

MILL STRIKERS RESIST TERROR

The Prohibition Padlock Doesn't Stop the Leak



By William Gropper

And Government Officials Are Not Afraid to Handle Wet Graft.

BOSTON LABOR ORGANIZATION CAMPAIGN ON

6000 Workers March in Big Demonstration

By HARRY J. CANTER. (Special to The Daily Worker) BOSTON, April 13.—As the first step in the organization campaign in Boston, 5,000 trade unionists paraded to historic Faneuil Hall, heads erect and banners flying, to participate in the biggest labor demonstration in this city of recent years.

The paraders, representing organized labor in all industries affiliated with the Central Labor Union, formed at six assembly points and marched to the hall carrying slogans calling upon all workers to join the ranks of organized labor.

Strikers Parade.

Prominent in the parade and on the platform was Cigarmakers' Union Local 97, who are on strike in an effort to recover part of the wage cut they received in 1923, and their appearance elicited much enthusiasm on the part of the workers.

Slogans.

The Longshoremen and Freight Handlers' Union of East Boston carried signs with the following slogans: "Down With the Open Shop American Plan." "Organized Labor Must Have Its Own Political Party." "Organize Against Wage Cuts." Other signs seen in the parade carried by members of various unions and members of the Workers Party, were: "The Door of the Labor Movement is Open. Step In." "One Shop—One Union." "Solidarity Forever." "Every Shop a Union Shop." "Use Union-Made Products." "Fight the International Bankers With World Trade Union Unity." "For a Party of Organized Labor Against a Party of Organized Wealth." "Organize the Textile Workers." "Help the Passaic Strikers." "The Labor Movement is Big Enough For All—Negroes, Women, Youth, Foreigners."

Upholsterers' No. 37, Capmakers' Local 17 and Cigarmakers' 97 had an exceptionally fine turnout.

The Speakers.

The speakers at the meetings were: James Duncan, Daniel F. Callahan, John Van Vaerenwyck, Thomas F. Greene, Frank H. McCarthy, Julia F. O'Connor, and a number of others who exhorted the workers to join the ranks of organized labor.

Negro Workers.

A large contingent of Negro workers, men and women, organized in the American Negro Labor Congress, carried appropriate slogans: "Labor! The Negro Workers Are With You. Let Us In." "Black and White Workers, Against the Bosses." "Negro Worker, Be a Union Man." "The Negro Workers Are Knocking at Labor's Door."

An unfortunately discordant note was lent to the proceedings when John F. Kearny prevented the American Negro Labor Congress from participating in the line of march, after he himself had granted permission previously. This did not prevent the Negro workers from participating (Continued on page 2.)

Passaic--The Government As Strike Breaker!

STATEMENT OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY. THE desperate mill owners of Passaic and the neighboring towns seeing defeat before them in their attempt to force down the already low wages of the workers, have called upon their ally—the government—to try to break the strike thru a ferocious attack upon the strikers.

This is the meaning of the raid on the headquarters of the United Front Committee and the arrest of Albert Weisbord, the leader of the strike and holding him under the prohibitive bail of \$30,000. This is what the mill owners are trying to achieve thru having Sheriff Nimmo declare martial law in Bergen county.

From the beginning of the strike, the police court, all the governmental power, had been used openly and brutally in an effort to destroy the workers' resistance against the wage cuts which the mill owners endeavored to force upon them.

In spite of the brutal beating of men, women and children, in spite of arrests and fines and sentences of imprisonment, the Passaic strikers have stood firm determined to defeat the effort to compel them to accept a lower standard of life and to win an increase in wages and shorter hours.

THE MILL OWNERS SEE THE BIG PROFITS THEY HAVE BEEN MAKING OUT OF LABOR OF THE HIGHLY EXPLOITED WORKERS SLIPPING OUT OF THEIR HANDS. THEY ARE FACING THE LOSS OF A SEASON'S BUSINESS AND WITH IT STOPPAGE OF THE FLOW OF DOLLARS INTO THEIR PROFIT ACCOUNTS.

Up to this time they have been satisfied with the regular police brutality against the strikers as the means of breaking the strike. Faced by the workers standing like a stone wall in their determination to win the strike, they are adopting new means to break their resistance. They have called upon the government officials to go a step further in their attack upon the workers.

By arresting Albert Weisbord and holding him on the unheard of bail of \$30,000 they hope to break the morale of the workers by removing their leader from the struggle. The same motive is behind the other arrests with the prohibitive bail of \$10,000.

THE GOVERNMENT IN PASSAIC AND BERGEN COUNTY IS OUT IN THE OPEN TO SHOW HOW IT SERVES THE BOSSES IN THE FIGHT (Continued on page 2)

\$30,000 BAIL FOR WEISBORD ON FRAME-UP

Read Riot Act on the Picket Line

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., April 13.—The decisive moment in the strike is at hand. Every form of terrorism is now being applied to smash the strike, but in spite of it all the ranks are holding solidly, meeting the sledge hammer blows with the same dogged determination that has carried them thru twelve weeks of one of the most bitterly fought industrial battles in the history of the textile industry.

Monday was a day of intense activity on the part of the strike leadership and the fact that they could hold the lines intact and continue the struggle with Albert Weisbord, the organizer of the strikers, in jail, drew the concentrated fire of all the forces of reaction from the drunken and depraved police thugs of Passaic, Clifton and Garfield to William B. Davidson, the judge of the kangaroo court and Nimmo, the sheriff of Bergen county.

\$30,000 Bail for Weisbord.

Weisbord whom the police arrested Saturday after their craven assault upon the picket lines of children, was arraigned in the local police court, before Judge William B. Davidson, on three charges, "inciting to riot, introducing Communist matter and inciting against the government."

He was held under \$10,000 bond on each of the charges, making the total \$30,000. It must be furnished within Passaic county, either in real estate double the amount of bail, or cash to the amount of \$30,000. The fact that he is violating both the law and the constitution does not concern the puppet judge whose job it is to endeavor to keep Weisbord and other strike leaders in jail in the hope of breaking the strike that thus far has succeeded in keeping the mills closed.

Read Riot Act.

Monday morning was the date announced for the notorious scab concern operating with a fake company union to resume operations. None except the usual group of foremen and company spies showed up, but in order to prove to the owners the power of the workers and to show that even the Weisbord were in jail the strike would continue a particularly heavy picket line was thrown around the place. The picketing of yesterday morning so infuriated the mill owners that their sheriff, George Nimmo of Bergen county, went to the town of Garfield, in which the mills are situated and read that peculiar New Jersey document, known as the "riot act." He stood upon an automobile and while police mercilessly assaulted the pickets with their clubs inaudibly read a sheet of paper. No one could understand what he said, but it was the signal for the most frightful outburst of brutality yet witnessed dur-

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SOVIET UNION SHOWS LEAGUE'S BID IS BLUFF

Disarmament Scheme to Fail—Tchitcherin

(Special to The Daily Worker) GENEVA, April 13.—The Soviet Union has no confidence in the ability of the league of nations to solve international problems, declares an aggressive note from M. Tchitcherin, Soviet foreign minister, declining the invitation from the league to join in a preliminary disarmament conference.

The note frankly declares that the Soviet Union is inclined to believe that "the last session of the assembly of the league demonstrated that the atmosphere of Geneva is unfavorable for the solution of international questions." It also states that the assurances of Switzerland for protection to Soviet delegates is unsatisfactory.

Tchitcherin's note flatly predicts the failure of the disarmament conference and quotes an American diplomat, who is not named in the note, as declaring that "a disarmament agreement is neither expected nor desired." This reference is believed here to refer to the published reports of statements which American ambassador Houghton is said to have made to President Coolidge on his recent return to Washington.

Effect Decision. The Soviet decision, while long expected, just about puts the finishing touches to any hope that the conference will get anywhere even if it should be held. The capitalist press of Europe has been trying to make it appear that the Soviets are responsible for the failure of the disarmament scheme, they have not had much success. Tchitcherin's note is so drawn that even the cleverest of

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"Go Get 'Em Marty" Blocks \$1,000,000 Robbery of Silk NEW YORK, April 13.—Martin Carroll, customs guard, known as "Go-get-Em Marty" frustrated a gigantic robbery early today when he surprised a boatload of river pirates in the act of stealing part of a \$1,000,000 cargo of silk and automobile tires from a pier on the North River and in a pistol duel wounded one of the band.

YOU CAN WIN



A TRIP TO MOSCOW!

See Thursday's Issue of The Daily Worker!

LASTERS REFUSE TO WORK WITH SCABS AND JOIN SHOE STRIKERS

NEW YORK, April 13.—The fitters of I. Miller and Sons, Inc., Long Island City Shoe Manufacturers, are still out. The lasters and wood heelers, refusing to work with the scabs who took the places of some of the fitters, walked out yesterday morning. All lasters and wood heelers who have not been notified should report to the headquarters of the American Shoe Workers' Protective Union, 132 Cumberland St., Brooklyn, N. Y. I. Miller and Sons Shop Committee.

The above notice was sent to The DAILY WORKER for publication from the strike committee of the shoe workers who are on strike at the above Brooklyn shoe works.

Crude Rubber Imports Grow. NEW YORK, April 12.—Imports of crude rubber in the United States in March aggregated 42,677 tons, against 34,078 tons in February and 33,697 tons in January, the Rubber Association of America reported in its monthly summary today. This is the largest monthly importation since the early part of 1924. Of the March imports this year, 40,177 were plantations. The month's arrivals at other ports were 2,571 tons, Boston leading, with 1,770 tons.

I. L. G. W. OPENS ORGANIZATION DRIVE THURSDAY

Initiate Committee of 500 at Mass Meeting

The Chicago joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will officially open its intense organization campaign of the garment industry at a mass meeting that will be held in the Shoenhoffen Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee Ave., on Thursday night, April 15. At this meeting the rank and file committee of 500 will be officially initiated and the real work of the union drive will start.

This rank and file committee represents every union shop in the city. Every shop was called on to elect workers who would be willing to carry on this most important work. The organization of this committee took the joint board six weeks.

At the initiation meeting Sascha Zimmerman of New York, who has led a number of rank and file committees in organization drives, will be one of the speakers. Anton Johannsen organizer of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and J. Levin, head of the Chicago joint board, will also speak. John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, has been invited to speak.

MERCHANT FINED \$600 FOR MURDER OF NEGRO YOUTH

Boy Shot When He Asks for His Pay

NEW YORK, April 13.—For killing an eleven-year-old Negro boy who asked for his pay for carrying in a load of wood, Israel Banks, Norfolk, Va., merchant, has to pay but a \$600 fine. The merchant had offered the child 5 cents for his work and when the boy asked for more he then shot him. The conviction was for "involuntary manslaughter," altho evidence strongly supported deliberate action by the merchant.

A sub day will help to drive capital away.

DISCOVER THAT SILK CAN BE MADE OUT OF HORNETS AND HOPPERS

BERLIN, April 13.—The silk worm is to have competition. Professor Harzog and Dr. Kunicke of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for fibrin chemistry announce the discovery of an animal substance known as Chitin, from which silk thread can be made. Chitin is made from hornets and grass-hoppers. The process is secret.

Fundamentalist Pastor Is Charged with Hiding Outside Money Making

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, April 13.—While trustees of his church scurried about borrowing money to meet his salary, the Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton, pastor of Calvary Baptist church, New York, was "making money" in a winter pastorate in Florida, according to charges leveled today at him in a scathing public denunciation of his administrative methods and behavior in the pulpit, accompany the resignation of four of the trustees of his church. Altho the disagreement between the trustees and Straton is of long standing, this is the first time he has been attacked personally.

The minister was also accused of "indulging in futile challenges to debate and hippodrome stunts connected with everything on earth except the true work of Calvary Baptist church. Straton is one of the most prominent leaders of the fundamentalist movement in the United States. He has been one of the loudest-mouthed denouncers of the evolutionary theory.



THE BIG NEWS COMES TOMORROW! Be Sure to Get Tomorrow's Issue!

RIFFIAN PEACE CONFERENCE TO BE HELD FRIDAY

French Intrigue Against Abd-el Krim

(Special to The Daily Worker) PARIS, April 13.—After a long series of conferences between Premier Briand, Count Quinones de Leon, the Spanish ambassador to France, and the French and the Spanish general staff, the French foreign office announced yesterday that a conference to discuss terms of peace with the Riffians would be held April 16 at Outjda, on the Moroccan-Algerian border.

Not only is Abd-el-Krim invited to send his representatives to the gathering but each of the warring tribes has been directly communicated with and requested to send independent delegates, whose voice will have equal

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N. Y. FOREIGN-BORN CONFERENCE CALLS FOR NATIONAL GATHERING

NEW YORK, April 13.—The second conference for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers, held on Sunday, April 11, went on record in favor of the organization of a national body for the protection of the foreign-born and the calling of a conference in Washington for this purpose to which all councils established in the United States shall be invited to send delegates. The executive committee was instructed to proceed immediately with all necessary arrangements and to communicate with the western Pennsylvania council in regard to the issuance of the call.

The conference further adopted a resolution upon the report that the socialist party had again refused to send delegates, condemning this action as against the interest of the working class. At the same time leaving the door open for the participation of the socialist party should they at any time respond to the call for unity of the workers against this attack of the capitalist class.

The conference, called by the New York Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born workers, demonstrated that the workers are resolved to carry on a determined fight against these vicious bills. Credentials were received from several organizations not represented at the first conference, including Local 2000 of the Carpenters' Union, Window Cleaners' Protective Union Local 8, Journeymen Tailors' Union Local 1, two branches of the Workmen's Circle, and one

Hallina Sick and Death Benefit Society, bringing the total number of organizations affiliated with the council up to 182.

A report was heard from the secretary, Rebecca Grecht, who spoke on the present status of the alien registration bills, and the need for active participation of the affiliated organizations in the petition drive and general campaign the council is now conducting.

Among the measures taken to intensify the campaign was a decision that all organizations affiliated with the council shall elect a committee to be responsible for carrying on the work of the council within their organization. Petitions were distributed among the delegates resent, with the slogan, "A petition in the hands of every New York worker in the drive for 1,000,000 signatures." This drive will be initiated at the mass meeting on Friday, April 16, at Manhattan Lyceum, 68 East 4th street. The next meeting of the conference will be held on the second Friday in May.

BROOKHART TO CARRY FIGHT TO PRIMARIES

Wall Street Coalition Seats Democrat

By H. M. WICKS
(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Wall Street coalition of Mellon-Coolidge republicans and old line democrats ousted Smith W. Brookhart insurgent republican of Iowa, from his seat in the United States senate yesterday and seated in his place Daniel W. Steck, democrat.

The vote was 45 to 41 and at its conclusion Steck, who has been loafing around the cloak rooms with the Morgan senators for many weeks, was immediately sworn in by Vice President Dawes and took the seat vacated by Brookhart.

This is further evidence that the alignment is no longer republican and democratic; the two-party system is abolished and a government of blocs takes its place.

Into Iowa Primaries.

The fight that Brookhart has waged to hold his seat as the representative of the petty bourgeois elements is now transferred from the senate floor to the Iowa primaries. Albert B. Cummins, senior senator from Iowa and one of the Mellon-Coolidge gang, is up for re-election and Brookhart will run against him in the primaries to be held in that state in June, and all indications point to the defeat of Cummins.

It is probable that in the fall elections the old guard of the republican party in Iowa will again support a democrat for the senate in place of Brookhart.

How Brookhart Was Beaten

Individual sentiment of the senators of the republican stripe was unquestionably in favor of retaining Brookhart as a matter of party loyalty and traditions. But the directors of the Morgan coalition decreed otherwise. Mr. William M. Butler of Massachusetts, who took the place of Henry Cabot Lodge on November 7, 1923, and who is chairman of the republican national committee and owner of the cotton slave pens known as the Butler Mill, the Quisset Mill, the Hoosac Cotton Mill and the New Bedford Cotton Mill, all highly protected by the Fordney-McCumber tariff, at the behest of the White House, did the necessary wire-pulling to produce the vote against Brookhart.

In the most brazen manner this agent of Wall Street and himself a strike-breaking, scab-herding exploiter of women and child labor, browbeat senators on the floor and deliberately herded them into voting with the machine. What threats and cajolery were resorted to must be left to the imagination.

The voting shows that certain staunch defenders of the old guard such as Pepper of Pennsylvania, Lenroot of Wisconsin, Curtis of Kansas, who are facing bitter fights, were considerably permitted to vote for Brookhart after a majority was assured without their votes.

McKinley of Illinois was for the seating of the democrat but did not vote as he was paired with a Brookhart supporter.

The voting also showed the further crystallization of an opposition petty bourgeois group composed of the insurgent republicans and the insurgent democrats.

Brookhart Goes to Iowa.

Brookhart is preparing immediately to return to Iowa where he will enter the campaign against Cummins. M. L. Bowman, of Waterloo, who has thus far been contesting the Cummins forces in the primary fight will withdraw in favor of Brookhart and the battle will be on.

Advices reaching here from Iowa indicate that the railroad brotherhoods, organized labor in general and the farm organizations are aligned with Brookhart. Instead of uniting and entering the coming elections on a class platform they are trailing in the wake of the futile middle class elements whose lack of political vitality is exemplified in the shambled nostrums of insurgency, which are doomed to remain merely a protest against the avarice of Wall Street without ever seriously challenging the octopus.

Experienced political observers freely predict the end of Albert B. Cummins as a political figure as they concede Brookhart's victory in the primaries. They are equally certain that in the regular elections Brookhart will be defeated by a democrat, making the second democrat to be sent to the senate from Iowa since the civil war—Steck who was seated yesterday being the first.

A BUST OF LENIN



by the noted young proletarian sculptor G. PICCOLI will be given as a prize to every Daily Worker Builders.

See Thursday's Issue of The Daily Worker!

REPORT OF ALL-INDIA TRADES UNION CONGRESS SHOWS MORE MEMBERS

BOMBAY, April 13.—The reports of All-India Trades Union Congress shows a considerable advance. The membership of the unions represented has risen from 100,000 to 125,000 in a year. The biggest progress of all has been made by the Bombay Textile Labor Union, a new body which has already a membership of over 6,000.

THE GOVERNMENT AT PASSAIC AGAIN ACTS AS STRIKEBREAKER

(Continued from Page 1)

AGAINST THE WORKERS. THE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ARE PROVING ONCE MORE THAT WHEN THE WORKERS VOTE FOR REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES THEY ARE ELECTING THE SERVANTS OF THE BOSSES WHO BRUTALLY ARREST AND THROW THE WORKERS INTO PRISON IN TIME OF STRUGGLE AGAINST THE EMPLOYERS FOR BETTER WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS.

Rally to the Strikers!

THE open attack on the strikers in Passaic thru the declaration of martial law, thru the arrest of Weisbord and holding him in prison, thru prohibitive ball, must be the signal for the workers everywhere thruout the country to rally to the support of the Passaic strikers.

The Workers (Communist) Party calls upon all trade unions, labor political parties, and other workers' organizations to join in mass protest meetings against the use of governmental power as strikebreaker against the workers of Passaic.

We call upon all workers' organizations to make the fight of the Passaic workers their own, to support them financially by contribution to their strike and relief fund; to raise a mighty wave of protest against the imprisonment of Weisbord and other strike leaders on trumped up charges, against the martial law and against the strike breaking government agencies.

The heroic struggle of the Passaic workers is of interest to every worker in the United States. A victory in Passaic will be a victory for the working class, which will aid the workers everywhere in fighting down the attack of the bosses and to win better wages and working conditions for themselves.

For a Labor Party!

THE mill owners' use of the governmental power in an attempt to break the strike in Passaic is another lesson for the working class pointing to the need of independent political action by the workers.

This lesson has been hammered home in every struggle of the workers of this country. Police, injunctions, soldiers, courts—are the weapons of the bosses to fight the workers when they demand better wages and working conditions.

PASSAIC IS A LIVING EXAMPLE OF HOW THE GOVERNMENT FIGHTS FOR THE BOSSES AGAINST THE WORKERS.

In rallying to the support of the Passaic strikers, in rising in mighty protest against the attack upon them, the workers of this country must again at the same time raise the slogan of a labor party which will fight the political battles of the workers.

The police brutality, the imprisonment of strike leaders, the declaration of martial law at Passaic is a call to the workers to organize a mass political party thru which they can enter the struggle to take the control of the government into the hands of the workers.

The immediate task of the workers of this country is to help the Passaic mill workers win their strike, in spite of the bosses and in spite of their use of the government officials. A mass protest thru meetings and resolutions coupled with financial aid to the strikers will give them courage and spirit which will enable them to fight on until they win.

At the same time, the workers must raise the slogan for a labor party and independent political action by the workers to wrest the governmental power out of the hands of the bosses.

RALLY TO THE SUPPORT OF THE PASSAIC STRIKERS!
RAISE THE SLOGAN FOR A LABOR PARTY!
BEAT DOWN THE ATTACK OF THE BOSSES AND THEIR GOVERNMENT UPON THE WORKERS' STANDARD OF LIFE!

Central Executive Committee, Workers (Communist) Party,
C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary.

HELP! HELP!

Give Us a Hand!

The big campaign is on tomorrow and all the work has our office force just swamped. If you want to volunteer your services (to fold circulars, enclosures, stamp envelopes, etc.) come around and you'll be more welcome than a raise in wages. We are going to build The Daily Worker to twice its size. Come around and help us do it!

SWEET TRIAL IS POSTPONED TO APRIL 19

Has the Negro Right to Defend Self, Is Issue

(Special to The Daily Worker)
DETROIT, April 13.—The trial of Henry Sweet, younger brother of Dr. Ossian Sweet and one of the eleven Negroes charged with conspiracy to murder Leon Breiner, has been postponed to April 19.

The eleven Negroes are charged with conspiracy to murder Leon Breiner, a white hoodlum that was the leader of a mob that attacked the Sweet home. This mob attacked the Sweet home with the intention of lynching the occupants of the house for resisting attempts by the klan and other "exclusive white" groups to force the Sweets to move back into the "black belt."

Ends in Jury Disagreement.

The first trial that was held ended in a jury disagreement. Each of the eleven are to have separate trials. The case of Henry Sweet is attracting nationwide interest as it will decide whether a Negro has a right to defend himself against an attempt on his life.

The outcome of the Henry Sweet trial will have an important bearing on the outcome of the trials of the other 10 defendants.

Workers Rally to Support of Sweet.

Workers of all races should rally to the support of the Negroes involved in this case. The only crime that these Negroes are guilty of is of defending themselves when attacked by hoodlums who were determined to lynch them, because they had refused to move when ordered to do so by klan-inspired mobs.

The American Negro Labor Congress is one of the many organizations supporting Dr. Ossian Sweet and his 10 co-defendants in the battle against an attempt on the part of the prosecution to sentence these Negroes to long jail terms.

COP SPOTTER DEVICE REFUSED REGISTRATION BY COURT OF APPEALS

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, April 13.—The word "Copsorter," as the name of a rear-view device on autos is not subject to registration as a trademark under a decision of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia. The decision was made on the ground that the title merely indicates the use to which the device was to be put.

The device consists of a mirror which enables the driver to see what is going on back of his car while it is speeding on. The name suggests, the court stated, the use for which it was principally intended.

Announce the Rifflian Peace Conference Will Be Held This Friday

(Continued from page 1)
weight at the meeting with their leaders. This scheme for independent representation it is believed by the French will help to make it possible so to maneuver at the conference as to split many of them from Krim.

The allied French and Spanish negotiators will treat with Krim, not as the head of the group of Rifflian tribes which have been carrying on the struggle for years but only as chief or caid of the Beni Ouraghal tribe. The caids of the other two principal tribes, the Djeballa and Beni Zeroual, will be accorded an equal standing with him. These tribal heads will be offered the alternative of either peace, together with the restoration of their flocks and herds and a yearly subsidy of a considerable amount for the caids themselves, or war to the bitter end if they continue loyal to their alliance with Krim.

These tactics were followed for years by former marshal Lyautey in handling the tribal chiefs of French Morocco. They are employed today by the British, notably in their relations with Ibn Saud in the case of Iraq, and with many native rulers in India. It has been proven cheaper to buy off their opposition than to conquer them by military means. As a matter of fact, the French have already been bribing the Rifflian chiefs, assuring them that all they need do is to acknowledge the suzerainty of the Sultan of Morocco.

May Declare Armistice.
An armistice may be declared pending the decision of the conference. The official notice of this meeting warns that if the negotiations fail, the combined Franco-Spanish offensive will be started at the time originally set by the joint high commands and that all preparations will go on meanwhile.

Peace Terms.

The peace terms to be offered the Rifflians are so much severer than those which France outlined last July that Capt. Gordon Canning, unofficial representative of Abd-el-Krim, predicts their rejection. The basic condition is that the Rifflians acknowledge the suzerainty of the Sultan of Morocco, who is the puppet for the French and who has no real authority in the country. All relationships with other nations must be maintained thru official agents of the French or the Spanish, as the case may be.

Limited Administrative Autonomy.

Administrative autonomy will be offered the Rifflians over a territory to be outlined in the course of the proceedings. This area, however, is to be entirely within the bounds of the present Spanish protectorate. Along with the limited degree of political autonomy will be given some economic control but it is provided that both the French and Spanish are to share in the granting of economic concessions and in the profits derived therefrom. Rifflian appointments to office will be subject to ratification by the two powers.

Complete Disarmament.

The Rifflians are to be allowed to have a native militia, directed by the French and Spanish, who will determine its number and equipment. All Rifflians are to surrender their arms. No guarantees are to be given the Rifflians for their promise of complete disarmament. The requirement for surrendering their weapons, Canning declares, is an impossible condition to be enforced, and even should the improbable occur and the Rifflians agree to these harsh terms, thousands of rifles and rounds of ammunition would be concealed.

Rifflians will be arrested for past offenses and prisoners taken freely exchanged.

Krim To Leave Riff.
The last clause of the proposed terms requires the abdication of Krim and his leaving the country forever. He is to receive a sum to be decided at the conference for agreeing to this proposal. Canning says the Rifflians will never consent to such punishment of their leader.

Spain Insistent.

No official denial is given the charge that it is Spain's insistence which has caused the harshness of the new conditions. The Riviera dictatorship in Spain realizes the tremendous revolution of Spanish feeling which would come from favorable terms to Krim. These would constitute a serious blow to the already declining prestige of de Rivera, and embolden the growing opposition to his tyranny.

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

Iowa Must Fall in Line With Demand for Party of Workers and Farmers

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

THERE were 4,000 votes cast for the presidential ticket of the Workers (Communist) Party in Iowa in 1924.

This is a strong nucleus for the building of a powerful labor party, against the two capitalist parties. This favorable condition is not only enhanced by the unrest among the corn growers, which centers in this state, but by the discontent among the railroad workers, who are an influential factor among the industrial workers.

This is said in view of the fact that the Coolidge gang in the United States senate has seen fit to oust Senator Smith Wildman Brookhart and seat the democrat, Capt. Dan F. Steck. This means that Brookhart is returning to Iowa with the intention of entering the June republican primaries as a candidate against Senator Cummins, who is up for re-election. Brookhart will continue to pose as a "progressive." He will continue to fight in the future, however, as he has in the past, against every effort of the workers and farmers to build their own class power.

Hundreds of thousands of workers and farmers rallied in support of Brookhart against the landlords, the bankers and the food gamblers. Yet some of the staunchest supporters of capitalism, the political agents of Wall Street in the senate, like Curtis, of Kansas; Smoot, of Utah, and Jones, of Washington, voted to keep Brookhart in the senate. Even the orders of Coolidge and Dawes couldn't hold them. They were willing to overlook the fact that Brookhart had demanded that Dawes be stricken from the republican ticket in 1924. They were anxious to forget that Brookhart had supported LaFollette. They were not afraid of him as a champion of the workers and farmers. Perhaps they remembered that Brookhart had refused to speak on the same platform with a militant coal miner, Alex Howat, in Springfield, Illinois. The miners held their meeting without him.

A new senator, Steck, makes this interesting declaration about the state of Iowa:

"In the last election the only question was whether Iowa was to be represented by a radical masquerading as a republican, or by a conservative democrat. Iowa is not a radical state and it is my belief that Iowa never again will be represented in high office by one who is not a true representative of the sentiment of Iowa."

But the 4,000 Communist votes in 1924 constitute sufficient answer to such piffle. Another answer is that politicians seeking high office in the capitalist government must always parade before the Iowa voters as "radicals" and "progressives" in order to win an election. This was true of Albert B. Cummins, ranked for years with the "insurgents," who gained his reputation fighting the railroads in the United States senate. Ten and 20 years ago Cummins wore the mask that Brookhart is wearing today.

It is declared that Brookhart will defeat Cummins in the fall elections. That may be true. But to see Brookhart go the same way as Cummins did will not advance the struggle of Iowa labor. The Iowa farmers have learned that they cannot feed their families or their cattle, or gas up their flivvers and tractors with the speeches peddled thru the congressional record.

The whole fight against Brookhart, including the vote taken on Monday in the senate, shows the ease with which fences are broken down between the republicans and democrats. The republican organization in 1924, openly supported Steck, the democrat, against Brookhart, who had won the nomination in the republican primaries. The senate democrats on Monday gave the Coolidge-Dawes gang sufficient votes to throw out Brookhart, the republican. If Brookhart again wins in the June primaries, the regular republican machine will no doubt again rally in support of the democrat, even tho it may endanger the republican majority in the senate.

Such open confession of the dollar control of both the old parties should convince all workers and farmers of the futility of functioning politically except thru a labor party. Iowa must fall in step with the march toward independent political action for America's working class.

Soviet Union Shows League's Disarmament Bid Is Big Bluff

(Continued from Page 1)
the newspaper prostitutes will find it difficult to concoct a convincing reply.

Soviet Co-operatives Decline.
In addition to the note from the Soviet foreign minister, the league of nations secretariat has received a short letter from L. Khintchouk, president of the cooperative associations of the Soviet Union, informing the secretary that as the parleys were to be held in Geneva, no experts from the Soviet Republic could attend.

French Block Disarm Meeting.

LONDON, April 13.—The blame for the failure of the projected league of nations disarmament conference, according to high officials of the British government, rests not on the Soviet Union's refusal to participate but on the refusal of the French to have the meeting take place elsewhere than in Switzerland, knowing that under no circumstances will the Soviets send delegates to any gathering there so long as the murderers of Vorovsky, its unofficial observer to the Lausanne convention, remain unpunished.

A secret conference last week in Warsaw of representatives of the French, Polish, Rumanian and some other border states, resolved to block any removal of the disarmament gathering to any other city. The French attitude is due to the fundamental conflict between their view of the basis for a disarmament program and that of the British. The differences come from the situation in which each nation is placed in the struggle for world domination.

No Red Army Disarming. MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., April 14.—

\$30,000 BAIL FOR WEISBORD ON FRAME-UP

Read Riot Act on the Picket Line

(Continued from page 1).
ing the strike. Nancy Sandowsky, the young girl who has been arrested a number of times before, was again arrested, hailed before the court and held under \$10,000 bonds.

Arrest Speakers.
From the picket lines the infuriated bulls rushed to the mass meeting being held in Belmont Park, Garfield, and arrested Robert W. Dunn of the American Civil Liberties Union and Esther Lowell, correspondent for the Federated Press. They were also held under \$10,000 bond on the charge of violating the "riot act" that penalty of them had heard read. The penalty for violating this act is three years in jail or \$1,000 fine or both.

Hold The Fort.
Sheriff Nimmo, after his second raid, declared martial law in Bergen county, prohibiting all meetings and all gatherings of three or more persons.

Stalled in four month's struggle the strikers say they are determined to continue the fight with the means at their disposal and declare they will not go back to work until their demands are granted.

They are also learning valuable lessons in the use of the powers of government in the interests of the exploiters of labor and on ever hand is heard talk of the workers creating their own party for the purpose of kicking out of office the servile tools of the mill owners and electing representatives of the workers.

Talk eGeneral Strike.
The beating of the school children last Saturday and the wholesale arrests of strike leaders, accompanied with the declaration of martial law has so aroused the workers in all lines here that there is today talk of a general strike thruout the three affected towns—Passaic, Clifton and Garfield.

Boston, Mass., Labor Organization Drive Opens with Enthusiasm

(Continued from Page 1)
enthusiastically in the demonstration at Faneuil Hall.

Appeal For Women.
The Mothers' League of New England representing the working class women of this section, were present in force, calling upon organized labor to "Organize the Women Workers." Other signs read: "Equal Pay For Equal Work," "Working Women, Join a Union," "Down With Slavery For Women."

Young Workers.
The many slogans carried by the Young Workers League emphasized the fight against child labor. Other signs were: "The Youth Belongs With Organized Labor," "Let Down the Bars to the Young Worker."

Prominent labor officials were evidently in a quandary on reading some of the signs carried by the party. Their bewilderment plainly showed itself, but they did not know on what score to make objection. Some put the leaflet of the party in their pockets for future study. Even the police read our literature with evident interest. When one of the labor officials discovered that the party sign, "Down With the Open Shop American Plan," was prominently displayed at the platform, he blushed and ordered it to be put aside.

Amundsen's Dirigible Arrives in England

LONDON, April 13.—Roald Amundsen's dirigible "Norge," which is to make a Polar exploration trip, came near being destroyed in a storm when a landing was attempted at Pulham, England. The catastrophe was averted due to the mastery of airmanship of the crew. The dirigible arrived at its hangar in scheduled time. It took the plane 30 hours to cover the thousand-mile journey. The dirigible sailed thru the air at a speed of 70 miles an hour. The dash across the polar regions, which will amount to 2,200 miles will take about 65 hours, estimates Captain Scott.

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AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO PLOTTED MADERO'S DEATH

Charge Made by Mexico Attorney-General

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MEXICO CITY, April 13.—The Mexican government has taken a lesson from the example of the Soviet Republic and presented as a counter claim against its imperialist enemies demands for damages and injuries caused to its own nationals by such forces.

Mexican officials will present before the general claims commission now in session at Washington, D. C., a claim for \$10,000,000 to compensate for the damage done to Mexico by the interference in its internal affairs of Henry Lane Wilson, United States ambassador to that country in 1913. It was in that year that Francisco Madero was overthrown as president and killed by the revolutionists.

The Mexican government has an abundance of proof to show that Ambassador Wilson, who was an appointee of ex-President Taft, had a part in the events which led to Madero's deposition and subsequent death. According to this evidence a conference was held in the office of the American embassy here on February 17, 1913, at the suggestion of Ambassador Wilson. General Felix Diaz, the leader at that time of the revolutionary movement against Madero, was present, as were General Mongracion and the Spanish and Austrian ministers, who seem to have been involved in the American plot.

Mexican officials of that time, who have given their testimony to these facts and who were present at the conference, include Roque Estrada, then minister of justice; Luis Manuel Rojas, president of the chamber of deputies; Juan Sanchez Ozcoana, deputy, and owner of the daily newspaper, the New Era, and Alfredo Robles Dominguez, governor of the federal district.

Their testimony charges that Ambassador Wilson told them President Taft had given him full authority to act in the Mexican situation for the protection of American interests. He then proposed that those present should withdraw the support of the groups which they represented from the Madero administration. Dominguez and Rojas state that when they pointed out to Wilson that a new government could not legally be established so long as Madero was alive, Wilson turned to them, a sneer upon his face, and exclaimed: "We are not here to give lessons in constitutionalism." He added, after he had scrutinized the conferees: "There are, however, gentlemen present to take care of Madero, so far as he is concerned."

No American Reply.
The publication in the local press of the news that Foreign Minister Saenz and Attorney General Romeo Ortega have secured depositions from these former leaders and authorities proving the American complicity in Madero's death has caused a sensation. The present American minister has issued no reply to the charges.

CLOSE NEARLY HALF OF PRISONS IN ENGLAND SINCE WORLD WAR END

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, April 13.—In consequence of a decrease in the prison population, nearly half the prisons in Great Britain have been closed in the last 12 years. Since the war 25 jails have been converted to other purposes.

The women's wings of three of the remaining prisons have been closed. The prison commissioners are at a loss as to what profitable use the disused prisons can be put. They still have 21 on their hands. Several of the prisons, however, are being used as temporary dwellings for victims of the housing shortage.

KANSAS CITY CARPENTERS STRIKE MAY 1

3,000 Will Walk Out; Seek \$1.25 an Hour

(Special to The Daily Worker)
KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 13.—The four Carpenters' Locals of greater Kansas City have decided to go out on strike May 1. The Carpenters will strike for an increase in pay to bring the city rate up to the standard of other large cities. They are receiving \$1.12 and will strike for \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Local 61 and Local 268 are on the Missouri side, Local 238 is in Kansas City, Kansas.

For a long time the locals have been outside the American Federation of Labor due to Building Trades disputes but at present they are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. They are not members of the Building Trades Council nor affiliated with the Kansas City Central Body.

It stated that some contractors have already signed the agreement for the increase and the felling of those who are leading the proposed strike is that the fight will be won in a very short time. The membership of the locals for Kansas City is 3,000.

Moros and Filipino Constabulary Clash

MANILA, April 13.—Continuation of fighting between rebel Moros and Filipino constabularymen in Lanao province was reported today. Governor Orville Johnson of Lanao province was slightly wounded in a skirmish against the Moros. Ten Moros were killed and ten constabularymen wounded when the constabulary captured a moro fortress last week.

25 Seamen Die.
PORT ARTHUR, Tex., April 13.—In a carefully arranged line underneath the operating table in the Mary Gates hospital are eight shoes, three of them have mates, two are odds—all that remains of the attire of 25 workers who were burned to death in yesterday's explosion aboard the tanker, Gulf of Venezuela. Just who wore the shoes will never be known.

MORGAN LACKEY FIGHT AGAINST PENSION BILLS

Cal Blocks Retirement at 62 Years of Age

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, April 12.—Government clerks must not voluntarily retire until they are at least 70 years of age, if they are to partake of the pensions to which they have contributed one-half the cost, President Coolidge has insisted in interviews with leaders in congress.

Standing squarely in the way of progress toward enactment of the retirement bill favored by big majorities in the house and senate, the chief executive offers unspoken threats of a veto for the bill and political punishment for republicans who may seek to pass it over his veto. Trading on the political timidity of legislators, the master of the federal patronage organization serves notice that he will tolerate no sympathy with the pleas of hundreds of thousands of federal employes for a fair standard of old age pensions.

Openly Fights Bill.
Coolidge came into the open in his fight against the aged clerks and postal employes when he had carried indirect attacks as far as they would go. He first caused some of the congressmen to believe that he would accept a bill which allowed the pensioning of railway mail clerks at 62, and the general clerical force at 65 years. Now he has stated to Representative Lehlbach, author of the pending measure, that he is opposed to any retirement for ordinary clerks under 70 years of age. And he is against the \$1,200 maximum rate of pension. He thinks \$1,000 maximum is enough. Under the present law the maximum is \$720 a year and the average pension actually paid is about \$450. Under the \$1,200 maximum the average pension would be near \$700. Coolidge would cut this average. He declares that old people don't need that much, in the average case, and, anyhow, it is too great a burden on the people of property who pay taxes.

In order to block action in the senate and house Coolidge demanded of Representative Lehlbach and Senator Stanfield, who were preparing to ask the senate and house to vote on the bill before adjournment, that they first show him exactly how much their plan would cost the treasury next year. He has the backing of Director Lord of the budget bureau, who asks for the cost sheets in order to have a basis for claiming that the cost is too high.

Employees Angry.
Federal employes, ordinarily docile when disappointed by the white house in their occasional requests for better pay or improved conditions, are much excited and angry. They had been assured for a year past that congress would give them this adjustment of the pension system. Thousands of them have confidently looked forward to retirement, and thousands of others have anticipated promotions because of such retirement of their elders.

Capitalist Press Plans North-South Union to Get and Transmit News

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, April 13.—Discussion of practical problems in the gathering and dissemination of the world's news occupied the attention of the several hundred delegates to the Pan-American Congress of Journalists today.

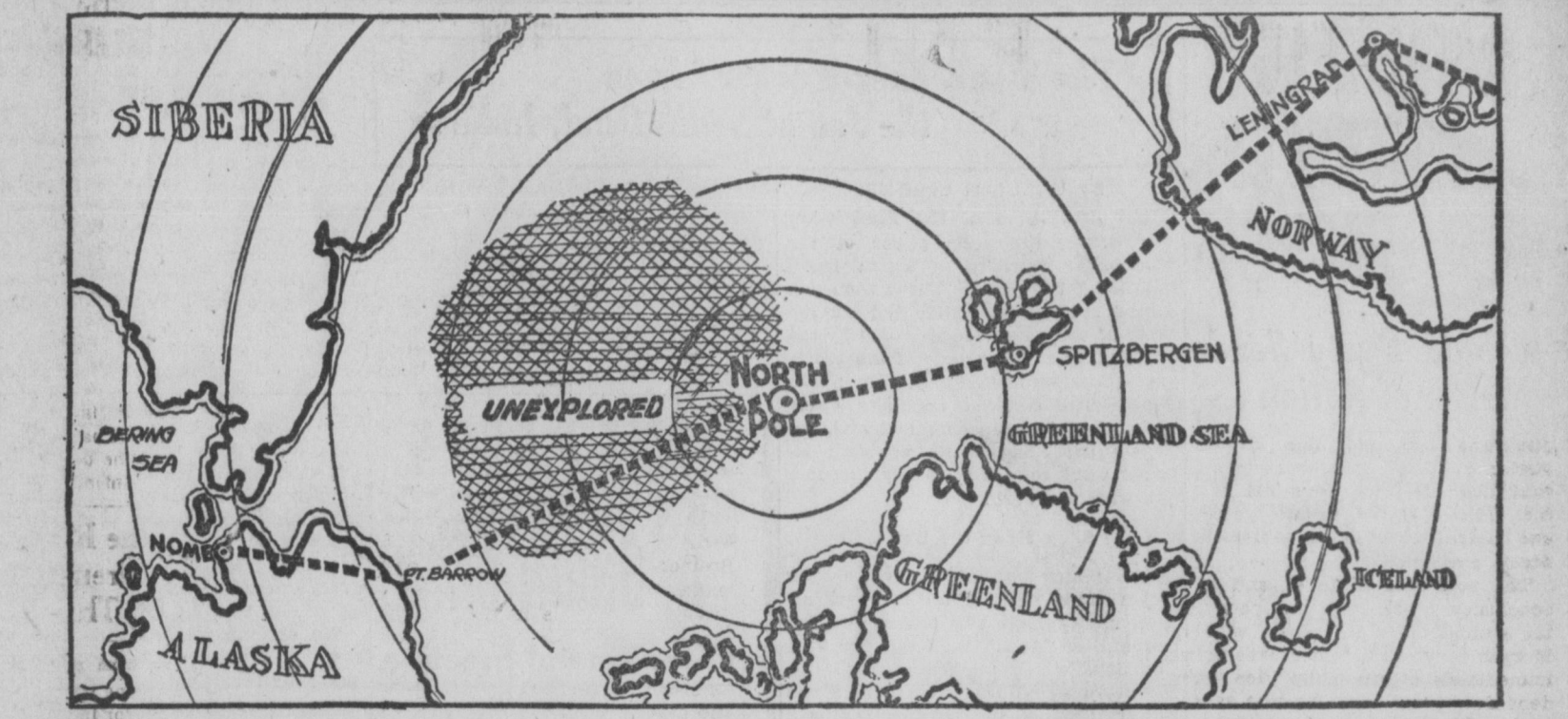
High, and in some cases excessive, monopolistic cable rates constitute the most formidable barrier to a fuller exchange of news between the continents, the delegates were told by heads of the American news services. Ultimately, however, the radio and the automatic typewriter will solve a number of these problems, and bring North and South America close together as Washington and Chicago are today, it was declared by M. Koenigsberg, president of the International News Service, one of the speakers.

Visions Gigantic Capitalist Union.
"In wireless lies the future communication of newspapers and press association," said Mr. Koenigsberg. "In wireless lies all our hope for that great forward step—a press association or two or three press associations combining the peoples of the great republics of North and South America into one great union of knowledge."

South Shore Electric Crash Kills Passenger

GARY, Ind., April 13.—An unidentified man was killed and six persons were injured, some of them seriously when two cars on the South Shore Electric line collided just west of here shortly afternoon.
One of the cars burst into flames immediately after the crash and prevented rescue work. The body of the dead man was found burned to a crisp. One of the six injured may die.

AMUNDSEN'S ROUTE ACROSS SOVIET UNION TO POLAR REGIONS



The heavy dotted line shows the proposed course of Roald Amundsen's dirigible "Norge" across Soviet Russia to the north pole. Amundsen's dirigible will leave Gatchina, not far from Leningrad, and will fly to Spitzbergen, then to the polar regions thru unexplored territory, then to Ft. Barrow and later Nome, Alaska. Amundsen declares he is confident that he will reach his destination and bring back important discoveries.

CREW OF THE AMUNDSEN POLAR DIRIGIBLE "NORGE"



Norwegian members of the crew of the Amundsen polar airship are shown in the large photo. Inset are the Italian members. Left to right: Frederic Ramm, Oslo correspondent of the flight; Hjalmar Buser-Larsen, second in chief of the expedition; O. Omdal, motorman; Capt. Wishing; Commander Nobile; Gustav Amundsen, Amundsen's nephew; Y. Hover and reserve motorman Hansen. 1—Second Lieut. Dante Lippi, reserve rigger. 2—Natale Cecioni, chief motorman of the dirigible. 3—Sergt. Maj. Giacomo Maraglio, reserve motorman. 4—Sergt. Maj. A. Caratti, motorman. Provisions are being made by the Soviet government to aid these aviators in every conceivable way to explore the Polar regions.

ROBBER'S LOAN TO PERU BEING FLOATED IN N. Y.

Will Aid Peru Peonage System

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, April 13.—Wall Street is about to announce the much-discussed loan to the government of Peru. The first issue of the loan, which has been under negotiation with President Leguia's representatives for several weeks, will amount to \$14,250,000. The total loan authorization by the Peruvian government is \$30,000,000.

Our Friend, the Foundation Co.
Several million dollars of the loan will be used for "general construction" purposes. Most of the work done will be in charge of the Foundation company, whose contracts with President Leguia's government, the present bond issue will help to finance.

Heavy Earnings.
The loan will probably bear an official interest rate of 7 1/2 per cent. However, as the loan is to be issued at around 93, the actual interest payments will be at a much higher rate. The Peruvian government will receive \$13,252,500 from the bankers and will pay interest at 7 1/2 per cent on the sum of \$14,250,000, which in the end will have to be paid over to the bankers in full.

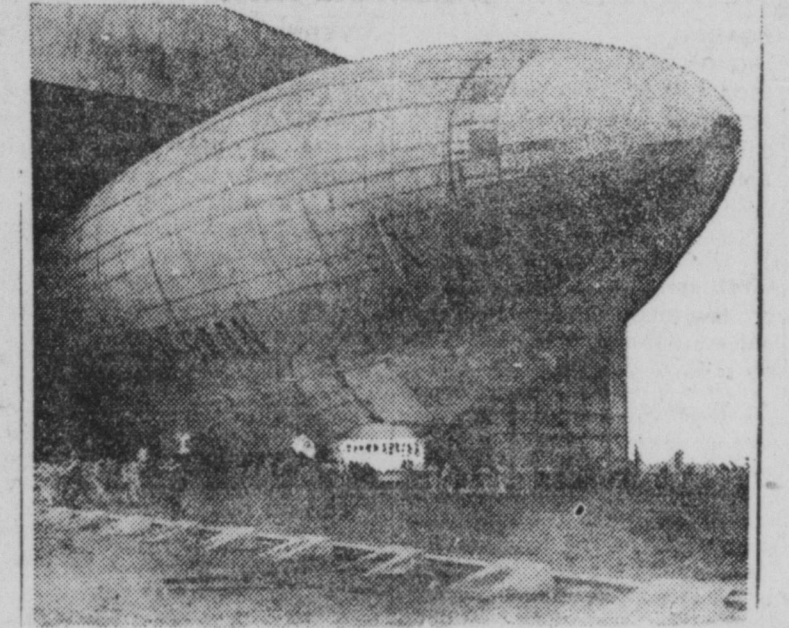
Japanese Bet on Both Wu Pei Fu and Chang

(Special to The Daily Worker)
HANKOW (By Mail).—Agents of Japanese financial and government interests in Hankow have been getting in close touch with responsible officials of Marshal Wu Pei-fu. It is alleged that their object in securing the friendship of the Wu Pei-fu party is to have various concessions and special interests they are holding firmly consolidated when Wu reaches Peking. The Japanese are confident of the success of Marshal Wu, especially in view of his recent alliance with Chang Tso-lin.

Among the various Japanese interests now seeking connection with Wu Pei-fu are the East Africa Development company and the Oriental Industrial and Development corporation, both of which are unofficial agents of the Japanese government and have extensive investments in the interior of China.

Open your eyes! Look around! There are the stories of the workers' struggles around you begging to be written up. Do it! Send it in! Write as you fight!

The Amundsen Dirigible "Norge"



This photo shows Roald Amundsen's dirigible, the "Norge" which is to make a flight from Gatchina across Soviet Russia to the polar regions to explore hitherto unexplored territory. This is the first time a dirigible has flown on a polar expedition across Soviet Russia. The Soviet government is co-operating in every possible manner to make the exploration trip a success.

BACKS AMUNDSEN



Lincoln Ellsworth, American member of Roald Amundsen's party that will attempt to explore the hitherto unexplored Polar regions, is Amundsen's financial backer. The Soviet government has given the Amundsen party all the co-operation needed to make the trip a success. Soviet hangars were made ready and observation stations are being established by the Soviets to help the dirigible on its journey across the unexplored territory.

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

PHONE TRUST PAYS WORKERS \$19.02 A WEEK

Bell System Opposes Union Organization

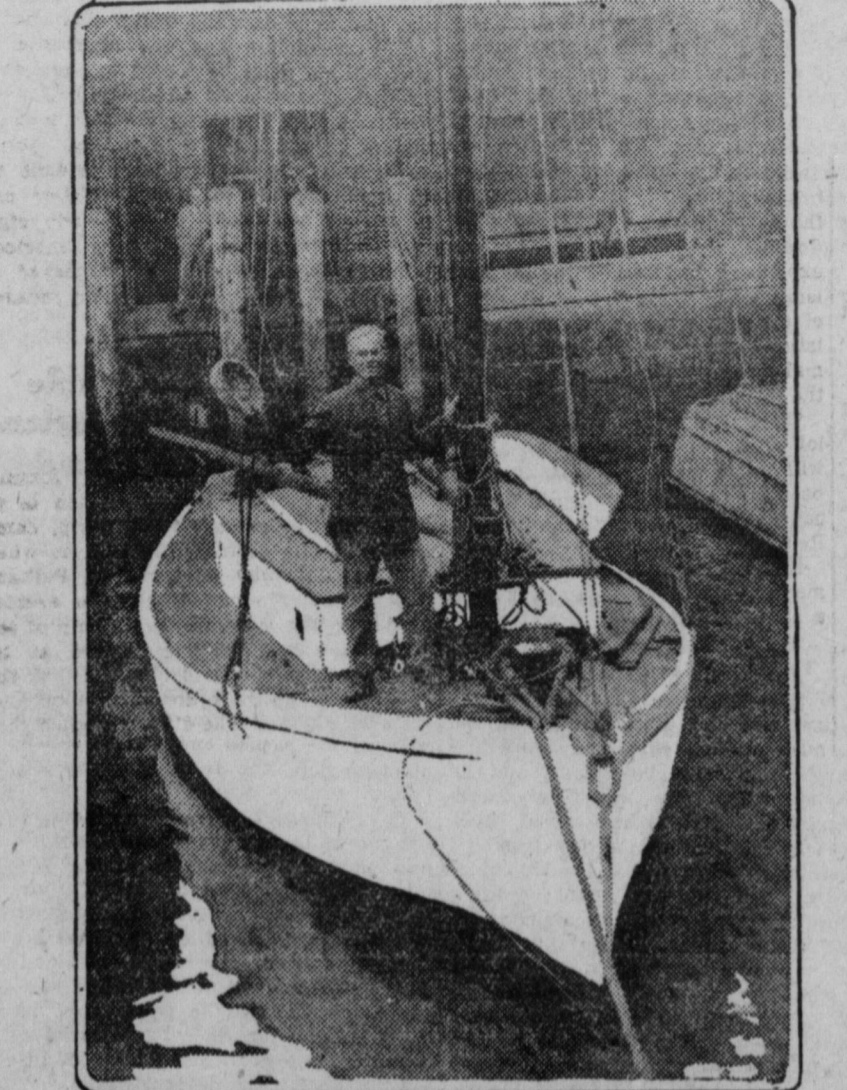
(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, April 13.—Weekly wages of the 110,000 employes of the telephone trust in the United States averaged \$19.02 in 1924, while the undivided profits and reserves of the combine reached \$998,667,034.

These statistics include the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., the parent corporation, and 25 Bell telephone systems throughout the country in the operating field. Nothing of the business of the manufacturing companies, such as the Western Electric, is included.
Total investment and assets for the combine are reported at \$2,538,000,000. In 1924 the net income of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. was \$107,405,046 and for the Bell systems it was \$136,502,931—a total net income of \$343,907,977. The American Telephone and Telegraph charges the Bell companies 4 1/2% of their gross income for the use of its patents. It also permits the Western Electric to charge these companies high fees for minor services.

Silly to Stop O'Neill's Play, Says Los Angeles Witness for Prosecution

LOS ANGELES, April 13.—Prosecution of the actors and management of "Desire Under the Elms," Eugene O'Neill's play, on charges that the play is "lewd, obscene, and detrimental to the public morals," is a gross strategic and tactical mistake, City Mother Aletha Gilbert declared today. Her testimony for the prosecution was a feature of the session in Municipal Judge Frederickson's court.
"We are providing the company which produces the play with an excellent opportunity of making martyrs of themselves," Mother Gilbert declared, after leaving the stand. "They should have simply been warned and scolded. As it was, they modified the objectionable portions of the dialogue after the first warning. There is no sense in wasting time and money in court trials of this sort. Nothing will be decided by this means."

Circumnavigates World Alone



Harry Pidgeon shown on board of his 35-foot yawl won the "Blue Water Medal" of the Cruising Club of America for the most notable achievement in deep water navigation. Pidgeon is now in New York after completing a 35,000 mile circumnavigation of the globe alone. He launched his yawl without having any knowledge of navigation from practical experience. All he had was a vast amount of knowledge gained from reading books. He was known among sea-farers as the "Book Skipper." He is a photographer by trade. He is amusing himself in New York reading notices of his death in the metropolitan papers.

Workers (Communist) Party

W. P. TALKS TO CONVENTION OF OHIO TEACHERS

Cleveland Party Sends Letter of Action

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, April 13.—The district committee of the Workers Communist Party, District 6, has addressed the Ohio Educational Conference, at Columbus, Ohio, pointing out that "teachers do not play the role that they should in the affairs of the United States, because they do not yet recognize their class position and the necessity of organization and activity to improve their status."

Teachers Must Organize.

The teachers must organize, the letter continues, for "educators are placed under drastic compulsions so that they are not even allowed to think independently." The Scopes trial is cited and the teachers are called upon to take a militant stand and demand the right to teach evolution in the schools of this country.

Condemn Militarism.

Military and religious training in the public schools are both condemned in the letter, which states that "the teaching of religion in the public schools is contrary to the constitution of the United States, for it means coercion. The letter praises the board of education of Cleveland for taking a courageous stand in abolishing military training from all Cleveland schools, and continues: "The forces making for war are determined that the youth of the country shall be subjected to military drill... although at one and the same time they are engaging in orgies of peace talk, the governments of the world, together with that of the United States, are preparing arsenals of material for war in the not-distant future."

Governmental force is also used against striking workers, and the teachers are called upon to align themselves with the industrial and professional workers against wars between imperialist powers, wars to oppress colonial peoples, and to insure investments made abroad by the millionaires of this country."

The letter points out the superficial methods that are recommended for combating the crime wave, and states that "it is the duty of educators to point out the social causes of crime, viz., instability of employment, disease, overwork, undernourishment, congestion in housing—evils that attack only the working people of this country."

The letter pleads for an end to persecution of the foreign-born and to discrimination against the Negroes, particularly in the schools of the country. It states that this persecution "may be witnessed in the existence of the militant Ku Klux Klan and other 100 per cent organizations."

The letter concludes: "The organization of the teachers must use not only moral force, but all the weapons that workers employ. The teachers must line up with the working class, in order together with them to fight for the best interest of the working class as a whole."

Women's Celebration Proves Great Success

That the women of the party in District No. 8 are very much alive was evident from the success of the spring festival given under their direction at Imperial Hall last Saturday night and Sunday afternoon and night. A special effort was made to secure recruits for the Young Workers League on both days, Leslie Morris and Nat Kaplan being the speakers. The program included singing, instrumental and orchestral numbers, and a play by the Waukegan Dramatic Club on Friday and two plays on Sunday night. The Young Finnish Dramatic Club of Chicago gave a one-act play, "What Money Will Do."

The most interesting of the numbers, however, was the appearance of the local Young Pioneers in a travesty of the Americanization schemes perpetrated on our public school children by the exploiters of labor. The children drew round after round of applause as they depicted how they are handed instruction in patriotism for the benefit of the bourgeoisie.

"The Studebaker Worker" Is on the Job at South Bend, Indiana

By WILLIAM SIMONS.

THE first issue of the Studebaker Worker, the shop paper of the Studebaker workers of South Bend, Ind., is off the press. Three thousand copies are being distributed at the gates of the plant. It is issued by the Studebaker shop nucleus of the Workers (Communist) Party of South Bend. The nucleus members spent much time in preparing material, patiently gathering items of shop interest until they were ready to come out with the stuff.

Shop News the Basis.

The main part of the newspaper (for that is what it is) is taken up with news about the factory—"Our Corporation, And Then Came the Cut, The Joys of Group Work, Even the Elevators Are Rotten, Workers Show Power, Cutting to the Bone, Prison Guards, The Lying Sheet—these are some of the heads, covering short and interesting stories. They expose the huge profits of the corporation and show that the cut came in spite of these profits, pointing out also that the cut was put over because the workers were weak and unorganized.

Under the heading "Phoned In From The Department," are items from three of the departments, one exposing autocratic action by the foreman, Woods, who scabbed in the strike of two years ago. A greeting is given to all of the factory papers springing up in the country. It promises news about the Studebaker workers in Detroit. A story is told of the Protection of the Foreign-Born meeting held in South Bend on March 27, and urging the Studebaker workers to stand by the foreign-born workers. A lively poem, "The Ford Worker's Prayer," is clipped from another factory paper, "The Ford Worker." An article on "Must We Organize?" shows what the government and open-shopners have done to the workers since the war, and urges shop committees and union organizations. "Workers' Education" tells the workers to start classes.

An appeal is made for support of the International Labor Defense campaign for free speech in the state of Indiana. The workers are also asked

to subscribe to The DAILY WORKER, which printed stories about the plant in the past.

The writers introduce themselves as follows: "Who Are We?" "We are workers in the Studebaker plant, who are dissatisfied with conditions, as all of you are. We believe that all of us should discuss the conditions in-

DETROIT PARTY HAS SUCCESSES IN UNION DRIVE

Set Up General Fraction Committees

By ERLING WICK.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., April 13.—At its last meeting in March the district executive committee of District 7 of the Workers' Party set aside the month of April for an extensive drive to put our party industrial policy into effect. The party here in Detroit has been successful in building up fractions in the various trade unions and has also organized a building trades fraction centralizing the work of the fractions in the building industry. A general fraction committee has been created, acting as a city central body, supervising the work of all the trade union fractions. The district industrial committee functions as the executive committee of the general fraction committee.

Good Structure.

So it will be seen that the party here has the organic structure ready and able to take care of our party's many campaigns in the trade unions. The campaign for the formation of a labor party, the campaign for the protection of the foreign-born workers, the campaign for support of International Labor Defense and International Workers' Aid, the campaign for organizing the unorganized workers, the campaign for the building up of a strong left wing bloc in the A. F. of L. through the Trade Union Educa-

the factory, and also of the working class of America and of the world. This paper will appear regularly. It is your paper. It is our hope that you will consider it such."

A striking cartoon of one capitalist holding a worker while the second robber goes thru the workers' pockets brightened up the first page.

A Good Beginning.

This shop paper has met with the approval of all who have seen it, who regard it as one of the best issued in the country. It will appear regularly, and is sure to gain favor among the Studebaker workers. It is printed in The DAILY WORKER printshop, a four-page paper 8 by 10 inches, pleasing to the eye.

The South Bend workers can congratulate themselves on their paper.

tional League, the campaign for the send of a trade union delegation to Soviet Russia. We are ready to fight for these demands and numerous other rank and file demands, provided one thing, provided that we can enlist the support of every comrade, of every Communist in our party district.

Getting Results.

We can already at this time note some gratifying results from our trade union drive. The beginning of the drive was made at a membership meeting of Section No. 1. Among the members present were nine that did not belong to a union. The party now has nine more trade unionist. That is action, and action is what is needed.

The other sections have general membership meetings on the following dates: Section No. 2, Tuesday, April 13, in South Slavic Hall, 1343 East Ferry; Section No. 3, Tuesday, April 20, in Finnish Hall, 5969 14th street; Sections No. 4 and 5, Sunday, April 11, at the House of the Masses, 2646 St. Aubin; Section No. 6, Thursday, April 22, at International Workers' Home, 3014 Yemans street.

At all these meetings there will be present members of the district executive committee who will give short speeches on our party trade union work. Comrades, if you have the desire to build up our party in this locality, do not fail to attend your section membership meeting. Let our slogan be: "A 100 per cent Unionized Party by May Day."

WORKER CORRESPONDENTS, ATTENTION!

All worker correspondents of our foreign language press are urged to send in their names and addresses starting for which paper they write. It is very important.

The American Worker Correspondent
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.

NEW JERSEY IS MADE NEW W.P. SUB-DISTRICT

Action Taken at Party Conference

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 13.—The formation of a sub-district of Workers Party District No. 2, in New Jersey, took place at a conference of city central committee secretaries held at the Labor Lyceum in Newark, N. J., attended by Comrades Krutis and Chanis of Elizabeth, Raskin and Kwalski of Paterson, Peariman of Hudson county, Bela Buchar of Linden, Blumkin of Passaic, Szepesi and Altschuler of Perth Amboy, Rosenthal and Alin of Newark; Weinstein and Ashkumudzi of District Two, district executive committee, Mrs. Gitlow for women's work, in addition to many other comrades active in and around New Jersey.

Importance of Jersey.

Comrade Weinstein spoke on the recommendation of the D. E. C. to establish a sub-district committee in New Jersey, pointing out the growing importance of New Jersey as a large industrial reservoir which has not yet been exploited by the party organization. Comrade Weinstein said that New Jersey, because of the large factories and heavy industry, must receive ever greater attention from the party and that in order to exploit these possibilities every aid will be given to New Jersey by the district; also greater possibilities for initiative of the New Jersey comrades for carrying on the work themselves would be given them thru the establishment of a sub-district committee.

Shop Nuclei.

Reports were made by representatives of the city central committee regarding the reorganization, showing the establishment of shop nuclei in big factories in Elizabeth, Passaic, Hudson County, Perth Amboy and other cities in factories having two to three thousand workers employed. Good results have been produced thru the distribution of shop bulletins and more attention will be given in that direction in the immediate future.

It was decided that Newark shall be established as the sub-district headquarters, and an Action Committee was elected consisted of Comrades Pearlman, Freiman, Rosenthal, Krutis, Alin, Blumenthal, Stevens, Gardes and a representative of the Women's Committee. The Action Committee will carry on the work of pushing thru the reorganization and will meet once a week. Meetings of the Sub-District Committee, composed of former CCC Secretaries will be held frequently and a conference will be called in the near future to elect a permanent Sub-District Executive Committee.

SPRING FESTIVAL IN CLEVELAND IS TO BE BIG AFFAIR

Mass Play Will Feature Good Program

CLEVELAND, O., April 13.—The most ambitious thing that has yet been attempted by the Workers' Party in Cleveland will be the feature of the Spring Festival, which takes place on Sunday, April 18. A revolutionary play entitled "1871" will be given. This is a mass play telling the story of the fall of the Paris Commune, in three scenes. One hundred persons are required for the play and rehearsals are in full swing under the direction of Comrade Sadie Amter. Moose Auditorium, 1090 Walnut street, will be the scene of the festival and large crowds are expected.

In addition there will be a musical section of the festival. Five of the best workers' choruses will participate. The Freiheit Gesangs-Verein, the best known chorus in the city; the Slovak, Hungarian, Ukrainian and Lithuanian choruses will sing their best songs. H. Offner, violinist of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, and a soprano soloist will be the other features. The Finnish Athletic Club will do some unusual performances to make the festival the finest that has ever been given in the city of Cleveland.

The kitchen will be under the direction of a Spanish chef well known in radical circles. The festival will begin at 2 p. m. and there will be an intermission at 6 p. m. for the comrades to enjoy the splendid food prepared by the chef and dispensed by the comrade waitresses. The evening will be given over to dancing under the inspiration of the finest dance orchestras of the city.

The Spring Festival will be "some" thing along your shopmates and friends. There will be something to interest man, woman and child.

Unemployment Still Evident on Coast.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 13.—The no workers from other points are needed, most of the cities in the Pacific north-west report that the number of unemployed is decreasing from the high level of winter.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Young Pioneer Comrades Enter League

By THELMA KAHN. (A Graduated Pioneer.)

ON March 27, 1925, a Pioneer graduation was held at 108 East 14th street, at 7 p. m. On this night 25 of New York City's leading Pioneers graduated into the Young Workers (Communist) League.

At the Comraderie many pioneers were called upon to speak, and this they did without preparation. Comrade Don, Katterfeld, and many other league and party members spoke. But this was not the important event of the evening.

The important thing of the evening was these 25 leading Pioneers are now going into real Communist activity, are now going to continue training on their Pioneer foundation, are now entering the real fight against capitalist exploitation in the factories, mines and mills, are now going to play an active part in organizing the workers, are now going to organize and fight discrimination against foreign-born workers, are now going to play a great part in fighting capitalist campaigns.

Some of the important campaigns are against child labor. The Communist movement is the only organization that fought child labor since the Communist movement was organized to the time child labor came up before the United States supreme court, and it is still fighting child labor and always shall, until it is abolished. Another campaign is against finger-printing of foreign-born workers. The capitalists want the fingerprints of foreign-born workers so that when any of them become active in organizing the workers they will be

able to locate them easily and then deport them. Military training camps is still another thing the Communist movement is fighting against. The capitalists want to stir up patriotism and a large enough army so it can tyrannize over other countries, especially Soviet Russia. Another campaign the movement is fighting against is the taking of control of Mexico by Wall Street. The capitalists of the United States want to force their control over Mexican workers just as they have in China, the Philippines, etc. Still another campaign is against open shops. The capitalists want open shops so they can hire scabs and make them compete with the union men and so make a sweatshop and lower wages. There are so many capitalist campaigns that it would take many sheets of paper to tell about them.

These are a few things the Young Workers (Communist) League, the working class youth organization, is fighting against.

The 25 Pioneers are going into activity in the league. This does not mean that the 25 will all become leaders, but it does mean that they all will be militant, class-conscious workers.

The 25 Pioneers going into the league means the injecting of new blood and enthusiasm into the league, and the organization which has the driving power of youth always wins.

The 25 going into the league is a stepping stone toward our goal—a workers' and farmers' government.

The Young Workers (Communist) League, realizing this, greets us and draws us into its ranks.

Experiences of Shop Nuclei and Concentration Groups

N. Y. CONCENTRATION GROUP.

Meeting opened at 6:30. Order of business:

Roll call.
Reading of minutes.
Tickets.
Reports.
Dues.
Good and welfare.

Comrade C. elected chairman. We discussed about the comrades who don't attend meetings and we decided that we take up the matter of R. F. with the D. O., and about Comrade W.

that we send him a letter. Comrade M. reported that she will form a shop nucleus in her shop. Comrade W. made a motion that the executive combine concentration groups J. and K. Comrade G. was instructed to see Comrade G. and get all the records for the literature and report at next meeting. The section meeting will be on February 5 and we will have a discussion on Leninism and the American working class. At the meeting the date for the class was set. Our meeting will be held on Monday at the Novy Mir. Meeting adjourned.

BELSON MFG. CO. FIRES YOUNG WORKER ON FRAME-UP CHARGE

Open Shop Boss Fears Union Agitation

By a Worker Correspondent

On Wednesday, March 31, a young worker who was learning the sheet metal trade was discharged from the Belson Manufacturing company, located at 800 Sibley street, Chicago, manufacturers of railroad metalware, dairy and creamery supplies, painters' tinware and other metal wares. The young worker had been in the employ of the open-shop firm for only two weeks and had always done his work well.

On learning of the youth's dismissal, which, by the way, was done so quietly that very few of the men, including myself, were aware of the fact until two days later, I immediately obtained his address from the city directory and went to his home for information as to his dismissal. I found him at home and immediately began to interview him.

"Why were you fired?" was my first question.

"Ask old man Belson; I don't know for sure," was the astonishing reply.

"But it can't be possible that he fired you without telling you the reason," I countered, very perplexed.

"Well, then, I'll tell you all about it so you can judge for yourself," he answered. And then he began to narrate his experiences with the boss on that fateful Wednesday afternoon. His own story follows:

"Wednesday after work as I was putting on my coat to go home, old man Belson called me over to one side and said: 'See here, lad, why don't you come to me and tell me conditions are bad in the shop and you are dissatisfied with the work?' I asked him what he meant, and he replied: 'Oh, you know very well. Why did you write in a social paper that things are bad in this firm?' I was much surprised at his ridiculous charge and told him that I did not know anything about any article written in any paper. I also said that I do not read anything in the Jewish Forwards, the socialist daily. At this his sneering, half-grin disappeared from his face (the same grin as Len Chaney, the actor, is known for) and he handed me a check with the remark: 'Well, then, we can't bother with agitators here. Take your money and go.' I went up to him and told him that I would like to know just what the article said and in what paper it was written in, if not the Forward. He refused to give me a definite answer, which convinced me that he did not know himself. So I said to him: 'Mr. Belson, why don't you

tell me that you wish to discharge me because business is slack, instead of firing me on some 'framed-up charge.' He kept silent and I then went home. His charge is untrue as I am an American boy who attended the citizen's military training camps and in high school was a member of the R. O. T. C. However, from this day on I am going to acquaint myself with socialism and Communism and learn just why bosses like Belson hate these ideas."

The writer then left, after hearing this amazing frame-up. When things like this can happen to a 100 per cent American young worker matters have reached a very bad state of affairs. Nothing will now do except to show slave-driver Belson that he must stop discharging workers without any reason. We must make him do away with the nine-hour day, the dusty, old-fashioned sweatshop and the miserable wages. He must be forced to supply us with clean towels and soap, better ventilation and to keep the filth and papers off the floor to avoid fire hazards. Only the closed shop, with each worker a member of a union will improve our conditions. The unions of this industry must start a drive on this open-shop firm until all the workers are in their ranks. Then, and then only, will we enjoy the 44-hour week, good pay and better conditions of work.

Young Workers Help Boston Labor Parade

The Boston American Federation of Labor in this city is arranging a parade in connection with the organization drive now being conducted. The paraders will form at their meetings and march to Faneuil Hall, where a mass meeting will be held with prominent speakers. Thousands of young workers along the line of march will witness the parade and will be called upon to join the rank of organized labor.

The Young Workers (Communist) League of Boston must take a prominent part in this demonstration. We must be in the forefront of this affair to prove that we are with the workers in their efforts to unite. We must be in full force, with banners and slogans to compel attention and supply inspiration to the workers. The Y. W. L. and the workers' party have organized a special distribution of literature during the demonstration.

Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?

Open your eyes! Look around! There are the stories of the workers' struggles around you begging to be written up. Do it! Send it in! Write as you fight!

Come to the ANNUAL PUBLIC GYMNASIAC EXHIBITION & DANCE given by the Czecho-Slovak Workingmen Gymnastic Association Omladina (Youth) SUNDAY, APRIL 18, 1926 at Pilsen Pavilion, 26th St. and Albany Ave., Chicago, Ill. Admission: 50 cents in advance and 75 cents at the door.—Tickets for sale at the Daily Worker office, 1113 W. Washington Blvd. and at the Young Workers League district office, 19 So. Lincoln St.—NO ADMISSION IS CHARGED TO YOUNG PIONEERS. Beginning at 2:30 P. M. Dance After 6:00 P. M.

The American Worker Correspondent is out. Did you get your copy? Hurry up! Send in your sub! It's only 50 cents.

Big City Provincialism. The comrades in the large cities

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

MINE BOSSES USE FRAME-UP BOMB TACTICS

Try to Break Strikers' Morale with Fake Bombs

By GEORGE PAPCUN.
(Worker Correspondent)

CANNONSBURG, Pa., April 13.—Another fake bombing took place at Midland, Pa., where the Pittsburgh Coal Co. is trying to run its mine on the 1917 scale. It appears that the coal operators in trying to break the morale of the coal miners, are carrying on a systematic campaign of bombing. At Midland, two houses were badly damaged, one completely caved in by explosion of a steel-cased bomb thrown or placed near the home of Robert Minnis a strike-breaker at Midland.

As usual nobody was hurt. The press which controlled by the coal barons makes an issue of this and tries to indirectly connect it up with the strikers. This is done to try to turn "public opinion," that is, the opinion of other workers in the city and other mines, against the coal strike that is taking place at all the mines where the coal operators try to introduce the 1917 scale.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va.—The By-Product Coal Co., is going to try to open its mine on an open shop basis next week. It controls four mines in and around Pursglove. It will try to get the miners to work under a wage scale which will be 30 per cent below the Jacksonville agreement. The miners will combat the reduction in wages and will fight to the finish.

70-Year-Old Miner Killed in Blast

By a Worker Correspondent
GALENA, Ill., April 13.—When John S. Wise, a 70-year old miner, inspected a charge of dynamite that had delayed exploding in a lead shaft, an unexpected blast killed him instantly. He leaves a widow, two daughters and five sons.

SEND IN A SUB.

ANOTHER BIG STORY



BY HENRI BARBUSSE

Famous French Author of "Under Fire," Etc.

"THE CRIER"

(Published for the first time in this country.)

The first installment of a splendid translation of this story BY LYDIA GIBSON began in last Saturday's (April 10th) issue of

The New Magazine
OF THE DAILY WORKER

THE NEXT INSTALLMENT—

Another unusual article by the gifted proletarian writer

Michael Gold

Author of "The Damned Agitator" and other stories

A real working class poem by Henry George Weiss

All will be among the many splendid features of next Saturday's issue.

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Win the Latest Book by Trotsky!

1st Prize

for the best Worker Correspondent story sent in during the week, to appear in the issue of Friday, April 16, will win

"WHITHER RUSSIA?"

"TOWARDS CAPITALISM OR SOCIALISM?"

By the Author of "Whither England?"

2nd Prize: "THE AWAKENING OF CHINA," by Jas. H. Dolson. Another new and unusual book which will be off the press just about in time for the winner.

3rd Prize: Six months subscription to The Workers Monthly—so good a prize, that it matches both others.

LABORERS AND PAINTERS STILL OUT ON STRIKE

Bankers Aid Bosses in Move to Break Strike

By a Worker Correspondent

CLEVELAND, April 13.—The strike of the painters and laborers which began March 1 continues with all the men out. The contractors refuse to recognize the demands of the painters, which are for the five-day week and \$1.37 1/2 an hour, while the laborers are demanding a wage increase from 87 1/2 cents to \$1 an hour. In spite of the fact that the banks are behind the contractors and are waiving the interest due from borrowers on struck jobs, the men are out with the determination to win.

Up to the present the weather has been bad, so that the strike was only a strike in name. Now with the spring weather here and the possibility of work, the strike will enter into its active stage. Six or seven large construction jobs are held up, and there is no hope of work being resumed until the contractors consent to the demands of the workers.

It is computed that \$80,000,000 has already been lost in wages, loss of patronage, etc.

More than 12,500 are out of work as a result of the strike, this including bricklayers, carpenters, painters, plasterers, etc.

The Builders' League and the Chamber of Commerce are now beginning a campaign to enlist the sympathy of the "public" on their side. This will be of no use, for the men are prepared to continue the fight. The loss to the contractors is very great, and this will compel them to come to terms better than anything else.

Steam Shovelmen Force More Bosses to Sign Agreement

By a Worker Correspondent

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Members of the Steam and Operative Engineers' Union, on strike since April 1 for the \$12 day in operating steam shovelmen in the District of Columbia, continue to win contractors to sign the new scale. Two more signers were announced April 9, in the face of the claim by the resisting contractors that all but five of their shovelmen were now working under the old scale with non-union men.

Pressure from other building trades unions is reported as having convinced the latest two companies to grant the raise.



The next (seventh) issue of Prolet. Tribune, the Russian living newspaper published by the worker correspondents of the Navy Mir, will be out Saturday, April 17, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. Beginning at 8 p. m. Admission is 25 cents. This living newspaper is appearing now regularly every month and is very popular with the Russian workers.

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TO ORGANIZE DYE WORKERS OF PATERSON

United Front Committee Plans Intense Drive

PASSAIC, N. J., April 13.—The United Front Committee will organize the dye workers in Paterson, who are clamoring for a chance to escape from the oppression of the bosses. This decision was announced in a letter to Fred Hoelscher, secretary-treasurer of the Associated Silk Workers on April 9th.

Activities will begin at once in Paterson under the direction of Organizer Coco and a vigorous and determined drive for organization will begin. The letter is as follows:

"Fred Hoelscher, Secretary-Treasurer, Associated Silk Workers, 201 Market Street, Paterson, Dear Fellow Workers:

"The terrible conditions and miserable wages which the dye workers in the silk section of the textile industry are forced to endure call aloud for increasingly immediate redress. To effect this redress a strong organization which will fight for a living wage and decent conditions must be created by these oppressed workers, especially in Paterson. Too long have these workers because of their lack of organization, been allowed to remain helpless in the hands of the bosses.

"The present situation must be remedied at once. From all sides the dye workers demand an organization. The workers of the United Piece Dye Works now on a strike have demanded that we see no more scab work done in Paterson. These workers call upon all their brothers in Paterson to join them in one struggle against the bosses for decent conditions.

"The United Front Committee of Textile Workers can resist this pressure no longer, and this coming week, we hope by Monday, will see us established in our own office in Paterson carrying on a vigorous and determined drive under the leadership of our Organizer, Coco to organize the dye workers in Paterson.

"We have taken the initiative in this matter for we feel that it is extremely urgent. We welcome any cooperation that the Associated Silk Workers desire to form a united front with us and carry on a joint campaign we should be glad to do so and thus join hands in a real fight against our common enemy, the bosses.

"Fraternally yours,
"Albert Weisbord, organizer."

No Pay for School Employes While the Politicians Fight

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 13.—Teachers, janitors and other Pittsburgh school district employes are working without pay pending the superior court decision on who is treasurer of Jenkins township. The November election results were contested.

Bogus Tacna-Arica Cure Only Aids U. S. Control

WASHINGTON, April 13.—A plan to settle the Tacna-Arica dispute by selling the territory to Bolivia, who needs an outlet to the sea, has been introduced into the negotiations here between Secretary Kellogg and the ambassadors of Peru and Chile. It is reported that the Guggenheim interests are behind the plan.

(Editor's Note—This Bolivian plan is one of a number that have been set forth as solutions of the Tacna-Arica dispute. It is obvious that neither Chile nor Peru would countenance such an offer for a moment. The object of all these panaceas is to drag out the negotiations which have been going on now for a year in order to give the United States time to build up her control in the disputed territory. Gen. Lassiter is on the ground supervising the building of American hegemony there and continuing Pershing's policy of delaying a settlement.)

Kentucky Mobs Make Threat of Lynching

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 12.—Following their narrow escape from mobs bent on lynching them, Bunyan Fleming, 31, and Nathan Birg, 39, Negroes, charged with criminal assault on Miss Nell Catherine Brethaupt, 16, at Madisonville, Ky., are in the county jail here for safekeeping.

The Negroes, arrested early Saturday night after being implicated through the confession of another Negro, Columbus Collins, 49, in jail at Henderson, were threatened almost constantly Saturday night and Sunday.

Tension was heightened Sunday night when a telegram was sent by Leo Brethaupt, father of the girl, to his daughter, from Mobile, Alabama. The message read: "Will arrive in the morning with a rope."

Cuban Sugar Crisis.
HAVANA, Cuba, April 13.—President Machado today appealed to President Coolidge to decrease the tariff rates on Cuban sugar. President Machado's plea was aimed to benefit Cuban sugar producers and alleviate the price crisis they are facing.

SCIENTIST TRANSFORMS COTTONSEED INTO HASH AND REGULAR BEEFSTEAKS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TULSA, Okla., April 13.—That cottonseed may furnish a substitute for both beefsteak and hash was the declaration of Dr. David Wesson, chemical director for the Southern Cotton Oil company, in an address here to the American Chemical Society which is holding its 71st annual convention here.

Wesson has already built a synthetic hash around a base of cottonseed oil. He asserts that it is not distinguishable in taste from the best boarding house product.

"Analysis of cottonseed," he stated, "indicates the presence of considerable protein, so that it is possible after removing the oil and other products to obtain a substance containing about 55 per cent of protein. This would make a good meat substitute. With cottonseed meal costing \$50 per ton and carrying 50 per cent of protein we can get 1,000 pounds of protein for \$50, or at a cost of about 5 cents per pound.

"5-Cent Beefsteak."
"Beefsteak, which contains 20 per cent of protein, sells for 40 cents per pound, so we are paying \$2.00 per pound for the protein. Synthetic beefsteak is almost within the reach of the research chemist."

FUR BOSSES USE GUNMEN AGAINST STRIKE PICKETS

Union Proves Charges Against Employers

By ESTHER LOWELL,
Federated Press.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Proof that convicts and gangsters are being employed by New York fur manufacturers endeavoring to break the strike of 12,000 fur workers was obtained by the union's attorney in cross-examining a guard complaining against pickets. Charles Armes, employed by Bernstein & Fassman, acknowledged that he had served two and a-half year term in Sing Sing prison and had acted as a guerrilla in previous strikes.

Throws Knife at Picket.
He was convicted of throwing a knife at a girl striker and hitting another, but his testimony was later accepted in court against another group of pickets charged with disorderly conduct. Nine of these workers were fined \$10 each. This same group is appearing against Moe Passman, who fired three shots at them the night they were arrested.

Charges that the union is using gangsters are being played up in the New York newspapers to discredit the legitimate demands of the workers for the 40-hour week, 25 per cent wage increase, equal division of work and no discharge. Judge Mancuso is reported as announcing that the grand jury will investigate the district attorney's statement about the union using gangsters.

Bosses' Smoke-Screen.
"This charge is simply a smoke-screen thrown up by the manufacturers' association to hide their own actions," declares Ben Gold, fur union joint board head and strike leader. "The grand jury will find, if they investigate, that if any gangsters have been used it is the manufacturers who have used them. They will find a number of instances where the police have arrested gangsters and they were found to be hired by the employers. But there is not a single instance where the gangsters were employed by the union."

Will Not Bar Debs from United States

WASHINGTON, April 13. (FP)—Eugene V. Debs, whose citizenship the Coolidge administration has thus far refused to restore, will not be barred out when he returns from his trip to Bermuda.

That is the statement of Assistant Secretary Husband of the Department of Labor. Husband informed The Federated Press, that will have no difficulty in returning to his native land.

"When a man loses his citizenship he does not become an alien unless he becomes a citizen or subject of another country," Husband said. "No man born here can be made an alien by this government, and while he is deprived of the right to vote or hold office he can always re-enter this country if he has gone abroad."

BOSTON WORKERS UNITE TO HELP PASSAIC STRIKE

Two Groups Join in a Single Drive

BOSTON, April 13.—The Greater Boston Conference for the Relief of Passaic Strikers and the Massachusetts Relief Committee have established a basis of unity for the campaign of relief for striking textile workers of Passaic. This agreement is the culmination of a series of negotiations which the workers of Boston have watched with great hope and expectation. For it has been felt generally that the standing curse of the labor movement here as well as elsewhere is its lack of unity even on such an important matter as strike relief.

Complete Negotiations.
The negotiations for unity were initiated at the Conference of the Greater Boston Committee, held on March 6. At that time a committee was appointed to negotiate with a similar conference called by a group of Jewish labor fraternal organizations.

The achievement of unity marks a real triumph for the workers of Boston. The agreement between the two committees has been established on the following basis. There will be one united executive committee of seventeen, consisting of ten from the Massachusetts Relief Committee and seven from the Greater Boston Conference. Joint efficiency for the unified organization have also been named.

Single Dime.
Activity will now proceed with all possible speed. Appeals will be made to labor and fraternal organizations, money and clothing will be collected thru tag days and collection drives and mass meetings.

Plan Steam Ferries for Anglo-Russ Rail Service

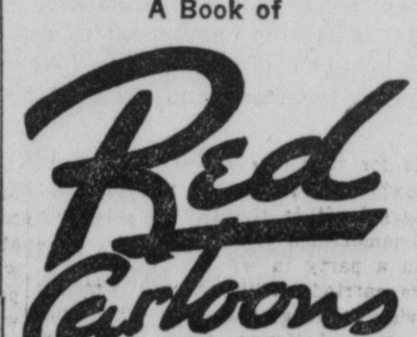
STOCKHOLM, April 13.—A definite project for thru railroad service between England and Russia, in which huge steam ferries would be used to carry trains across the North Sea and the Gulf of Finland, has been submitted to the Swedish government after several years of preliminary investigation. Swedish passenger trains already are carried across the Baltic from Sweden to Germany on such ferries without disturbing the passengers.

Superior Co-operative Flays Fascist Terror
SUPERIOR, Wis., April 13.—The Central Exchange Co-Operative at its annual membership meeting adopted a resolution condemning fascism and calling for an international conference of the Red International of Labor Unions, the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions and the International Co-Operative Alliance to lay plans for resisting the attacks of the fascists on workers' and farmers' co-operatives.

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TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE
Room 37—156 W. Washington St., CHICAGO, ILL.

ANTI-MILITARIST ORGANIZATION IN CLEVELAND, OHIO

Women Progressives Start Campaign

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 13.—The Women Workers Progressive League which was formed here on Saturday, will hold a mass meeting at the Goodrich House Settlement, 1420 E. 31st St., on Wednesday, April 14, at 8 p. m.

Miss Marie Wing, city councillor, has been asked to speak. Miss Alice Gannett, of the Goodrich House Settlement, Sadie Van Veen, secretary of the Women Workers Progressive League, a representative of a colored workers' association, and I. Amter, of the Workers (Communist) Party, will speak.

The purpose of the meeting is to start the work of the league among the working class women of this city against militarism in the schools, imperialist wars, for fight against monopolies, against child labor, for the promotion of co-operatives and of trade unionism among women. All working class men and women should attend this meeting.



Rally Forces MAY DAY

With Greetings

Trade unions, workers' benefit societies and other working class organizations will rally with greetings to The Daily Worker on May Day in special ads. Get your organization to take some space in The Daily Worker. All ads at the rate of

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Individuals can join the big parade, and names of workers sending greetings will be printed at

25 Cents a Name

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Sign the Honor Roll!



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Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Making Class Conscious Workers

Nothing Communists could do to impress upon the minds of the strikers of Passaic the vicious nature of the so-called law enforcement bodies as instruments of class despotism would be so effective as the present exhibition of tyranny in the case of the arrest of the strike leader, Albert Weisbord.

As the strike reaches a critical stage, as the season approaches when the mills must be opened and production resumed or the entire fall trade lost by the woolen mill owners, in a word, when the strikers have the upper hand, the police and courts show their true colors. From beating men and women on the picket lines the brass-buttoned thugs extended their activity and assaulted the school children on Saturday. The day's terror was climaxed with throwing Weisbord in jail, holding him incommunicado and refusing to fix bail. On Monday he was arraigned before the local kangaroo court over which presides a henchman of the mill owners known as William B. Davidson. This creature, in violation of law and the constitution of the United States, fixed bail at the exorbitant amount of \$30,000, on three fake accounts—inciting to riot, introducing Communist matter and inciting against the government.

There were no riots except those started by the drunken and depraved police thugs under command of one Chief Zober. There is no law against "introducing Communist matter." There was no inciting against the government. Of course, no one expects the authorities to obey their own laws. They are paid to serve the interests of the mill owners and to break the strike.

A comparison of the conduct of the judges of that vicinity in the case of Chief of Police Zober for whom a warrant was obtained by the Civil Liberties Union, charging atrocious assault and battery against women and children and in the case of Weisbord is sufficient to expose the real class character of the government as the enemy of the working class.

It was with difficulty that anyone was found to serve the warrant on Zober. When it finally was served he was not jailed but was taken before a judge who laughed out loud and released him on his own recognizance with permission to continue his bestial assaults upon the workers of the community.

The Passaic workers should remember that when the strike is over they can still settle matters with the Zobers and the Davidsons by creating a labor party, placing working class candidates in the field and supporting their candidates in the elections.

Mr. New Bars "The Mercury"

Harry S. New, postmaster general in the Mellon-Coolidge cabinet and one of the favorites of the cabinet of the sainted Harding, has barred from the mails the April number of H. L. Mencken's *American Mercury* because it carried a story by a New York newspaper man depicting social and religious conditions in the town of Farmington, Missouri. The main character in the story was a female of easy virtue, a part-time prostitute, who, for want of a better name, was called "Hatrack." The author claims it is a true story. The townspeople corroborate his statement. The young town touts who accompanied "Hatrack" on her nocturnal journeys to two cemeteries after the Methodist church had closed its final Sunday services are now grown up and are respectable rotarians and ku kluxers who waxed indignant when their wild oats were thrown in their faces by their former townsman, the author of the article.

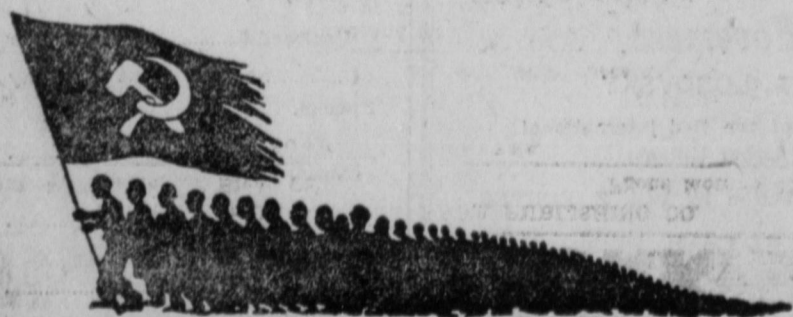
A certain meddlesome individual of Boston endeavored to suppress the magazine there for fear it would corrupt Coolidge's New England, but the judge rather enjoyed the story and declared he could see nothing wrong with it.

Finally the eminent Mr. Harry S. New, probably fearing that if the magazine publishes stories about the good methodists of Farmington and their lone part-time "scarlet woman," it might also publish the true story of a certain Indiana hoosier who has by the grace of Harry M. Daugherty, become postmaster general with power to dictate what shall and shall not pass thru the United States mails.

Since Mr. Mencken is a good bourgeois with plenty of funds and nothing to do but poke fun at methodists, baptists, kiwanians, rotarians and others of his own class who take themselves seriously we suggest that he devote some of his talents to assailing the despotism of the postoffice department and, if possible, establish the fact that a peanant politician with the character and history of Mr. New has no authority, even under the bourgeois constitution, to arbitrarily bar from the mails publications that he doesn't like or cannot understand.

We fought for years against the predecessor of Mr. New, Mr. Bursleson, the southern bourbon of the Wilson cabinet who was czar of the mails during the late war to make the world safe for Morgan's billions and we would not at all object to others adding their contribution to the fight against this sort of official viciousness at Washington.

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Discussion of the German Party Problem

(International Press Correspondence.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 14 (By Mail).—The nineteenth session of the enlarged executive committee of the Communist International was opened under the chairmanship of Comrade Geschke.

After a short declaration by Comrade Dobrogenua Gerea (Roumania) upon the utterances of Schuminski and Skryptnic at the fourteenth party congress of the Russian party, Comrade Humbert-Droz made a report in the name of the French commission. He declared that altho the political theses emphasizes the right dangers, the debates of the commission had dealt chiefly with the past mistakes of the left and the organization errors of the party. This is not an abandonment of the opinion that the right dangers are dominant in the French party today, but a recognition of the internal connection between the mistakes of the right and of the left.

The left deviations are rooted in the whole objective circumstances, in the traditions of the French working class movement, in the process of the development of the French Communist Party and they have a fruitful and favorable field. The right deviations have their roots partly in social-democratic, even syndicalist traditions, and partly in the Monette group.

Since the December conference of the French party, which practiced a courageous self-criticism and recognized the mistakes in the application of the united front tactic, in the trade union question and in the mechanical state of the internal party life, there has been a change for the better.

The resolution of the French commission accepts and emphasizes the conclusions of this self-criticism. The support of this self-criticism on the part of the executive is all the more valuable as the open letter of the December conference to the membership has been interpreted in different manners.

To accept the self-criticism of the French party in no way means a concession to the rights, for instead of objectively criticizing the line of the party the rights placed their own platform opposed to the whole party. The condemnation of the right deviations which is contained in the resolution is not in any way the preparatory for a campaign of victimization against the right; it is simply the ideological struggle against the dreat dangers which can arise from the errors of the right and an objective analysis of the social-democratic and syndicalist character of these errors.

Right Deviations in France.

THE characteristics of these deviations are: (1) Pessimism and a defeatist tendency which led to a direct sabotage of the party instructions on the part of the rights; for instance, in the most important moment of the campaign of the party against the wars in Morocco and Syria. (2) Social-democratic traditions in the national and colonial questions; for instance, the rights argued against the proposal for fraternization between the French and the Rifli by saying that it was impossible owing to the differing cultural levels of the two. Further, "la Revolution Proletarienne" declared that Abd el Krim was the representative of religious and social reaction and he could therefore not be supported. This is direct treachery to the struggle against French imperialism. The social-patriotic opinions of the rights, however, showed themselves most clearly in the question of Alsace-Lorraine. (3) It is very characteristic for the right that they sabotage the 24-hour strike in protest against the Morocco war and failed to recognize that it was the culminating point of a whole long campaign of the party.

Syndicalist Tendencies.

THE syndicalist deviations are very clearly expressed in an article by Louzon, which denies any interest of the working class in such real problems as the tax question, the inter-allied debts, the increase in the cost of living, etc., which present the tax struggle as a fight exclusively between large-scale capital and the petty bourgeoisie and which shows a complete lack of understanding for the class relations, in particular of the role of the peasantry. The syndicalist deviations have also expressed themselves in a denial of the leading and educative role of the party and in the contention that the education of the members can only be carried out in organization outside the party.

Loriot declared that the reformist leaders and the masses will not be separated; he fails to recognize the chief task of the united front tactic, which consists in bringing about exactly this separation.

Divisions in the Right.

THE most important deviation of the right in the organizational question is the struggle against the transformation of the party over to the factory nuclei basis. The French right is absolutely not homogeneous. One part of the right consists of bourgeois intellectuals, another part is closely connected with syndicalist circles.

Both the parts form a united front against the party, but the party must learn to differentiate between the various deviations and to carry on the

ideological struggle against them more systematically, and in doing this win the best elements of the opposition to the party. The syndicalist deviation is the most dangerous, for it carries with it the danger of negating the leading role of the party.

It is not only dangerous for the party, but also for the unions, for the present advanced state of capitalism in France demands mass organizations and not a syndicalist scattering of organizations such as existed before the war.

An energetic struggle must be carried on against any recrudescence of syndicalism. The resolution puts the alternatives before all comrades who carry on a direct campaign against the party together with the "Bulletin Communistes" and the "Revolutions Proletarienne," either submit to discipline or leave the party. (Applause.)

Party Tasks in France.

DESPITE the financial and parliamentary crisis, the political and economic situation occasionally shows signs of a partial stabilization, but the general tendency is towards a continual intensification of the situation.

The party is faced with the tasks of correctly recognizing the class relationships, of leading the proletariat, the peasantry and the petty-bourgeoisie against the capitalists and of intervening actively in the tax question.

In the coming great struggle for increases of wages and against the increases in the cost of living the party must strive to increase its influence amongst the masses and to win the numerous masses of unorganized workers.

This winning of the unorganized, the co-ordination of the struggle of the proletariat with the defensive struggle of the peasantry and the petty-bourgeoisie against large-scale capitalism are amongst the most important tasks of the French party.

THE speaker then informed the enlarged E. C. C. I. that the general section of the resolution was adopted with all votes against the vote of Bordiga and the section dealing with the struggle against the right dangers was adopted with all votes against the votes of Bordiga and Engler. He then recommended the acceptance of the resolution to the enlarged E. C. C. I. (Applause.)

French Draft Adopted Unanimously.

COMRADE TREINT made the explanation that he had voted for the resolution with a reservation because the section upon the ultra-left danger mentioned that a serious tactical error was the issue by Treint of the slogan for the transformation of the Morocco war into the civil war. He had not done this, and therefore the particular paragraph was based upon a misunderstanding. For the rest the speaker is in agreement with the resolution which provides a good basis for the struggle against the right, according to the instructions of the December conference of the French party.

Thereupon the draft of the resolution of the French commission was then unanimously adopted.

German Report.

COMRADE BUCHARIN, who was received with protracted applause made a report in the name of the German commission: Bordiga naturally objected in principle to the draft resolution in the commission. Bordiga declared that he was in agreement with the optimistic, in a revolutionary sense, analysis of the political and economic situation of Germany, but in his opinion the tactical line of the draft resolution was not in accordance with this analysis. Bordiga recognizes the left development inside the social-democracy and the masses of the non-party workers.

If that is true, then it demands a correct application of united front tactic with all emphasis. Having regard to the left development of the social-democratic working masses, we had to find another tone in which to address them. The tactic is therefore in agreement with the analysis.

Another remark of a principle nature which Bordiga made was that the methods of the draft theses in connection with the internal party situation were incorrect. According to Bordiga the draft theses represents an ideological terrorism of the left party membership. I stress, however, that the draft resolution draws a strong distinction between the left workers and the ultra-left leaders.

It regards one of the chief tasks of the party to be the winning over of these left workers. This objection of Bordiga is therefore absurd. Bordiga is opposed to the fight against deviations with citations. As, however, the comrades who are responsible for these deviations are neither dumb nor deaf, but speak and write, we have for the moment no other method of fighting against the deviations but that of citation. Everyone must see that the central point of the draft resolution is the ideological struggle against the deviations, and that there is not a word there about any organizational measures.

Bordiga declares that when we characterize the declaration of Korsch that the struggle for the international unity of the trade union movement is

carried on from the point of view of Russian state interests, as anti-bolshevist and as anti-sovietist, we thereby waste the confidence of the working class in Soviet Russia, altho this capital is not without its limits. Now capital can be applied either wastefully or to bring in returns. I am of the opinion that we are using the capital represented by the confidence of the working class in the latter way.

The Meyer Group.

WE had a little trouble with Meyer, who demanded that the resolution should begin by pointing to the relative stabilization. We deal with the stabilization in the political resolution. It is the business of the German resolution to deal with specific German matters. The most specific factor in Germany is the serious crisis which is not simply an affair of the moment, but which will characterize the whole coming phase of German development. For this reason we rejected the demand of Meyer, which seemed to show that the Meyer group had underestimated the crisis.

IN the last session of the commission the group Scholem-Rosenberg-Konrad split. Rosenberg and Konrad were in favor of the resolution and Scholem voted against it. Scholem gave as the reason for this piece of "heroics" the allegation that the resolution was directed against the left.

He said that he had broken with the K. A. P. tendencies (K. A. P.) Kommunistiche Arbeiter Partei — Communist Workers Party, a split off with ultra-left anarcho-syndicalist tendencies, from the Communist Party, but that he would be a cad to vote against his own past. This is a lack of logic. Scholem is, so to speak, afraid of his first forms of life (amusement). We are very glad of the support of Rosenberg and Konrad, particularly of the latter, because he is the leader of a large Berlin district. This would be true if Urbahns and Ruth Fischer were the representatives of all the left workers, but this is not true. Meyer declared that the resolution described his group incorrectly and asked what further steps he could take in the direction of the line of the C. C. We answered that his step must consist in the leadership of the struggle against the dangers from the right.

WE accepted certain corrections concerning matters not concerning any question of principle.

The commission adopted the resolution with all votes against the vote of Bordiga and the declaration of Scholem, Urbahns and Engels, who sat in the commission with only advisory votes. In the name of the commission Becharin then requested the delegates to continue the discussion in the plenum.

After Bukharin, Comrade Bordiga spoke: Bukharin is wrong when he contends that the resolution of the German commission intimates the best methods for the ideological struggle of the C. P. of Germany. After the failures caused by the mistakes of the right, the German working class made considerable progress in the formation of their political consciousness. This political consciousness of the German proletariat and its advance guard the Party must be still further developed by the opening up of a broad discussion. Only such a discussion can be useful and productive.

The methods of ideological struggle which are at present in use in the Comintern are inadvisable and turn great and basic questions into personal ones. Every Party member who is not in agreement with the line of the Comintern is termed an enemy of Bolshevism and an enemy of the Soviet Union. This will only damage the popularity of the Soviet Union amongst the masses of the international proletariat.

One may not waste that capital of confidence which was won by Leninism. One must not term oppositional comrades anti-Bolsheviks as soon as some non-essential difference of opinion occurs. The methods of ideological terror and the transformation of differences of principle into moral condemnations of individual persons is damaging.

The discussion must be built up upon a more serious basis, upon the basis of a detailed study of the circumstances existing in a particular country. The speaker closed his remarks by appealing to all Communist Parties to carefully guard the connections between the Soviet Union and the international proletariat.

Scholem's Statement.

AFTER the close of Bordiga's speech Comrade Scholem declared that he maintained the attitude which he had taken up in the Plenum and in the commission completely. He declared that his mistake did not lie in K. A. P. tendencies which he had never had, but which he had himself fought, but in the fact that he did not immediately break off all connections with such persons as Katz immediately after the close of the debate upon the open letter. The speaker repeated the declaration which he had made in the commission according to which he recognized this error. He declared that he was not of the opinion that the left had been without error, but that its internal Party fight had been correct. Scholem gave the following reasons for his rejection of the resolutions: The contention of the resolution that the left failed to

observe the arrival of new factors and in consequence carried over old methods to a new situation mechanically, is not correct. The resolution declares that the ultra-left ideology had a rotten almost social democratic kernel, this may be true for the liquidatory tendencies of a person like Katz, but it cannot be true of the whole ultra-left group. The same is true of the remark of the resolution about the lack of understanding of the ultra-left group for the problems of the winning of the masses.

The speaker declared that he did not share the opinion of the resolution concerning the hindrance of the ultra-lefts for the winning of the masses, on the contrary, in the present period the right dangers are the most dangerous.

Fought C. I. Letter.

SCHOLEM then read the following declaration:

"The resolution supports the open letter against which I fought most of all because it defined the struggle of the left since the third world congress as the fractional struggle of an anti-Bolshevik group against the Comintern and against the Soviet Union.

To approve of the present resolution would therefore be equivalent to a later recognition of the correctness of the open letter and therefore the abandonment of the struggle of years for the formation of the revolutionary Bolshevist Party of Germany.

"For these reasons I would if I had the right to vote, cast my vote against the resolution. I declare that I maintain the line which I represented in the Plenum and in the commission, completely."

Urbahns Speaks.

COMRADE URBAHNS made the following declaration in his own name and that of Maslovsky (Berlin) Gramkov (Y. C. L. Hamburg.) and Ruth Fischer:

"We stand unreservedly upon the basis of the speech and the theses of Zinoviev just as the majority of the enlarged executive of the Communist International. The solution of the crisis in the C. P. of Germany is the preliminary condition for the carrying out of the tasks which have been set up. The objective conditions for the further development of the united front politics are there. The intensification of the class struggle by the Dawes plan, the growing consciousness of the social democratic workers, the wave of sympathy for Soviet Russia and the anti-monarchist movement make it possible to win broad masses for Communism.

The so-called bread and butter questions must form the central point of the daily work, but it must be emphasized that only the proletarian revolution can solve the German crisis. In this respect the tasks are: The utilization of the leftward tendencies amongst the social democratic workers against their opportunist leaders without repeating the mistakes of Brandler; the connections of the parliamentary action with the mass work and here we must convince the broad masses of the workers of the necessity for a break with the coalition policy; the application of the united front tactic towards the workers of the centrum and the middle classes; the formation of a broad left wing movement inside the trade unions; the carrying out of a unity campaign in support of the Anglo-Russian unity committee and finally the utilization of the sympathy for Soviet Russia in the trade union work.

From this arises directly the task of developing the movement for the expropriation of the princes into a general mass movement, of carrying on the struggle against unemployment in connection with the campaign against the customs and the taxes, the setting up of a program of action, the struggle against the coalition policy and the utilization of the contradictions between the social democratic workers and their leaders and also the differences inside the reformist leading bodies.

The opportunist right dangers are the greatest danger for the whole period; but the ultra-left dangers must also be fought. Unless a permanent and energetic struggle is carried on against the dangers from the right there is a danger that the revolution — character of our Party may be lost. The rights are utilizing the existing situation to demand the revision of the decisions of the fifth world congress. The roots of the ultra-left danger lies in a disbelief in the possibility of the formation of a Bolshevist mass party without falling into a morass. The Katz group must be fought, but to win the ultra-left workers is only possible thru a struggle against the right. The internal Party situation has become steadily worse since the open letter of the E. C. C. I. The central committee is even now not carrying out the open letter, instead of utilizing it as the basis of a broad discussion upon the errors which have made it using it merely as a campaign of personalities. This method has led to a complete collapse of the left and the Party is threatened with a repetition of the Brandler policy. The open letter to the C. P. of Germany was correct, nevertheless, many of the tasks which it set are still unsettled today.

The carrying out of the real united front is only possible by overcoming the left phrases and thru a merciless

self-criticism on the part of the lefts. The lefts were correct in their struggle against opportunism and revisionism, the struggle for the role of the Party and the struggle against the causes and the consequences of the October defeat. In all basic questions the left was right as opposed to the right.

The lefts were wrong when they gave way before the anti-Bolshevist tendencies hostile to the Comintern, in their vacillations in the united front question and in the trade union question and in the failure to cut themselves apart from the K. A. P. elements in the time. In correcting its error in the election of Hindenburg the left made opportunist deviations in the application of the united front tactic towards the workers of the centrum and when it led the struggle against the ultra-lefts with organizational measures. The Party crisis is made more intense by the fact that the C. C. is selling the Party to the rights.

Ultra-Left Workers and Leaders.

INSTEAD of dividing the ultra-left workers from their "ultra-left leaders," the central committee rejects the ultra-left workers and wins ultra-left leaders like Rosenberg who came to grief with his K. A. P. group and who now wants to go over to the social democratic party as quickly as possible. The internal health of the party demands a real clarification of the political questions, the disappearance of all factions and groupings and the formation of a party leadership which enjoys the confidence of the membership. The necessary clarification however demands a free discussion culminating in a concentration party congress the task of which would be to form a leadership supported by the majority of the party.

There are only two possibilities for the party central committee, either the amalgamation of the left with the center, makes possible the formation of a really Bolshevist kernel and then the chief task would be to win the ultra-left workers, or the central committee will become dependent upon the right ideology and factions. In the second case the left workers will be compelled to oppose it with the greatest possible resistance.

Reject Resolution.

THE speaker then gave the reasons for the rejection of the draft resolution of the German commission and protested against the statement of Stalin who had said in the German commission that Bordiga was an honest oppositional man who always said exactly what he thought, but that he (Stalin) did not believe a word that Ruth Fischer said. Lenin had also used sharp methods of discussion, but never such methods.

After Urbahns Comrade Engel made the following declaration: "I reject the resolution of the German commission but approve of the speech and the theses of Zinoviev. In general I am in agreement with the declaration of the Urbahns-Ruth Fischer group, I disagree only in the following particulars: I maintain the rejection of the open letter as correct, because it handed over the party to the dangers from the right, proclaimed the struggle against the left and stamped the left as anti-Bolshevist and hostile to the Comintern. The party central committee is chiefly responsible for the Katz affair thru its incorrect treatment of the left party members. The workers who were expelled with Katz must be immediately won back. K. A. P. tendencies exist, but the ultra-lefts are honest Communists who wish to spare the party the repetition of the October catastrophe."

Declaration by Maslovsky.

COMRADE MASLOVSKY then made the following declaration in his own name and in the name of Ruth Fischer and Urbahns: "The speech of Zetkin was an open attack against the decisions of the 5th congress, both in the plenum and in the German commission. Zetkin represented the standpoint of Brandler, Thalheimer and Walcher of October, 1923, and demanded that the party be given over openly to the right group.

At the same time Zetkin attempted to discredit the whole left in the Communist Party of Germany by personal attacks upon the Maslov group. Altho the German delegation in its declaration rejected the political consequences of Zetkin's speech, it nevertheless assisted her political ideas by an acceptance of the methods of struggle against the Ruth Fischer-Maslov group."

Maslovsky's Reasons.

THE speaker then gave his reasons for the rejection of the German resolution. The attitude of the resolution against the right is very weak, on the other hand it sharpens the struggle against the left. The methods of struggle used against the Ruth Fischer group will not assist in the return of the party to normal. The speaker declared himself in agreement with the Urbahns group but declared that he would work upon the basis of the decisions adopted here. (To be continued.)