

# CHINA'S FOES LOSING AT PEKING

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## DAVIS TALKS TO CONVENTION OF STEEL WORKERS

### Sec. of Labor Helps to Stem Progressive Tide

By ANDREW OVERGAARD (Special to The Daily Worker)  
PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 15.—J. J. Davis, the so-called secretary of labor in the strikebreaking Coolidge cabinet, enemy of the foreign-born workers who constitute the backbone of the steel industry spoke before the convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin workers.

This lickspittle of Wall St., himself an alien, holds a card in the Amalgamated Association and by virtue of this fact Mike Tighe generally invites him every year to repeat his old piffle of how he began life as a poor puddler in the steel mills and by working hard and obeying his masters or being a good sucker he has been able to become a member of the President's cabinet.

Unfortunately he has been able to fool a number of the steel workers to believe in that oft repeated fairy tale that in this country every poor boy has a chance to become President.

Entertains Flappers. According to previous reports, Davis had informed the convention that he was sick and could not be present to address the convention. The fact was that he was entertaining the National Girl Champion Basket Ball Team of Sharon, Pa., together with silent Cal on the White House lawn. The Pittsburgh papers carried large photos showing Davis and Coolidge among a number of young flappers.

It seems to have become the sole occupation of the president and his cabinet to receive Charleston dancers and basket ball teams and refuse to see deputations of strikers asking for a living wage. Davis, however, decided to appear before the convention and peddle his hypocrisy to the delight of Mike Tighe the old grandmother of the Amalgamated who is having a hell of a time with the progressives in the convention.

He declared that he would give the Communists the same opportunities to present their views as anyone else, but would not allow them to undermine our glorious Government etc. He would, however, not allow these foreigners to have any say about their own destinies of lives under the infamous laws of suppression against the foreign born workers that he is sponsoring. The real reason that Davis finally was brought before this convention was to arouse prejudices against the progressive forces in the convention and especially arouse hatred against the Communists and there is no doubt that Mike Tighe has been doing his darndest to have Davis perform this task after Bill Green sent his regrets.

Progressives. The progressives in the convention who are fighting the reactionary leadership of Mike Tighe and company and sincerely struggling for a change altho confused and lacking initiative plus a real program of action, are worrying the reactionary leadership. The progressive forces know that the main problem before this convention is that of organizing the great masses of organized workers outside of the Amalgamated and they are sincerely struggling to bring about a real campaign in the steel industry.

Mike Tighe, realizing the danger of the growing power of the progressives, in order to confuse the real issue before the convention, very conveniently brings all the various servants of the capitalist class to peddle the usual bunk about the "capitalists and the workers getting together."

Secrecy. After Davis' speech, Mike Tighe and his machine moved for an executive (Continued on page 2.)



Think It Over

## FUR STRIKERS ARE UNAFRAID OF GRAND JURY

### Will Prove Many Cases of Boss Violence

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 15.—Last week, Judge Mancuso in addressing the incoming grand jury in New York City, informed them that the district attorney intended to present to them some 40 cases of violence occurring in connection with the fur strike which has been going on for eight weeks in this city.

The judge stated that all the violence was caused by the Furrriers' Union which employed gangsters to attack "innocent" scabs and bosses. The judge grew very eloquent about law and order and the rights of workers to work where they pleased, and the rights of employers to employ whom they pleased and the terrible habits of labor unions which carried on strikes. He ended by saying that order must be maintained in this city and the grand jury must investigate and see why disorder has been frequent in connection with the fur strike.

Gold's Statement. The charge that the union employed gangsters was promptly repudiated by Ben Gold last week and he pointed out that such a statement was made by the manufacturers simply as a smoke screen to hide their own actions. An illustration of the truth of this remark was given today when a manufacturer was brought to trial for

drawing a gun and firing on the workers picketing his shop.

The manufacturer was Morris Passman, of the firm of Bernstein and Passman, of 214 West 29th street, and on the evening of April first he and a hired gangster made an attack upon a group of striking fur workers who were picketing his shop. First his gangster, Charles Arnes, attacked two of the girls, throwing a knife at one and striking another in the chest. Last week this man was found guilty on both these charges, and he was proven to be a gangster with a Sing Sing record who had frequently been employed for his strong arm work in strikes.

Today when the boss himself came up for trial on the charge of firing three shots, his only excuse was that he did not intend to hit anyone and he was not aiming at the workers. He was held under \$1,000 bail for further investigation by the grand jury, and as Ben Gold says, "If the grand jury investigates thoroughly it will discover just who has been using violence and carrying on guerilla warfare during this strike."

"There has never been a single instance where a striking fur worker was found carrying a weapon; and there is not a single instance where gangsters were found to be employed by the union."

Striker Dismissed. Louis Tepper, a striker arrested a few days ago, on a disorderly conduct charge, was dismissed in Jefferson Market Court this morning when the crowd of witnesses brot by one of the bosses, contradicted each other and showed themselves unable to stick to their story under cross-examination. Tepper was charged by the firm of Kimmel and Kimmel of 352, 7th avenue with striking one member of the firm. They tried hard to prove that this was true, but their failed to convince the judge of the tale and Tepper was released.

Picket Chairman. S. Mencher, chairman of the picket committee, was arraigned this morning in Essex Market Court on an old charge of disorderly conduct made in connection with the industrial squad's raid on Beethoven Hall several weeks ago. After an examination of the circumstances in connection with this arrest, Mencher was dismissed by order of the judge.

## Police Free Seven White Rapists as Negro Girl Dies

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 15.—Seven white rapists were freed by police following the death of the 14-year-old Negro girl they had assaulted. The rapists had been indicted by the grand jury.

## BRITISH BANKS TO GUARANTEE SOVIET TRADE

### Take Harriman's Place in German Deal

BERLIN, April 15.—The pressure of disapproval brot to bear by the United States government upon W. Averill Harriman, the American financier, in connection with his proposition of financing Soviet Union trade with Germany, has compelled the giving up of his plan by Harriman. As a consequence negotiations are proceeding with the certain British interests to accomplish the same object.

The scheme was originally formulated by the German government of Chancellor Luther at the reported initiative of Dr. Schacht, the President of the Reichsbank; in order both to build up German industry and alleviate the unemployment problem profitably to German capital. By the plan the Soviet Union was to receive such material, etc. as it desired to purchase on a four to six year credit. The payment of such orders up to a total of 400,000,000 marks (approximately \$100,000,000) was to be guaranteed up to 60 per cent by the Reichsbank and the treasuries of the various German states.

The other 40 per cent on the purchases would have to be assumed by the sellers. In order to realize on the notes settling such deals these would have to be paid in advance by the German banks, as the German industries are not in a position to carry such long-time obligations on their books. This is where the hitch came in, so far as German financing was concerned. The large banks refused to endorse these Soviet payment notes unless they were to receive almost 11 per cent interest a year, besides a 7 per cent discount for handling them. In addition they demanded a special 2 per cent and an extraordinary commission of 1 1/2 per cent. These exorbitant rates were refused consideration both by the German manufacturers involved and the Soviet government.

Under these circumstances Harriman made his offer. He proposed that (Continued on page 6).

Three Greek Colonels to Die. ATHENS, April 15.—Colonels Djavellas, Karakoufas and Bakirdjis, leaders in the recent attempted revolt in Salonki, have been condemned to death. Other rebels have been imprisoned.

## PICKET LINE DISPERSED AT WHITE HOUSE

### Passaic Strikers Still Hold the Fort

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 15.—A small delegation, of Passaic strikers, under the leadership of Carl Trocola, one of the strikers from the Lodi dyeing mills, was dispersed by District of Columbia police here today after picketing the White House less than an hour.

This is the first time in many years pickets have been molested in the capital. It is understood that the two New Jersey senators, Edwards and Edge, insisted that Inspector Charles Evans of the metropolitan force scatter them.

This phase of the affair is likely to be called to the attention of the senate manufacturers' committee that is to conduct hearings on the Passaic strike.

Trocola's Second Visit.

Trocola was one of the delegation in Washington a few weeks ago when the strikers were denied permission to interview Coolidge and has been one of the leaders of the strike. The mill in which he works finger-prints and registers its employees and they must carry with them their card with their finger-prints on it in order to enter and leave the premises on which they work.

With him were four men and women and six children of strikers. It was on the flimsy pretext that the civil labor law was being violated that the pickets were dispersed. Thus the capital police join hands with the New Jersey uniformed thugs of the mill owners in order to crush the workers who are on strike for decent conditions and to resist the wage cuts in the Passaic mills.

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Fake Justice in Passaic.

PASSAIC, N. J., April 15.—Justice of the Peace Louis M. Hargreaves of the adjoining town of Garfield is a law unto himself according to his high-handed action in dealing with the cases of those arrested after the reading of the riot act here Monday.

When Arthur Garfield Hayes, New York attorney, representing Robert W. Dunn of the American Civil Liberties Union, Esther Lowell of the Federated Press and Robert L. Wolfe, a New York writer, appeared in court and requested a stenographer to make a record of the proceedings of that kangaroo court, the flunkey of the mill barons who sits upon the bench announced that there would be "no minutes taken." When reminded that (Continued on page 2)

## Steamfitters and Helpers Continue Strike for Increase

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 15.—New York steamfitters and helpers continue their strike for \$12 and \$9 a day. The Heating and Piping Contractors' Association insists that the union men make \$8.40 for helpers employed two and a half years or more; \$8 for all others now working; and \$6 for new helpers. The employers are willing to give mechanics \$12, an increase of \$1.50 over the present scale, but not the \$1 asked for all helpers, now getting \$8. There are 3,600 members of the two unions, steamfitters and helpers, in New York, and half are employed by the association members. The strike affects work in Jersey City, Hartford, Nashville, Atlantic City and Florida, as well as New York, when contractors have other jobs.

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Stone Masons' Win Strike.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Six striking stone masons on the cathedral of St. John the Divine won \$2 a day wage increase after six weeks' strike. The new scale is \$14 a day; helpers \$9, an increase of \$1.

## Trumbull in New York

The reception given to Walter Trumbull in the different sections of the country will be puny compared to the one planned by the Young Workers' of New York. The Pioneer anti-militarist work done by these workers within the heart of capitalism itself (the army) is well appreciated by the entire working class.

## COOLIDGE ENTERTAINS BASKET BALL TEAM, BUT SCORNS USEFUL WORKERS

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—Pres. Coolidge, the strikebreaker who refused to see the delegation from the Passaic strikers always has sufficient time to entertain actresses, Charlestown jazzers and other inconsequential creatures. He latest stunt was to entertain a gang of dizzy dames from Sharon, Pa., who comprise some sort of basket ball team. They were brot to the White House by the clownish secretary of labor, James J. Davis, and posed on the lawn with Coolidge to have their pictures taken.

Coolidge entertains everything and everybody but useful workers. For them he has only contempt and the crushing power of the government of Wall Street, whose office boy he is.

## SUM UP PLEAS FOR REVISION OF PROHIBITION

### Straw Votes Prove Need, Contends Codman

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—The American people are overwhelmingly in favor of modifying the Volstead law. Col. Julian Codman, of Boston, told the senate sub-committee in summing up the "wet" side of the present controversy.

In substantiation of his claim, Col. Codman put into the record the various newspaper polls taken in 326 cities during the last few months, which showed approximately a 3 to 1 majority against prohibition as it is now constituted. In these polls, he said, 2,145,848 persons voted for modification, as against 697,083 who opposed it. After Codman read the polls into the record, he cited statements by Dr. William H. Robery, of Boston, and Dr. Hugh Barr Gray, of Washington, telling how the number of alcoholic patients has increased in hospitals.

Dry Czar on Stand.

General Lincoln C. Andrews, the dry czar, was then recalled to the stand. He was first questioned about the number of stills captured by his enforcement agents. Codman read a list of the captures showing they increased from 85,933 in 1921 to 111,115 in 1922; to 158,132 in 1923, to 159,176 in 1924 and 172,537 in 1925.

Andrews said he couldn't tell whether the increased number of captures meant that more people were engaged in the manufacture of liquor or whether his agents were showing greater activity. "It's a fair inference to believe that the bootlegging industry has increased," he admitted, however.

Private Stills.

"There is a tremendous number of small stills in private homes which you never learn about because you (Continued on page 6)

## Drop Magnus Johnson Contest, Recommends Elections Committee

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—The senate elections committee today adopted a report recommending that the contest filed against Sen. Schall (R) of Minnesota, by ex-Senator Magnus Johnson, farmer-labor, be drop from further consideration.

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Herrin Mine Closes.

HERRIN, Ill., April 14.—Mine No. 7 of the Consolidated Coal company of St. Louis, one of the principal mines here, has posted notice of indefinite suspension. Slack market conditions and necessary repairing is given as the reason for the shutdown. The mine employs about 600 men.

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150 Industrial Deaths in New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15.—Reports of 150 death claims filed during the month of March were received from the five local offices of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, according to a statement made today by the industrial commission of New York.

## DESTROY WHITE RUSSIAN TROOPS IN PEKING FIGHT

### Powers Show Complicity in Chang's Struggle

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, April 13. (Delayed.)—The battle for control of this city is raging with unabated fury. The main zones of conflict are around Tungchow and to the southeast. All communication is cut off with Tientsin so that the capital is almost entirely isolated. Kuominchun victories are reported. The brigade of white Russian refugees who thot that with the capture of this city they could carry on their intrigues for the overthrow of the Soviet government, has been almost wiped out in the struggle. Most of them were cossacks and the barbarity of their fighting methods has brot retribution.

The foreign legations now admit that they are sheltering Tuan Chi Jui and his former premier. They have also notified the Kuominchun that they will not recognize its cabinet, but will deal with Tuan. This announcement has revealed anew the close alliance between him and the imperialist exploiters of China and thereby intensified the resentment against him.

Discontinue Air Raids. The complicity of the foreign ministers in the anti-nationalist plots is further shown by their announcement that the allied Chang Tso Lin and Wu Pei Fu forces have agreed to discontinue air raids on the city. It is suspicious that these diplomats should be so carefully informed and that the enemies of the independence movement should be so solicitous of their welfare.

Clay Workers Strike Against Bad Conditions. The Peelsess company engages in the production of sewer pipes. From the time the clay is mined in the hills until it becomes a hard-burned finished product it means a long and hard daily struggle for the workers who shape and finish it.

Kiln Drawers in Walkout at Ohio Works. The present strike is due to the greed of the company. On April 8 the order went out that the crews draw the pipes out of the kilns would be reduced from 8 men to 7 and be expected to produce as much work as formerly. The men refused to tolerate this. Their wages at present are low enough for the work they are forced to do.

Others Sympathetic. The setting crews, pressmen, yardmen and others engaged at the works are in entire sympathy with the strikers and may be expected at any time to join them in a general demand for improved conditions and living wages in the ceramic plants in this district.

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## CHICAGO SLUMS ARE BLOT ON FACE OF EARTH; WORKERS PAY ENORMOUS TRIBUTE FOR SHELTER OF HOVELS

Chicago treats its recruits to its rapidly growing army of industrial slaves far worse than hog and cattle raisers treat the animals they ship to the stock yards for slaughter. There are certain laws against too close crowding of animals in cattle and hog cars, but there are no regulations regarding the housing of human beings. Eighty years ago Frederick Engels wrote a book describing the condition of the working class in England, with special emphasis on their ghastly, pestilent over-crowded hovels where

every form of disease and vice thrived; years later the American novelist, Jack London, wrote a book about the working class of London and called it "The People of the Abyss." All the misery, the debasement, the filth and slime that they then described could be repeated and amplified today in describing housing conditions in Chicago. The first thing that strikes a visitor entering the city by way of the railroads that run thru the south side (Continued on page 2.)

# LEAGUE DISARM CONFERENCE IS UPON THE ROCKS

## Painleve Would Shift Blame on Soviets

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, April 15.—France will consult the powers relative to the course of action which will be taken as the result of the Soviet Union's refusal to attend the league of nations disarmament conference, minister of war, Paul Painleve, said today. He intimated that it might be necessary to postpone the conference, now scheduled to be held at Geneva, May 18.

"It must not be forgotten that Russia has the largest standing army in Europe," said M. Painleve. "This must be taken into consideration."

"Arrangements for the conference will stand in principle in the meantime," he added.

Painleve, a Liar.

The declaration that "Russia has the largest standing army in Europe" is an absolute lie, consciously uttered by Painleve, who is perfectly aware, as the report of the British labor delegation to the Soviet Union and the official figures of the Soviet government show, that the French army is larger than that of Russia. This is despite the fact that the Soviets have an enormous territory to guard, with thousands of miles adjoining countries the ruling class of which is on the constant lookout for a favorable chance to take military action against the Workers' Republic. It must be taken into consideration also that the population of the Soviet Union is almost four times that of France.

League Fears Failure.

LONDON, April 14.—The refusal by the Soviet Union of the league of nations' invitation to participate in the preliminary disarmament conference, has served to heighten pessimism here regarding the possibilities of any further reduction of armaments by international agreement or otherwise.

Altho the Baldwin government has announced it will do all possible to bring about the success of the forthcoming disarmament conference, it is now rumored there is a chance that the preliminary conference scheduled for May 18, in Geneva may be further postponed.

The ambitious disarmament proposals of the league of nations, constituting the most complicated problem with which the world has ever been asked to deal, are still a matter for negotiation. Unless Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany can reach a basic agreement on these proposals it is anticipated that there may be a postponement of the whole matter.

Prefer Postponement.

The league of nations suffered a severe blow to its prestige when the question of Germany's entrance was left unsettled because of disputes, and league leaders would rather postpone the disarmament conference than to take a chance on another failure.

## Workers' Arm Pulled Out of Socket by Belt

PITTSFIELD, Mass., (FP)—April 15.—William Wheeler, 28, was almost fatally injured when his sleeve caught in a pulley at the Charles H. Ball factory. The worker's arm was pulled out at the socket and he was dragged up to the ceiling by the belt before the mill machinery could be stopped.

## Boston Forms Class in Trade Unionism

BOSTON, April 15.—Boston has started a class on "Trade Unionism." At the first meeting Sidney Bloomfield was instructor. An interesting discussion on "Trade Unionism" was held.

Those wishing to enroll can do so at the party headquarters.

## For Rent in New York:

2 sunny rooms, front; kitchen; in elevator apartment. For about five months. Reasonable. Bushwick, 53 E. 97th St. Apt. 21.

## British Officials Ratify Treaty with Puppet Irak Leaders

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, (By Mail)—The formal exchange of copies of the new Anglo-Irak treaty, on the conclusion of which dependent the league of nations' council decision to give Mosul to Irak has taken place at the Foreign Office here. The copies are in English and Arabic and are gorgeously bound in leather with sheets of watered silk.

The binding of the British copy is in blue with gold lettering and ornamentation, while Irak's copy is black with Irak's colors—red, black, white and green. The respective representatives, Sir Austen Chamberlain and Jaffar el Askeri Pasha exchanged the usual courtesies and the latter declared he felt confident that the Irak state would be able to progress rapidly in the future, now that the uncertainties of the last four years had been finally put to rest.

Thus did the British conservative government, so bitterly opposed to the Soviet government's confiscation of private property in Russia, sanctify its own confiscation of Turkish territory which the league of nations had to admit England had absolutely no title to.

## REPRESENTATIVE MOONEY OPPOSES ANTI-ALIEN LAW

CLEVELAND, April 14.—The Cleveland Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers has received an answer to a letter sent to Congressman Charles A. Mooney protesting against the anti-alien bills that have been introduced in congress. Congressman Mooney in his letter points out that these bills are of the most vicious character and pledges himself to fight against their adoption.

The letter received by the Cleveland council follows:

"My Dear Mr. Duchan:

"I am just in receipt of your valued favor of the 31st with which you enclose a resolution adopted by the Cleveland Council for the Protection of the Foreign-Born Workers, in which they protest the alien registration bills. Of course, you know how enthusiastically I join with you in your action on this measure. The registration bill is a most dangerous proposal and I do not hesitate to say to you that I believe it is largely due to the most vicious kind of bigotry. Sincerely hope we can prevent its reaching the floor during the present session.

"Sincerely yours,  
"Charles A. Mooney."

## VOLUNTEER TO HELP PASSAIC STRIKE RELIEF

As the strike of the Passaic textile workers enters the thirteenth week, the need for relief becomes greater and greater. The bosses are attempting to starve out the strikers. These textile workers are fighting for shorter hours, higher wages, better working conditions. A lowering of their living standards means that the bosses in other parts of the country will try to lower wages, increase hours and worsen living conditions.

The strikers are carrying on a fierce battle. They are assaulted daily by the police thugs and other lackeys of the textile barons. The combined forces of the bosses are lined up against them. These strikers are determined to win their strike. There is only one thing that can defeat the strike. That is the lack of food, clothing and shelter. The bosses know this. They are trying to starve out these workers. Are you going to let them do it?

The International Workers Aid has arranged for a house to house collection for Saturday and Sunday. Every worker should turn out to the stations that are published below and aid in the collecting of money for the Passaic strikers.

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

## CHICAGO SLUMS BLOT ON FACE OF THE EARTH

### Housing Conditions Almost Unbelievable

(Continued from Page 1)

of the city are the miles upon miles of ramshackle dwellings, some of them in the last stages of decomposition. Dilapidated frame buildings, sinking into the earth with the windows and doors twisted into fantastic shapes, with dangerous outside stairways flimsily held together with strips of boards from dry goods boxes picked up in the alleys, while rusty stove pipes surrounded by disarrayed bricks, survivals of chimneys, adorn the tops of the schacks, present a picture to the visitor that is far from flattering to the metropolis of the middle-west.

A Closer View.

Upon investigation these hovels in their interiors beggar description. Many of the houses were built years ago for one family houses to accommodate the more poorly paid workers. When new they were hardly fit for human habitation. Many of them have no toilets inside and those that are outside are frozen many months of the year so they are useless. Hundreds of them are without bath rooms. Instead of one family inhabiting them today, there are three and four families living in the closest intimacy which absolutely precludes the possibility of privacy for men, women or children. Besides the members of the family many of the places also shelter roomers and boarders who share the pitiful quarters.

The rooms, already small, are further divided with the most crudely constructed partitions thrown together with boards obtained from dry goods boxes. A very large proportion of these houses are constantly damp because of the leakage of the roofs while the plaster inside the rooms is, in many cases, completely gone. The walls of many of them are infested with vermin of various kinds while countless thousands of rats scurry thru the walls and, at night, one walking thru these districts is astounded at the hordes of rodents that scurry hither and thither on the sidewalks, in the filthy gutters and between the houses. Not infrequently infants and the aged and infirm are attacked by these pests.

Rent Per Room.

The inhabitants of these vile pest holes have to pay the enormous sum of from \$5 to \$10 per room according to the report on living conditions for small wage earners in Chicago conducted by the bureau of social surveys, for the cheapest, unheated apartments and flat houses. When working steadily the average family of this class obtains less than \$80 per month. Much more than one-fourth of the total income of these low-paid workers must be spent to pay the rent for a mere shelter over the heads of their families. In addition to this amount for rent they must buy coal or other fuel in order to keep warm in the winter time. While freezing in winter these unfortunate workers suffer intensely from the stifling heat of summer. In the hot summer months that are approaching they will not be able to sleep in the ill-ventilated rooms, many of them inside and without windows. These workers who inhabit these houses were, for the most part, brot here by the demands of basic industry and help to pile up the billions in dividends of the packing houses, the steel mills and the railroads.

Note:—Other articles will appear each day on the housing situation and the condition of labor in Chicago.

Mill Carpenters Turn Down Offer of \$1.15

A hurry call brought Chicago sash and door manufacturers to a special meeting of their Millwork Association last night at the La Salle Hotel. The meeting was called because 5,000 millmen, members of the carpenters' union, turned down an offer of \$1.15 an hour.

The carpenters' district council has given notice that the 25,000 finishing carpenters who are also out for an increase will support a millman's strike if it is necessary to call one.

## Grants Injunction Forbidding Interference with Sale of 'Mercury'

BOSTON, April 15.—Henry L. Mencken, editor of the American Mercury, won a victory in federal court today in his battle with Frank Chase, secretary of the Watch and Ward Society.

Federal Judge James M. Morton denied a motion by Chase to dismiss an action brought by Mencken and then granted a temporary injunction restraining Chase from interfering with the sale of the April issue of the Mercury, which contains the article entitled "Hatrack" that caused all the trouble.

Gets \$100 Fine.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 15.—Felix Harvard, news dealer, was fined \$100 for selling the American Mercury and appealed. His lawyer, Garfield Hays, told the court that his own daughter had started reading the so-called obscene article, but found it not interesting enough to finish.

The complainant's lawyer stated that if Judge Parmenter of Boston had been a married man he would not have dared to acquit Mencken in the case prosecuted there.

\$5 a Copy.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 15.—Copies of H. L. Mencken's American Mercury are bringing big prices here. One man owning two copies sold one for \$5 and is renting the other out at 50 cents a day. Magazine dealers say they cannot obtain additional copies.

## Secretary of Labor J. J. Davis Tries to Stem Progressive Tide

(Continued from page 1).

session barring all visitors to the convention and launched into an attack against the Communists and Wm. J. White from Girard in particular who is visiting the convention as a member of the organization. Tighe and his cohorts accused White of giving out information to The DAILY WORKER and the Communist Party and read the first article written by myself on the convention. No proof was offered that the contents of the article were not true, but a terrible crime had been committed to let the workers know that there is in existence in these United States a union called the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers that is supposed to take into its ranks all workers working within the steel industry.

I have pointed out in a previous article that Tighe and company does not want to organize the steel industry but insists on maintaining the Amalgamated as a small craft organization of the skilled workers and ignore the great number of the semi-skilled and unskilled workers who constitute the majority in the steel industry whom this reactionary band of lickspittles even insist on insulting by inviting one of their worst enemies to address the convention in the person of J. J. Davis who never misses an opportunity to attack these foreign born workers, the creators of the wealth of the steel trusts.

Progressives One Third.

The progressive forces led by Jennings of Granite City, McKeown from Liberty Lodge, Warren, Wilbur from McKees Rocks, Kingston from Girard and others fought against the move of Tighe to go into executive session, only a trick motion to exclude White from the convention. The reasoning of these so-called leaders seems to be that the rank and file members of the union shall not be allowed to know about and participate in the deliberations of their own union.

The vote on the motion which was put over right after the speech of Davis showed that the progressives polled over one third of delegates in spite of the well prepared trickery of the machine.

The convention is still discussing the wage scale and the report of the committee on the officers report have not yet come before the convention. The question of organization have not yet been discussed but will no doubt come up within the next couple of days.

Tighe in his report goes into the usual hysterics of the labor fakery and recommends the expulsion of Communists from the Amalgamated and the committee on officers report is recommending that the officers be given the full power to carry out this policy. The progressives on this committee are in the minority but intend to fight against this attempt to destroy the union by expelling the best fighters who have been in the forefront in the struggle against the bosses and also recognizing that this will only be a prelude to the next step of expelling all the opposition forces to his rule or ruin policy. The Amalgamated Association has within its ranks only a fraction of the great number of unorganized steel workers in this country.

It does not exclude members of the political parties of the capitalist class, the K. K. K. and other political institutions in this country and the Progressive forces must fight against this attempt to expel members of a political party of the working class. The Amalgamated must become a real instrument of the steel workers in their struggles against the steel trust. This can be accomplished by the progressive forces by the adoption of a real program of action which will finally overthrow the bankrupt leadership of Tighe and company place at the head of the union men who will fight for the interests of the steel workers.

# An Army of Constructive Builders Is in the Field for the Daily Worker

By J. LOUIS ENGDHAL.

"THE BIG PARADE" is a very successful moving picture of the world war. Throngs go to see it. Evidently they are thrilled by it. Breathlessly they watch the rapidly changing panorama. Millions of soldiers marching. Ever forward! To the front! To death in the trenches. Destruction everywhere!

Great care has been taken to develop the mass character of the titanic struggle. The zero hour arrives. "The Americans" move against the Germans. They advance in open formation, over hills and across valleys, thru fields and streams, thru deserted villages and the barren countrysides. They advance, these soldiers, five feet apart, on a front miles wide, each one five feet behind another, and another and another coming out of the rear, in endless streams as if all male humans in the world had been called to participate in the human slaughter. The enemy shells rain out of the sky. Machine guns rattle from hidden nests. Enemy sharpshooters, hidden everywhere, are busy killing, killing, killing. Many of the advancing soldiers fall, dead, wounded. But the mass moves on. The order of the military clique, somewhere far in the rear, to "Advance!" must be obeyed. Blood! Agony! Shrieks of the dying! Death! Destruction. It is war! The war of the imperialist masters. All that happened on the fields of France nearly nine years ago.

In this April, 1926, nine years after the United States entered the mass murder pens, another army has received its marching orders. It has gone over the top. It marches here at home, in America. It is the army of subscribers, readers, sympathizers, the builders of The DAILY WORKER.

There are not yet enough of them to march five feet apart, from the Canadian border to the Mexican gulf, nor five feet from heel to toe, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. But still they are numerous.

They work in open formation. In the textile mills and the shoe factories of New England; in the coal fields and on the railroads that span the continent; in the metal mines and the steel mills; in the many industries that draw millions into great population centers; everywhere that labor toils they are active. In small numbers to be sure. But they are the advance guard regiments.

The DAILY WORKER has been putting down a barrage against the enemy class for over two years. During that time millions of copies of "Our Daily!"—the daily of militant labor—has searched out the weak spots in the employers' strength. It has made openings. It has prepared the way for the present onslaught.

Thousands of loyal workers have pushed forward, never halting, the vanguard of our army. They have rallied in support of our DAILY WORKER agents in hundreds of cities. Hundreds of worker correspondents, sharpshooters in the class war, have brought The DAILY WORKER these past few months to the attention of new masses. Officials of the Workers (Communist) Party everywhere have helped build the combat machinery of the struggle.

All is ready for the grand offensive. The march begins for the winning of 10,000 new subscribers, perhaps even more thousands, for The DAILY WORKER.

The advance of The DAILY WORKER army does not see destruction and death attend its every forward step. Instead of soldiers everywhere falling in agony and death, worker-soldiers of the class struggle join the ranks from every direction, new recruits from the mines, mills, factories and fields. Instead of depleted ranks—growing ranks. Instead of destruction there is construction. Instead of death,—LIFE.

Greek mythology tells of the hero, Theseus, who killed his dragon, extracted its teeth, planted them in the rich soil with the result that soldiers full armed sprang to life ready for battle against the enemies of Greece.

Capitalism is the dragon against which labor makes war. Capitalism spreads its black pall of ignorance thru its press, pulpit and controlled education in the schools.

These teeth can only be extracted and buried thru the building of a powerful revolutionary press, enlightening the mighty millions of the great masses of humanity ready for the new message that will not only teach them the why and wherefore of capitalism's iniquities, but point the way to their abolition. Thus the working class army of emancipation grows.

Yesterday saw the beginning of this nation-wide offensive to develop The DAILY WORKER into a mass organ of labor.

Today the march forward calls to American labor's militant legions building the left wing of the organized trade union movement to mobilize for this effort. It calls to the vast numbers of unorganized in the great industries to establish The DAILY WORKER as their fighting spokesman where they toil.

The drive continues until July 4. That day should mark the consummation of a new triumph for the American working class. The proportions of that triumph depend on the energy, the self-sacrifice, the devotion and loyalty manifested in the passing hours, every one of which is fraught with tremendous possibilities.

Forward for The DAILY WORKER. Ten thousand new readers by July 4! It means a mightier left wing of labor. It means a more powerful Workers (Communist) Party. It brings us nearer the day of Proletarian Power. It hurries the victory of the American social revolution.

## Picket Line Dispersed at White House

(Continued from Page 1)

It is the right of defendants in courts of law to have records of their cases the satrap judge declared: "This is not a court of law; it is a court of martial law."

Hayes was indignant and endeavored to protest, but to no avail.

"I will go back and tell the workers that there is no justice for strikers in these courts," he cried at the end when Robert W. Dunn of the American Civil Liberties Union was held under bonds of \$10,000, Robert L. Wolfe, a New York writer, at \$5,000, and Esther Lowell of the Federated Press at \$1,500.

Wolf was arraigned on charges of unlawfully assembling one hour after the reading of the riot act by Sheriff Nimsom. He was arraigned without counsel being present, for Hayes, who had come to represent him was sent to another court room by a police officer. His bail was fixed at this exorbitant figure after he had told his story of obeying the police officer who arrested him when ordered to move on. Altho the police officer who misdirected Hayes admitted in court that he had done so, the judge refused a review of the case.

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

# PRIESTS REFUSE TO OBEY SCHOOL LAWS OF MEXICO

## Conspire to Boycott the Public Schools

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, April 15.—The conflict between the government and the catholic church is widening. The church has cast down the gage of battle to the Calles administration thru the publication of a statement by a committee of principals of catholic schools refusing pointblank to permit government agents to inspect their schools, as required by law. The nuns and priests strenuously object to any supervision of their courses of study or inquiries into the sanitation and other health provisions in their institutions.

In addition to their objections, the principals ask that a part of the state school tax, equivalent to the portion received from catholic taxpayers, shall be turned over to them for the expenses of the parochial schools.

This defiance of the government is certain to result in the closing of the schools of those signing the petition, amounting to approximately a hundred. The catholic hierarchy has openly conspired with the catholic population to refuse to allow their children to attend the public schools, pledging the parents to boycott those institutions.

The highest representative of the catholic church now in Mexico, Bishop George J. Caruana, papal delegate to Mexico, has been summoned before the immigration authorities to explain how he got into the country. The reverend gentleman failed to appear. As a consequence the government is expected to order his arrest.

There is no official record of his admission into the country. There have been rumors ever since his coming that he entered illegally. His failure to explain the matter is taken as an admission of his guilt. When the investigation first began it was announced that if Caruana was found to have entered illegally, he would be deported just the same as anybody else.

## Brea Tank Farm Goes Up in Big Oil Fires

LOS ANGELES, Calif., April 15.—The Brea tank farm of the Union Oil Company was apparently doomed for destruction early today, with three tanks on fire and the refinery destroyed. The fire in the refinery threatened twenty-five 55,000-barrel tanks near the third reservoir. Dynamite charges were planted to turn back the flames if the town of Fullerton and Brea, nearby, are menaced.

The fire, like the one in San Luis Obispo, was caused by a bolt of lightning. Damage was estimated by officials here today at between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000.



# MAY DAY ISSUE

## Bundles

The May Day Special Issue will be one of 12 pages—filled with news and stories and cartoons—features from the shops, factories and trade unions.

The Special will be printed to enable every part of the country to receive it before May Day and in time for distribution and your May Day meeting. Get a bundle at the special price of

2 Cents a Copy EXTRA

THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed \$..... for a bundle of ..... copies of the May Day Special.

(Name).....

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OLGIN TEMPLE HALL, RUTHENBERG  
Marshfield and Van Buren St., Chicago

# FOURTH ANNUAL FREIHEIT JUBILEE

## Saturday, April 17, 1926

PROGRAM:

SYMPHONY TRIO:  
Leo Braverman, Violinist  
Anna Slack, Cellist  
Marion Lychenheim, Pianist

Freiheit Singing Society  
Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra  
Freiheit Children's Chorus

IN A NEW PROGRAM. Beginning at 8 P. M.

Tickets 50 Cents in Advance, 75 Cents at the Door.

Hang this page in your meeting hall!

APRIL 15

RULES IN THE THIRD ANNUAL

TO JULY 4

NATIONAL BUILDERS CAMPAIGN OF THE DAILY WORKER

A BANNER FROM MOSCOW! TO THE LEADING CITY

The Communist Party of Moscow will present a silk banner to the city which reaches the highest percentage of its quota.

A COMMUNIST EMBLEM OF HONOR



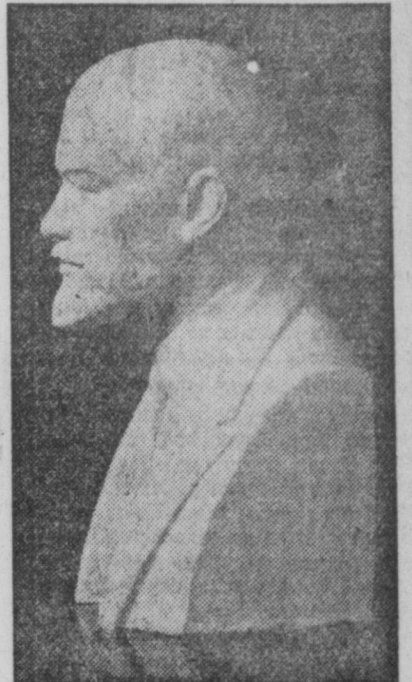
A BANNER FROM BERLIN TO THE SECOND CITY

The Communist Party of Berlin (Germany) will present another silk banner to the city reaching the second highest percentage of its quota.

QUOTAS FOR EACH CITY

Table listing quotas for various cities across different districts, including Alton, Boston, Cambridge, etc., with their respective point values.

ANOTHER PRIZE



A Bust of

LENIN

To every individual who secures 500 or more points in the campaign The Daily Worker will present with a bust of Lenin, illustrated herewith.

And Another Prize!



With an Introduction by MICHAEL GOLD.

A new book now on the press—the first American publication of Proletarian Art.

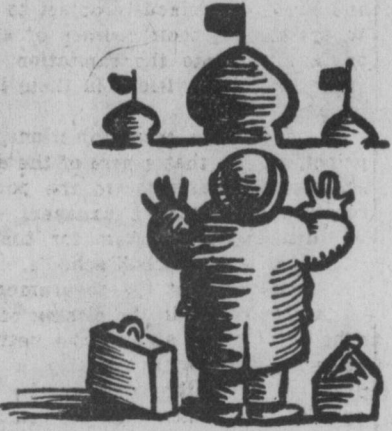
This book (sold at \$1.00) contains 64 pages of the most famous cartoons which have appeared in The Daily Worker and the Workers Monthly by the leading American working class artists.

Robert Minor, Fred Ellis, Art Young, William Gropper are among the many represented.

The Cartoons are printed on heavy drawing paper and bound in attractive art-board binding.

OWN THIS BOOK—Buy or earn it thru real activity for your class.

THE BIG PRIZE



To MOSCOW!

This Way--



Record will be kept by The Daily Worker both of the individuals and the cities and districts during the campaign.

The district securing the highest percentage of its quota, will elect from among the individuals having 1,000 points or more to his credit, one comrade to make a trip to Soviet Russia to the approaching Sixth World Congress of the Communist International with all expenses paid.

and This--



In addition to the district reaching the highest percentage of its quota every district which secures a total of 40,000 points to its credit will also be entitled to elect from among the individuals who score more than 1,000 points one comrade to make the trip to Moscow.

Here's How--



The election will take place immediately after the conclusion of the campaign. The Daily Worker will at that time publish the standing of the various individuals within the winning districts. These will vote for their choice candidate to make the trip, each one having as many votes as he has points in the campaign.

For Every Builder

PRIZES

For Cities and Districts

GET THE POINT!

The scoring during the campaign will be as follows:

Table showing subscription rates for 'The Daily Worker' and 'The Workers Monthly' in Chicago and elsewhere.

Send for

The Book



7 Ways and Means

issued by

The First Communist Daily

THE

DAILY WORKER

1113 W. WASHINGTON STREET Chicago Ill.

Start Building Now With These Bricks

Subscription form for 'The Daily Worker' with fields for name, address, and subscription duration.

Small vertical subscription form.

Subscription form for 'The Daily Worker' with fields for name, address, and subscription duration.

Small vertical subscription form.

Subscription form for 'The Daily Worker' with fields for name, address, and subscription duration.

Small vertical subscription form.

Subscription form for 'The Daily Worker' with fields for name, address, and subscription duration.

Small vertical subscription form.

# SENATE NAMES WEDNESDAY FOR DEBT PACT VOTE

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
WASHINGTON, April 15.—The \$2,042,000,000 Italian war debt settlement, pending in the senate for the last three weeks, will be finally voted upon next Wednesday at 4 o'clock, under an agreement adopted this afternoon.

Administration leaders entered the agreement confident that the settlement will be approved by a comfortable majority under the conviction that this pact provides the only means of getting anything from Italy. Its opponents, however, will seek to recommit the settlement to the senate finance committee "for further investigation" before taking the final vote, with instructions to "obtain further information regarding Italy's ability to pay."

The movement to recommit the settlement, proposed first by Senator Robinson of Arkansas, the democratic floor leader, has gained supporters among senators opposed to extending lenient terms to Italy so long as Mussolini continues his dictatorship.

McKellar Shows Ignorance.  
Yesterday's speech by Senator McKellar of Tennessee was the most vitriolic attack made for a long time in the senate upon the policy and personality of a foreign ruler. He charged Mussolini with being a socialist, Communist, and despot, displaying an utter inability to distinguish between these appellations.

Vitriolic Attack on Mussolini.  
McKellar specifically indicted the Italian dictator on fifteen distinct grounds. These include the destruction of constitutional government in Italy, the holding or setting aside of elections at will, and the abolition of the parliament; the buying up of the king, princes, dukes, and other important personalities; the abolition of free speech and the freedom of the press; the destruction of local self-government; the establishment of a secret police on the order of the cheka; the assassination of political enemies; the wiping out of the trade unions and co-operatives; his attempts to crush freemasonry; the increase of the military services; and what the senator termed "the similarity of his methods with those of the bolsheviks."

In addition, the Tennessee solon declared that the United States debt commission had exceeded its authority and had not taken into consideration the real "capacity of Italy to pay."

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

Let every worker know you are with us on MAY FIRST

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

\$1.00 An Inch  
Individuals can join the big parade, and names of workers sending greetings will be printed at

25 Cents a Name  
JOIN THE BIG PARADE!  
Sign the Honor Roll!

The DAILY WORKER  
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed \$..... put the following names in the May Day Issue.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Street \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Lehigh  
DR. ABRAHAM MARKOFF  
Surgeon/Dentist  
240 East 115th St., Cor. Second Ave. NEW YORK CITY

Office Hours: 9 to 12 A. M.; 2 to 8 P. M. Daily, except Friday; Sunday 9 to 1 P. M. Special Rates to W. P. Members

# Workers (Communist) Party Communism Becoming an Issue in Cleveland

By ISRAEL AMTER.

FOR a few years, the Communist movement in Cleveland has been at a standstill as far as the masses are concerned. The arrest of a Cleveland comrade at the Bridgeman convention in 1932 was the beginning of a wave of sympathy with the Workers (Communist) Party, but the activities of the party did not meet with response from the workers, especially the organized workers.

Today the situation is different. Since the reorganization of the party, by which the nuclei in the shops have become active among the masses of workers in the factories, Communist influence has been felt. In the union, too, the Communist influence in the form of constructive propositions for the rebuilding of the labor movement have been listened to with attention.

The activities of the workers Communist Party in bringing on the strike of the workers at the Fisher Body Works is a case in point. The Communists issued shop bulletins which were eagerly read and discussed by the workers. A strike resulted, and the question of organization became an issue. The Communists naturally are for an industrial form of organization, as against the craft form which breaks up the workers in the auto industry into 15 to 20 craft unions.

The meetings of the trimmers who are on strike were punctuated with demands for an industrial union. Although the workers have not yet fully grasped the meaning of an industrial union and see the craft idea as faulty as that in the present

strike, only the trimmers are out and are protecting their craft interests to the extent of expressing indifference as to whether the other departments come out on strike or not, the workers are learning thru experience that only the industrial form of organization is of value.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer contains a note on the strike by John W. Love, the economic expert of the paper. He states that the struggle between the industrial form of organization as against the craft form is showing itself in the rivalry between the Workers Communist Party and the Cleveland Federation of Labor. More than that: at meetings of the strikers, even the organizers of the American Federation of Labor cannot stigmatize the industrial form of organization, for they realize that without an industrial organization, the auto workers will be unable to cope with the situation.

The bulletins of the Workers (Communist) Party are to be found in the largest machine and automobile factories of the city. The Communists are no longer slandered as "union wreckers" and disrupters of the American labor movement, but are regarded as the only group that has any constructive idea for building it up.

It is quite natural that the bureaucrats of the American labor movement noting some of the phenomena of the day and noting also that the American workers are making demands today, endeavor to deal with the Communists in a wave-of-the-hand sort of way. But this does not avail. At the last meeting of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, a resolution was introduced

calling upon the American Federation of Labor to demand that all material used in erecting the buildings at the Sesqui-centennial Exposition in Philadelphia be union-made and all labor used be union labor.

As soon as the delegate finished reading the resolution, President McLaughlin of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, asked where the resolution came from. (He had been informed by some of his lieutenants that there was something "wrong" about the resolution.) He refused to argue the resolution on its merits—for if he had dared he would have had to declare himself 100 per cent in favor of it. On the contrary, he evaded the question, and raised a "Red" scare, and branded it as "Communist, Red and Workers Party propaganda." A simple way to get rid of the resolution, and to defeat it, which took place. But the issue is not settled.

On the contrary, if President McLaughlin continues this method of dealing with the proposals made by the Communists, nothing will be more talked of than the resolutions introduced by the Communists. And they will be talked of just the same. The Communists are introducing propositions that directly affect the labor movement of this city and country. They are the only constructive measures being proposed. The progressives throughout the local labor movement are unconsciously responding to the propositions of the Communists. This must be crystallized into organizational form—a progressive movement in the Cleveland labor movement is the need of the day.

# BOSTON WORKERS PARTY ASSISTS UNION DRIVE WITH MILITANT NOTE

By BERT MILLER.

BOSTON, April 15.—The Communists of Boston participating in the big American Federation of Labor demonstration on Sunday, April 11, demonstrated the possibilities of efficient and organized activity. Twenty thousand pieces of literature were distributed to the workers of Boston, including a manifesto to the workers of Boston, the party Foreign-Born Leaflet, Passaic

Mobilize Early.  
At 11 a. m. one hundred party members, league members and Pioneers reported to the headquarters at 36 Causeway street. Each section was assigned to one assembly point under the leadership of the respective section organizers. Automobiles were in readiness for each group to transport additional supplies along the line of march.

The literature was then distributed at the various assembly points as the workers waited for the parade to start. Every piece of literature was read with great interest by the workers. The comrades worked with the greatest efficiency, keeping their bundles of literature well hidden and working quickly and cautiously, along the entire line of march. Faneuil Hall was saturated with Communist literature, The DAILY WORKER, the Passaic Strike Bulletin, leaflets, etc. This is the first time in American history that the historic hall has been so well baptized with Communist literature.

The Pioneers.  
Undoubtedly the most efficient workers in the demonstration, who deserve the first prize, are the pioneers. No one could equal their speed, or audacity. There is no doubt that in the future the movement will find more and more that the pioneers are invaluable for such work.

Not one slip up was made. At no point did the comrades disturb the workers, parade, which would have resulted in serious criticism of the party. Not one comrade was arrested in spite of the fact that a city ordinance prohibits the distribution of leaflets and the display of placards. In fact the party placards were prominent at both the indoor and the outdoor meetings, in spite of the fact that McCarthy of the State Federation of Labor was dumbfounded when he saw them and tried to suppress them. The party slogans figured prominently in the pictures which were taken by the capitalist press.

Party Benefits.  
Had the tone of the demonstration been left to the officials it would have been lifeless and without spirit. But the Communists all along the line of march stimulated the workers to the greatest pitch of enthusiasm by calling for cheers for the striking cigarmakers and for the organized labor movement. There is no doubt that the demonstration yielded much profit to the party, first in bringing it closer to the workers, and higher in their esteem; and secondly in infusing the party membership with a spirit and an confidence in their own power to "put it over." It must be remarked that all this work was done in spite of the severe reaction which has been in force in the city of Boston for the few months, and the very evident danger of arrest.

# PARTY REORGANIZATION PUTS LIFE INTO BERKELEY ACTIVITY

By HARRY WESTON.

THIS has to do with the effect of the reorganization plan on the Finnish Federation in Berkeley, Cal. We have a hall here known as the Finnish Comrades Hall, which was used by the old Finnish Branch since the reorganization; they had to organize a new organization to take care of the old activities.

The effect of the reorganization is very noticeable when one goes there in the evening and looks around. Where there used to be but one or two meetings every night, they are now rushing around to find a place to meet. All sorts of committees, nuclei, fractions and youth branches meet there besides the different classes of instruction in English and Finnish. Up to the time of the reorganization the hall was a dead place and was losing popularity right along. Now there seems to be a new life born. It is growing fast. There aren't all the old Finnish branch members with us, still we are making great progress with the party work. We are now really learning our purpose and getting somewhere in fulfilling this purpose.

Our biggest job is to get all of the conservative members to understand the whys and wherefores of the new system. We find that many of the old members did not go there to work

for the benefit of the workers and the party, but just for purely social reasons. They joined different activities, such as the band, singing society, dramatic club, etc.—all under the direction of the Finnish branch. They took no active part except in those organizations. Now that they are faced with the problem of working in nuclei they drop out of the party. They still continue their various other activities, which are a part of the new Workers' Association that retains the hall and which is controlled by party members. Tho we have lost a part of the old organization, those we have left are true Communists and form a very good nucleus about which to build up the movement in this territory.

# Detroit "Into Unions" Campaign Under Way

DETROIT, April 15.—The campaign to get every member of the party into the trade unions, began with a general membership meeting in section 1, on March 28. The result obtained was the best ever experienced. All members who were qualified to join unions filled out their applications. This means that Section 1, will serve as an example for the rest of the sections in Detroit.

# Freiheit Mandolin Club Will Play at Jubilee Celebration

By a Worker Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, April 15.—The Freiheit Mandolin Club was organized by the left wing action committee of the Workers' Circle of this city. It started with 27 members. It now has 62.

The great majority of the members are progressive workers. Every member must belong to the union of his or her trade. Two months ago, we collected among ourselves \$32 for the Freiheit.

Only 15 months in existence and we can prove that there is such a thing as proletarian art and proletarian song. Lately we participated in the celebration of 25 years' existence of the Cigarmakers' Union.

Now we are preparing a wonderful program for the fourth jubilee celebration of the Freiheit, which will be held on April 18 at the Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn avenue.

This orchestra accepts invitations from all labor unions and left-wing organizations to play. Any of the left wing organizations or trade unions that need their co-operation should let the orchestra know three weeks in advance so that proper preparations can be made. The orchestra accepts but one invitation a month.

Much of the success of the club belongs to A. Kender, who is the leader. He works days at his trade, is a member of the union in his trade and uses his spare time to train the orchestra.

# Freiheit Celebrates Fourth Anniversary on Saturday, April 17

The fourth anniversary of the fighting Jewish Communist daily, the Freiheit, will be celebrated at the Temple Hall, Marshfield and Van Buren, Saturday evening, April 17 at 8 o'clock.

This is a party affair and calls for the support of the entire party membership. C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party will speak. A good program has been arranged.

# Nuclei Function Well in Madison, Illinois

MADISON, Ill., April 15.—The Workers' Party here has been reorganized into three shop nuclei and one street nucleus. The shop nuclei, which are in a foundry company, steel company, and rolling mill, contain 7, 11 and 4 members, respectively. The street nucleus has 22 members. Of the 44 members 30 are in good standing to date, 2 are exempted, and only 4 in arrears.

The party units here have held in the last three months four lectures on Leninism in theory and practice, three other lectures, one public mass meeting, as well as regular business and committee meetings.

The nuclei have secured only 2 subs to THE DAILY WORKER recently, but have sold in three months 466 copies of THE DAILY WORKER, 15 copies of the Workers' Monthly and 15 copies of the Young Comrade. The nuclei have secured for the Bulgarian newspaper, Saznanie, 82 subs. The comrades in these nuclei are mainly Bulgarians. They have distributed Paris Comrade leaflets and the Foreign-Born leaflets.

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

# 'PATRIOTS' FEAR TO DEBATE WITH WORKERS PARTY

## Chamber of Commerce Dodges Challenge

CLEVELAND, April 15.—The Workers (Communist) Party has at last received a reply to the challenge it sent to the chamber of commerce of this city to debate the question: "Resolved, that the Declaration of Independence justifies the propagation of revolution in the United States."

Fear Debate.  
Under date of April 8, I. Amter, district secretary, received the following reply:

"Dear Sir: I hope you will excuse my delay in answering your recent letter. I feel very certain that our directors and committee, which are busy with constructive work for the city of Cleveland, would not care to undertake to arrange for such a debate as you suggest.

"Very truly yours,  
"Munson Havens,  
"Secretary."

The "constructive" work that the chamber of commerce is carrying on at the present time is to give open aid to the painting and building contractors in the strike of the painters and building laborers; to support the Cleveland City railway company against the demand of the carmen for recognition of the Carmen's Union; to recommend that all Negroes in Cleveland be sent back to the south.

Legion Fears to Take Negative.  
The fact is that the chamber of commerce is afraid to enter the arena against the Workers (Communist) Party, as is also the American Legion, to whom a similar challenge was sent.

Both of these 100 per cent organizations dare not discuss the Declaration of Independence before the workers of this city, altho as the season advances and the 150th anniversary approaches they will spout from the corners, pulpits, forums, etc., about the "subversive elements" that are trying to betray the principles of that document. The Workers (Communist) Party would like to prove to the workers that the 100 per cent centers are trampling on the declaration in every part of the country. The challenge is still open, and it is hoped that someone will be manly enough to step forward to defend the negative in the proposed debate.

# Philadelphia Plans Bazaar to Assist Passaic Strikers

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—Philadelphia local of the International Labor Defense has turned its annual bazaar into a Passaic strike relief and defense bazaar. The Passaic relief conference of Philadelphia has endorsed the action of the International Labor Defense and has elected a committee of three to co-operate in making the bazaar a success.

Friday and Saturday, April 23 and 24, are the dates set for this affair at the New Traymore Hall, Franklin and Columbia Ave.

The bazaar will open up with a dance for the first evening and will be followed by a concert, social gathering and a banquet Saturday afternoon and a special defense ball which will be addressed by Albert Weisbord, the organizer and the leader of the Passaic strike.

All readers of this paper who are interested in the success of the Passaic strike are urged to donate articles for the bazaar which may be brought to the temporary office of the Philadelphia local of the International Labor Defense, at 521 York Ave. (Near 5th and Spring Garden Sts.)

# Newark Conference to Aid Passaic Strike Will Meet on April 24

NEWARK, N. J., April 15.—The Second general delegate conference of the Passaic strikers' relief committee of Essex county will take place Saturday evening, April 24, at 8 o'clock at the Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 S. 14th St.

Delegates are requested to attend as the meeting as very important matters will come up for discussion. Reports will be given on work accomplished and the results of the mass meetings.

Organizations that did not elect two delegates to attend to the first conference are urged by the relief committee to elect their representatives for this meeting.

# Bouck and Karvonen on National Committee of United Farmer League

BISMARCK, N. D., April 15.—William Bouck, Sedro-Wooley, Wash., National Organizer of the Western Progressive Farmers and Valmer A. Karvonen, manager of "The New Homeland," New York Mills, Minn., have been added to the national committee of the United Farmers' Educational League.

Bouck is an old warrior of the grange movement and has demonstrated his militancy against capitalism in his activity among western farmers. Karvonen is a well-known figure among the farmers of Minnesota.

# WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

## ENLARGED EXECUTIVE SESSIONS OF YOUNG COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

Discussion Continued on Reports of Comrades Vuyouvitsh and Gypnter

MOSCOW, March 24.—The fifth session of the enlarged executive of the Young Communist International took place on March 20 and the discussion upon the reports of Vuyouvitsh and Gypnter was continued.

Comrade Gorkitch (E. C.) spoke of the insufficient systematic work in the opponent organizations. In the next few months the Amsterdam congress of the Young Social International must be the beginning point of our work inside the young socialist organizations.

Comrade Robert (Balkans): In consequence of the terror the Young Communist League in the Balkans are weaker now than they were at the time of the last enlarged executive. In the future the executive must support the illegal leagues more.

Comrade de Boeck (Belgium): In Belgium we must adopt the slogan of a 100 per cent organization of our members in the trade unions. We must strive for the formation of an opposition wing inside the Young Socialist League upon the basis of the opposition against the social democratic coalition government.

Comrade Sam (America): The task of the American league is to prepare for a mass activity and in the improvement of the internal life of the league. It would be advisable to form a pan-American bureau.

A Polish comrade then spoke upon the international significance of the Polish economic and financial crisis and about the white terror. Since the last executive three comrades have been shot and 600 flung into prison.

Comrade Mehring (E. C.) pointed to the successes of the Swedish league upon the field of anti-militarist activity.

Comrade Barbes (France): The Young Communist League is faced with three chief tasks: (1) the strengthening of the economic struggle and the trade union work, (2) strengthening of the anti-militarist work and the work in the colonies, and (3) the strengthening of the work in the opponent organizations.

The Italian comrade reported upon the influence of fascism upon the peasantry and stressed the necessity and importance of the propaganda in the army.

Comrade Vartanyan (E. C.): Recently many differences have shown themselves in the Young Socialist League of Germany. Amongst the young socialists the lefts have demanded the expulsion of certain of the rights. This example shows that there are good possibilities of work inside the Y. S. L.

Comrade Sturm (Roumania) spoke upon the work amongst the peasant youth and demanded that more attention be paid to the illegal leagues.

Comrade Williamson (America): The American league has been successful in increasing the edition of the official organ to twice the number of its own members.

Comrade Gramkov (Germany), who had declared himself in agreement with Ruth Fischer at the enlarged executive of the Communist International, defended his attitude.

Comrade Leibrant (Germany) condemned the attitude of Gramkov sharply and spoke of the opportunist deviations of the ultra-left in Germany. He further spoke of the practical work of the German league, above all in connection with the educational work.

Comrade Schueller (E. C.): In general the plenum showed agreement in almost all questions. This time we have approached the questions of the work amongst the youth more realistically than ever before. The speaker then dealt with the remarks of Gramkov and spoke upon the question of



the work amongst the masses, with which the Y. C. I. is faced.

The plenum then formed a commission of 133 members to work out the resolution upon the report of Vuyouvitsh.

MOSCOW, March 21.—In today's session of the plenum of the Y. C. I. Comrade Lominadze spoke upon the report of Vuyouvitsh. Then followed the reports of Fokin and Young upon the work in the colonies and in the far east. And a speech of Rudolph (E. C.) upon the organizational tasks of the Young Communist League.

MOSCOW, March 22.—Today's session of the plenum of the Y. C. I. began with a speech of Schueller upon the economic and trade union work of the Y. C. I. Comrades Glaubau and Einhardt made speeches upon the educational work of the Young Communist Leagues and comrade Sorin spoke upon the international children's movement.

Sessions Enlarged Executive Y. C. I.  
In the seventh session a comrade made a polemic against the supporter of Ruth Fischer, the youth delegate, Gramkov. He sharply opposed the attempt to carry over the discussion in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the German Young Communist League. The German delegation had rendered good service in the formation of the question of new methods of work and the drawing of the party comrades into the youth work.

The time has come for the French league to form a Jungeturm organization. In the eighth session of the plenum Comrade Fokin spoke upon the work in the east. The chief task of the Y. C. I. in the Orient, particularly in China, is to organize broad masses of the working class, peasant and student youth. In the previous year the Chinese Young Communist League had taken an active and leading part in all the struggles and had extended its influence upon the masses considerably. At the time of the events in Shanghai the league had 2500 members, today it has 10,000. A year ago there was no Young Communist movement in Japan, today there are small but influential groups.

Comrade Young reported upon the work in the colonies. The task of the Y. C. I. in the colonies is to lead the national revolutionary movement and to work in the trade unions. In England, France, etc., we must inform the proletariat of the significance of the colonial movement for freedom. The anti-militarist work and the work amongst the peasants in the colonies is important. In South Africa there is a small and good youth organization. The same is true of Palestine, Egypt and the Dutch East Indies. In Morocco and Algiers we must form organizations.

# Workers' Sports

## New York Young Workers Hike on Sunday Morning

NEW YORK, April 15.—On Sunday, April 13, the first Young Workers (Communist) League hike of the season will be held. This hike is not going to be the typical hike of the past, when we scheduled the hike for 9 o'clock and left at 12.

This is an idea of our previous hikes. As soon as we crossed the ferry, a number of our young dare-devils decided to climb the Palisades. The majority sat down right then and there to have their lunch. After that they had to rest. By the time they got thru resting it was time to go back and catch the ferry home.

For this Sunday's hike the program that has been planned, is the best that can be worked up. We are going to have a ten-mile hike to and from Alpine, N. J. A callis-

them drill with Comrade Harris as leader. The first practice of the Young Workers' League baseball team. Various athletic and gymnastic contests. Mass singing to be led by Comrade Frankfeld. Somewhere in between there will be intermission for lunch.

We start from Dyckman street ferry Sunday, April 18, at 9 o'clock sharp. Be sure to come and make this a real reunion of the Young Workers (Communist) League membership and its sympathizers.

## Form Workers' Athletic Club in Millinery Shop

NEW YORK, April 15.—A real workers' sports club composed of workers in a millinery shop (which is not subsidized by the bosses) and therefore is pro-labor, is the Buddy Athletic Club here. Callisthenic drills and games are the main form of activity. The club has a competent instructor and is composed mainly of girls.

# BOSS IN FEAR OF UNION FIRES MOST OF CREW

## Workers Must Organize to Win Higher Wages

By LABORISTO (Worker Correspondent)

Well, I have had my first job here in Chicago—and got fired! I arrived here five weeks ago from a large industrial town in the east and was fortunate enough to get a job after the first week. It was in the sheet metal department of the Hornthal company, manufacturer of funeral supplies, Roosevelt road, near Robey St.

The shop was quite light and pleasant but the boss in that department was quite the opposite. His name is Ed Strom and he is the gloomiest and most morose fellow I ever met. During the four weeks I worked there, I saw him smile only once, and that was no smile, but a hideous grin.

Large Labor Turn-Over. I soon found out, that the shop was a hotel for travelers. Very few of the workers in the department had been there longer than two months. The piece work pay could not have been very good either, since experienced workers had a hard time making over seven dollars a day.

Well, I worked there for four weeks. The first Saturday in April, Mr. Strom played a clever little joke on us. (A little late April joke, I guess.) At noon, when we left, he stood at the door with a bunch of checks in his hand and without explanation what-ever fired about 70% of us.

I must have looked somewhat surprised when I accepted my check, for he grunted: "I guess you know what's all about?"

"No, I'll be damned if I do," I answered.

"Well, next time you get a job be have yourself," he said.

"Well, but what the hell is the big idea?" I protested.

"I know," was all he answered, and left.

Fear Union. Then I grasped the situation. A few days before, a young chap had started to work in the department and had gone around and told us, that we ought to organize. For my part I said: "Sure, we ought to. I am game. You find out what the rest of the fellows think about it. You can rely upon me." So that was my "misbehavior!"

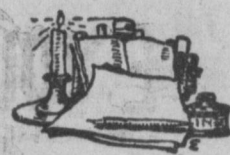
Mr. Strom had evidently heard the whispers about organization and scented a conspiracy. And in order to crush it in its bud, he immediately fired 70% of the whole crew.

Paymaster Has Rifle. Now I understand another thing, too; that seemed comic. Every Saturday the paymaster went around, accompanied by an assistant with a revolver at his side. Well, that is nothing unusual, but this last Saturday I could not help laughing aloud, when I looked up and saw our paymaster accompanied by still another guy, carrying an old rifle in his hand. Probably Mr. Strom had had the old thing dug up and carried around in order to make an impression upon his 50 cents per hour slaves and scare them from making any further attempts at revolting.

If the mere mentioning of the word organization puts such a fear in a company, that it must fire the whole gang in order to protect itself, the workers will surely some day learn the strength of that word, and act accordingly.

WORKER CORRESPONDENTS, ATTENTION! All worker correspondents of our foreign language press are urged to send in their names and addresses stating for which paper they write. It is very important.

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



# Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927



## Worker Correspondents' Class to Meet Every Sunday Nite in Denver

DENVER, Colo., April 15.—At the last meeting of the Workers Party Comrade Lee W. Lang and James A. Ayres were appointed instructors of the Workers' Correspondence Class in Denver, composed jointly of members of the Workers Party, the Young Workers' League and the Young Pioneers.

The class meets every Sunday evening at the home of one of the comrades.

Another important step taken at the meeting was the election of a May Day celebration committee. Comrades Peter Panagopolos, Lee W. Lang and Byron Andrews were elected on the committee and they were given instructions to make this year's May Day celebration the biggest in the history of Denver and to secure other organizations to join in same. Many thousands of leaflets will be distributed as well as thousands of copies of the special May Day edition of The DAILY WORKER.

The party is also anticipating the opening of a permanent headquarters which can be of service for various organizations every day of the week and also will be open every evening. The readers of the daily will hear more from the workers of Denver in the future than they have in the past thru the pages of The DAILY WORKER.

## The Third Prize Winner. 'OHIO LEATHER' IMPORTS SLAVE DRIVING BOSS

### Workers Gave up Union, Now Helpless

(By a Worker Correspondent)

GIRARD, O., April 15.—The Ohio Leather company, one of the large open-shops of the leather combine located in Girard, has brot a new superintendent from Salem, Mass., in preparation of a drive which will mean a big saving to the company at the workers' expense. He is to receive a salary of \$800 a month on condition that he will save the company \$4,000 a month. The workers get 42c an hour.

The old superintendent, H. T. Hildredth, was scrapped like so much rubbish. A few years ago, at a time when the employes of this concern had struck for better conditions, Hildredth was brot from Rochester to break the strike. Now he is replaced by Barron from Salem, Mass., because the company needs a man to do the job of super-slave driving, and this time Barron fills the bill.

With the carrying out of the new policy man after man is being either sent back to the machines or displaced entirely and sent adrift to seek another master.

The workers are grumbling, but they are in no position to resist the new speeding up and laying off of the men, for they have been dreaming foolish and visionary dreams. When they lost their strike a few years ago they dropped their organization completely. Now comes the sequel. They are not organized and they must pay the price.



## WORKER CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER

### Worker Correspondents! Don't Forget That May Day Is Coming

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

ALL worker correspondents must unite in an effort to make this year's international May Day a bigger event than ever.

The total number of correspondents of The DAILY WORKER is now rapidly approaching the 500 mark. That means nearly 500 excellent contacts that The DAILY WORKER has with the working class. Those contacts must be made use of for May Day.

Here is a suggestion on how to do this. Get interviews with the workers on May Day. Get the workers talking about it. What do the workers in the steel mills, the coal mines, the shoe and textile factories of New England, on the railroads and ships, in the lumber camps, on the land, everywhere, think about May Day?

A lone worker somewhere may know much about May Day. Write about it. A group of workers at the lunch hour may develop an interesting discussion. Write about it. Some workers may know nothing of May Day, or its significance. Write about that, too.

Above all, worker correspondents, be careful not to push yourself too far to the front in these discussions. That might make you a target for the boss who is the enemy of the workers' holiday, International May Day. But stories of these interviews, statements and discussions can be gotten by live worker correspondents without risking their jobs.

These stories will be published daily from now on until May Day. The best of them will appear in the Special May Day Edition that will contain an entire page devoted to worker correspondents.

## COLLECTORS FOR PASSAIC STOPPED BY R. I. POLICE

### Strike Fund Collection Before Mills

By a Worker Correspondent

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 15.—Six members of the Passaic relief committee were held by the Providence police this morning for an attempt to collect money and distribute strike bulletins at the gates of the Washuck mills, owned by United States Senator Jesse Metcalf of Rhode Island.

"You cannot collect money or distribute that paper here," said a plain clothed thug as he showed his police badge. In answer to a question by one of the workers he replied that the company (Metcalf) owned the land and street for ten miles on either side of the works.

Cops Arrive.

The committee went outside the mill which bounds the factory and there tried to do their work. Immediately a police patrol wagon with six stalwart minions of the law were on the scene. The sergeant asked for a copy of the paper. It was given him. When asked whether it was alright to proceed with the distribution the sergeant ordered the questioner to get off the sidewalk.

"This is a newspaper," the sergeant said to the plain clothes man. "We cannot take them for giving this away." Again he ordered Murdoch to get off the sidewalk, where he was listening in on the conversation and pushing for a decision as to whether it was within the law to distribute a newspaper. "Get to hell out of here," he roared. The committee refused to budge until he said whether they were violating any law of the state.

Mill Workers Sympathize.

Meanwhile the mill workers came out and a sympathetic crowd of textile workers gathered to see what would happen. Despite the presence of the police and without being solicited these workers contributed \$3.85 to the strike fund. Back came the bold sergeant, quite hot under the collar and roared to the workers: "Get to hell out of here or I will have you arrested for obstructing the sidewalk," and, turning to the collectors: "You get into this car and see what the captain has to say." So the collectors rode in a Packard car to interview the big chief.

Before Cap.

"Why did you come down here? Who sent you into Providence to cause trouble?" the captain asked Murdoch, the first to be questioned. "Did Reid tell you you could do this? What right have you to help this strike?" When it was explained that there was a committee at work in Boston on which he, as a member of the machinists' union, served and that all the sincere unions in the city were helping the strike the captain changed his tone. "But you attack our government, the president and the police," he wept, pointing to the bulletin which lay on his desk. "President Coolidge should use his position to order an investigation of the textile industry, and the Passaic police have no right to club working women and children for walking on the streets," was the reply.

"Prosperity."

"There is prosperity in the textile industry and this is due to the existence of a republican administration and the leadership of President Coolidge," said the captain. "Does \$10 a week spell prosperity to you?" he was asked. He asked again: "Why don't you go back to Scotland if you are not satisfied with this country?" "Scotland is just as bad as America," was the reply. The workers are organizing all over the world to change their conditions.

Try to Connect Reid.

During the questioning they tried to connect Reid with the distribution of the bulletins at the mill gates. This is an attempt to frame him as inciting others to violate the state law. Reid was the workers' candidate who ran against Metcalf for United States senate in 1924. Metcalf introduced the two-loom system in his mills in 1893 and locked out his workers for 13 weeks, only taking half of them back at the end of that period. Reid as a schoolboy collected money for the locked-out workers.

Today Metcalf tries to frame him because he is the workers' leader in Rhode Island against the wage cuts and lengthening of hours. The workers of Rhode Island should remember this incident at the next elections.

TO WORKER CORRESPONDENTS!

When you send in news be brief. Tell what, who, when, where and why! 250 words but not more than 500.

Always use double-space, ink or typewriter, and write on one side of the paper only.

Tell a complete story in as few words as possible. You are NEWS correspondents—don't philosophize.

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

## LOOK OUT BROTHER!



Read The DAILY WORKER and learn how the trick is done.

## It's a Good One, Isn't It? PASTE IT UP!

Put it in some place in the shop where other workers can see it—where they can chuckle over it and enjoy it just as you did. And those fellows in your union will easily see the point—paste it up in the hall of the local. If they want to see some of the other good things in every issue of The DAILY WORKER hand them a sample copy.

## THE WINNERS

THE first prize, "Whither England" by Leon Trotsky, goes to a Chicago worker whose article is headed, "Boss in Fear of Union Fires Most of Crew." It is well written and a good article, proving to workers the importance of organization and how much it is feared by their enemy, the boss.

The second prize, "The Awakening of China" by James H. Dolsen, goes to another worker in Chicago. His article, "Belson Fires Worker For Union Talk," takes up the same subject and proves the very same fact.

The third prize, six months' subscription to the Workers Monthly, goes to a worker in Girard, Ohio, who has written "Ohio Leather Imports Slave-Driving Boss." This article shows the workers their folly of dropping their own organization. It tells of a new speed-up system that is crushing the lives out of those retained and throwing others out on the scrap heap as so much old useless junk. The lesson in this article is also that workers must unite and fight together.

New Prizes



Next Week

For the best stories sent in during this week, to appear in the issue of Friday, April 23,

### Worker Correspondents

CAN WIN

### THREE NEW BOOKS!

1ST PRIZE—"Selected Essays," by Karl Marx. A book of great importance, issued for the first time in English. A new book, just off the press.

2ND PRIZE—"The Awakening of China," by Jas. H. Dolsen. An unusual publication—and a beautiful one—ready now!

3RD PRIZE—"A Moscow Diary," by Anne Porter. A record of impressions of the first workers' government.

DO IT THIS WAY:

Make your story brief. Write on one side of the paper only. Give facts. Give your name and address. Write about the job.

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## BELSON FIRES WORKER FOR UNION TALK

### Open-Shopper Fears An Organization Drive

By SAM HERMAN (Worker Correspondent)

Last Sunday just as I was about to leave work Mr. Belson the open-shop boss of the Belson Manufacturing Co. called me into his office and told me that I was fired for writing an article about his shop to The DAILY WORKER. Of course everything I had written in the article was true. In fact that was the reason why Belson fired me.

Workers Underpaid.

I pointed out that the men were underpaid, that they received at least 25 per cent less pay for the work they were doing than union men receive. I pointed out the need of a clean room for eating lunch, instead of eating lunch right in the dirty shop where we do our work. I pointed out that the men are not even supplied with such things as soap and towels, and that some of the worst open shop firms supply their men with these.

I also pointed out that this shop, with its unswept floors, wooden stairways, refuse, oil, and waste was a regular firetrap. I called attention to the old fashioned, filthy toilets, unlighted and built like narrow boxes. I showed that there are no guards on the machines and that the men stand in constant danger of being injured. And on top of this the men are compelled to slave 9 hours a day.

Belson Fears Union.

I ended up the article by pointing out to the men how necessary it was for them to join the Machinists Union in order to improve their conditions and get a raise in pay. This must have given the union-busting Mr. Belson an awful scare for he knows very well that if the men are organized into a union he will have to give up some of his profits to the workers in the form of higher wages. Mr. Belson believes that the bosses should organize but he doesn't want the workers to do the same.

Workers of the Belson Manufacturing company! Do you realize that by joining the Machinists Union you would be able to improve your conditions and raise your pay? The only way in which a worker can stand up against the boss is by joining the union. In shops that are unionized the workers work under much better conditions and much better pay than in open shops. It is the business of every worker with common sense to join the union.

Workers Joint Union!

At present the Machinists Union is conducting a city-wide drive to get all metal workers into the union. Especially for this drive the inflation fee has been lowered to \$6.50. Ordinarily the fee is 4 or 5 times as large. And the dues are only \$1.75 a month.

Workers of the Belson Manufacturing company take advantage of this opportunity! Now is the time to join the Machinists Union. Don't hold your head down and work like a slave. Join the union and deal with the boss collectively. Win the 8-hour day, 44-hour week, higher wages and better working conditions. Come down Friday, April 16 to the Machinists' Hall, 113 S. Ashland Ave., at 8 p. m.

SEND IN A SUB.



The next (seventh) issue of Prolet-Tribune, the Russian living newspaper published by the worker correspondents of the Novy 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.

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 Worker Correspondents on the Job

# THE STUDEBAKER WORKER

Vol. I ISSUED BY THE STUDEBAKER SHOP NUCLEUS WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY, SOUTH BEND, IND. No. 1

and other automobile plants, as well as from other industries. Have it mailed to your house each day. Send your subscription to The Daily Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price: \$6 a year; \$3.50 for 6 months; \$2 for 3 months. Send your sub today. (Or send for a sample copy.)

Phoned in from the Departments No. 250. Broken, foreman, charged the group for 8 broken glasses, which they were not responsible for. But what do you expect from one who scabbed in the strike two years ago?

No. 244. Enamel Room. The atmosphere is so bad that the men cannot breathe properly. But the profits roll in, so why should the company worry?

No. 224. Two months ago there was a general cut of 20 per cent in the windshield department. Two weeks afterward, the group system was started which again meant a cut of 8 per cent. The checker steals 10 to 12 jobs from the group each day. On Saturday, the men must take a half hour to clean the shop, and without pay. What do you say, No. 224? Let's get together.



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

What's going on in the Detroit Plant of the Studebaker Corporation? The Studebaker Worker, believing that we must stand together with our brothers and sisters working for the same company, will get information about conditions in that plant, and will print it. Watch for it!

The more we think of the owners of Studebaker, the more we like our dog.

Read The Daily Worker

The Daily Worker is a workers' paper. It ran a story in January about the wage cuts in our plant. Many of you got a copy at the time. It prints stories from workers in the Ford Plant

All workers should support the International Labor Defense which fights for free speech in Indiana. Join the I. L. D.

The worker correspondents of South Bend, Ind., helped to issue a shop bulletin in the Studebaker plant. It consists of four pages, 8 by 10 inches, and is called "The Studebaker Worker," the above being a reproduction of the first page. All the material for this paper was gathered by the worker correspondents in the plant. This shows what can be done when the worker correspondents are on the job.

# THE DAILY WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGBAHL {  
WILLIAM F. DUNNE { Editors  
MORITZ J. LOEB { Business Manager

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

Advertising rates on application.

## The Victory of Frank L. Smith

The victory of Frank L. Smith over the Mellon-Coolidge senator, William B. McKinley, in the republican primaries of Tuesday proves that the middle-west industrialist group of that party is still powerful. The *Chicago Tribune*, as the spokesman of the harvester and packing house trusts, certain powerful public utility combines, as well as the La Salle street banks that derive their power from these trusts, hails the outcome of Tuesday's primaries as evidence that the middle section of the country is opposed to the European orientation of finance capital on Wall Street.

In spite of its opposition to the imperialism of the House of Morgan this section of the bourgeoisie carries out an imperialist policy by endeavoring to extend its talons into Central and South America. To the extent that the Coolidge administration aids in this aggression on the South American continent the *Tribune* enthusiastically supports Coolidge. The administration encounters opposition from the middle-western group in the republican party when it adopts as its major policy defense of Morgan's interests in Europe and proposes entering the league of nations by way of the world court in order more effectively to extend its power in that part of the world.

Six years ago the policy of the republican party was that of the present group whose most influential spokesman is the *Tribune*. But the growing power of finance capital over industry and the fact that Standard Oil, one of the bulwarks of the republican party in 1920, is now fighting side by side with the Morgan forces in Europe and is inextricably tied to the policy of European penetration has shattered the foundation upon which Harding stood in his campaign against the league of nations and European entanglements in 1920. Within another few years this last powerful branch of that party will also yield to the pressure of Wall Street. Even now there are strong undercurrents in that direction.

Frank L. Smith is unlike the insurgents of the Brookhart, Borah, LaFollette type. They are representatives of the petty bourgeois and the smaller industrialists. Smith represents the great trusts of this part of the country and will stand with Coolidge in his campaign to aid the trusts wipe out all opposition of the smaller fry. He embodies all the labor-hating viciousness of the class he represents. He was state chairman of the republican party when the strikebreaker Coolidge made his campaign and was equally as effective as any chairman in the nation. As chairman of the state commerce commission he enabled Samuel Insull, the traction and public utilities magnate of Chicago, to acquire valuable railroad property for a song. He favored the raise in street car fares and in other ways helped the public utilities gouge the masses of workers.

First and foremost of all Smith is a politician. Trained in the foul Kankakee school that hatched Len Small, now governor of Illinois who was recently convicted of a million dollar steal from the treasury of the state of Illinois in order to benefit himself and the packing houses, his one motive will be to stay in office if he gets in. He is not bothered about scruples of any sort. When finance capital finally subdues the middle west group in the republican party Smith will be found yelping with the pack instead of following into the petty bourgeois camp of the irreconcilables of the two old parties who will still be repeating the trust busting slogans of a day long past which not all the frenzied appeals to the Americanism of George Washington can ever conjure up again.

Trade union officials who support Smith, the traction tool, instead of endeavoring to crystallize the discontent of the workers under their domination into a labor party are traitors to the class they are supposed to serve.

## Luther Burbank

The "plant wizard" of California who died the other day at the age of 77 years will be the topic of heterogeneous sermons next Sunday as pious ignoramuses of every denomination rise and vent their spleen at the corpse of a man whose sojourn upon this earth did vastly more to make life worth living than all the religionists of all creeds and denominations who have inhabited this globe since first a naked savage grovelled in fear before the tomb of his dead ancestors.

Luther Burbank was unique in capitalist society. He worked tirelessly applying artificial selection and blending to plant life and caused to bloom hundreds of new species of healthful foods. Modern science was his guide, so he inevitably arrived at the conclusion respecting religion that all scientists worthy the name arrive at. When the flivver magnate Henry Ford enunciated his belief in religion and a future world, Burbank courageously affirmed that in his opinion there can be no life after death. He further asserted that could not accept the story of creation, the notion that a god made the earth. He believed that a god who would make an earth such as this and inflict his children with all the plagues of mankind must, of necessity, be a monster and not a benefactor and he said that if he were a god he would consider himself a criminal not to have done a much better job.

For expressing these sentiments he was assailed by a horde of christian ladies and gentlemen who make their living preying upon the ignorance and fear of mankind. Since they could not answer his arguments they fell to reviling him. But the old man patiently continued his work, doing far more for mankind than all the mythical gods of all time.

Burbank's life shows in a small way the immense possibilities of subduing natural forces to the will of mankind. When the class fetters are shattered before the revolution thousands of scientists will develop and be able to devote their energies to extracting from nature's storehouse the secrets that will enable all to live longer and better.

Senator Jim Reed of Missouri hit the nail on the head when, discussing the Italian debt settlement, he said: "This settlement is the worst piece of intolerable grand larceny ever attempted on the taxpayers of the country. It is making a present of nearly two billion dollars to Italy at the expense of the American taxpayers."

## ASK SABATH TO SPEAK AGAINST ANTI-ALIEN LAW

### Invite Congressman to Foreign-Born Meet

The Joint Committee of Machinist Local Unions Nos. 84 and 337, which has sent out a call to Chicago labor organizations to participate in the conference for the Protection of Foreign-Born, has also addressed the following letter to Congressman Sabath calling on him to participate in the conference Sunday morning, April 15, at Room 300, 180 West Washington St., at 10 o'clock:

"Hon. A. J. Sabath Esq.,  
"Representative District 5, Illinois,  
"House of Representatives,  
"Washington, D. C.

"From the enclosed letter which has been mailed to trade unions and other working class organizations of Chicago, Ill., you will note the action taken jointly by our unions to oppose the anti-alien bills now pending before the United States congress.

"Our committee has been authorized to take all steps necessary to further the movement of opposition to these bills. A considerable number of local trade unions and other organizations of Chicago have gone on record concurring with our efforts and elected delegates to the conference called by our committee to further consider the matter. It is with great pleasure that we have also noted that you thru your public utterances have recorded yourself in opposition to these anti-alien bills.

"There is not the slightest doubt on our part that the proposed bills are directed against the American working class as a whole and that the workers must unite their forces in opposition. It is, moreover, our conviction that all real liberty loving citizens should aid in the efforts to oppose the anti-alien bills which seek to destroy the organized movement of those who produce the wealth of the country.

"Noting that you have publicly voiced your opposition to these bills we cordially invite you to become a participant in the conference called for April 15, 10 a. m., to consider ways and means to fight the passage of the pending bills if at all possible for you to be in Chicago at the time. If it should not be possible for you to be present may we count upon your valuable co-operation in our future purposes as herein set forth.

"Anticipating a favorable reply, we remain,

"Respectfully yours,

Joint Committee of Machinists,  
Local Unions Nos. 84 and 337,  
"Matias Perner, Secretary."

### Language Groups Participate.

The Alliance of Lithuanian Societies, representing 44 local organizations with a membership of 15,000 will send a delegate. The council for the Protection of Foreign-Born organized at the March 22 conference of Lithuanian Societies, where 34 delegates represented 14 organizations and 5,000 members, will send 3 delegates. Other Lithuanian Societies will also be there. German fraternal societies like the Naturfreunde have chosen delegates. The Hungarian Council will be represented. Delegates from Jewish, Lettish, and other language societies will be there in full force.

### Unions Behind Conference.

Not only the language societies, but the unions are getting under way, as well. The newly elected progressive joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers has gone on record against the damnable laws to fingerprint and register the alien workers, and will get behind the conference with solid support. Some carpenters' locals are also in line.

### Wawina Co-op. Protests Against Fascist Terror

WAWINA, Minn., April 14. — The Wawina Co-operative Society has passed a vigorous resolution against fascism in Italy for its terrorism against the Italian Co-operatives and the workers' movement. The society also endorsed the proposal that the International Co-operative Alliance take the initiative in calling a world gathering of all workers' movements for a struggle against fascism.

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

## HONOR ROLL OF WORKERS AIDING PRESS

- Mrs. Krotoff, Norwalk, Ohio.....\$10.00
- M. Balvich, Akron, Ohio..... 7.00
- Frank Melder, Milwaukee, Wis..... 2.50
- W. P. S. Osasto, New Rochelle, N. Y..... 1.75
- Donations from New York during March:
- Ray Bennett..... 5.00
- S. Lubin..... 1.00
- Pertzofsky..... 3.00
- M. Sachs..... 20.00
- Irene Stern..... 2.00
- J. Trams..... .75

## ROCKEFELLER BANK TO COLLECT HONDURAS DEBT FOR GT. BRITAIN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, April 15.—The Honduras congress has approved a contract with the National City Bank of New York under which the bank will collect all funds received by Honduran consular officers and will act as intermediary for the payment of British bondholders under the recently concluded debt agreement with Great Britain.

\$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000. The bank will pay semi-yearly installments of \$20,000 each during the term of the debt agreement, 30 years. The Honduran debt was floated 50 years ago in Great Britain, amounting to \$5,000,000, but before the settlement was made the amount due had risen to nearly \$8,000,000.

## British Will Back Trade with Soviet Union as U. S. Quits

(Continued from page 1)

a consortium of German banks be organized to endorse the Soviet notes, these to be then turned over to his American group for collection. The Soviet notes thus endorsed would then be used as the security back of a bond flotation in the United States. The effect of this procedure would be to relieve German banks of the necessity of financing their 40 per cent of the Soviet purchases. The German banks did not take to the proposal, however, both because their heads felt they were in a position to get the terms they sought and because they were unwilling to hand over the control involved to the American financiers.

### British Capitalism Ready.

British capitalists will probably take up the negotiations at the stage where they have been dropped by their American rivals. Several of the largest German concerns, notably the Otto Wolff and the Demag companies, are said to have already completed arrangements with certain London banks by which the latter will finance thru an arrangement similar to that suggested by Harriman the 40 per cent due on the Soviet purchases. The English banks are to charge not over 9 per cent annually for interest. The Krupp, Thyssens, and other steel manufacturers are understood to contemplate a like scheme. This procedure, however, only helps the big corporations with international connections. The little concerns which must rely on the local German banks are still helpless so long as the German banks continue their obstructive tactics.

### Build Up Foreign Trade.

The fundamental object back of this huge effort at financing Soviet purchases on a large scale is, according to Dr. Curtius, head of the German Economic Ministry, the building up of Germany's foreign markets to their pre-war importance. This reconstruction and increase in foreign trade would relieve the unparalleled pressure of unemployment which still runs into the hundreds of thousands, exceeding even England's total. Such orders as those which the Soviets are ready to place would, in particular, start many of the thousands of small industrial establishments going and key up the whole industrial system, Dr. Curtius believes.

### Labor Exploitation.

The ministry assumes that one-half of the amounts involved will go in payment for German labor, thus relieving the central government of substantial unemployment allowances. The liabilities of the authorities for the 60 per cent of the sums due from the Soviets will be balanced, it is asserted, by the generally improved economic conditions. Incidentally the official estimates that only 50 per cent of the payments will go to the German workers turning out the products reveals the high degree to which the tolling masses are exploited in this "democratic" republic.

### No Competition With U. S.

The efforts to interest American financiers in this project were based on the theory that the trade thus developed would not interfere with the foreign demand for the products of the United States, while it would, on the other hand, furnish a substantial profit for capital investment. The purchases of the Soviet Union, Dr. Curtius states, are to be principally of heavy machinery for the equipment of Soviet plants. He says that these purchases will not at present compete with American industry because neither that nor the British are interested in such exports. The comparatively small sum involved, \$100,000,000 over a period of from four to six years, would not be of any significance to international trade as such.

### Adverse Trade Balance.

In connection with the ministry's efforts to stimulate Germany's exports, Dr. Curtius points out that whereas in 1913 the country had approximately one-eighth of the world's commerce, today she has but one-twelfth. Moreover, while imports are \$3.6 per cent of pre-war figures exports are only 65.3 per cent, a constantly increasing balance of trade thus growing against Germany. This, the minister contends, can only be overcome by using every possible means to secure foreign orders. For this reason, he says, Germany must arrange some method of financing Soviet purchases.

## LEGION DRAFT BILL ENSLAVES WORKERS OF U. S.

### Makes President Absolute Dictator of U. S.

By LAURENCE TODD, (Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, April 15 (FP)—Showing up the American Legion's "general" conscription bill as a measure designed to enslave the manpower of the nation in time of war while putting no real check on profits of private capital, witnesses before the senate committee on military affairs put squarely up to the committee the issue of equal treatment for wealth and humanity.

"The provisions and implications of this bill are probably the most astounding and revolutionary ever proposed to congress," said Dr. John A. Ryan of the National Catholic University, in opening his attack. He went on to interpret the several sections of the scheme, disclosing that it makes the president, when war has been declared or is imminent in his judgment, absolute dictator over the lives of all male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45, with power to draft them immediately into the federal service, making them subject to military law, regardless of whether they are employed as soldiers, factory hands, clerks, or any other calling.

### Worse Than Mussolini.

Dr. Ryan declared that neither czar nor kaiser dared ask for any such power during the late war, and that Lenin and Mussolini have scarcely approached it. The key of the scheme lies in the fact that whenever the president, in time of war or of peace, thinks that war may result from his policies or those of others, he may proceed to assume full dictatorship over wages and salaries of all workers. There will be no appeal from his decision as to an adequate wage or salary. There will be no appeal from his decisions as to prices of commodities, whether cotton or wheat or steel or ships or shoes.

This, he summed up, was slavery of the manhood of America, without any limitation of the profits which capital might take during war. The vague provision as to price-control was not conscription of capital in any sense.

### Irritating Corporation Lackey.

S. L. Calvert, for the federal council of churches, irritated Sen. Reed of Pennsylvania, by asking: "Are you willing to write a bill which would provide that the Bethlehem Steel Co. should in case of war make the same sacrifice that is demanded here of one of its foremen?" He said the man sacrifices a job at \$5,000 a year, for instance, to draw \$30 a month as a soldier, under the conscription scheme. Would the proponents of this scheme provide in the same bill that stockholders of Bethlehem Steel, such as Chas. M. Schwab, should sacrifice all or virtually all of their holdings, or even their profits? To Reed's argument that war profiteers had to give up 95 per cent of their profits in taxation—the excess-profits and individual income taxes—Calvert replied that somehow there were 20,000 new millionaires created by the wartime prosperity of stockholders. He said he wanted to tear away the hypocritical mask from this bill and show it as it is—a measure to draft men but not capital, and a measure to encourage war, not to prevent war.

### Social Patriot Ready

Edgar Wallace, for the American Federation of Labor, argued that the enactment of any such measure would excite suspicion and a war making spirit abroad, and would do infinite damage to the cause of world peace. Labor would never fail to meet a national emergency if voluntary action were permitted, he said, but efficiency cannot be maintained by compulsion. As for the argument of the legion that wages had been excessive during the late war, and hence there should be a rigid autocratic control of wages and prices, he showed from federal statistics that the cost of living went up much faster than wages in each of the war years, beginning in 1914. Even in 1919, at the peak of wages, the cost of living had not been overtaken in its flight.

### Pacifists Present Protest.

Mrs. A. Morris Carey of Baltimore, for the friends service committee, and Bishop Paul Jones, speaking for the Fellowship of Reconciliation, emphasized the moral obligation of civilized humanity to work for peace and understanding, and to protect the conscience of the individual against the coercion and degradation which they found in the military draft idea. Mrs. Carey replied to a sneer by Capt. Taylor, spokesman for the legion, to the effect that "All the pacifists were slackers," by reminding him that it took more courage to face the resentment of the great mass of one's fellows than to go with the crowd, on an issue of conscience such as is involved in killing men in war.

### Rights of Minorities.

Miss Isabelle Kendig, for the American Civil Liberties Union, protested against the violation of rights of minorities which is implicit in any plan of conscription.

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

## THE WORKERS OF LE HAVRE LAY THEIR MARTYRED COMRADE TO REST

PARIS, April 14.—(By Mail)—The workers of Le Havre have laid their martyred comrade, Jules Durand, to rest. Thousands followed the bier of their old leader and thought back to the time, during the great industrial struggle of 1910 when Durand fell a victim to French "justice"—a justice that this year sent him to his grave.



JULES DURAND.

He was later found dead. Here was the chance. Durand was accused of Dange's death.

A paid agent of the coal barons stated under oath at the trial that the union had decided in a meeting that Dange must die. Despite the fact that five witnesses testified they were offered bribes by the coal company to give false evidence, Durand was sentenced by the court to die.

Strikes and disturbances followed this savage verdict. Finally a new trial was granted. This time Durand was given twenty years hard labor. For ten years the workers of Le Havre fought for Durand's release. Finally he was "amnestied." Released and sent to an asylum—the brutality of the French prison regime had made him insane. He died in the asylum.

But the workers of Le Havre have not forgotten their comrade, Jules Durand.

## Sum Up Pleas for Dry Law Revision

(Continued from Page 1)

don't have the organization to capture them?" asked Codman.

"Wes," Andrews replied.

"Those stills might be used to make millions of gallons of liquor?"

"That might be true and may be true, too," Andrews replied.

### Sanctions Beer.

The general created a sensation when he frankly told the committee that he favored a system of governmental control and sale of beer as an aid in enforcing the 18th amendment. The dry czar said he favored sale of beer as an aid to temperance as well as prohibition enforcement. Pressed for an answer on the sale of wine, Andrews declined to commit himself.

"Your opinion then is that, in view of the bad quality of hard liquors now being sold, if a healthy beer could be manufactured—a beer that is non-toxicating in fact with the average person—and distributed by the government under regulations and not allowed to be sold in saloons, public places or drank on the premises the people would take up drinking that substitute beer instead of the vile liquors now sold?" said Reed. "You think the sale of such beer would be an aid to temperance and would aid you in suppressing bootlegging?" "I do believe it," the dry czar said firmly.

### Against Open Saloon.

"You also believe that if there were open saloons, for sale of beer and wines, that might be used as a cover by which proprietors could slip their customers illicit whiskey?" Reed asked. "And that would increase your difficulties?"

### Private Stills Galore.

"I think so," replied Andrews. "It would be disastrous."

Andrews also shocked dry members of the committee by declaring his agents were unable to capture more than "one in ten" of the private stills now being operated in the houses of American citizens. He declared he had instituted a new policy, however, of making his men concentrate on "big game" instead of on home brewers. "The general declared the day of tramping homes without search warrants was passed.

### Beer With Meals.

General Andrews endorsed as a part of his plan the sale of beer in restaurants and hotels in connection with the serving of meals. He did not approve its sale in any other places, except direct to the consumers in their homes.

The plan outlined by Andrews closely followed the Quebec system, so far as it relates to beer. In Quebec, however, hard liquors are sold a bottle at a time at government retail stores.

### Children Drinking Moonshine.

Yesterday's session of the committee was featured by the testimony of Father Kasacun, a catholic priest whose church is in the heart of the hard coal district of Pennsylvania, and that of Mrs. Viola Anglin, in charge of the work of the probation officers of the magistrates courts of New York City. Both witnesses declared that illicit stills were common in their sections—so common in fact that little children drank the poisonous stuff. Mrs. Anglin declared that "In thousands of tenement homes women are making hard liquor and the husband, the brother, or the brother-in-law is taking it out and selling it to the longshoreman."

### Statistics Galore.

Col. Julian Codman, who is handling the presentation of the wet witnesses, had introduced into the record thru

the sworn testimony of Stanley Clark, of the Moderation League of New York, reams of statistics and news stories showing the evil effects of the prohibition law and its impossibility of enforcement.

### Moderation Drinkers.

Among the prominent members of this league are the Rt. Rev. Charles Fiske, protestant episcopal bishop of central New York; Haley Fiske, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company; Elihu Root, formerly secretary of state; George C. Holt, former federal judge; Alexander C. Humphreys, president of Stevens university; George B. Buchanan, New York stock exchange; Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Telegraph company; William N. Dykman, president of the New York State Bar Association; William Barclay Parsons, president of the board of trustees of Columbia university; Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching; Prof. Michael I. Pupin, Columbia University, and William C. Redfield, former secretary of war.

### Beer Easily Legalized

Congress has the power to legalize "in ten minutes" the sale of cider and wines, containing from 2.7 to 11.68 per cent of alcohol. Representative John Hill, (R) of Maryland, chairman of the house "beer bloc" told the senate prohibition committee in his testimony.

Representatives Royal H. Weller, (D) of New York, and Adolph J. Sabath, (D) of Illinois, followed Hill but only filed statements with the committee urging modification of the dry law.

### Woman for Beer.

A stinging indictment of prohibition was presented to the senate subcommittee today by a woman—Mrs. Mary T. Norton, of New Jersey, one of the three women members of Congress. She told the committee that prohibition is corrupting the youth of the country, destroying home life, increasing the drug habit, and "killing people" with its poisons.

General Lincoln C. Andrews, chief of prohibition enforcement, was recalled to the stand by Senator Reed (D) of Missouri, "for further questioning."

### Raid N. Y. Places.

NEW YORK, April 15—Subpoenas in padlock proceedings were served today on forty-two night clubs, cabarets, roadhouses and restaurants by prohibition agents and "flying squads" of deputy United States marshals, constituting United States attorney Emory R. Buckner's fourth and largest prohibition enforcement drive.

Smarting under criticism of his testimony before the senate committee on judiciary at the Washington prohibition hearing, Buckner struck a heavy blow at New York's most famous night resorts, stretching from Manhattan to Monticello. Many of the places, according to Buckner, include "silk stocking" resorts and rendezvous owned by men with police records.

### Illinois Students Wet.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., April 15—Three fifths of the political science students of the University of Illinois are opposed to the existing prohibition law, the student paper disclosed today in published accounts of a mock election held in various classes. Forty-four out of 360 votes cast asked complete repeal of the law; 190 asked modification to permit the sale of light wines and beers; and 16 voted to retain the law in its present form. Eighty-five students favored additional appropriations for stricter enforcement.