovelling before altars, keeping alive the vestal fires over the symbolical tombs of savage ancestors, long dead, is an easy way to live a parasitic life. Whenever any power intervenes that threatens to spoil their game of graft these saintly creatures, unable to emulate Torquemada and invoke the inquisition, concoct the most infamous and monstrous lies against their enemies, hoping thereby to preserve their easy jobs.

Of course, diplomatic relations will not be broken because of what Carmelite nuns report to a Tammanyite politician, tho such weird tales might be used for propaganda purposes in case of an open break brought about by political and economic conditions.

Latest reports on the Mexican scare are that Washington is now satisfied that the land laws will not harm the petroleum interests of the United States. This means that the Calles government has been brought to time and will henceforth serve the interests of Wall Street as did his predecessor, Obregon. If Wall Street is satisfied with Mexico, Washington will also be satisfied even tho all the nunneries were turned into houses of "ill-fame."

Diplomatic relations are not broken because of outraged morality. Such things are only utilized to play upon the emotions of the yokels who are expected to fight in the interests of Wall Street whenever called upon to do so.

Afraid of Publicity

The Mellon-Coolidge-republican and the Morgan-democratic denizens of the United States senate who have been maintaining a coalition against the insurgent elements in both groups have devised a new method of trying to prevent their truckling to Wall Street coming to light.

When they wanted to approve Mr. Coolidge's latest attempt to wreck the interstate commerce commission so that the railroads could have a free hand to plunder the nation without let or hindrance—or even criticism—from any governmental agency they simply went into executive session, thereby imposing secrecy upon the entire senate.

Those senators facing their constituents in the fall elections did not want to be embarrassed by attempting to explain why they voted to confirm the appointment of Thomas F. Woodlock, former editor of the Wall Street Journal, to a place on the commission. Certainly Mr. Cummins of Iowa, Mr. McKinley of Illinois, Mr. Curtis of Kansas, Mr. Watson of Indiana and Mr. Lenroot of Wisconsin, will be spared embarrassing moments if their vote remains a secret, because they will not be able to convince the farmers of their states that Mr. Woodlock's presence on the commerce commission is for any purpose other than further gouging them. Even Jim Watson of Indiana, who it is known did not vote to confirm Woodlock in the secret session, will have to explain why he indulged in whisperings to his colleagues that altho he might not be able to vote with them he would exert his influence for him. Probably he heard from the Indiana ku klux klan as he did during the fight on the world court!

A fight is now proceeding in the senate to rip off the lid and expose the dirty mess so the fifty-two Wall Street senators may be pilloried and the ranks of the faithful are wavering under the sledge-hammer blows of the insurgents who have let it be known that there are methods of revealing senate secrets without violating any of the rules of that august assembly.

After all, however, the mere record of the vote is not the important thing. What is of interest to the workers and farmers of the country is the manner in which the coalition was formed and the political horse trading, shell games and sleight-of-hand tricks required to maintain the Wall Street combination. If the American workers understood that game they would organize politically and kick the whole gang out of office.

ANTI-MASS PICKETING LAW IS DEFEAT FOR ORGANIZED LABOR

By WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE.

The New Jersey legislature, under the guise of an anti-injunction bill, fifteen minutes before the adjournment of the legislature for the year, passed an anti-mass picketing bill which strikes at the 16,000 workers now engaged in a struggle in Passaic.

Celebrate "Victory."

This bill is heralded as a great victory of organized labor and according to the press reports, the American Federation of Labor gave its consent to the bill in the senate so that not a single vote was cast against it. More than that, press reports have it that Governor Moore was proffered a golden pen by the leaders of the American Federation of Labor with which to sign this bill, heralded as a glorious victory of labor.

The bill, in fact, is neither against injunctions nor for peaceful picketing.

mination recommending, advising or persuading others to do so or from peacefully and without threats or intimidation... persuading any persons to work or abstain from working."

Against Mass Picketing.
To this bill introduced by Mr. Simpson was added an amendment that pickets must march 10 feet apart, thus preventing mass picketing.

The so-called "anti-injunction bill" was proposed after the court in several recent decisions held that there can "no more be lawful picketing than there can be a lawful mob," and employers secured instructions alleging picketing—and the court of Chancery issued such injunctions.

The trick in the bill is constituted in the words "threats or intimidation" which are not at all defined. Intimidation is a very elastic term and the courts, in their peculiar logic, have held some very funny things to constitute intimidation. The bill only pre-

cludes the vice-chancellors who heretofore were so ready and willing to grant injunctions, from handing extra injunctions upon the mere application for same. But it will not be difficult for them to prove "threats and intimidation" especially within the blank meaning of the bill.

The best part of the law, however, is the amendment that pickets be at least 10 feet apart. This refers to Passaic. Here is written into the law what was decided upon by the courts of Massachusetts in the textile strike of 1919, when Organizer Thomas of the United Textile Workers was enjoined from picketing because the pickets marched in columns encircling the plants, at a distance of one or two feet between pickets.

Class Collaboration.
It is not strange that the leaders of the American Federation of Labor should agree to this proposal. They are opposed to mass picketing such as

organized workers.
The duty of all progressive trade unionists in Chicago is to carry on a campaign for the organization of a political party of labor—a labor party—a party based on the trades unions.

The duty of the organized workers in the coming elections is clear—they must place a united labor ticket in the field and wage a campaign against all the candidates of the open-shop republican and democratic parties.

The policy of the American Federation of Labor of "rewarding your friends and punishing your enemies" always plays into the hands of the bosses. This can be seen in the present alliance. The trades unionists of Chicago should throw this policy overboard and insist on the launching of a united labor ticket as the first step towards the formation of a labor party.

Greek Election Boycott.

ATHENS, April 4—The United Parties of Greece, opposed to the Pangalos dictatorship have decided to boycott the presidential elections because they were postponed to April

takes place in Passaic, or any other place. Class collaboration, avoidance of strikers and avoidance of any mass pressure upon the employees are the principles that guide these labor officials.

The joker in the so-called "peaceful picketing law" already exposes what the workers may expect from these labor officials and from the employers. The anti-mass-picketing bill will not only effect such-strikers as in Passaic, but will be used against the workers wherever they mass their forces in any number.

Kansas Ex-Governor Acquitted.
Topeka, Kans., April 4—Former Governor Jonathan M. Davis of Kansas and his son were acquitted of a charge of accepting a bribe for a pardon. The jury had been deadlocked for 24 hours.

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

THEY DID NOT DIE IN VAIN



News Item: Two Communists were elected in Paris last week to the French chamber of deputies.

300,000 WORKERS OUT OF 900,000 ARE JOBLESS IN POLAND

WARSAW, Poland, April 4—Over 300,000 workers out of a working population of 900,000 are out of work. Doles of from 20 cents to \$2 a week are paid unemployed workers.
—These are the official statistics of the Polish government.