

# DEMAND SENATE ACT ON PASSAIC

## CUBAN RAILWAY WORKERS TIE UP ENTIRE ISLAND

### Machado Threatens Use of American Marines

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
HAVANA, Cuba, April 18.—Workers on the Havana Central, United Railways, the Hershey railroad and the Cuba Northern have gone on a sympathy strike to aid the workers of the Cuba Railroad company to force their bosses to comply with the demands of the union which they signed a year ago and recently violated.

#### Strike Spreads.

This strike of the railroad workers, which will spread to the Havana Electric railway and thus make the strike 100 per cent has dealt a severe blow to the sugar growers. The sugar plantation owners were planning on the voluntary limitation of sugar crops and were planning to artificially create a shortage of sugar. This strike of the railroad workers has forced the plantation owners to forestall their plans.

Juan Arevalo, representing the railroad brotherhood in Cuba, sent a letter to the secretary of President Machado, tool of the American sugar interests, pointing out that if the demands of the Cuba railroad company workers were not granted, the workers on the other roads would join the strike and tie-up the entire transportation system.

#### Machado To Use Army.

The answer of President Machado to this demand that he force the Cuba Railroad company to comply with the terms of the contract they signed a year ago, was to immediately call a meeting of the cabinet to decide on the use of the soldiers to compel the strikers to return to work. Soldiers have been assigned to crush the strike of the railroad workers. The Machado cabinet has also decided to use American marines to break the general strike on the railroads if the army which he has at his disposal cannot do so.

#### Fight to Maintain Conditions.

The workers are determined to force the bosses to settle with the union on the Cuba Railroad company and insist they will not return until the demands of the brotherhood are complied with.

## SOVIET RUSSIA INCREASES ITS EXPORT TRADE

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The foreign trade turnover of the Soviet Union for February was \$19,841,700, an increase of \$376,000 over January and of \$7,000,000 over the figure for February, 1925, according to the Soviet customs report received by the Russian information bureau. The figures are for European frontiers only. Imports were \$27,604,000 and exports \$22,237,700.

The feature of the report was the marked increase of exports over January, \$4,274,500, with a decrease of \$3,898,500 in imports. The advance in the imports was principally in furs, flax and grain. Grain exports were valued at \$3,708,000, an increase of \$600,000 over January. The import list showed a general decline in virtually all commodities except apparel, dry goods and agricultural implements and machinery. Imports of tractors, all from the United States, were valued at \$2,400,000, as compared with \$150,000 in January.

## New York Tug Boatmen Tie Up Harbor for Two Days and Win Demands

NEW YORK, April 19.—Three thousand tugboat workers of New York harbor had only to tie up shipping for two days to win their strike demands from the tug boat operators' association. Four hundred tugboats remained tied to their moorings and a number of large liners were forced to delay sailings.

The men asked wage increases ranging from \$10 to \$50 a month, a straight 10-hour day, time and a half for overtime and triple time for holidays. The owners agreed after two days to the time demands and boosted wages from \$10 to \$25.

## CRAZIER THAN EVER



THE BASEBALL SEASON OPENS.

## LABOR SKATES VOTE CASH TO N. Y. CATHEDRAL

### Council Refuses Aid to Workers on Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Tammany Hall democratic Catholic labor leaders who run this city's union movement have voted to pay for the southwest transeptal porch of the cathedral of St. John the Divine, now being erected in this city by the Episcopal church.

This bishop in charge, William T. Manning, is a high church official whose views on religion are closely allied to those of the Catholic hierarchy. He is also a prominent leader of the fundamentalist movement and lines up on all occasions with the most reactionary interests. Along with a number of labor leaders, he is a member of the infamous Airie Federations.

The porch will cost, it is estimated, about \$145,000. Organized labor throughout America, according to the plans of Central Trades and Labor Council which, together with the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and its president, William Green, has endorsed the scheme, will be called on to contribute to the expense.

#### Labor Skate Traitors.

It seems that the local labor leaders of this city and the nation have time for all sorts of religious aid affairs and schemes of class collaboration and little, if any, time for militant class action. On the other hand, these skates, headed by John P. Coughlin, secretary of the council, have withdrawn their support from the Furriers' strike and do nothing to help the Passaic textile workers.

## WILLIAMSBURG TO GIVE CONCERT AND DANCE ON SATURDAY FOR PASSAIC

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 18.—A concert and dance for the benefit of the Passaic textile strikers will be held next Saturday, April 24, at the Royal Palace Hall, 16 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Jewish Workers' Progressive Club, the Williamsburg Council of Working Women and the International Workers' Aid. An excellent program has been arranged and a pleasant time can be had by all. Admission is only 35 cents.

## PANAMA REJECTS PEACE TREATY WITH AMERICA

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BALBOA, C. Z., April 18.—The Panama government has rejected the United States' terms for a new treaty. President Chiari is sending Geenzler, Panama consul, to Washington. He sails on Sunday with instructions to deliver the unapproved document to the Panama commissioners in Washington for further discussions with the American treaty commissioners.

## Machinists Plan Drive to Organize Hoe Plant

NEW YORK, April 19.—Calling off the two-year strike at Hoe printing machinery manufacturing plant in Brooklyn does not mean the cessation of the Machinists' Union efforts to organize this firm's workers and other unorganized members of the trade. So says Alfred Peabody, representative of District 15, International Association of Machinists. A union membership meeting is to formulate plans for a general organization drive.

## 3 JAILED FOR HANDING OUT A SHOP BULLETIN

### Arrested a Philly Auto Body Works

By BERNAD HERMAN (Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—Three members of the Workers Party and Young Workers League, Steven Stanley, Lena Rosenberg, and Bernard Herman, were arrested Thursday afternoon while distributing the first issue of the shop bulletin of the E. G. Budds Auto Body Manufacturing Co. The plant is a laborious well guarded by special police, detectives and spies of every variety. The three of us were picked up immediately after we started distributing the bulletins to the great mass workers pouring out of the plant at 3:30 p. m.

#### Thrown in Jail.

We were searched, arrested and thrown in a cell where we spent the time propagandizing the policemen that came near, calling upon them to organize. A detective who searched us, turned on Stanley with the question: "You worked in Budds, didn't you? Well, you." Stanley certainly needs fixing up by Budds, but of an entirely different nature, for he only has some 13 or 14 stitches on account of injuries received at that slaven, 13 stitches but not 13 cents compensation.

#### The Heaps.

At the hearing before the magistrate the next morning hundreds of Budds testified to our cries which consisted in distributing leaflets giving the conditions in Budds, on the public street. The magistrate asked, "Are the bad conditions scribbled in this leaflet true?" Our laer immediately (Continued page 2.)

## BOSS ATTEMPT TO BREAK FUR STRIKE FAILS

### Can Settle Only with Strike Committee

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 18.—The latest attempt of the manufacturers to break the furriers' strike which is now in its 3th week, met with absolute defeat this afternoon when the thousands of furriers walked out of Carnegie Hall and refused to listen to any talk of a compromise settlement.

The manufacturers evidently decided they must make a last great effort to break the solid ranks of the strikers so they approached certain officials of the union, who do not represent the workers in this strike, and suggested an immediate settlement on terms which are not in accordance with the strikers' demands. They did not come to the strike committee with any suggestion of compromise; they knew they would not be listened to. But to those who are not the strikers' chosen representatives, they proposed a meeting at Carnegie Hall. These officials of the International, wanting to hide their part in this affair, invited the fur workers to come to a meeting to hear William Green, president of the A. F. of L., and then they intended to present the terms of the compromise settlement for discussion.

Workers began coming to the hall at 11 o'clock in the morning and the lines extended for blocks. The hall holds but 3,000 people and there are 12,000 striking furriers. Long before 2 o'clock, the time of the meeting, the hall was crowded, and all the other workers who had been invited to attend were turned away. Many workers who had stood in line for hours were brutally knocked out of line by those in charge of the meeting when they reached the door of the hall. No member of the general strike committee was allowed to enter the hall. Aaron Gross, one of the vice-presidents of the international, and Ben Gold, general manager of the New York joint board, were both among those excluded.

#### Demanded Gold Speak.

But after this careful sifting out of the leaders in the present strike, when an attempt was made to call the meeting to order, "boos" greeted Hugh Frayne, who tried to speak in place of President Green as a representative of the A. F. of L. And then from all parts of the hall came cries of "Gold," "Gold," "We want Gold"—who is chairman of the general strike committee. Every time someone tried to speak and proceed with the meeting the cries of "Gold" grew louder. These calls continued for nearly two hours and finally the international officers were convinced that the workers did not want to listen to their talk of a compromise settlement of the strike. The meeting was closed and the workers dispersed in an orderly manner.

#### Workers Parade.

In a double line the workers proceeded from the hall at 57th street and Seventh avenue down to the center of the fur manufacturing district, where they walked thru the streets from 30th to 24th, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. From there the thousands of workers marched to the office of the joint board on East 22nd street, where they passed in a cheering line shouting to the members of the general strike committee, and demonstrating their renewed enthusiasm for the strike.

Undoubtedly this meeting convinced the officials of the international that there can be no settlement of the strike without the consent of the workers themselves, and that any attempt by any group of officials to impose any sort of settlement for the strikers will meet with the same result.

And the manufacturers must have learned from these eight weeks of strike, as well as from this afternoon's meeting, that the only way to bring peace in the fur industry and open the shops for work is thru a satisfactory settlement with the workers thru the regular channels—that is, confer with the legally elected leaders of the general strike committee.

"Any other effort," says Ben Gold, "will fail to bring about this result, and for the continuation of the strike and all the suffering it will mean to the workers the manufacturers must be held responsible. The strike committee has always been ready to confer with the manufacturers in order to bring about peace in the industry and to secure better conditions for the strikers."

## NEW YORK GETS READY FOR MAY DAY MEETINGS

### Will Have to Use Three Big Halls

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 18.—The labor conference for the celebration of May Day, 1926, that was formed in New York out of various labor organizations that united for this common purpose, has been making determined efforts to get a single meeting place vast enough to hold the entire militant and progressive labor movement of New York City. They have tried to secure Madison Square Garden, the Yankee Stadium, the Polo Grounds and the Lewisohn Stadium, but could not get any one of them. No other hall in New York City is big enough for such a demonstration, therefore it has been decided by the conference to hold meetings in three halls in place of one. All meetings will be held simultaneously on Saturday afternoon, May 1, at 2 p. m. At the same time the committee in charge is still trying to get a permit for a parade and open air demonstration at Union Square to be held on the morning of May Day.

#### Three Halls.

The forces of the workers co-operating in the labor conference will be divided as follows: There will be a mass meeting in Mecca Temple for the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. There will be a meeting at Amalgamated Labor Temple, Brooklyn, for members of Local 54 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and for various other Brooklyn organizations including the Lithuanian workers' societies. All other organizations will go to Cooper Union at Eighth street and Fourth avenue.

The program of the Cooper Union meeting schedules as speakers C. E. Ruthenburg, Wm. F. Dunne, William W. Weinstein, Bertram D. Wolfe and Charles Krumboltz. Admission to the Cooper Union meeting is 25 cents. There will be an excellent musical program. Special May Day leaflets are being prepared for the occasion.

In addition to co-operating in the united front meeting, the Freiheit and District No. 2 of the Workers Party are arranging for a Freiheit and district bazaar on the week-end of May Day, beginning April 29 and ending on May 2. This four-day bazaar will take place at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave.

#### Factory Papers.

The factory newspaper committee of the Workers Party is prepared to aid all factory newspapers in the preparation of such May Day numbers in which the meaning of May Day is tied up with the concrete issues in the shop. Even nuclei which cannot get out of a regular factory paper should attempt to get out a mimeographed sheet on May Day, dealing with the shop problems and tying them up with May Day. For information, communicate with Rebecca Grecht, chairman of the factory newspaper committee, or Bert Wolfe, director of the agit-prop department.

#### SEND IN A SUB!

## ZIMMERMAN URGES SHOP CHAIRMEN OF I. L. G. W. U. GET "SUBS" IN DAILY WORKER DRIVE FOR NEW READERS

Statement on The DAILY WORKER subscription drive by Sascha Zimmerman, manager of the dress department of the New York joint board, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union:

ASK the workers in the cloak and dress industry to give full support to the present subscription drive of The DAILY WORKER. All shop chairmen should organize in each shop groups of workers whose business it should be to take subscriptions for The DAILY WORKER. The American elements, those who speak and read English, are growing in our union. These are coming into our union in larger numbers than ever before. We also have many Negro workers in our union and industry.

The DAILY WORKER is the only English language daily organ of the workers in this country that really fights for the interests of the workers. Other so-called labor papers, like the New York Leader, have demonstrated that they do not deserve the confidence of the organized workers. Time after time in New York the New Leader and other sheets like it have taken occasion to stab militant workers in the back—at a time when they were in the midst of struggle with the bosses.

It is in our interests that we should see to it that the campaign to make The DAILY WORKER a bigger paper is a success. Every member of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union who can read English should be a subscriber to The DAILY WORKER.

## WEISBORD IS INDICTED BY GRAND JURY

### Bainbridge Colby Defends Strike Leader

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Senator Borah, incensed at the procrastination of the committee on manufacturers of which the defeated, repudiated and discredited Senator William B. McKinley of Illinois is chairman, regarding the resolution to investigate the Passaic strike, is preparing to take action the early part of the week.

Borah threatens to interrogate McKinley on the senate floor and then, if need be, will move to discharge the committee and thus throw the issue into the senate in order to get action on the resolution. "It seems to me," said Borah, "that conditions in New Jersey are such, or becoming such, that there is every reason why the resolution relative to investigation of these conditions should be passed."

#### Spring Colby as Surprise.

The petty judges of the kangaroo courts who have connived to hold Weisbord and other strike leaders in jail in violation of law and the ignorant police thugs and gangsters received a jolt when Weisbord appeared in court here defended by Bainbridge Colby, secretary of state in the cabinet of Woodrow Wilson.

In his address to the court Attorney Colby stressed the rights of free speech and assemblage and took a rap at the New Jersey propaganda that people from outside states should have no rights in that domain of scab industry by asserting that "the question of preserving those rights concerns us all as free men and not simply as citizens of any one state or another."

#### Indict 1,000 "Persons"

The first three of the superseding indictments charge the strike leader (Continued on page 3)

## KATHLEEN MINE IN DOWELL IS CLOSED DOWN INDEFINITELY

DOWELL, Ill., April 18.—The Kathleen mine of the Union Colliery company posted the following notice: "You are notified to skin up your places and remove your tools, as this mine will close indefinitely April 15, 1926."

"N. Bayless, General Supt."

# 3 JAILED FOR HANDING OUT A SHOP BULLETIN

## Arrested at Philly Auto Body Works

(Continued from page 1)  
put a stop to this method of trying cases by pointing out that the case was not one dealing with the truth of the statements of the Headlight, the shop bulletin, but whether in this free country, or as he put it, this country which once was free, we had the right to distribute literature on the public highway.

The fat, very fat, detective interrupted: "If you owned the plant, you wouldn't like to have people around distributing stuff like this." "If Mr. Budd doesn't like what is in the bulletin, he can sue for libel," was the reply, "but that has nothing to do with the distribution." The outcome was that we were released under \$500 bond for a further hearing next week.

**Bad Conditions.**  
The E. G. Budds Manufacturing Co. is one of the biggest automobile body plants in the country, employing 7,000 workers. The conditions in this open shop plant are typical of the conditions in this unorganized industry as a whole. The hours are long (10 hours a day), the wages are miserable and even these low wages were further reduced only a few weeks ago by a 5% cut. One worker received \$18.00 a week, and on these gorgeous wages was supposed to support a wife and 5 children. This being an absolute impossibility, he was forced to resort to bringing candy and tobacco to the plant and selling them to the workers in the plant, to add a few dollars to his starvation wage. He was caught by one of the bosses' stoop pigeons, searched and all his wares taken from him, and never returned.

But long hours, low wages and wage cuts, do not alone give an accurate picture of this slave-herding establishment. The work is dangerous, and the labor conditions are unhealthy. Not only men, but even young girls, work upon the most dangerous punch presses, without any safety devices whatever. Girls have had all their fingers cut off by the high speed punch presses, while the loss of arms and even the loss of life is so frequent that the mere loss of a finger cannot be noticed—that is, it's not noticed by Mr. Budd.

**The Grinding Department.**  
In the grinding department the workers have no protection whatever from the fine, hard emery dust given off from the emery wheels. There is no suction, no ventilation, no masking for guarding the workers before the grinding wheels.

**Poisonous Fumes.**  
What are the conditions in the other departments? Are they a whit better? Look at the nealing department where the automobile bodies are heated and softened to prevent their cracking during the pressing operation. Hot flames play upon the greasy metal. Poisonous fumes fill the air, with the greatest danger to the workers' health. In fact, all thru the plant, are found leaking gas pipes from which pour poisonous gases.

To maintain the slave conditions in Budds auto body plant, the bosses keep up a far-reaching spy system. The workers are kept in place all day. They cannot so much as step into another department without being seized, questioned and sent back.

**Strike Sentiment.**  
The workers in Budds are conscious of the need for organization, they are ripe for organization. They will soon be ready to follow the path of the workers of the Fisher Body Co. in Cleveland and like them strike for better conditions. The bosses realize this. They understand this threat to their profits. As the Budds' special agent who arrested me said: "Look what you're doing. The next thing you know, we'll have a strike here, and we'll see people killed just as in Passaic."

"And the significance of these arrests of the workers distributing the shop bulletin at Budds calling upon the auto workers there to organize and fight for better conditions and a living wage, the significance of these arrests is that Budds maintains a cordon of special agents to keep out our shop bulletin, and to fire out our comrades who distribute this effective message to the workers. But the efforts of the Budds to suppress our shop bulletin will be met with more determined efforts on our part to reach the workers in this slaughter house, organize them, and lead them in militant struggles.

**Delivery of Coal.**  
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., (Tass)—April 16—According to reports received here, the delivery of coal from the Tchernov Mines near Chita into Manchuria during first quarter of the present fiscal year amounted to 5,530 tons. During January of this year amount to 5,530 tons. During January of this year 1,669 tons were delivered.

# Two Booze Runners "Taken for Ride" by Saltis-McErlane Gang

Two bootleggers, who invaded the district served by the powerful Saltis-McErlane alcohol ring, paid for their trespass with their lives. This is the explanation given by police on finding the bullet-riddled bodies of John Tuccello and Frank De Laurentis in a deserted automobile.

From Roman Duchovitz, owner of a south side bootleg joint, enough was learned by the police to convince them that these two booze runners had been "taken for a ride" by members of the Saltis-McErlane gang.

Tuccello and De Laurentis are said to have been survivors of the Genna gang, rival of Saltis-McErlane. After three of the Gennas had been slain, the gang was left leaderless and the two men are said to have been "free lancing." Both had been active ward workers during the recent primary campaign and it was first believed they were victims of a political feud.

# CAL'S CABINET TO MAKE ALASKA COOLIE COLONY

## May Duplicate Teapot Dome Steal

WASHINGTON, April 18.—(FP)—Reorganization of federal government activities in Alaska—the dream of the Guggenheim interests which was warmly supported by Albert Fall when he was secretary of the interior—is now proposed by Secretaries Hoover, Jardine and Work, in a plan submitted to congress.

Alaska's national forests are under control of Jardine in the agriculture department, her fisheries under Hoover, in commerce, and her coal and other mineral lands under Work, of the interior department. These three members of Coolidge's cabinet propose that congress endorse the scheme of readjustment of lines of federal jurisdiction in Alaska between their several departments, "to prevent overlapping." But they offer a further provision that the president be empowered by congress to transfer services from one department to another, later on, by mere executive order.

It was by an executive order, in defiance of law, that Fall induced President Harding to hand over to him Teapot Dome and the other naval oil lands. By executive order, if this bill were to become law, Coolidge could make Work or Hoover master of Alaska, and under another clause of the same bill an agent of the winner of this elimination contest would reside in Alaska, making all decisions without referring them to Washington. Alaska would become a sort of royal province, whose local government would have to make terms at every point with the dictator of federal properties which dominate the territory.

# St. Louis Salesmen Cover Territory in Motor Biplane Flight

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
WESTBURY, N. Y., April 13 — Six St. Louis clothing salesmen, the first ever to "cover" their territories by airplane, were to hop off from here today in a big twin motor Sikorsky biplane for Boston and Portland, Maine.

The passengers received an unexpected thrill when the plane "lost itself" in a blanket of smoke over the mountains of Pennsylvania, finally landing at Bellefonte, Pa. Capt. Roscoe Turner, the pilot, was forced to go seventy-five miles off his course after climbing 12,000 feet. Despite this delay they covered their territory in one-third the time it takes by train, stopping at Harrisburg, Pa., New Brunswick, N. J., and New York.

# American Delegates to Leave April 30 for Arms Conference

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—The state department announces that the American delegation to the league of nations preliminary arms conference will leave for Geneva on April 30. Hugh Gibson, American minister to Switzerland, will head the delegation. It is declared that no word has been received that the conference would be postponed again.

# Wheeler Raps Unseating of Brookhart by Senate

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The unseating of Senator Smith W. Brookhart, (Republican) of Iowa, was "the greatest crime in the history of the senate," declared Senator Burton K. Wheeler, (Democrat) of Montana, in a speech here.

"The same gang of corruptionists that tried to get me, got Brookhart," said Wheeler.

# COOLIDGE GANG FEARS TO FACE FALL ELECTIONS

## Administration Is Badly Defeated in Illinois

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—The overwhelming defeat of United States Senator William B. McKinley, Illinois traction magnate and supporter of the Morgan policies in the senate, by Frank L. Smith, chairman of the Illinois republican party and president of the Illinois commerce commission, has caused great consternation in the ranks of the supporters of the Coolidge administration.

In spite of all the attempts made by newspapermen to have Coolidge make a statement on the Illinois primary elections, Coolidge remain silent. Gloom Settles Over Capitol. A heavy gloom has settled over the Capitol. World court backers, that will have to face the primaries in 21 states in September, gathered in small knots around the senate cloakrooms discussing the blow received by the Coolidge administration in Illinois. A victory in Illinois primary campaign for world court backers was to be the opening of an intense campaign in the 21 northern states where supporters of the Coolidge administration and the Morgan world court policy were seeking re-election. Senator Deneen of Illinois was to be in charge of the campaign.

**Butler Must Change Tune.**  
From Senator Butler down to the lowest flunky of the Coolidge machine in the senate, they all declared that the world court issue was the "bunk" and that McKinley would be "easily elected." With McKinley defeated they tried to blame it on the factional fight in Cook county. This was easily scotched as the election returns in the downstate counties showed that in the farming districts the farmers had voted heavily against McKinley.

**Fear Loss of Supporters.**  
The Coolidge administration, which has confidently prepared to enter into a national campaign for the re-election of the administration supporters in the senate, have been forced to stop their campaign and plan a new line of strategy. Fear pervades the entire administration group. The loss of eight supporters of the administration means that the hands of the Coolidge gang will be tied for the next two years in the upper house. They fear that the results of the coming election will lead to an insurrection in both houses against the policies that the Wall Street bankers are trying to put over and would negate every effort of the administration in its last two years.

**Coolidge Backers Fear Farmers.**  
This fear is greatly strengthened because of the growing dissatisfaction with the administration among the farmers. The farmers are becoming more and more restless as the administration has done very little to aid them in their present misfortune. Thousands of them have lost their farms, due to indifference on the part of the present government. The republican old guard fear that the middle west may duplicate what they did in 1922, when a dozen administration senators were swept into the discard.

# Army Chaplain Is Accused of Being Intimate with Girl

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 16.—Court martial of Capt. Orville I. Clamitt, young army chaplain and married man accused of intimacy with Lucille Swallow, was to be resumed at the presidio here with the defense's third "mystery witness" on the stand.

This witness, it was said, will declare how he knew Miss Swallow and how the girl attempted to hold him responsible for a condition that led her to undergo an alleged illegal operation. The testimony will be similar to that given by the other "mystery witnesses" in an effort to free the chaplain by making it appear that he was the victim of a blackmail frame-up.

# Want Each State to Tell When Man's Drunk

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
ALBANY, N. Y., April 14.—With eight republicans voting with the 22 democrats, the senate shortly after one o'clock this afternoon passed the Karle resolution proposing a referendum asking congress to modify the Volstead law to permit each state to determine what shall constitute the alcoholic contents of intoxicating beverages.

# THE BRITISH CRISIS

Workers thruout the world are watching closely the approaching gigantic struggle between the English proletariat and their masters. This great contest will be precipitated in May when the coal crisis reaches the breaking point. Earl Browder, now abroad, is making a special study of the English working class movement. He has written three articles on "The British Workers Prep For Struggle." The first will appear on the T. U. E. L. page in tomorrow's DAILY WORKER.

# FORBID BOLIVIAN KIDS UNDER TWELVE YEARS TO ATTEND MOTION PICTURES

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
SUCRE, Bolivia, April 13.—A public decree of the president of Bolivia, issued in February, forbids the admission on ordinary days of children of twelve years and under to moving picture performances. On holidays they may be admitted only to exhibitions which the police have authorized.

The decree is prefaced by the statement that the action is taken to safeguard the morals and welfare of the children.

**Tuck to Represent U. S.**  
GENEVA, Switzerland, April 18.—S. Pinkley Tuck, consul at Geneva, has been instructed by the department of State to attend as observer the meeting of the League of Nations advisory committee on opium and other dangerous drugs, on May 26.

# SEEK ANOTHER INVESTIGATION OF VET BUREAU

## "Guardians" Have Defrauded Soldiers, Charge

WASHINGTON, April 16.—An investigation similar in scope to the probe that resulted in the imprisonment of Charles R. Forbes, former director of the veterans' bureau, appeared likely today following the investigation of the guardianship activities of the veterans' bureau.

There have been repeated charges that insane veterans of the world war have been victims of frauds by those appointed by the courts to conserve their interests.

For weeks charges have been made on the floor of the house concerning guardianship activities of Frederick A. Fenning, district commissioner, who is the guardian of scores of veterans. Fenning has received fees exceeding \$300,000, according to charges by Rep. Blanton, democrat of Texas, and other congressmen.

There are today in excess of 22,000 guardians of world war soldiers thruout the country and the house veterans' committee is asking for power to delve into the dealings of each of these guardians.

Two of the largest groups of hospitalized mental cases are at St. Elizabeth's hospital here and the Bronx hospital in New York.

# Jugo-Slavian Cabinet Drops Stephan Raditch; Termed 'Trouble-Maker'

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
BELGRADE, April 16.—Immediately following the resignation of the Uzunovitch cabinet today, it was reconstituted by the premier without Stephan Raditch, the leader of the Croat peasant party. The latter held the post of minister of education but his political importance came from his hold over the Croats, who together with the Serbs and Slovenes make up the population of Jugo-Slavia.

Raditch has had meteoric career in Jugo-Slavian politics. For a while he was even radical enough to attend the peasants' congress at Moscow. After his return to his native land he again entered the parliamentary struggle and thru a coalition with the government party repudiated his radical tendencies.

**Raditch Explodes.**  
The Pachitch cabinet of which he had become a member resigned April 15, owing to the opposition of Raditch to some of the premier's policies. It was succeeded on April 16, by a cabinet formed by Uzunovitch, of the Radical Party, a close friend and supporter of Pachitch Raditch, who was included to get adherence of the Croats, a few days later in public charged the ministry of transport with "reeking with corruption." He then successively attacked the other members of the cabinet, charging them with graft of all kinds and incompetence.

New elections expected.

# Spy for Cz Faces Revolutionary Tribunal

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., April 16.—Spy for the czar when she was young and lovely, Ann Serebrakova, hanged and bent, is brot for the second time before court composed of revolutionary leers, many of whom she had betrayed and caused to be exiled when she was in her heyday. The trial opened yesterday.

# McDonald May Come to This Country to Spread the Pacifism of Treason

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

SPURNED by the revolutionary masses of British labor and practically an outcast in his own Independent Labor Party, that lionized him during the war, J. Ramsay MacDonald, erstwhile "labor" premier of Great Britain has taken to writing "letters" for the liberal "nation" on this side of the Atlantic. Evidently he has no entree to its British counterpart.

One of the surest signs that a British politician is in the discard in his appearance in the columns of American publications as a "special writer." In this respect the broken-down, spavined, short-winded political race horse, MacDonald, competes somewhat hysterically with David Lloyd George, the liberal party leader with a dwindling following.

MacDonald devotes most of his article in The Nation, April 21, to an attack on Great Britain's tory government, with a few side-swipes at the liberals. One can almost conclude from reading Ramsay's mush—or balderdash, as the British would say—that Baldwin's crime is that he is less reactionary than "J. R." himself. Thus MacDonald complains:

"Within an intellectual socialist party the prime minister, were he not impeded like the young man in the scriptures, would perhaps find a natural home. He would be far happier fighting revolutionists as a believer of socialism than bearding the capitalists in the interests of Toryism."

Evidently misery needs comfort. MacDonald has not been successful in fighting the revolutionists in the Independent Labor (socialist) Party. The harder he has fought "Moscow" the greater has been the growth of the revolutionary left wing. Evidently this is Ramsay's frantic call for reinforcements. He betrays his complete bankruptcy by edging toward the tory prime minister, "who lives quietly and reads and quotes good literature." That is MacDonald's conceptions of the class war in England as portrayed for the readers of "The Nation." From the quiet retreat of his own library, MacDonald, acting as a dove of peace from capitalism's ark on the stormy waters of the class struggle, gives his view of the troublous coal situation by stating that, "At present there is a dominating desire for peace."

That best reveals MacDonald at his old game of seeking to blind, gag, bind and shackle labor with his pacifism while the employing class is ever busy planning its desperate resort to force. There is nothing gained here by again reciting all of MacDonald's crime when he was "labor premier." Suffice to recall that his colonial policy was more imperialist than that of the tories and his budget was proclaimed "the best ever offered under British capitalism."

One of the best character-exposing sections of this article is found where MacDonald seeks to take a slap at Baldwin for the so-called Zinoviev letter incident during the parliamentary campaign that put MacDonald out and Baldwin in. The depths of political sycophancy, that only this "labor premier" who grovels at the feet of British royalty, could be capable of is found in the sentence that declares:

"They were no sooner in than they had to confess that they had cheated the country over the Zinoviev letter, and this, the only affecting the more serious people, depreciated their credit."

Yet it was J. Ramsay MacDonald, while still the "labor premier," who did as much as any tory to create an impression as to the genuineness of the admittedly forged letter from the president of the Communist International. In fact, so far as it has come to my attention, this is the first time that MacDonald has openly admitted that the letter was a "cheat." And if Baldwin and his tories are cheats, so are MacDonald and his anti-Soviet supporters who still eke out a precarious existence in labor's ranks.

# Separation of Moros from Filipinos Is New Blow at Independence

WASHINGTON, April 16.—(FP)—Gen. Leonard Wood, governor-general of the Philippines, is about to strike another blow at the Filipinos by seeking to have the Moros granted separate self-government under American sovereignty. A bill providing for complete removal of the Moro islands in the archipelago from control by the legislature at Manila has been drafted and is ready for introduction by Rep. Bacon of New York, who was Wood's guest in Manila last summer.

The first blow struck during the present session by Wood was the Kiegg bill providing for increased powers over Philippine expenditures by the appointive American auditor. Bacon is credited with having brot this measure from Manila. Just now it is under discussion before the senate committee on territories and insular possessions. Sen. Osmena of the Manila legislature is leading the opposition, pointing out that it would give Wood a strangle hold on the Filipinos.

**Must Have Told Truth.**  
MADRID, April 18.—An official statement declares that a functionary attached to the Moroccan office has been dismissed "for abuse of office." Neither the name of the functionary nor the nature of the offense committed was made public. It was said, however, that the incident was a delicate one and related to the Moroccan situation.

# COMMUNISTS LEAD WORKERS IN PARIS BATTLE

## High Cost of Living Brings Outbreak

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, April 15 — For hours last night thousands of workers under the leadership of the Communist Party of France battled the police who were trying to prevent a demonstration for wages commensurate with the high cost of living. When the turmoil subsided a count of the injured showed that contrary to the usual results, this time it was the brutal gendarmes who got the worst of it. According to the admission of the police department, ten police were wounded, six of them seriously. Hundreds of workers were arrested. The demonstrators were principally government employees and railroad workers.

The militancy of the workers has aroused the local bourgeois press to a height of fury. The organs of the right are demanding harsh measures of suppression against the Communists. The center warns that the menace of the rapidly growing power of the Reds must be curbed by legal restrictions while the left groups including the socialists prophesy that the constitutional regime is doomed unless concessions are made to the workers. The Communists boldly declare that the only way to end the financial morass into which the country has fallen and to terminate the colonial wars in Morocco and Syria that are draining the nation both materially and of manpower is for the workers to establish their dictatorship, in alliance with the poor peasants who are also suffering from the crisis.

**Worse Off Than Ever.**  
The continued and rapid depreciation of the franc has resulted in the cost of living rising to five times the pre-war level. As wages and salaries have not kept pace, but today, according to statistics, are only about 50 per cent above the pre-war standard, the workers are being crushed down into poverty. The slogan of "a moving scale" has been raised as the basis of wage adjustments with the employers. This scheme would set the wage scale proportionate to the cost of living as shown by the monthly index figures of the ministry of labor.

Contributory to the recently noticeable movement of the masses to the Communist banner has been the failure of the left coalition parties in parliament to carry out their promises of higher wages and lower taxes. The only result of the left parliamentary activity has been increased taxes, with the further depreciation of the franc, leading in turn to a lowering of the wage earners' purchasing power.

**Communists Growing.**  
The Communist victory in recently electing two deputies over the combined opposition in this city has given their movement a great impetus. They practically control of the Paris labor unions, and their influence in the other centers is growing.

# Residents Ask Removal of Red Headquarters

(Special to The Daily Worker)

THOROLD, Ont., April 13 — Residents of a suburb of this city have petitioned the town council asking for the removal of Ukrainian Hall from their neighborhood on the ground that it is "a public nuisance and a menace to the younger generation."

It so happens that Ukrainian Hall is a gathering place of radicals whose opinions the petit-bourgeois residents are in disagreement with. Radical meetings and dances are held regularly at the hall and are attracting some of the younger people of the neighborhood.

This is the reason why the residents are so anxious for the hall's removal. In fact they make mention in the petition that "doings of a bolshevik nature go on there."

**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!**

**Plumbers Helpers' Club of Brooklyn, New York**  
calls on all helpers to join the club. Meetings every FRIDAY night, 8:30 p. m., at 7 Thatford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**HELP! HELP!**  
Give Us a Hand!

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

# TIGHE MACHINE ADOPTS POLICY OF EXPULSION

## Order Directed at All Militants in Union

By ANDREW OVERGAARD  
(Special to The Daily Worker)  
PITTSBURGH, April 18—The official Tighe machine in the convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers has succeeded in putting over an expulsion policy similar to that adopted by other international union conventions of the A. F. of L. By a vote of 86 to 27 a recommendation of the executive board providing for the expulsion of militant workers was adopted. The order is directed against members of the Workers (Communist) Party, the Trade Union Educational League and the I. W. W.

**Progressive Fight.**  
An intimidating and unprincipled speech by President Mike Tighe preceded the vote. The small group of progressives that managed to go to the convention fought bravely against the motion. They are well aware that the move is as much against them as against the other militant elements of the union.

The expulsion order is quite in line with the complete bankruptcy that has characterized the reactionary Tighe administration both in the convention and preceding it. Their utter inability to cope with the gigantic problems confronting an organization that has jurisdiction over hundreds of thousands of steel workers has caused them to fall into the narrowest kind of craft outlook.

**Fear Militants.**  
Their conception of the role of their union is to preserve it as a halfway for a small clique in control. Their fear of spreading out, organizing the workers and making a mass union of the amalgamated has caused a violent reaction to the militants in the union who are agitating for these proposals. Hence the steam-rolling thru a hand-picked convention of a resolution that will give the bureaucrats the necessary authority to expell any militant the moment he makes progressive demands not to the taste of the administration.

# Pres. Calles' Finance Ministers' Wife Boosts Obregon for President

By L. P. RINDAL,  
LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 18—“There is a strong sentiment in Mexico in favor of Gen. Obregon's coming out for the presidency at the next presidential election. The general at this time is probably the most popular figure in Mexico, and the success of his former administration has led the people to desire him to head the government again,” declared Mrs. Alberto J. Pani, wife of the Mexican finance minister, to a reporter of the Los Angeles Times.

**Calles Sports in Los Angeles.**  
President Calles' official family seems to like the “atmosphere” of this city of angels—the home of the oil king Doheny, who is much concerned about presidents, constitutions and land laws below the Rio Grande. Learn Imperialist Views.

The finance minister's son, Alberto Pani, is now learning the American imperialists' “point of view” at the University of Southern California, and the minister himself has planned to join his wife and son for “several weeks” stay this summer, the report states.

Last year, President Calles' 15-year-old daughter intended to become a Hollywood sparkling movie star. The Times wrote that she was “thoroughly Americanized” to the minutest detail—but papa Calles and Kellogg got in to a newspaper quarrel at that time, and we heard nothing more about Miss Calles' career as an American actress.

**Workers Need Real Government.**  
The quarrel for a while seemed like a victory for the Mexican president. Now he has backed down before Wall Street on the question of the interpretation of the Mexican land laws. It is now up to American labor to aid the Mexican workers to elect a president who is willing and able to repair the damage. Obregon is not the man!

# These Two Aviators Will Not Greet the Fascist Dictator

ROME, April 18—Two aviators flying to take part in the welcome of Premier Mussolini, who is returning from a visit to the Italian African colonies, were killed when their machine crashed to the ground near Ostia.

# Anti-Imperialist League Moves Into New Offices

The All-America Anti-Imperialist League has established new headquarters at 108 N. La Salle St., Room 48. The American secretary is Manuel Gomez. The league is organized to fight American imperialism and has sections throught Latin-America.

# STUDENTS OF NEW YORK COLLEGES DEMAND THAT U. S. LEAVE CHINA ALONE

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
WASHINGTON, April 15—A delegation of six students, representing 900 students from the universities and colleges of New York, who attended a mass meeting in that city March 29, were received by President Coolidge. The delegates presented both to Coolidge and Kellogg, secretary of state, a petition asking that the United States withdraw from the coalition of imperialist powers which is oppressing the Chinese and urging that the American right of extra-territoriality be surrendered.

The attitude of this country, the students declared, was unfair to the Chinese and might involve it in complications leading to war. The declaration also pointed out the costliness of the government's present policy in the Orient.

**President Polite—That's All.**  
The spokesman for the delegation reported that the president had expressed his approval of their interest in foreign affairs and had ironically suggested they go to China to ascertain conditions for themselves. Coolidge, he said, made no promises of a change.

The visit is significant as an indication that the students of this country are at last waking up to a realization that there is something important besides the grind of their daily studies and athletic contests. The active part in public affairs taken by the students of China is arousing thoughts of a similar activity in the United States.

# POLICE FAIL TO DISRUPT STRIKE RELIEF MEETING

## Philadelphia Collects \$250 for Passaic

PHILADELPHIA, April 18—Two very successful meetings were held for the Passaic textile workers. One of the meetings was at the Kensington Labor Lyceum. About 500 workers were present. Andrew Vance, an official of the Federated Carpet Weavers of America acted as chairman.

He opened the meeting stating that the reason for the absence of Albert Weisbord and Robert W. Dunn was that both of them had been jailed. When he brot out this fact many of the workers shouted “Shame!”

Norman Tallentire, a member of the Passaic relief conference formed in Philadelphia under whose auspices these meetings were held, spoke for an hour telling about the conditions in the textile mills of Passaic and Philadelphia. When Tallentire told of how police used gas bombs against the strikers, a number of policemen jumped onto the platform and shouted they would not let the meeting proceed if he insisted on telling of the police brutality.

The workers, who were already sore because Weisbord instead of being at the mass meeting was in jail began to voice their protests, but Vance asked the audience to sit still. Tallentire declared to the police that he would not give them a chance to break this meeting up and that if the police did not want him to tell the workers of Philadelphia that gas bombs were being used by the Passaic police against strikers, then he would not tell them that. Everybody started laughing as the police feeling like a bunch of fools left the platform. No excuse was given them to interfere with the meeting.

Tallentire then pointed out that just applause and cheering for the strikers is not enuf and that they must eat in order to carry on their struggle. A collection was then taken. The total collected was \$125. Another collection of about \$125 was taken at the Labor Institute which made a total for the evening of \$250.

# British West Indians to Meet for Fight on Imperialism of the U. S.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 18—A conference of the British West Indian Islands, British Guiana and British Honduras is to held next May in London. The chief object of the conference is the furtherance of closer co-operation between the possessions contiguous to the United States to meet in some measure American penetration and trade expansion.

# Big Four Passenger Wreck Injures Twenty

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
DANVILLE, Ill., April 18—Twenty passengers were injured, none seriously, and two trainmen were hurt when the gas-electric passenger train on the Big Four railroad between Danville and Mt. Carmel jumped the track here. The trainmen, Fred Erber, engineer, and Express Messenger Oldham suffered a broken right arm and hand, respectively.

SEND IN A SUB.

# WEISBORD IS INDICTED BY GRAND JURY

## Bainbridge Colby Defends Strike Leader

(Continued from Page 1)  
with inciting a riot, the fourth alleges unlawful assembly. The fourth is directed not only against Weisbord, but against those notorious court phantoms, John Doe, Richard Roe and against various other persons to the number of about 1,000 persons unknown to the grand jurors. This mean that anyone known to be a participant in the so-called unlawful assembly may be arrested and held in excessive bond. No names of persons are necessary as John Doe and Richard Roe includes every male person in the whole United States.

The imbecile indictment reads like part of the ancient curses frequently hurled at quaking sinners by the priests of the medieval church. Each of them refers to Weisbord as a “wicked, malicious, unlawful and evilly disposed person.”

**Called Police Names.**  
The second indictment charges that Weisbord referred to the armed assaults of defenseless men, women and children as “gangsters and thugs in uniform.” It is supposed to be a crime to call these craven politoons by their right names in Passaic and in Paterson courts.

The third indictment is based upon a plain lie sworn to by depraved stool pigeons of the mill owners and charges Weisbord with advocating the violent overthrow of the government of the United States in his addresses to the strikers.

**Will Be Hot Fight.**  
The trial will be one of the most hotly contested legal battles in the history of textile struggles in New Jersey. No stone will be left unturned to expose the contemptible nature of the administrations of the mill towns affected and pillory them as the real criminals who are guilty of the most ferocious assaults against citizens of the towns they infest.

Public opinion generally is with the strikers in spite of the efforts of the kept newspapers and the other hirelings of the mill barons such as the American Legion post of Passaic and similar provocateurs who live off the crumbs thrown to them out of the enormous proceeds wrung from the sweat of the underpaid and overworked slaves in the woolen mills.

**Silk Workers to Aid.**  
The Associated Silk Workers of Paterson, thru its secretary and executive board, has taken a stand against Weisbord and his associates and pledges its support to the fight of the textile workers in the woolen mills in the following announcement:

“The executive board of the Broad Silk Department of the Associated Silk Workers, at its meeting on Wednesday evening, April 14th, voices its protests against the brutalities of the police inflicted upon the strikers of Passaic and vicinity. The arrest of Weisbord and all other leaders, and placing them under heavy bail is sufficient evidence to us that the authorities of Passaic and vicinity have taken upon themselves to crush the strike and help the Passaic mill owners in their pernicious task to subdue the workers to the enslaved conditions that they have been forced to work under up to the time of the strike.

“We call upon the strikers to stand firm for their demands, as they have the support, morally and financially, of the Broad Silk Department of the Associated Silk Workers.—Fred Hoelscher, secretary treasurer.”

# Painters Aid Passaic Strikers

Chicago Local No. 637 of the painters in its meeting held Wednesday April 14th donated the sum of Fifty (\$50) Dollars to the striking textile workers. The appeal for funds to feed the strikers was made thru a communication from the strike committee. The brothers who took the floor on the question expressed their contempt and condemnation towards the local government of Passaic in permitting the hired thugs of the textile barons and the local police to brutally beat up and arrest women and children who are fighting for their very existence.

# Caucasus Mountain Range Shifts 7 Feet a Day Towards Black Sea

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., April 11—Continued geological changes have caused a part of the Caucasus mountains to move rapidly towards the Black Sea at a speed of seven feet a day. This movement is causing numerous catastrophes.

The movement is very noticeable on the Crimean peninsula between Sebastopol and Yalta. The highways on this peninsula have become impassable. Half the health resort city of Alupka has been destroyed. Serious damage has been done in the suburbs of Yalta.

# Overhaul Amundsen Dirigible for Flight to the Polar Regions

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
LENINGRAD, April 18 — The Amundsen-Ellsworth polar dirigible “Norge,” having undergone her first severe test in the air, is being overhauled here, preparatory to her flight to Spitzbergen, whence she takes off for the North pole and Alaska.

Commander Noble of the “Norge” declared he was entirely satisfied with the flight of the “Norge” yesterday and her performance in a thick and heavy fog.

Three of the motors of the “Norge” are being replaced and the supply of hydrogen is being replenished. Commander Noble said he does not intend to tarry long in Leningrad and as soon as the necessary overhauling is done, he will start on his trip for the polar regions.

# MEXICAN CLERGY CLOSE SCHOOLS; FEAR NEW LAWS

## Workers and Peasants Win Fight on Church

MEXICO CITY, April 18—The appeals of the Catholic clergy that they be allowed to hope the minds of the youth in the primary schools with the tales of a mythical diety have fallen on deaf ears. Minister of Education Puig has declared that the government is determined to close all parochial schools in Mexico. The minister of education is preparing to open schools all over the country where the children will not be subject to the religious buncombe of the parasitic clergy.

The minister announced that no attempt will be made to drive private schools out of business if they abide by the laws of the country, which prohibit the instilling of religious dope into the minds of the youth under the guise of giving the child an education.

In the legislature at Puebla, known as the “most Catholic state in Mexico” a law was passed by a huge majority which restricts the number of priests in a city to one for every 1,000 inhabitants. This means that here can only be 20 priests in some cities where now there are two hundred.

All over Mexico the workers and peasants are making a drive on the clergy which has kept them in ignorance for ages. These workers and peasants are determined that the minds of their young will be unhampered with religious humbug and that the children will be able to grow up with minds that will look on the phenomena of nature not as the work of a mythical diety.

The Catholic church realizing the hopelessness of having the Mexican law-making bodies reverse their action which was forced by a great mass pressure in Mexico, have already begun to close up many of their schools.

# French Bankers Hold Secret Meeting Over Franc Stabilization

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
PARIS, April 18—The French government is taking measures to stabilize the franc, its continued downward plunge exciting grave fears for an ultimate financial debacle like that thru which Germany passed. Finance Ministers met at a secret conference with representatives of the leading French banks discussed the situation. The banks agreed to co-operate in stifling speculation and in holding up the franc. They also promised to aid the treasury in the collection of taxes and detection of frauds.

The financiers approved the consolidation of the domestic debt, comprising various internal bond issues floated by the government. These total an enormous sum of 285,000,000,000 francs or \$9,804,000,000. They opposed the suggestion of a moratorium on the interest on the short term bond predicting that it would cause the millions of peasants and small traders holding them to throw them in the market at any price and thus reduce a financial panic.

**Where the Taxes Go.**  
M. Heron, chairman of the senate finance committee, showed in a public statement just where the government revenues go. Out of each 100 franc (\$3.44) of taxes collected by the state over 58 francs (\$1.99) is paid for interest and charges on the internal debt, over 17 francs (58 cents) on military expenditure, with only 24 francs (\$2 cents) for the ordinary civil administration.

This includes no allowance for payments; the principal or interest of the \$7,000,000 in foreign debts. If this were properly apportioned as a standing charge, not only would there be no tip for current expenses of any department of government, even the military, but there would not be enuf reque to meet the interest and payment on the internal and external debt.

Send items about your class in Worker Correspondence for the Worker Correspondents' Corner. When do it meet? How many are there? What industries do they engage in? How is the class conducted? What are you doing about May Day?

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With an Introduction

By Michael Gold

(FROM THE INTRODUCTION)

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Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

TONIGHT'S CLASS TO DISCUSS LIVING NEWSPAPER AND MAY DAY CONFERENCE

By NANCY MARKOFF

No one can afford to miss tonight's class. May Day, workers' holiday, will be here before we know it.

That is not all. The Living Newspaper which we are giving on May 5th must be a success. And it is up to the class to make it that.

The Chicago Workers Correspondents' conference will be held on May 1st. A report will be made on how much has been done so far and a discussion will follow.

Articles by students of the class to newspapers in other countries and to foreign language newspapers in this country will be brought to class for correction and to be sent off at once. They will be very interesting.

A new semester of the Chicago class in Worker Correspondence started last week and with it came the enrollment of a number of new students. New students may yet enroll.

Class starts promptly at 8 p. m. at the editorial room, DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd.

WORKERS PICKET LOVINGER DRESS COMPANY'S SHOP

Demand Right to Join Trade Unions

CLEVELAND, April 18.—The workers at the Lovinger Dress company are on strike. The company refuses to recognize the union and the International Ladies' Garment Workers has called all the workers out.

In the meantime the police are on the job. Six of the workers were arrested charged with blocking traffic. They were herded into a police patrol.

Esther Schweitzer, a militant member of the Ladies' Garment Workers, was taken to the police station following an altercation with Lovinger. A big crowd gathered and the police interfered. At the station, the case was dismissed after a warning was given Miss Schweitzer. The union is determined to continue the fight until the employers are forced to come to terms and sign up. Picketing is going on, despite police interference.

Another strike has been going on for a few months at the concern of Kux & Bleiwes Dress Co. The firm demands the right to discharge its workers and therefore, failed to renew the agreement. The union has decided to take up picketing with all energy.

Brockton Shoe Company Seeks Strikebreakers

HOLBROOK, Mass., April 18.—Because his factory has been so successfully tied up by a Boot and Shoe Workers' Union strike to get the Brockton pay scale, Eugene F. O'Neil announces that he will reopen his Brockton Shoe Co. plant on a non-union basis. He is petitioning for an injunction against the union and its heads. Holbrook adjoins Brockton, the shoe manufacturing center.

STRIKERS UNITE TO DEFEAT THE TEXTILE BARONS

Police Terrorism Fails to Frighten Workers

PASSAIC, N. J., April 18.—I wondered why the office of the United Front Committee was locked when I arrived there last Saturday afternoon. I soon learned the reason. Seven husky Passaic cossacks had suddenly burst in on the office, arrested Albert Weisbord, and proceeded to make a raid. "Get out of here and stay out," they yelled at me, and fearing lest I land on my ear, I hastened to get some friends and walked in the direction of the Botany Mills, in Garfield.

Garfield did not present a very pleasant picture. I thought "Even an abundance of sunshine does not improve his picture of 'birdness'. And the factory buildings look like their owners—so cold, so 'homely', so severe." At this point I met one of the Botany strikers returning from a Belmont Park meeting, an earnest, hard-working Hungarian who had been in this 'free' country for 26 years and had finally managed to earn, before the wage cut, the enormous wage of \$27 a week—and he had to support a wife and three children on that! He told a story of struggling to pay \$18 a month for a few rooms and, in addition, the difficulty of keeping up with the cost of living, which did not go down at the time of the wage cut, as the bosses maintained.

He said: "My oldest girl, she seven-teen years old. I want her go school more, not work in factory, but what an poor worker do? I make \$1100 a week; that's not enough to keep up my family." He continued to talk as we walked along together of the speed-up system at the mills, how the bosses would make the workers quit early, thus losing several hours each day. It occurred, not because of lack of work, but simply because they so desired.

Company Makes No Repairs. I next visited the home of a worker who had been employed as helper in the spinning room. He was living in what he believed to be a company house, altho he said if he took any complaints to the boss—the man who got the rent—he was told the company did not own the house—that was mistaken. He therefore had to make all repairs himself, do all painting, etc., and the owner could never be found and everybody was always "passing the buck." This worker had made, when he had work, from \$20 to \$22 a week—with a wife and four children to support. He told me: "My four children have to sleep in one bed, but what else can I do? That's why we strike—so maybe we can live a little better."

In the same building I visited another striker who had been employed as a machinist's helper. The company considered him "well off," for had he not earned the enormous sum of \$1240 last year, and didn't he have three rooms to live in, with only one child? But the company didn't know (and didn't care to know) that of these three rooms only one had sufficient amount of light. The two windows in the kitchen furnished most of the light for the other rooms, which got practically no light from the outside and presented a most dreary aspect. Furthermore, out of these "enormous" wages this worker had been forced to pay very heavy doctor bills for his child's operation and wife's illness, due to lack of attention and care at the time of the child's birth.

This worker told me: "It is impossible to save a penny; my wife wears the same dresses she had seven years ago, before she was married. And if we try to put away \$5 one week then the next week somebody gets sick and the doctor takes it from us."

Dye House Workers' Pay Small. From the worker upstairs I got the same kind of a story. She had been working in the dye house. Her pay envelope showed she had earned about \$340 for four months' work and after making this great sum she had been laid off. One could see what a conscious effort she was making to keep her tiny hall room clean; she confessed she had hardly any bedclothes left and didn't know what she would do about it. And this worker had given her best years to the textile industry and gotten nothing in return but illness and poverty.

But in spite of all this the strikers were not despondent. They said: "We know we must stick together. We must not let the policemen's beatings scare us, but have to keep on picketing, striking—until we win out." When I mentioned the name of Albert Weisbord their faces brightened. They said: "He is our best friend. He is fighting for us—with us—so we can get more bread; so we can bring up our children a little better."

Strikers Must Win. I left Passaic feeling that so long as these striking workers continue to sing their "Solidarity Forever!" in such lusty fashion; so long as they refuse to be crushed by the cossack's blows, but continue their cheering, their singing and their picketing—there can be but one finish—ultimate victory must be theirs!

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

WORKER CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE SOVIET UNION

LETTER TO THE WORKERS AND FARMERS WHO ARE LIVING UNDER THE HEEL OF FOREIGN CAPITAL

DEAR Comrades, Workers and Farmers of Western Countries:

The idea has entered my worker's head to tell you from the depth of my heart how we are living in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republic. We workers and peasants have complete freedom in everything. I, who up to 1917, under Czar Nikolai was a stoker, only knew what it was to toil in boilers with wood and peat, and it never entered my head that I, a stoker, would ever direct a state. What did we workers and peasants receive from the Communist in October, 1917? We workers and peasants ourselves began

to direct the state. For instance, I have occupied posts commencing from a rank and file Red army man up to a political commissar, from a rank and file militia man (Soviet police) right up to the post of chief of the provincial militia, which might be compared with the former post of governor, and from assistant storeman right up to the post of deputy chief of the provincial inspection department.

Since 1922 I have been working with my pen as a worker correspondent. I write to the local and central papers. What do I see? I see that thru the editorial board of the papers that the C. P. S. U. and the C. E. C. of So-

viets sometimes converse with me, the editors publish parts of my letters in the proletarian press, while they reply to every letter of mine and teach me how to write. Have we got freedom of the press? Surely this is the highest form of such freedom.

Dear comrades, workers and peasants of western states, you must obtain the freedom that we have in our country and we will help you in this. I send my greetings to the worker and peasant correspondents abroad.

Yours fraternally, Vladimir Philipovitch Rodiakov, Ex-Stoker. My address: Siberia, Novo-Sibirsk, Ulitsa Tchekhola No. 17.

WORKER DEMANDS CITY PAY \$30,000 AS COMPENSATION

Laws Aid Employer Not the Victim

By a Worker Correspondent

STILLWATER, Minn., April 18.—M. J. Howard has filed a second suit in the district court asking for \$30,000 damages from the city following a dismissal of Howard's suit before the state industrial commission for compensation for injuries under the workmen's compensation act.

Last fall Howard was working on a telephone line. A tree fell on the wires and crossed the overhead wires of the electric street car line. Howard called up the fire department. They told him to take the tree and wires down.

Howard climbed up the telephone pole, which was holding the wires. When he got to the top the rotten pole broke throwing Howard to the ground. He was injured for life.

He was advised to sue the city. Next he was told to take it up with the state industrial commission. Now he is told he must take it up with the city. They kick him from one place to another and he has received nothing so far.

This state compensation business seems to work out for the masters. Injured workers are kept from getting what is due them in many cases.

Los Angeles Daily Worker Builders' Club Does Excellent Work

By L. P. RINDAL, (Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 18.—The DAILY WORKER Builders' Club, recently organized here, held a costume dance at the Co-operative Center. The big hall was crowded with enthusiastic people of all ages. Those who won cash prizes donated them to The DAILY WORKER.

The club plans an outing in the near future to increase the power of our daily.

Open Air Meetings. George V. Lazaroff, a Bulgarian comrade, is doing very good work at the slave market at the present time. He is a culinary worker—and that, of course, means long hours in this paradise of the open shoppers. Lazaroff however, spends his free hours every day "soap-boxing" for The DAILY WORKER and Communism.

Cleveland Painters on Seventh Week of Strike

(By a Worker Correspondent.) CLEVELAND, O., April 18.—The Cleveland painters and glaziers entered on the seventh week of their fight and are going strong. More than 400 contractors have signed up with the union on the latter demands. These contractors are taking work away from the "die hards" in the association of Master Painters, much to the regret of the latter.

The scab contractors are still running large ads every day in the press asking for non-union help to complete their jobs. They are meeting with precious little success in getting men

New Baking Method Cuts Time Down to Less Than an Hour

By a Worker Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—Professor Dedrick of the Pennsylvania State College has made a record in baking yeast bread by the "no dough" and "panary fermentation" method that is expected to work a revolution in commercial bread making. It took him but fifty-two minutes to mix the flour and bake a loaf which both in size and quality was superior to the ordinary bakery product requiring from three to five hours for its making.

His achievement is the result of ten years of experimentation in the milling engineering division of the institution and is the quickest time in which these processes have been completed. Under this system it will no longer be necessary for bakers to start in at 3 in the morning in order to get bread baked and ready for delivery by seven.

Greetings to Our Brothers Abroad

In my letter to you, comrades, I want to show you that the Mensheviks of your country and similar elements who tell you that in our Soviet Republics bad relations exist with the peasantry, and that our alliance with them is on the verge of collapse, are absolutely lying. I will prove to you by facts that conditions are just the contrary, and that our alliance is becoming stronger and stronger.

In August, 1925 the factory committee of our work "Red Sormova" in the Nijni Novgorod Province, received a letter from 13 peasant families in the Nijni Novgorod county in the Stalingrad province, united in the Trotsky Agricultural Improvement Association, for "Struggle against drought." The letter contained a request that the Sormova workers should grant them a loan of 2,000 rubles for purchasing a tractor. The peasants, evidently fearing that they might refuse them, added a postscript that they did not ask for the money without remuneration, but at 25 per cent per year, with obligation to repay by October 1, 1926.

At the same time the peasants would owe 25 dessiatins of land, the harvest of which would be disposed of by us workers at our own discretion.

Having read this letter at the delegate meeting of the factory we decided to grant the sum of 2,000 rubles to the peasants and instructed our factory committee to send it to the peasants' address, without of course, taking any interest whatsoever on the loan.

In the early days of January, 1926, our factory committee again received a letter from the peasants. I will quote you a few lines: "On October 5, we received news that you have transferred to us 2,000 rubles. This news found round our huts like lightning and after a few minutes the hut, which served as headquarters of the Agricultural Improvement Society, was filled to overflowing by peasants who had come to hear the news and rejoice that the aid from the workers of the "Red Sormova" factory would soon arrive." They also wrote about the impression this news had created upon the old peasants while they also attached to the letter an account of how they had expended the money.

From the account we say that instead of buying one tractor, they had bought two, with the money which we had sent, paying a deposit of 1,406 rubles 34 kopeks for them, and they at the same time bought regulators and other accessories for the tractors. They required four bulls with the balance.

They were overjoyed at the purchases. They also wrote what they had succeeded in doing with the tractors. They sowed 18 dessiatins of rye, threshed 85 dessiatins of harvest and turned 140 dessiatins of soil with a furrow of 8 inches.

We read out this letter at the Plenary meeting of our factory committee in January 26th, at which we decided to duplicate it and send it out to the editorial boards of the wall newspapers for publication.

Well, comrades, judge for yourselves whether your Mensheviks are right when they hurl all kinds of filth and mud at our republic, for these facts will be a bone in their throats. I would also ask you comrades, to reply to us in writing, what you are interested in with regard to our life, and also how you yourselves live, what are your relations with the peasantry, have you wall newspapers in your factories etc.? We will write you, telling you how we live and how we are building up our Communist state.

Of course we have made many errors and often miss fired, and immediately your Mensheviks get wind of our defects they probably get drunk with joy. But they forget and do not want to see our successes, and do not see how far we have pushed ahead from the situation of ruin that was left us after the imperialist and civil wars. We need only take the example of our factory "Red Sormova." Altho not entirely restored, we are already extending, and in the spring of this year we will be constructing new furnaces rooms equipped to the last word of technique.

We eagerly request you, comrades, to reply to us and tell us about your life and will await your letter with great eagerness. I myself am working in the forge at the "Red Sormova" works in the capacity of metal beater. I have been working already 12 years. Since 1923 I have been collaborating in our proletarian paper. I wrote for the paper Nijni Novgorod Commune and in the shop wall newspaper the Red Bugle.

Well, comrades, do not forget to write and I will not delay in replying. Together we will obtain the liberation of the toilers from the yoke of capitalism.

With fraternal and Communist greetings and a hearty hand-shake.

Yours, Alexander Kuzmitch Baranov. My address:—Kaanavino, Nijni Novgorod Province, Ulitsa Bakunin, No. 17, Apt. 1.

Fascist League Set Up in Pittsburgh, Pa., to Fool Italian Workers

By GEORGE PAPCUN.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 18.—A fascist league has been organized in Pittsburgh. It is formed under the pretense that it is going to establish schools to help the immigrants become better citizens of this country. It claims that as soon as the Pittsburgh section reaches 500 it will establish the schools.

The ideals of the Fascist League of North America, which Premier Mussolini and the Italian government have an interest, according to its secretary, J. Leone, of 1311 Victory St., Pittsburgh, "is to serve with loyalty and discipline the ideals of society based on religion, the nation and family. To promote respect for law and order, hierarchy and the traditions of the race."

Cleveland Aldermen Refuse Recognition of Street Carmen's Union

CLEVELAND, April 18.—The Carmen's Union which has made a demand for recognition in the Taylor grant which is to be made to the street railway company, has been defeated. By a vote of 15 to 6, the city council last night rejected the amendment to the grant that the Carmen's Union and the Cleveland Federation of Labor proposed.

The company had on hand a number of carmen who declared that they were against the amendment and demanded that they be allowed to accept the 5 cent an hour wage increase which the company has offered. The company is doing everything in its power to destroy the unions, and unfortunately in this maneuver is being aided by a number of the employees, who prefer an immediate benefit of 5 cents an hour to the building up of a trade union.

WORKER CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER

NOW IS THE TIME TO DO IT!

Every worker correspondent by this time has received his copy of the American Worker Correspondent. A number of them have signed on the dotted line and sent in their subs. But that does not mean that every one has done his share. Many have not yet responded and it is to those that we address ourselves:

Fellow worker correspondents: We must have your sub at once if our little magazine is to be kept alive. If you like the magazine let us know by immediate action. Use your imagination to visualize its future possibilities and send on the price of a sub to make that possible.

Thru the means of this little magazine we will develop our movement of worker correspondents. This little magazine will enable us to get into closer contact with each other, know what are each correspondents' needs, what he is thinking about, what he wants to know. It will bring life and blood and muscle into our movement and build it into a tremendous power. It is up to every one of us to do our part. You are not doing yours until you have sent in your sub.

We are working on the May issue. Send your subs in to assure the coming out on time. Mail it today!

Miners Attend Alien Bill Protest Meet in Pennsylvania Coal Town

By a Worker Correspondent.

YUKON, Pa., April 18.—Over a hundred miners and other workers attended a mass meeting on April 11 at Union Hall here in protest against the alien registration bills that are up before congress. After speakers addressed the audience in different languages exposing the bills, the workers adopted a strong resolution calling upon the senators from this state to vote against any and all strikebreaking bills which have anything to do with the registration of the foreign-born.

The meeting was called by a committee which was organized by different workers' organizations on April 4th. This committee is sending out a call to all local unions and other working class bodies to come to a conference on April 25th at 2 p. m. where way and means will be worked out to fight against the strikebreaking bills.

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

HENRY FORD MAKES BIG OF SOVIET ORDERS

Factory Publication Tells of Shipments

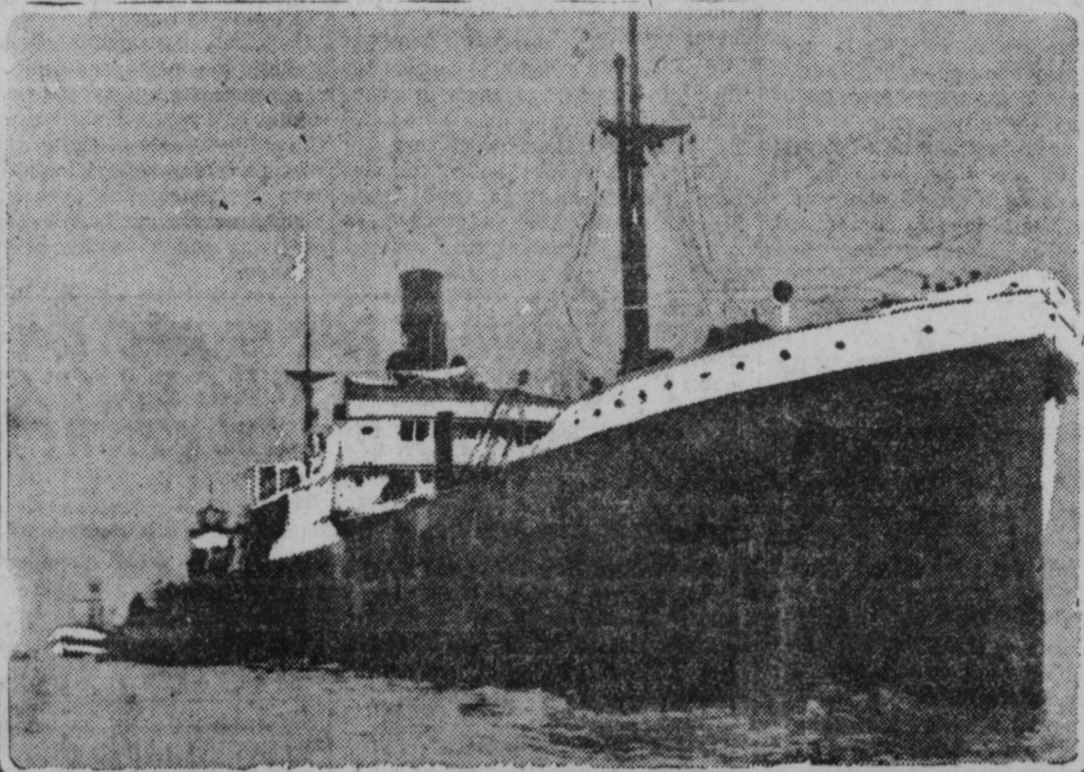
By a Worker Correspondent

The Ford News, a publication published by the Ford Motor company in Detroit carries on its first and last pages a long story about the 10,000 Fordson tractors that were shipped by the flivver magnate to the Soviet Union.

On the first page besides the story there is a picture of a number of Fordsons standing before a district supply depot after their arrival in the Russian interior waiting for distribution to the Russian peasants.

On the back page there are a number of pictures showing the Fordson being crated, loaded into ships and being carried away on a train from the plant at Rouge.

'La Marinere' Takes 340 to 'Dry Guillotine'



The convict ship "La Marinere" shown in the top picture is to take 340 to the Devil's Island, largest of a group used as a penal colony by France near the Virgin Islands.

This penal colony is known as the "dry guillotine." Penal conditions are of the worst on this island. The French Communists are leading a fight for the complete investigation of the penal system on this island so as to reform the system or to abolish the island altogether. The Communists are supported in this move by numerous humane and labor organizations. Many of the prisoners

on this island are political prisoners. Thirty years ago the island was a leper colony, it was only after Dreyfus was convicted of high treason in 1895 that this island became a penal colony.

Escape is very difficult from the island. Several escape every year. They perish either in the impenetrable jungle, from fevers or become the victims of man-eating sharks.

The lower picture shows a number being sent away to the penal colony. One of the prisoners is smiling despite the fact that he knows he is doomed to his death by the

"dry guillotine." Eddie Guerin, a Chicago crook, who robbed the American Express company in Paris of \$30,000 and a bank in Lyons of \$50,000 after escaping from this island wrote the following in his memoirs:

"On Devil's Island as a convict you are broiled by a tropical sun. The prison system there does not deny you sunshine. You don't want it, but you get it. In a week you are frantic. In a month half your strength has left you. Then fever seizes you. The broiled atmosphere is full of pestilence. . ."

# THE DAILY WORKER

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## Rosenwald's Sociological Investigation

Julius Rosenwald, the Chicago mail order millionaire, is on a tour of Europe and wants everyone in Chicago to know it. While at Vienna he pulled off a cheap publicity stunt by first notifying Floyd Gibbons, a Tribune correspondent, and then standing in line with the unfortunate unemployed workers who live on doles from the government. The report states that "the Tribune correspondent found the Chicago millionaire surrounded by 1,000 jobless, moneyless men in the northwest railroad station where the state payment of the doles for the unemployed is made daily."

The philanthropic Julius was "studying" economic conditions by standing in line with the unemployed workers. After this performance he and the correspondent drove away in a luxurious automobile, while the millionaire ruminated about the sociological effects of the dole system for unemployed. He discovered that in addition to the state paying a small amount to the unemployed the workers were not required to pay rent for their dwellings. Rosenwald's profound conclusion was stated in a few words:

"It seems to me that doles only increase the number of unemployed, first by making it less onerous to be out of work and secondly by placing an enormous burden upon the remaining industries in operation."

This reaction of the Chicago exploiter of labor is quite logical. If the state pays a dole to its unemployed it thereby establishes a minimum below which no one will work. Certainly no unemployed worker would be so foolish as to slave all day for an amount equivalent to the dole paid by the state. If the state paid doles to those out of work in Illinois the Sears-Roebuck mail order house, of which Mr. Rosenwald is the head, would have to pay its workers more than the dole. Such a deplorable state of affairs is repugnant to this greedy blood-sucker of labor. Equally unthinkable for Mr. Rosenwald is the suggestion that industry should be forced to maintain its idle workers during periods of depression.

Mr. Rosenwald's sociological investigation was not complete, otherwise he would have perceived the fact that Vienna pays its unemployed not because it has particular love for them, or because it is a paternal government practicing a mild form of state socialism, but because it strives to palliate the discontent of the workers and thereby avert, for a time, the proletarian revolution. When the workers of this country face similar conditions, Mr. Rosenwald will change his mind about state doles. He views the situation in Vienna from the standpoint of the individual employer, while the government of that state views it as a matter of life and death to the capitalist class as a whole.

## The Right to Bear Arms

According to the constitution of the United States every citizen has the right to bear arms. In spite of this well known fact certain freaks who profess to talk learnedly of crime, when they know nothing either of its nature or causes, declare that everything would be all right if only all citizens were completely disarmed. Against this suggestion the *Evening American* hurls its wrath and reminds its readers that:

"Fortunately the constitution of the United States still guarantees the right of the citizen to 'bear arms.' If politicians won't let you have the handy 'automatic' for burglars and highwaymen, get yourself a sawed-off shotgun and load it with buckshot cartridges."

Why should the *American* become so indignant? Did not Mr. Hearst's New York publication support the Tammanyite shyster, Sullivan, who is responsible for the law in that state against citizens possessing guns in their homes? It is a well known fact that the reason the law was passed was because Sullivan, being a Tammanyite, was dependent upon gangster and underworld support. The thugs, highwaymen, porch-climbers and other Tammany rank and filers had been meeting with sanguinary receptions at the hands of New York citizens who resented the house breaking proclivities of these gentlemen. Hence they appealed to their political leader, Sullivan, to place a law upon the statute books disarming the population, so the underworld could ply its trade unmolested. A similar cause probably prompted all similar laws.

In face of the support of the Sullivan law by the Hearst papers of New York the outburst of indignation on the part of the Chicago Hearst paper appears contradictory.

We are inclined to think that in case THE DAILY WORKER should advocate that the working class lay in supplies of sawed-off shotguns and other weapons permitted by the constitution, the Hearst papers throughout the land would be among the first to raise a dismal howl about it.

## Enlightening the Britshers

According to a financial writer on the Chicago *Herald Examiner* an American financier, in an apologetic mood because of the opposition to the league of nations and the world court, informed a London newspaper that "mass opinion in America is painfully superficial."

We agree with the financier in his estimation of American mass opinion. The very fact that he is in London as an American financier, or that such a thing as an American financier exists is proof of his contention. If it were not "painfully superficial" he and others of his ilk would be expropriated of their wealth instead of touring the world expressing their contempt for the dubs who are so dumb that they continue to slave in order that he and his class may live in idleness, luxury and debauchery off the unpaid labor of American workers.

*Jersey Justice:* Police start a riot, then read the riot act and jail those against whom they riot.

# The American Mercury and the Holy Bible

The Indignant Christians of the Postoffice Department and the Denizens of Puritan New England Should Investigate Some of the Spicy Stories Related in the Book They Proclaim to Be a Moral Guide for All Humanity to Follow.

BY H. M. WICKS

Wave after wave of christian denunciation has rolled over the head of H. L. Mencken, editor of the *American Mercury*, because of his publishing a story regarding one "Hatrack" a part-time prostitute in the town of Farmington, Missouri. The story of the lone "lady of the evening" who lived in a town incapable of supporting a full-time prostitute was a piece of descriptive realism that was too much for the guardians of other people's morals, hence a whole swarm of them have assailed the magazine and its publisher.

The first action was initiated by a meddling skyplot, the Rev. Chase of the watch and ward society of Boston. He was afraid it would corrupt the morals of the textile cod-fish aristocracy of the Back Bay section of that center of culture and light. About the time a decision was rendered declaring the contents of the magazine perfectly legal, the residents of Farmington who had been former customers of "Hatrack" waxed indignant at the unfavorable publicity given their town and appealed to the postmaster general at Washington to suppress the issue of the magazine.

But the watchful Mr. Harry S. New, who was one of the favored of the late Harding and his political mentor, Mr. Harry M. Daugherty, the low

crook and grafter from Ohio, had anticipated the indignation of the Farmington residents and barred the magazine from the mails without even giving the publishers a hearing. This piece of arrogant and impudent bureaucracy may have won the admiration of the Farmingtonians who in the days of their youth accompanied the town's "fallen woman" in her nocturnal journeys to the two cemeteries—the Masonic if her customers were catholic, the catholic if they were protestant—at the top of the hill and are now respectable rotarians and kiwanis club members, but it certainly aroused the resentment of all intelligent people.

Postmaster, as Censor.

Fortunately the action of the postoffice department was rather belated as the regular edition of the magazine had gone thru the mails before the order barring it was handed down. The publisher endeavored to have the action reversed and appealed to the postoffice department, but no action was taken, hence the April number remains on the index expurgatorius of the New Inquisition.

Mencken expressed fears that the May number might also be assailed by its enemies and was told at Washington that future numbers should be

submitted to the postmaster at Camden, N. J., from whence the magazine is mailed, for an opinion.

We do not know whether the postmaster at Camden is sufficiently intelligent even to understand anything above the intellectual level of a Hearst publication. Probably he is, like New, a Harding or Coolidge appointee. If so, he is probably the most abysmally ignorant creature in those parts. But he is intelligent such autocratic exercise of usurped power is utterly repugnant to every thinking person.

If the opinions of christians of the type of the Rev. Chase of Boston, the chamber of commerce of Farmington and Mr. Harry S. New are to determine the type of publication circulated in this country intelligence will soon become a crime and ignorance a virtue. Certainly these hypocritical religious frauds never read the book which is alleged to be the foundation of their creed, otherwise they would not have the gall to try to suppress anything else on the grounds that it is obscene or tends to debauch the public morals.

Some Delectable Smut.

If these smut-hunters really want to suppress books containing filth of the most nauseating and utterly debasing character they should read the

delightful sex stories in the so-called book of god, the holy bible. In case they are not able to recall these stories, we pick a few at random.

Since the stories are so filthy that we cannot publish them for fear of having our publication barred from the mails for carrying obscene matter, we will only refer to the chapters and verses in the holy bible where they may be read in the evening before family circles in the christian homes of the nation for the edification of the children.

First, we suggest the story of the lamentable failure of the heroic attempt to stimulate the circulation of the feeble King David's blood as related in First Kings, I, 1-4.

2. The delectable story of Abraham using his wife, Sarah, to deceive Pharaoh, according to Genesis XII, 10-20; and its sequel which is found in Chapter XVI of Genesis.

3. Intensified surgery as related in Genesis XVII, 23-27.

4. Why Sarah laughed out loud at what she considered a joke of the Lord God Almighty as eloquently told in Genesis, XVIII, 10-12.

5. Highly moral and religious episode from the intimate family life of the late Mr. Lot according to Genesis XIX, 30-36.

6. The wrath of the Lord visited

upon a young man as described in Genesis XXXVIII, 8-10.

7. Forceful capture of women and polygamy approved in Deuteronomy, XXI, 10-15.

8. Marked consideration for the soldiers of God as revealed in Num-chapter of Isaiah.

Other portions of the holy book contain guides to morality and etiquette. We will give but four references of that nature, which will be quite enough for any good Sunday school teacher:

1. Heavenly suggestion to christian dieticians as told in Ezekiel V, 12-13.

2. The etiquette of eating according to St. Matthew XV, 20.

3. Godly hospitality as eloquently set forth in Deuteronomy XIV, 21.

4. Most anyone would rather believe that he rose from the apes than that he is a fallen Adam after reading the twelfth verse of the thirty-sixth chapter of Isaiah.

Pillory the Hypocrites.

It is not a bad idea for workers to keep this list of bible quotations to use against the pious hypocrits and frauds who are always prattling about their superlative virtue and morality. The present writer has used them from time to time in debates with ministers of the gospel and other defenders of christianity and can recommend them as highly efficacious.

# What Does American Labor Think of the Passaic, N. J., Mill Strike?

THE Passaic strike is now entering its thirteenth week. Sixteen thousand textile workers are on strike demanding higher wages, shorter hours and more sanitary working conditions. On numerous occasions these workers have appealed to President Green of the American Federation of Labor to organize them into the American Federation of Labor. Green's answer to their appeal has been an attack on the strikers. Instead of attacking the open shop exploiters he attacks workers on strike for better conditions and refuses to organize them.

Refuses to Organize Strikers.  
The strikers appealed to McMahon, head of the United Textile Workers, to organize them. McMahon's answer was a blunt refusal. Both Green and McMahon answered the appeal of the textile strikers to organize them and help them fight the open shop bosses by publishing half-page ads of the struck Botany Worsted Mills and the United Piece Dye Works in the American Federationist and half page ads of the struck Botany Worsted, Gera and Lodi mills in the organ of the United Textile Workers.

Workers Support Strikers.  
THO Green and McMahon are doing their best to aid the bosses break the strike, the major portion of the workers organized in the American

trade union movement support the strikers. The Locomotive Engineers' Journal, organ of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in its April issue prints an editorial, properly characterizing the bosses and the rotten conditions in the Passaic textile mills, pointing out that these workers are fighting for better living conditions.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is not the only section of the organized labor movement supporting the Passaic strike. Other important units of the American Federation of Labor have expressed themselves for the Passaic strike. THE DAILY WORKER will publish under its head the comments of the various unions in their organs on the Passaic strike.

The endorsement of the Passaic textile workers' struggle by great sections of the American labor movement strikes a new note of hope for the American labor movement.

The editorial on the Passaic strike in the April issue of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal follows:

## Engineers Back Strikers

SIXTEEN thousand textile workers are on strike at Passaic, New Jersey, against industrial wrongs so brutal that Frank P. Walsh, joint

chairman of the former U. S. war labor board, brands them the most shameful existing in any American industry.

Geographically the Passaic textile mills are in the United States, but spiritually they belong to the period of the divine right of kings or the ruthless czars and kaisers of a by-gone age. In fact, the largest of the Passaic mills is chiefly owned by German capital that invested in America because German labor laws would not permit the conscienceless exploitation of employees allowed in free America.

Sixteen-Hour Day.  
THE Passaic textile barons enjoy a high tariff subsidy averaging 78 per cent, which is justified on the ground that it will enable them to pay good wages. Instead, they have ground wages down to \$12, \$16, or \$18 a week, and out of sweated labor have squeezed profits that, in the case of the largest mills, average over 93 per cent for a seven-year period. Nor do the workers have fixed hours of labor. A drive system compels them to work at break-neck speed for four or five hours, and then they are laid off for the day, with pay only for the hours worked. In the case of day labor, workers are often compelled to labor sixteen to nineteen hours at a stretch, with one man to do the task of two. Even decent sanitary conveniences are denied these mill slaves.

And when they finally dared to rebel against a 10 per cent wage cut, their committee of protest was "fired" on the spot.

Textile Barons' Low Wages.  
Wages are so low in this textile baronetcy that mothers and children have to work to eke out the father's income. Over 50 per cent of the women working nights are mothers. A mother with nine children toils all night in the mills for from \$14 to \$16 a week, goes home in the gray dawn to get breakfast for her husband and oldest daughter, aged seventeen, to go to work (the husband, a skilled machinist, made but \$25 in two weeks because of part-time employment), and then she gets breakfast for the rest of the family, washes them up and sends them off to school, or lets them roam the streets while she snatches a few hours' sleep, interrupted by preparing two more meals for a hungry family before trudging back to work again.

Terrorize Strikers.  
WHEN the striking employees peacefully assembled outside the mills, the barons had them drenched with fire-plug streams on a bitter cold day, assaulted them with tear gas bombs, minions, the police, to club them, ride them down, and throw them into jail. Even newspaper reporters were beaten and their cameras smashed by these "peace officers."

Bosses Ignore Workers' Demands.

"The governor of the state, clergymen, rival and commercial bodies sought the mill owners employees. They haughtily ignored these proffers. Only when the strikers carried their case to Washington and laid it before members of congress with a plea for federal investigation did these industrial tyrants condescend to listen to their employees, and then only on condition that they first go back to work and have nothing to do with 'outside' agitators—in other words break their strike and give up the union they had formed for their protection. The workers offered to return to their jobs if they are first paid a living wage as determined by the cost of living studies of the United States department of labor. Many of them now get less than one-half of this amount. Their other grievances they offer to adjust by a joint committee on which they and their employees have equal representation.

THE owners refuse to deal on these terms. Meanwhile, Senator LaFollette has introduced a resolution in the senate for an investigation of the denial of constitutional rights and the other illegal acts of the arrogant mill owners, whose sole ridiculous defense is to cry 'Communism' at these strikers struggling for an American standard of living and a vestige of industrial freedom."

# Plot Against Child Labor Law

By NAT KAPLAN.

THE Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators throws out the hint that there is a movement on foot in Washington for wiping out the unratified child labor amendment. Thus writes the Journal: "Rumor in Washington says that there is, led by the National Association of Manufacturers, whose president, John E. Eger, and chief lobbyist, James A. Emery, are actively on the job."

This is more than a hint. It is a challenge to the entire labor movement in this country. The class-conscious bourgeoisie of this land "of freedom" wish to perpetuate their role as the world's child exploiters par excellence and are on the offensive in this regard.

The fact that there are over 3,000,000 children exploited in this country is no suddenly exploded, unexplained phenomenon, but, on the contrary, has its roots deeply sunk in the entire system of bourgeois economy. The development of machine production, the simplification of the production process thru the division of labor (in its higher form the Taylor system, etc.) has laid the basis for a large influx of child and woman labor into the production processes. The ranks of the skilled laborers is being ever more narrowed down as capitalist production develops. Out of 35 to 40 million workers in the United States only 4,000,000 are skilled workers while the great majority are unskilled and unorganized.

Child labor enormously increases the surplus values which the bourgeoisie extracts from the sweat and blood of the workers. Its more than doubly exploited position makes it act as a wedge for the lowering of the living standard of the masses of adult workers and for the greater bribery, and hence greater corruption, of the ever narrowing circle of the labor aristocracy. Thus we see the influx of children into the industries not as a miracle but as an inseparable feat of capitalism—when capitalism reaches a certain stage on its development

The negation of child labor necessarily implies the negation of the entire capitalist system, its economy and its super-structure, and we are under no illusions to the contrary.

However, we are now faced with the problem of the immediate struggle against child labor. In that regards the warning of the electrical workers journal is of great importance. It takes on additional life when we note the resolution passed by the house of representatives and introduced by Representative Garrett of Tennessee ("who admitted that he was opposed to the amendment.") The resolution reads:

"Resolved, That the secretary of state be directed to transmit to the house of representatives a statement showing what states have thru their respective legislatures, as certified to his office, taken action upon the proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States authorizing the regulation of the labor of persons under 18 years of age by the congress, and what such action has been, giving in each instance, where available, the vote in the several legislatures that have acted."

The intention behind this resolution is very evident. Our "legal fixers" made a marked error in "applied jurisprudence" at the time that the resolution was first sent on its trip to the states. There is no time limit set for its ratification. Thus all 23 states have already rejected the amendment (after the child exploiters carried on an energetic campaign, spending huge sums of money for propaganda and other purposes) there is nothing which can prevent the amendment from again becoming an issue, even in a state where it has already been acted upon. This accounts for the cold sweat appearing on the brow of the National Association of Manufacturers. It is very likely now that once the secretary of state supplies the information to the house on the actions of the states that the N. A. of M.'s representative in congress will rush thru some pro-

vision for limiting the time for the ratification of the amendment. If this is done, it will be done in a great hurry, since the senators and representatives have already started the exodus "back to their wards" to engineer their re-elections and this will soon become general.

This means that the labor movement must act—and act quickly. To merely repeat phrases which have no content in reality and in practice viz. Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L. answers Egerton of the N. A. of M. at the women's industrial conference held in Washington in January: "The A. F. of L. has taken an official position in favor of protective legislation for women and children" is not sufficient. The entire force of the labor movement must be organized to bring pressure to bear against congress preventing it from rushing thru a provision which wipes the amendment off the books. Not only that but the labor movement must put up additional demands. Not only: "the authorization of congress to regulate the labor of persons under 18 years," but the complete abolition of all child labor up to 16 years of age, state maintenance for the children and severe punishment to all employers who violate same. Behind these demands must stand the united forces not only of the trade unions, but the political parties of the working class and all workers' organizations.

## BAD BELLYACHE KEEPS COOLIDGE IN HIS BED; OTHER ORGANS FUNCTION

WASHINGTON, April 16.—President Coolidge has been ordered to stay in bed because of a bad bellyache. His physician declares that the president is suffering from "slight intestinal disorder, accompanied by some pain in the abdomen. His heart action and temperature are normal."

# BOSTON COUNCIL FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN-BORN URGES STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR FIGHT BILLS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., April 18.—The Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born has sent the following letter to John F. McCarthy, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, and John J. Kearney of the Boston Central Labor Union pointing out the official attitude of the American Federation of Labor on the alien registration acts and asking what action these two units of the American Federation of Labor intend to take locally to protest against the anti-alien legislation:

Cite Green Letter.  
Sirs and Brothers:  
Your attention is called to the following letter dated April 16, received from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in reply to a communication from this organization:

"In reply permit me to advise you that the American Federation of Labor is opposing the bills providing for registration, photographing and fingerprinting of aliens coming to America. While we are in favor of restriction of immigration legislation and while we are in favor of the maintenance of the present immigration law, we are opposed to legislation which would provide fingerprinting and registration of aliens.

"The legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor has been instructed to oppose the passage of the resolutions submitted to the congress by Representatives Aswell, Johnson, McClintic and others."

Pledge Full Co-Operation.  
"In view of the fact that this is the official attitude of the American Federation of Labor, we should like to know whether your body intends to take any action on this legislation, and if so we should be very glad to co-operate with you.

"Fraternally yours,  
"L. Gilbert, Secretary."  
Browning Triples Bodyguard.  
NEW YORK, April 18.—Edward W. Browning, elderly husband of 15-year-old Frances "Peaches" Heenan, tripled his bodyguard to protect himself and his bride against threats made over the telephone.

## ANSONIA LABOR IN CONNECTICUT PLANS FOREIGN-BORN MEET

ANSONIA, Conn., April 11.—A conference for the protection of foreign-born workers will be held at the Samson Hall, 9 High street, on Sunday morning, April 25, at 10 o'clock.

The conference is called by members of trades unions and other labor organizations. An appeal has been sent to all labor organizations in the city to send delegates to the conference.

## Guggenheims Busy in Tacna-Arica Dispute

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Reports that the Guggenheim Copper interests are manipulating to have Bolivia purchase Tacna-Arica from Peru and Chile persist. A reliable Washington source has said that the Guggenheims are arranging a \$50,000,000 loan to Bolivia to make the purchase possible on the basis of \$20,000,000 each to Chile and Peru.

This, it is claimed, would settle the Tacna-Arica dispute and at the same time give Bolivia a much-needed outlet to the sea. It is very doubtful whether or not the two other countries can be persuaded to come to such an agreement but if the sale is made the benefit will be more Guggenheim's than Bolivia's.

