

SECTION OF THE TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

LOSOVSKY WRITES ON REFORMISM IN PRE-WAR UNIONS

The Third Kind of Union Ideology

By A. LOSOVSKY.
General Secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions.

Finally, we have the third movement, the social-democratic trade union movement, the most representative of which has been the German and Austrian trade unions. What are the characteristics of this type of trade union organization? It has to a certain degree been between trade unionism and anarcho-syndicalism. In theory, the social-democratic trade union movement arose from the necessity of creating a new social order. Therefore, it has been different than the pure trade unionism in that it had as its aims the problem of creating a new society, or the destruction—under certain conditions—of capitalism. It was socialistic in the sense that it had socialistic ideas. But we would be greatly mistaken if we would mix the socialist ideas, or in other words the socialist theory and resolutions about socialism, with the everyday practice—with the preparation of the coming of socialism.

The characteristic of the pre-war social-democratic trade union movement was the thought of the possibility of arriving at the new society by gradual transition, separate victories and separate changes of society. In this way, the overthrow of capitalism was not the aim of these unions, but the gradual change of society. And this development of socialism from a capitalist society they envisioned as a developed form of democracy, a developed democratic society which spreads its democracy to the maximum. It is the development from political democracy, gradually becoming an economic and social democracy.

This is the basis of the theory of the social-democratic trade union movement. Socialism, from their point of view, is the legal son of democracy. It should gradually grow out of the development of democratic forms.

And now we see that the characteristic of the social-democratic trade union movement which differentiates it is what we call "graduation" or slow evolutionary steps from one form into another. This idea has different names in different countries, but in general and more correctly it may be understood as "reformism," which means the idea of gradual change of society by means of reforms.

In France that which we call "graduation" has had the name of "possibilism." In England the same thing has been called "Fabianism," adopted by the so-called Socialists who are for a slow, gradual transition from one system into another.

The social-democratic trade union movement stands separate from the social-democratic party. It believes somewhat in a division of function: The party has to do with politics, we, the trade unions, have to do with economics. The general problems of the labor movement are under the jurisdiction of the party, but we, the trade unions, should only have to deal with economics.

And it is interesting that there were many cases where the trade unions of Germany refused to consider the question of a general strike under the pretext that it was not under their jurisdiction, that it was the business of the party.

The Three Main Streams of Thought. We have, therefore, three ideological factions in the world's trade union movement, which, before the war, were often in conflict with each other. These conflicts were mostly conflicts of leaders of different countries, notwithstanding the fact that these factions existed in every country. In Germany, where the socialist movement was most influential, the anarcho-syndicalist movement was very weak and mostly in so-called "local unions."

In France, where the anarcho-syndicalist movement was the stronger, alongside with it there existed a powerful reformist trade union movement of pure German type. In America, and England where they have a specific type of trade union movement, other forms of the trade union movement also existed.

The above is an excerpt from Losovsky's famous book entitled, "The World's Trade Union Movement," a book of 125 pages which is invaluable to all who wish to understand the labor movement. It can be obtained for 50 cents, postpaid, from the T. U. E. L., 1113 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Carpet Weavers on Strike for More Pay

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—The weavers of axminster carpets in the firm of Sanford and Sons here, are out on strike for an increase in wages.

"COME INTO MY PARLOR," SAYS THE OPEN SHOPPER SPIDER TO THE TEXTILE WORKER FLIES

By WILLIAM SIMONS.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., March 31.—A committee of prominent people, the best in the city, have finally stepped forward to make a gesture at settling the strike, 18 days after it started. On Friday, March 13, the first week of the strike, I asked Acting Mayor Hickey what the city was doing about the strike, to which he responded, "The city can't do anything." Which was natural for a city council owned body and mind by the American Thread Co. But there's nothing like throwing a bluff. And the "red menace" must be met. To continue to do nothing would be simply adding fuel to the red propaganda, which has thrown Willimantic into a feverish state.

City Fathers Not Concerned. On March 21st, an alderman wrote to Hizzoner, asking for a meeting of the common council "for the purpose of discussing the strike situation." On the 23rd, the acting mayor replied that he had submitted the question to every council member, whose unanimous opinion was that "The matter did not come under their consideration." In reply, the lone alderman took a dig at his fellow politicians: "No one can be honest in politics, even in this small city, attested to by the thirty or forty places that are daily selling liquor in the city, because a board of alderman does not feel, as in the present strike situation, that the enforcement of law comes within their jurisdiction."

Open Shoppers Appointed. The common council has not dealt with the strike, for the American Thread Co. does not wish it to. Acting Mayor Hickey, on his own initiative, appointed a committee, consisting of the following elite: George W. Hickey, acting mayor; James P. Bath, president of the chamber of commerce; Harry W. Standish, president of the rotary club; T. Frank Cunningham, president of the businessmen's association; Russell A. Andrews, first selectman; John R. Pickett, assessor; James J. Lee, alderman; Charles A. Gates, county sheriff; last and not least, H. N. Bullard of the Chronicle. Before this honorable guard of capital, the strikers committee appeared yesterday afternoon to state their side of the case, as the it needed further explanation.

The businessmen in town hate to see their profits diminish. They are losing money, since the strikers buy only absolute necessities. They want the strike settled, but they are not concerned with the justice or injustice of the worker's fight. Whether the workers get 5 or 10 per cent or nothing, is not the vital matter with them. They want the strike to be settled, the quicker the better. The American Thread company has been shut up like a clam, since the strike began. The company hopes to starve the workers into submission. Only the workers have expressed a desire to meet with the mayor's committee, and naturally, the strikers will be asked to be "reasonable," etc.

Rely Upon Yourselves. This reliance on mediation will do the workers little good. When President McMahon were here on March 18th, he advised the strike committee to go before the exchange club and tell them the strikers' side of the conflict. This went against the grain of one committee member, but they all went. The exchange club is a businessmen's organization, similar to the rotary club, containing members of the chamber of commerce. Yet the strike committee representatives appeared before them.

The strikers must remember that if the mills remain shut down, and no workers enter the mills to work, then the strike is won, and the ten per cent restored. The strike will be won more quickly, if more workers can be thrown into the conflict, if the Fall River and Holyoke plants are pulled out; and if the movement can be spread to the seventeen plants in England of the English Sewing Cotton company, limited.

All Others Are Enemies. Labor can only rely on itself. The role of those not a part of the working class is to settle the strike at all costs, whether the strikers win or not. The working class has only itself to fall back upon; that the textile workers will learn before many moons are over.

GET A SUB AND GIVE ONE!

Six Months Jail for Organizing Workers

WESTWOOD, Cal.—Charles B. Griswold, I. W. W. organizer, was arrested in Westwood for violation of the Busick anti-I. W. W. injunction, the specific charge being the enrollment of new members (loggers) into the organization. This is the first arrest under the injunction in this part of California. Griswold demanded a jury trial, which was granted, the jury of lumber company employes bringing in a verdict of guilty in ten minutes. He was sentenced to six months in the county jail.

The Worst Sunday Toll

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 1.—Three dead and 13 hurt in trolley and automobile accidents was the Sunday toll here, the worst since the opening of spring road traffic.

ONE NIGHT STAND DRAMA PLAYED BY INQUISITION

Villain Runs Away with Audience

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

DETROIT, Mich.—Acting on the suggestion of William Reynolds, expelled member of the carpenters' union, that any dirty work against the carpenters should be arranged for in the Hotel Statler and not in a regular meeting hall, the inquisitors led by Cosgrove and Duffy arranged for a star chamber session of the district council in that place for Friday evening, March 27.

When the delegates, including Reynolds, having been notified by telephone or telegraph, had arrived in the lobby, Reynolds was advised by Cosgrove that the "evidence" would be submitted to the delegates, a statement would be made by the committee and the delegates would get a chance to "justify their action." Reynolds, so Cosgrove intimated, would not be present as the committee must be "consistent" with the attitude of the general office which did not recognize Reynolds as a member, but he would be told "in brief" what had happened afterwards and would be allowed to make a statement and be given a hearing.

When the delegates, marched into the parlor, Reynolds marched with them, although again advised by Cosgrove that he "could not." When all had been seated, the following little drama occurred:

Act One—Scene One
Cosgrove (in the chair): "This meeting cannot go on until all those not recognized by the general office as members are removed."

Reynolds: "Brother Cosgrove."
Cosgrove: "I want no statements from any non-members."

Reynolds: "I have stated that I would never again leave a meeting of the district council unless forced to do so. However, if you wish to present any evidence against me and make statements and allow me to answer them and assure me that my case will not be discussed further, I will leave, then, so that any other business might be taken up."

Cosgrove: "We are giving no assurance to any non-members."

Reynolds: "I am giving most emphatic assurances that I will not leave now do your stuff."

Cosgrove: "Reynolds, you must leave!"

Reynolds: "Cosgrove, I am here!"

A delegate: "A point of information."

Cosgrove: "I will answer nothing while Reynolds is here."

A delegate: "We had enough czars. Come on, fellows, let's go." Business of walking out amid general laughter.

Curtain

Five delegates for Local Union 1805 remained with the whitewash committee from the executive board and the injunctionites Botterill, Sharrock, and Fish.

Even with this "select" group, a strong fight, not for Reynolds but against the method of procedure of the general executive board and against their stupid conduct in Detroit, developed. Fish, the district council secretary who was forced by Botterill to sign the injunction, was especially bitter against that fossilized autocrat.

A Great Bellyache Develops

The inquisitorial mission has learned during its brief visit that even those few who nominally support them are very sick of what they must support. The great majority are openly opposed to the bullheadedness of Hutcheson and his coterie of autocratic associates and parasitic appointees. They have made it manifest to these plump parasites that Detroit is no parking place for old dotards with the temperaments of retired rear admirals.

Sharrock, whose reputation as a progressive and career as a labor leader has been broken in a vain effort to uphold the G. E. B.'s miscarriage of justice, sat thru the meetings Thursday and Friday with a smile which said, "This is the bed you made for me. How do you like it?"

"Choose Your Exit Now!"

The "five crooked axes" as one delegate called them to their faces, have returned to Indiana with food for some long, long thoughts. We hope that their actions in the future will prove them chastened and wiser.

Part Time Work to Starve Workers into Accepting Wage Cuts

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Attempt to cut wages of woolen goods workers will be met by a strike. Curtailment of operations, with part time work, is seen by the union as an attempt of company management to get the workers so hungry that they will accept a wage cut when it is offered. So far no general attempt has been made to cut woolen workers wages, as has been done in the cotton industry.

PROMISES OF TEXTILE BARONS TO MILL WORKERS ARE BROKEN AS WAGES FALL AND JOBS MOVE

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

The fraud Senator Butler and his textile associates put over on New England cotton mill operatives when he promised better earnings and ability to compete with the south as a result of wage cuts is appearing in the statistics of the industry. Wages of cotton mill workers in Massachusetts in February averaged \$19.76 a week compared with \$20.05 a year ago and the number on the payrolls remained 12 1/2 per cent below 1922. New England mills averaged only 150 hours per spindle while southern mills averaged 274.

Increasing Production.

Cotton mills throughout the country are averaging 208 hours of operation per spindle, compared with 194 hours in February, 1924. But Secy. C. S. Green of the Southern Yarn Spinners Assn., says: "Mills will soon reduce operations by a cut of approximately 25 per cent."

The sharp contrast between average hours in New England and the south during February is shown in the department of commerce figures:

February cotton mill operation	Hours per spindle
Maine	187
New Hampshire	154
Massachusetts	138
Rhode Island	171
Connecticut	177
Alabama	259
Georgia	270
North Carolina	289
South Carolina	233
Virginia	204

Southern states with 17,420,952 spindles reported 4,780,000 spindle hours operation while New England with a million more spindles reported only 2,770,000 spindle hours, about two million less. In 1924 New England lost nearly 400,000 spindles while southern states gained 570,000.

Better Move the Union Along.

What this means is revealed in the annual report of the New England Southern Mills, a Massachusetts corporation. It says: "A year ago we had under way the moving of 35,000 spinning spindles and 15,000 twist spindles from Lowell, LeRoy and Newburyport plants to a new building under construction at Hogansville, Ga. At Tucapau, S. C., we have installed the necessary machinery for the manufacture of crash toweling. These crashes were formerly made at the old Stark Mills in Manchester, N. H."

The Manufacturers' Record reports that the equipment of the new Worth mills of Fort Worth, Tex., consisting of 16,000 spindles was moved from the "airhaven mills of New Bedford, Mass. The company's statement describes this as the transplanting of a mill to a place of lower wage costs and gloats over the fact that 2,000 workers applied for the 350 jobs available when the mill opened.

California Sticks to 'Criminal Syndicalism'

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—(FP)—Assemblyman Hornblower's bill to repeal the California criminal syndicalism law was unanimously killed in committee. Hornblower and two representatives of the State Federation of Labor defended the bill, pointing out its injustice to innocent men, and characterizing it as an example of "post war hysteria."

Urges Combine Against Reds.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 1.—That the democratic and republican parties are both parties of capitalism was shown in the speech here of Governor William Brandon of Alabama, who urged the two parties to combine to fight the Communists. Brandon suggested a conference of both parties in Washington.

WORKERS FIGHT INJUNCTION IN ILLINOIS HOUSE

Employers Lobby for Court Power

The Illinois Manufacturers' Association in a private letter sent only to members of the organization, reveals the employers' reliance on the courts to suppress unionism and aid in breaking strikes.

The letter is headed, "Anti-Injunction Menace," and declares: "Bosses Fight Unionism."

"Labor union leaders are planning to force a vote in the house of the Illinois general assembly on the anti injunction bill (H. B. 28) Tuesday March 31.

"Unless a herculean effort is made on the part of manufacturers and property owners generally, this proposed legislation will pass the house. It is a vicious measure in every particular in that it deprives the courts of the right to protect life and property and is for the purpose of aiding the extension of the most radical kind of unionism."

The anti-injunction bill, which aims to prevent court interference with the right of workers to strike, came up on the floor of the house today and a bitter debate began immediately.

"Labor is in danger from this power of injunction," one representative said, "And the menace is ever greater in Illinois than elsewhere. Labor is asking to be relieved of the type of employer who wants to rule by injunction."

Witnesses to Prove Gompers Was Sane Included LaFollette

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It appears that when the widow of Sam Gompers last week gave up her fight to get more from his estate than the legal minimum which he left her in his will, made just before he started to Mexico, some interesting developments were lost to mankind.

Samuel, Junior, who got the bulk of the estate, was prepared to bring witnesses to prove that Samuel, Senior, was in his right mind when he made the will. Among others, these witnesses included Senator LaFollette.

Samuel, Junior, has been and is getting along famously as a government peacemaker under the republican administration of both Harding and Coolidge. He is chief clerk in the U. S. department of labor, the chief function of which is to "betray strikes with so-called mediation," to prevent any "radicals" from getting into the country, and to deport them without trial if they get radical after they work for Judge Gary and the other open shoppers.

Samuel, Senior, leaves a \$25,000 home in Washington, among other legacies, including bonds in some investment not revealed.

Give your shopmate this copy of the DAILY WORKER—but be sure to see him the next day to get his subscription.

The Little Red Library

The first two numbers of this little pocket-size library, destined to become the most popular of any working class publications ever issued in this country, are now being sold by all Daily Workers Agents thruout the country.

No. 1

Trade Unions in America

By Wm. Z. Foster, James P. Cannon and Earl R. Browder


Is, with a brief statement of the American trade union movement, a history of the development of the left wing and an explanation of the structure and program of its guiding spirit—the Trade Union Educational League.

No. 2

Class Struggle vs. Class Collaboration

By Earl R. Browder

Is a splendid study of the methods of labor bureaucracy to divert the workers from militant struggle thru the B. & O. plan, insurance schemes and workers' education. A most valuable number for the thinking worker.



If you have not as yet seen a copy of this splendid little propaganda giant, and have not enjoyed the valuable reading in each, be sure to ask your local Daily Worker Agent for a copy—or a dozen copies. (They are twelve for \$1.00.)

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FEDERAL OFFICER PROPAGANDIZES AGAINST NEGROES

Government Backing Rouses Protest

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, April 1—Use of the department of labor's privilege of free mailing (franking) for the purpose of spreading vicious anti-Negro propaganda has aroused vigorous protest and a demand for the dismissal of the department agent involved.

W. A. Plecker, the culprit, is a Virginian, and has been using his government franking privileges to distribute free of charge a pamphlet entitled "Eugenics in Relation to the New Family and the Law on Racial Integrity" of which he is co-author and which describes our black fellow workers as members of a lower race who must be treated as inferior. "Dr. Plecker is an avowed anti-Negro propagandist," says the protest to U. S. Secretary of Labor Davis. "What he has to say . . . is insulting to all colored American citizens, but when as an official of the United States department of labor he sends this matter out under government frank and at the expense of the common tax payers, his actions become a public outrage."

Classical Dancing, Workers' Athletics at Cleveland Dance

CLEVELAND, O., April 1.—April 5, Gridina's Hall will be the scene of Cleveland's liveliest, most hilarious, most riotous Communist entertainment ever staged in the history of the local. Fifty Finnish comrades of the Finnish Athletic club will demonstrate with parallel bars and bar-bells the meaning of workers' sport activity. Double cut-offs, single backward cut-offs, hand-stands and shoulder rolls will be part of the program of athletic feats which will entertain the audience of workers who will also participate in the international costume ball, one of the evening's festivities. The leading feature of the evening will be the number by Lillian Krestan, popular youthful ballet dancer of Cleveland radical circles. The climax of her performance will be the revolutionary dance for which Isadora Duncan was barred from Boston auditoriums.

Supper will be served at 6:00 p. m. Admission in advance is thirty-five cents; at the door, forty-five cents. The doors open at 2:00 p. m.

Anti-Nationalistic Concert and Spring Fever Dance in Bronx

BRONX, N. Y., April 1.—All the young folks and all the folks who feel young are invited to attend the Spring Fever Costume Dance of the Young Workers League, Bronx English branch on Saturday, April 4 at 1347 Boston road, Bronx. This appropriate affair promises many novel features and a good time for all. The spring fever inoculation costs only 50 cents and includes admission to all the fun. On April 11th the Bronx English Branch No. 1 W. P. has arranged an original international anti-nationalistic concert and ball. This will also be held at 1347 Boston road, and tickets cost 50c.

DANCE FOR BENEFIT OF WHITE RUSSIAN PRISONERS IN POLAND

The Workers' Home, together with the White Russian Peoples' Society will give a concert and dance this Sunday, April 5, at Schoenhofen Hall, corner Milwaukee and Ashland avenues, for the benefit of the political prisoners in Poland. Many of the White Russians who are fighting for the liberation of the territory forcibly annexed by Poland and which is in fact part of the Soviet Republic of White Russia, are suffering in the jails of Poland. Only a few days ago, the capitalist press reported how two of such prisoners who were on their way to be exchanged for Polish prisoners in Soviet Russia, were shot down by the Polish chief of police.

All who are in sympathy with the liberation movement in Poland are invited to attend this affair and thereby help the victims of the Polish bourgeoisie. The concert will start at 4 p. m.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

DUNNE ADDRESSES YOUNG WORKERS ON ROLE OF NEGRO IN CLASS WAR

With an attendance of more than 30 young workers, nearly half of whom were Negroes, Branch No. 3 of the Chicago Young Workers League, held its first meeting last Friday, in its new hall at 3201 S. Wabash Ave.

Comrade Bill Dunne spoke on the role of the Negro workers in the class struggle in America, with particular emphasis on the importance of winning the Negro youth. Comrade Dunne's speech was listened to attentively and was followed by questions and discussion which served to bring out additional points of interest.

In the future it is planned to adhere to the educational program of the city central committee, but to have as many special lectures as possible.

Los Angeles Juniors Promise Big Program for Annual Festival

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 1.—The Junior section of the Young Workers League of Los Angeles have been very busy for the past two months preparing themselves for their second anniversary. The date of the celebration is April 12, the place, Co-operative Centre, 2706 Brooklyn Ave. The rumors are that this year's concert will be even better than last year's, and that is saying a lot—for those who were to the first anniversary concert of the Juniors last April still remember the wonderful program offered by the Juniors, and will turn out 100 per cent strong this year.

It would take too much space to gumerate all things on the program, but a few of the numbers are: "Happy Prince", play in three scenes; "Labor Defense", operetta in four scenes; "Spirit of Communism", ballet. Close to 75 children will partake in the program. This is the event of the year. We advise you not to miss it. Get your ticket beforehand to assure your securing a seat. Tickets can be gotten at the Co-operative Centre any evening from 7 p. m.

The junior section of the Young Workers League of L. A. meets every Tuesday and Wednesday night from 7 p. m. to 8:30, at the Co-operative Centre. We urge all parents to send their children to this organization, as it is the only children's organization of its kind. We invite all children to visit our group meetings.

Dance for Relief of Irish Famine Victims Planned for Cleveland

CLEVELAND, March 31.—The Cleveland branch of the Irish Workers' and Peasants' Relief committee has arranged a benefit dance to raise funds for the relief of the Irish famine sufferers, to be held Saturday, April 4, at Gordon Square Market hall, West 65th and Detroit Ave.

The Uncle Sam and Terence McSwiney clubs of the Irish Republican organization have donated the hall for the evening. There will be Irish and American dancing at this popular west side hall. Admission is 50 cents.

Circulating Donation Lists. The committee is arranging for a public mass meeting in April to be addressed by a prominent Irish speaker and contribution lists are being circulated among the workers of Cleveland.

All those who are able to assist in this work by selling tickets for the dance or circulating contribution lists, should get in touch at once with the secretary of the committee, John Fromholz, Room 13, 5927 Euclid Ave., phone Randolph 4665.

Scandinavian Reds Have Benefit Party Next Saturday Eve.

Workers on the northwest side of the city will have an opportunity to spend an enjoyable evening as paying guests of the Karl Marx branch of the Workers Party, at a benefit dance and surprise party which will be held in the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Boulevard, next Saturday evening, April 4. One of the best orchestras in town is engaged for the occasion. There is no objection to visitors from any other part of the city.

Stamford Y. W. L. Reorganizes
STAMFORD, Conn., Apr. 1.—Branch 164 of the Stamford, Conn. Young Workers League has been reorganized with all the old members attending and new ones added. Every member has pledged himself to greater activity to make the branch forge ahead in real Communist activities. The co-operation of other branches will be appreciated.

Harlem Forum to Discuss Religion Next Sunday Nite

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, April 1.—Harlem Open Forum will tackle the subject of religion this coming Sunday evening, April 5, at the Harlem section headquarters, Workers Party, Local New York, 64 East 104th street. The discussion will be led by H. Bourgin, former editor of the Novy Mir, well-known as a writer and lecturer on Communism. Comrade Bourgin, who has written on the subject of religion, will speak on the topic: "Religion as an Instrument of Capitalism." Especially at this time when a campaign is being conducted to introduce religious instruction in the schools, the discussion at the forum will be highly interesting and valuable.

There will be three more sessions of the Harlem Open Forum: Sunday, April 12—The Family—Jeannette Pearl leading the discussion; Sunday, April 19—The Capitalist, Labor and Communist Press—Ludwig Lore; Sunday, April 26—Proletcult—Eli Jacobson.

Ragozin to Teach Class in Harlem.
NEW YORK, April 1.—Ray Ragozin, one of the founders of the Communist Party, and an expert teacher has been secured as teacher of a class in Fundamentals of Communism, for the Harlem section of the Workers Party, Local New York. She will conduct the class every Friday evening at the Harlem headquarters, 64 East 104th St.

MOISSAYE OLGIN TO SPEAK IN RUSSIAN IN CHICAGO, APRIL 17

What promises to be one of the most interesting lectures given in Chicago in the Russian language is the lecture to be given by Comrade Moissaye Olgin, co-editor of the Russian Communist daily, Novy Mir. He will speak at the Workers' Home (formerly the Soviet School), 1902 W. Division St., on Friday, April 17, at 8 p. m., on "What did the Russian Revolution Give to the Workers and Peasants?"

Comrade Olgin was in Russia a few times during the revolution as delegate to the Comintern. He is the author of "The Soul of the Russian Revolution," and other works about the revolution. He is an excellent speaker and it is expected that he will draw a big crowd of those who understand the Russian language. Admission is only 25 cents.

Get a sub—make another Communist!



BUILDERS AT WORK

MAKE IT A COMMUNIST SUMMER!

By TOM MATTHEWS.

THE first warm days of summer will soon be here. The Young Workers Leaguers, like the live-wires that they are, will set out across the country on their annual hikes, many of them from coast-to-coast. The building tradesmen in the Workers Party and Trade Union Educational League will move about from town to town as their work may dictate. The agricultural workers will be out in the fields. Party members engaged in winter-season occupations will take their flivvers out on vacation trips.

All of these will have the opportunity of their life to do pioneer work in building and extending the lines of the Communist movement in this country. Along with every tool box and every knapsack must go the DAILY WORKER—the tools of Communist BUILDERS. Every small town factory or railroad shop, every farmer's door or mail box must be visited with the DAILY WORKER. Every group of agricultural workers in the fields or orchards must be made acquainted with the DAILY WORKER.

If you are so fortunate as to possess an automobile, then LOAD IT UP WITH THE DAILY WORKER. You needn't wait for that cross-country trip, but go out to those near-by towns or factories on your Saturday afternoons or Sundays with your bundle of the DAILY WORKER. Whether you sell them or give them away, see to it that they are placed into the hands of new readers whom you will find glad to make the acquaintance of a fighting labor daily.

Young Communists and Juniors should make their hikes, whether week-end or cross-country, into DAILY WORKER HIKES. If a week-end, make your destination some near-by town or factory. Take along enough DAILIES to supply the autoists and farmers along the way.

THIS SUMMER SHOULD WITNESS NOT A SLUMP BUT A GREAT IMPETUS TO THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT IN THIS COUNTRY. MAKE IT A DAILY WORKER SUMMER!

Comrade Matthews suggests splendid action in the article above and his slogan is an action builder . . . we suggest it becomes a slogan of yours. But if you have any other suggestions on how to "Build the DAILY WORKER"—and especially if you are putting them into practice now—write them up and send your article to this column.

ON MARCH 31

these Communist BUILDERS sent in NEW subs in the Second Annual Sub Campaign. Take notice that local Detroit sends in 15 NEW SUBS. DETROIT, MICH.—N. Stoyanoff, 9; A. E. Goetz, 6. NEW YORK CITY—Peter Karklin; Philip Rifkin. CHICAGO, ILL.—Helen Judd; C. Schwartz. MONESSEN, PA.—Leo Kauppila. KANSAS CITY, MO.—J. E. Snyder. ST. LOUIS, MO.—F. Weber. JOHNSTOWN, PA.—L. R. Suto.

NOTE.

These subs sent in by comrades whose names we publish are NEW subs—or renewals obtained by visiting expiring subscriptions. Hundreds of special short term subs and subs sent in renewal by comrades for themselves are NOT included.

MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN ENDS IN ST. LOUIS AT SUNDAY MEETING

(Special to The Daily Worker.)
ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 1.—Communists here will wind up their municipal campaign with a mass meeting this Sunday night, April 5, at 8 o'clock, at Unity Hall, Grand Ave. and Page Blvd. This meeting had previously been announced thru an error, for Thursday night.

Among the speakers will be J. Louis Engdhal, editor of the DAILY WORKER; John Braun, Communist candidate for mayor of St. Louis, and John Mihello, sub-district organizer, Workers Party, District No. 8.

Large amounts of literature are being distributed, and other means taken of carrying on an effective campaign.

GET A SUB AND GIVE ONE!

Monopolies Make Identical Bids for School Contracts

School supply companies, coal companies, and other Chicago industries are, by means of monopolies, keeping a fixed high price on their products in Chicago, J. Lewis Coath, trustee of the board of education, charged.

The coal companies and school supply companies meet and fix identical bids for city school contracts, Coath charged.

Frederick Alt, sent to Chicago by Attorney General Saigent to investigate monopolies in Chicago, may consume at least a year on probing this state of affairs.

School officials are inclined to look on Alt's visit as a means of keeping one of the department of justice employes busy. No results are expected and prices will be kept as high as ever by the monopolies.

Only Super-Persons Entitled to Families, Conference Decides

NEW YORK, April 1.—The last meeting of the sixth international neo-malthusian and birth control conference was given to the discussion of eugenics with the final adoption of a resolution encouraging large families among "super persons."

However, the question raised by Dr. Aleta Jacobs of the Hague, founder of the first birth control clinic in the world, who wanted to know who and what was to determine the superior qualities of accepted parents was left unanswered.

An international birth control committee was appointed, with England, Scandinavia, Austria, Hungary, Holland, Germany, Japan, China, Mexico, Switzerland and America represented. The conference voted to raise a fund to pay the fine of 37,000 francs to save Eugene Humbert and his wife from further imprisonment in France for distributing birth control pamphlets.

The next international conference will be held in Geneva next August.

GET A SUB AND GIVE ONE!

Sorbonne Student Gets 15 Days for Anti-Herriot Scene

PARIS, France, March 31.—One of the students who participated in the demonstration against Dr. George Scelle, who made a futile attempt to lecture at the Sorbonne law school, has been sentenced to a fine of 50 francs, and fifteen days in jail for "violence and rebellion."

The demonstration was begun by royalists who objected to the appointment of the Herriot supporter to a professorship in international law. Communists, however, took an active part in a counter demonstration, during which they made Communist speeches and sang the International.

Sorbonne Closed.

PARIS, France April 1.—Minister of Education Albert has suspended Dr. Barthelmy, dean of the Sorbonne law faculty, and closed the law school as a result of the demonstration by students against a professor appointed by Herriot.

Spanish Ambassador Resigns.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—The resignation of ambassador to Spain, Alexander P. Moore, which has been laid before President Coolidge, will be accepted, it was announced today. A Kingsley Macomber, Connecticut horse breeder, is the most probable successor, it was said.

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The DAILY WORKER gladly makes this offer to stimulate interest in the Second Annual Sub Campaign and for more efficient promotion of Communist activity.

Recommend Taking \$900,000 from School Funds for Building

A building budget carrying an appropriation of \$15,500,000 was approved by the finance committee of the board of education and will be submitted for final approval to the board at its next regular meeting. This move will necessitate adding \$900,000 or the price of two additional elementary buildings to the construction program. The amount will be deducted from the maintenance budget.

The committee took this action upon a recommendation from the firm of Griffenhagen & Associates who undertook to prove that the increase represented an actual saving and that it had the added feature of adding seating facilities for the school children.

Ten Million Chinese Starve.
More than ten million Chinese are in want of food from the effects of floods and famine in north and west China, a missionary reported to his Chicago office. American famine relief cares for only six and one-half per cent of the sufferers it was reported.

DONATION FOR WORKERS' AID FOR THE CLASS WAR PRISONERS WAS \$276.50

The collection at the International Unity demonstration in Ash-Auditorium was \$276.50, it was announced by William F. Kruse, local secretary of the International Workers' Aid who acted as chairman of the meeting.

The money will be used to aid the Irish famine victims, and for the class war prisoners in Europe.

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BOSSSES' CHARITY SOON TO DESERT JOBLESS MINERS

Storm Victims Must Seek Workers' Aid

MURPHYSBORO, April 1.—The red cross and other capitalist relief workers are preparing to leave here within a few days, it is announced. The miners, many of them with their homes gone, and thousands without work, will then be left to shift for themselves, or depend for aid upon working class organizations.

Dozens are still seriously wounded, and many families are helpless with their bread winners in the hospitals. One aftermath of the storm is reported from New York, where police are holding a Murphysboro man, unbalanced in mind, who gave himself up to the police declaring he shot a man in a hold-up.

Where Was Red Cross?
The man, who gave his name as John Skelly, declared, "After the tornado hit Murphysboro, I struggled thru the wreckage to find my home in ruins, and my wife, Mary, and daughter, Dorothy, dead among the debris.

"I was nearly crazed. For several days I wandered about aimlessly, never able to get a moment's sleep. I came to New York and went to Brooklyn to look for work. For hours I paced the streets unable to find a job. Finally in desperation, I held up a man. He resisted and I shot him and ran."

Griffin Still Suffers
Word from Griffin, Indiana, states that 49 storm victims are still receiving medical treatment. Many families are still living in tents here.

New York Protest Meeting Against New Deportation Law

NEW YORK, April 1—Friday night, April 3, at 8 o'clock, at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th street, the workers of New York City will demonstrate what they think about the new deportation law. At this meeting arranged by the Labor Defense Council prominent speakers will expose the sham of the government and the viciousness of the law and its sponsors, the capitalist class. The speakers will be: Comrades Weinstein, Rose Baron, Amter, Zam, Malch Epstein, Antonia Wexler.

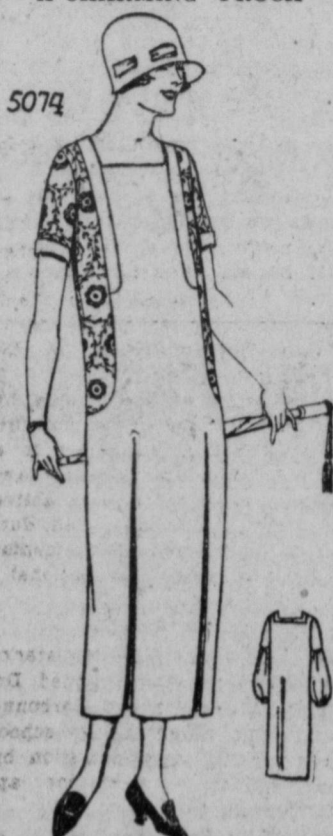
Workers bring along the fellow workers from your shops. Agitate in your trade unions. Remember this attack is an attempt to strangle the entire working class.

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CAPITALISTS EXPLOIT NEGRO SCHOOLS, ENFORCING RIGID RULES AND SPYING ON REDS

By LOVETT FORT-WHITEMAN.

The revolt of the student body of Fisk university for Negroes, in Nashville, Tennessee, against the tyranny imposed on them by a white president of southern ideas and a board of trustees composed of white business men and lawyers, culminated in a school strike in which over five hundred of the students took part.

The trouble at the Negro university began last November, when a group of students who appeared before the officials of the university with a petition asking for student self-government and a relaxation of the stiff rules of conduct, were seized by southern police who had been called in by the school heads. Many of the student leaders were thrown into jail on a charge of "rioting."

Rigid Rules Imposed.

Now comes the news that the entire senior class and a large number of other students at Fisk university have left the school with the intention of entering other and more liberal universities in the north—if they can get in.

Superficially, the revolt of these colored men and women may appear unimportant. And the officials of the university, using the white capitalist press and some of the more reactionary of the colored newspapers as their mouth-piece, have been doing all in their power to make it appear that the rebellion is based entirely on a desire of the girls to wear clothing more unconventional than the stringent rules of the school permit, or a desire of the men to read or write later than 10 o'clock on one or two evenings a week, at least.

No one can deny that the rules of the university, written and enforced on a group of colored men and women by a handful of white business men, are ridiculously rigid. Students may not gather in groups of more than three, excepting for classes. No man student may even speak to any girl student unless an older person is near to listen to the conversation.

Negro Schools Exploited.

No one can deny that these rules alone would bring on rebellion in any student group. But the primary cause for the revolt at Fisk lies deeper. How can a handful of people impose upon a large student body rules calculated to reduce men and women to the social status of disobedient children, and of very inferior children at that?

Negro schools and universities have long been a happy hunting-ground for white business men seeking, thru the medium of so-called higher education, to "teach the Negro his proper place" and to make him, either a docile wage-worker or else a missionary of the petty-bourgeoisie to drive from the minds of his own race all thots of social rebellion. They have been able to do this by means of large gifts of money to Negro educational institutions, thru which they automatically receive the privilege of appointing to the ruling board of the school one or more trustees of their own turn of mind.

No Inter-Racial Harmony.

A deceptive feature of the trouble at Nashville is that Fisk university is the only place in the south in

IRISH WORKERS AND PEASANTS IN DIRE NEED

Driven to Live on Dried Leaves

NEW YORK, April 1—"The workers and peasants are living on what they can find and are eating even dried leaves," said Colonel George O'Callaghan Westropp, reporting at a conference in Belfast a few days ago.

"The cattle are dying by the wholesale, 428 head having succumbed in two months in one district. All the sheep are already dead, and there is no livestock left in two large townlands. In two other townlands covering an area thirty miles long by ten miles wide, the people have lost 80 per cent of their livestock. A traveler cannot journey along the roads without meeting two or three funerals daily."

The capitalist press of this country and of Ireland denies that there is any famine in Ireland. This picture of the misery and starvation of the Irish workers and peasants by a man who is not a radical, not a Bolshevik but a colonel and a leader of the Irish Farmers' Union, and at last reported in the capitalist press, demonstrates that the situation is very critical.

God Save the Capitalists.

"The people are seeing black," said Colonel Westropp. "Tomorrow they may see red, and then god help Ireland." In other words, the workers and peasants who are suffering hunger, see on all sides the rich in luxury and splendor, while their wives and children starve and become the prey of every kind of disease. Yes, tomorrow they may see red—and then god help the landlords, capitalists and exploiters of Ireland. Then Ireland will throw off the yoke of British imperialism, the yoke of the landlords and capitalists who suck the very life-blood of the workers and peasants; who are now eating the best that the world can provide, while 750,000 workers and peasants, the producers of Irish wealth, are starving.

The workers of America must help the Irish workers and peasants. American workers aided the Russian and the German workers when famine appeared in their countries. The American workers will not allow their Irish brothers and sisters to suffer. Agitate in all organizations. Collect funds and send them to the Irish Workers and Peasants' Famine Relief Committee, 19 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

New York Public School Teachers Get Wage Increase

ALBANY, N. Y., April 1—The N. Y. legislature passed the Kleinfeld-Ricca Teachers' salary bill sponsored by the joint salary committee of the teachers' associations of New York City, with which the Teachers' Union is affiliated. The campaign was carried on in a half-hearted fashion, the bill appeared certain of being strangled in committee, and then was passed unanimously in what appeared to be an effort of the republican legislature to embarrass Governor Alfred E. Smith, "the friend of the teachers." When called upon in the last days of the session, the rank and file of the teachers responded by sending thousands of telegrams to the legislators at Albany. The press to date has preserved a conspiracy of silence.

The teachers as a whole consider the provisions of the bill as generous. In reality the younger teachers, the initial salary of the K-G-6B group being raised by the pitiable sum of \$25.00 from \$1,500 to \$1,525. President Linville offers the weak reason that "the numerical preponderance of elementary school teachers stands in the way of their getting a larger income."

The increases in the maximum salaries for classroom teachers in the elementary and high schools range from \$450 to \$600 per year. The supervisors and principals come in for the gravy receiving increases ranging from \$1,000 to \$5,000. The annual cost of the increases provided in this bill for 30,000 teachers is about \$11,000,000.

Despite the discriminations against the classroom teachers, labor in New York state and city should come to the support of the teachers in their effort to gain even these inadequate schedules.

Clergymen Endorse Birth Control.

NEW YORK, April 1—The birth control movement was wrapped in a mantle of respectability when clergymen of five different denominations called it a force "for the betterment of the human race." The ministerial endorsement was voiced at the birth control conference in the Hotel McAlpin. They drew up a resolution calling upon the churches of the world to lend their support to the movement. The clergymen were Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue, Rev. Dr. Charles Francis Potter, pastor of the West Side Unitarian church; Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes; Dr. W. F. Robie and Dr. William F. Ogburn.

Give your shopmate this copy of the DAILY WORKER—but be sure to see him the next day to get his subscription.

Writes About Negroes



Lovett Fort-Whiteman.

which both white and colored teachers have places on the faculty. This seeming interracial harmony means nothing. All teachers must meet with the approval of a group of white aristocrats, out of whose pockets the money for the schools is taken.

The man against whom most of the fury of the colored students is at present directed is Fayette McKenzie, the white president of the university. McKenzie has never made any secret of his desire to please the southern aristocracy, by keeping the Negro students in his charge strictly segregated and under iron-clad rules of conduct. He has created in the school an elaborate detective system, which spies out and reports students and instructors who show the slightest sympathy with more advanced ideas. He has made it a strict rule that no colored speakers may appear before the student body. It was the attempt to enforce this rule that started the rebellion in the oldest class five months ago.

McKenzie Negro Hater.

McKenzie is a prominent member of the "Commercial Club" of Nashville, an association of the white business aristocracy of the city. The president of Fisk university voted with the club when last year it went on record against a theater company in the city which admitted Negroes to the front entrance, instead of forcing them to use a back door.

Whole-heartedly behind the policy of the white president in his efforts to keep Fisk university a servile institution, stand the black and white business men of the board of trustees. Paul Cravath, an attorney for Morgan interests and one of New York's biggest corporation lawyers, is the president of this board. Its vice-president is Hollingsworth Wood, head of the National Urban League, an institution organized ostensibly for the purpose of improving the condition of the Negro in large industrial centers, but making it a practice to supply Negro nonunion labor to employers whenever there is a strike. It is from the Urban League that the Chicago meat packers have drawn their scab labor during strike periods.

Capitalists Control School.

Another board member at Fisk is Luke Lee, former senator from the state of Tennessee and present owner of the most important paper in Nashville. Lee has time and again been outspoken in his opposition to the granting of the ballot of Negroes. President McKenzie received his social training as a government agent among the few Indians left in the United States. The Indian policy of the government has always been to enforce the strictest territorial segregation. McKenzie has evidently resolved to apply to the Negroes under his care the methods learned in previous jobs.

Spain Takes Fortifications.

MADRID, Spain, April 1—Alquazar-Seguer, Morocco, across the strait from Gibraltar, has been taken by Spanish forces to blockade the Moroccan fighting against Spanish imperialism.

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Your Union Meeting

- First Thursday, April 2, 1925.
- | No. | Name of Local and Place of Meeting |
|--|---|
| 188 | Allied Printing Trades Council, 99 E. Van Buren St., 8:30 p. m. |
| 271 | Amal. Clothing Workers, 408 S. Halsted St. |
| 227 | Sole Makers, 2040 W. North Ave. |
| 93 | Boot and Shoe, 1959 Milwaukee Avenue. |
| 499 | Boot and Shoe Wkrs., 10258 Michigan. |
| 14 | Brick and Clay, Shermanville, Ill. |
| 186 | Brick and Clay, Glenview, Ill. |
| 13 | Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd. |
| 82 | Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St. |
| 341 | Carpenters, 1440 Emma St. |
| 434 | Carpenters, South Chicago 11037 Michigan Ave. |
| 504 | Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie. |
| 2103 | Carpenters, 753 W. North Ave. |
| 180 | Drug Clerks, 431 S. Dearborn St., Room 1327 |
| 134 | Electricians, 1507 Ogden Ave. |
| 798 | Electricians, 7475 Dante Ave. |
| 115 | Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave. |
| 16452 | Field Assessors, Victoria Hotel. |
| 429 | Firemen and Enginemen, 38th and Campbell Sts., 7:45 p. m. |
| 269 | Food Carriers, South Chicago, 3101 E. 92nd St. |
| 25 | Janitors, 59 E. Van Buren St. |
| 90 | Janitors, City Hall, Hearing Room. |
| 18 | Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St. |
| 64 | Ladies' Garment Workers, 1214 N. Ashland Ave. |
| 100 | Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St. |
| 12 | Leather Workers, 810 W. Harrison Street. |
| 233 | Molders, 119 S. Throop St. |
| Painters District Council, 1446 W. Adams St. | |
| 371 | Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Hts. |
| 2 | Plano and Organ Workers, 180 W. Washington. |
| 869 | Plumbers, Monroe and Peoria Sts. |
| 281 | Plumbers (Railway), Monroe and Peoria. |
| 518 | Railway Carmen, 1259 Cornell St. |
| 724 | Railway Carmen, 75th and Drexel Avenue. |
| 1082 | Railway Carmen, 1900 W. 17th St. |
| 278 | Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington. |
| 504 | Railway Clerks, 8138 Commercial Avenue. |
| 14872 | Sign Hangers, 810 W. Harrison |
| 38 | Signalmen, 6236 Princeton Ave. |
| 12 | Slate, Tile Roofers, 1224 Milwaukee. |
| 110 | Stage Employees, Masonic Temple, 10:30 a. m. |
| Stone Cutters, 180 W. Washington Street. | |
| 742 | Teamsters, 9206 Houston Ave. |
| 754 | Teamsters (Dairy), 220 S. Ashland. |
| 738 | Teamsters, 30 East 8th St. |
| 110 | Upholsterers, 180 W. Washington Street. |
| 17616 | Warehouse Emp., 166 W. Washington. |
- (Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

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Michael Chores, Viola.
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