

## STREET UNION FAKERS IGNORE CONSTITUTION AND OPEN SHOP AND NAME K. K. AS ARBITER

AKRON, Ohio, May 24.—The carmen here have proposed a scale of wages to the Northern Ohio Traction system which will increase the present scale, but they have chosen a decidedly poor way of trying to get the proposal into effect, that is, they have agreed to arbitration and named an "exalted cyclops" of the ku klux klan to be one of their "arbitrators!"

### AS WE SEE IT By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE two Mowrer boys, Paul and Edgar are working overtime giving the world the lowdown on the vile deeds of the wicked Communists. They are getting paid for it. Indeed patriotic saviors of the world from the "menace of Bolshevism" are notoriously fond of the cashier, and never back at the typewriter unless given assurance that the eagle will scream on Saturday. Paul Mowrer exposes the Bolsheviks, from Paris, where life can be made agreeable provided the sojourner's budget is in somewhat better condition than the bank of France.

PAUL tells us that the Communist International aims to overthrow the capitalist system all over the world. He has already written eighteen exposures, and excepting his own editorial comment and the inevitable forgeries, every "discovered" document with which he pads his stories, appeared already in the columns of the DAILY WORKER.

EDGAR, who writes under a Berlin date line, makes a kick about the new revolutionary pictures made in Russia. The latest film to come out of the workers' republic, is entitled "His Heritage." It's bad, bad stuff. Does it not play up Lenin, as our capitalist producers play up George Washington? Lenin, to the capitalists represents all that is wicked. To the intelligent workers, all that is good. The more the workers see of Lenin, his kindly lovable eyes and the more they understand what he lived and sacrificed for, the more they will sympathize with the Communist movement for which he did so much.

THE story is built around the life of a Russian revolutionist who fights on the streets against the capitalist soldiers. His daughter brings him food, while he fights. Finally he is killed by the capitalists and his daughter and her grandmother leave the city. Later on the daughter is shown as a library worker. Her sweetheart is a proletarian. Her father's murderer returns and charms the girl with his airs. But he gets what is coming to him and the girl marries the worker. This is the kind of a happy ending we like, when there is a good purpose to be served. Let us hope the picture finds its way here.

DR. NORMAN THOMAS has joined the international chorus against Trade Union Unity, in his customary slimy fashion. Thomas is one of those preachers who left his pulpit to save the workingclass. Being a preacher, who has not repudiated the preacher's technique, Thomas hopes to win the capitalists over to the idea of production for use instead of for profit. He has all the patience of the itchy job, when dealing with the masterclass, but his pious heart bursts with rage when the Communists intrude on his equanimity.

COMMENTING on the movement for a united international, sponsored by the British and Russian trade unions, Thomas, as usual starts out by saying a prayer for a united front of all workers, regardless of political differences. But he suddenly turns his mud guns on the Communists and rakes them fore and aft with charges of disruption. There is no indictment of the capitalist system in the reverend preacher's fulmination against (Continued on page 4)

## SOVIET UNION MORE STABLE THAN U. S., SAYS VISCOUNT GOTO; CALLS FOR CLOSE FRIENDSHIP OF JAPAN

MOSCOW, May 24.—That chauvinistic influence were still strong in Japanese policies, both the internal and external, was stated by Viscount S. Goto in an interview with a representative of the Rosta News Agency at Harbin. The Viscount added that he deeply regretted this fact.

Thus, he said, the chauvinistic elements had done all in their power, during the long Russo-Japanese negotiations, to prevent the conclusion of a treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Japan. And (Continued on page 5)

## GARY WORKERS FIRM DESPITE DAVIS' VISIT

### "Can't Talk on Open Shop," Cal's Aid Says

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
GARY, Ind., May 24.—The lockout following the strike of plumbers, involving 3,000 building trades workers remains in effect today, despite the attempts of a representative of the United States department of labor, sent out by the Coolidge government, to break the resistance of the workers and induce the plumbers to return to work at the contractors' terms.

The plumbers, building trade council officials declared, are steadfast in their demand for \$1.00 a day wage increase, and the plasterers and other building trades workers refuse to settle with the contractors' association until the plumbers' demands have been met.

### Davis Attacks Reds.

Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, speaking here at the dedication of a new Moose home, attacked the foreign-born workers, openly advocated the deportation of Communists born in foreign lands, and urged that admittance of foreign-born workers be further restricted. Davis made a plea for "American principles and American institutions."

When asked about the deliberate lockout of the building trades workers here, Davis told the DAILY WORKERS, "I know there is a lockout here, but what can I say about it?"

Davis was told that the contractors, backed by the bankers and material men, had declared a lockout in order (Continued on page 2)

### The "Split" in the Ranks of Capital Did Not Get Very Far!

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The United States chamber of commerce today unanimously passed a resolution censuring speculative fluctuations on grain exchanges and commending the department of agriculture for its efforts to remedy the situation.

The resolution was heatedly opposed in the resolutions committee, it was ascertained, because of belief the exchange officials themselves could solve the problem, but when the measure was presented to the general assembly, it was passed without a dissenting vote.

## PROGRESSIVE MINERS DEMAND A SPECIAL ILLINOIS CONVENTION TO IMPEACH FAKER FARRINGTON

Statement of the Progressive Miners Committee on District 12, United Mine Workers of America.

Freeman Thompson and John Watt are expelled from office by Frank Farrington in violation of his own rulings and the international constitution Art 18, Sec. 1, on a framed charge of election irregularities.

### Shanghai Textile Workers in Strike Battle with Gunmen

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
SHANGHAI, China, May 24.—The Japanese capitalists who own the textile mills of Shanghai, are becoming discouraged at the solidarity and courage of the textile strikers, whom they and the Chinese authorities cannot conquer.

## SILK WEAVERS STRIKE AGAINST WAGE CUT AND FOR WAGE INCREASES

By A. HOFFMAN  
(Worker Correspondent)  
PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., May 24.—At two different silk mills the weavers of the Reynolds Silk company, 35 in all, have struck against a three cent cut in piece work wages.

At the Claire Silk company also, the weavers, about 60 in all, are on strike for better conditions and a 25 per cent wage increase. For these strikers the Associated Silk Workers' Union is directing the strike and is holding meetings at the Easton Bakers' (Lithuanian) Hall.

Militant unionists among the silk weavers on strike are appealing to all silk workers to form shop committees, link them together with other silk workers and the union and support the DAILY WORKER, the only workers' daily which backs their interests.

## MORGAN, GREEN AND CAL GREET "LABOR BANK"

A. F. of L. Fakers Hold Meeting with Bosses

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
NEW YORK, May 24.—At the celebration of the second anniversary of the founding of the Federation Bank of New York, largest "labor bank" in the east, President William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, spoke immediately following the reading of a message from President Coolidge.

The gathering might have been a meeting of the manufacturers or bankers associations, judging from those who took part in the celebration held at the Manhattan Opera house.

The invited guests present included Dwight Morrow, partner of J. P. Morgan, Owen D. Young, head of the General Electric company, Lewis E. Pierson, chairman of the board of the Irving Bank, Columbia Trust company, Benjamin Strong, governor of the federal reserve bank, Senator Copeland, Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, Hugh Frayne, representative of the A. F. of L. in New York, Bernard Gimbel, millionaire department store owner, J. I. Straus, and Rear Admiral C. P. Plunkett.

The American Federation of Labor officials seemed well pleased with themselves that they had gathered together such an array of exploiters of labor. Hugh Frayne fairly beamed when Coolidge's letter declaring, "The bank is a strong piece of evidence that the people of this country own the property of the country" was read. "America is neither owned by nor controlled by a small group of rich men," Coolidge said. And the anti-union employers present applauded.

No Unemployed Present  
Raymond Hitchcock and Jackie Coogan were the official entertainers. A discreet silence was maintained about the 2 million unemployed in this country and about the wage cutting open shop drive which some of those present were prominent in furthering.

## The Old Gang Gets Back in the Railway Clerks, Despite All

KANSAS CITY, (FP)—Both Pres. E. H. Fitzgerald and Sec'y. George S. Levi remain in office for three years more as a result of the election by the triennial convention, Brotherhood Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station employees, which closed in Kansas City, Phil. E. Ziegler was reelected editor of The Railway Clerk, the brotherhood's official monthly organ.

The two outstanding convention issues were not definitely settled. The proportion of funds devoted to death benefits was ordered trebled but remains probably insufficient for the demands on them in years to come. The question of reducing the enormous size and expense of conventions (1200 delegates attended at Kansas City) was turned over to a committee of five whose plan is to be submitted to referendum.

## 5,000 BUILDING TRADESMEN IN STRIKE VOTE

### Boston Workers Ask Wage Raise

By TOM BELL  
(Special to The Daily Worker)  
BOSTON, May 24.—While the banks are reporting that the projected building operations in this district are 25 per cent greater than last year, the building laborers of this city have voted to strike on Monday to force the bosses to accede to their demand for an increase in wages from 65 and 70 cents an hour to 77 and 80 cents. The strike order affects 5,000 building laborers, and is called after balloting showed a majority in favor of strike of 3,284 out of a total of 4,300 votes cast. The original demands of the union called for an increase to 80 and 90 cents an hour.

The date for the strike was set for Monday at a conference of the wage conference committee of the five Boston locals of the International Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union which met Wednesday afternoon to tabulate the votes cast. No work will be carried on on those jobs which refuse to pay the increase, and those bosses who agree to the increase will be supplied with workers.

Sullivan Says Wages Too Low.  
In discussing the strike vote and the decision to give the bosses until Monday to put the new rates into effect, Daniel J. Sullivan, president of the district council told the DAILY WORKER that the building laborers feel keenly the fact that they have been working below the 1919 standard of wages and have been receiving less than this peak rate while the other building trades have received increases of 20 cents an hour since that year. The wages of the building laborers have only advanced about 10 cents an hour since 1919.

Members Will Resent Interference.  
The result of the referendum vote has been reported to Dominic D'Alessandro, president of the International Union, and it is expected that he will insist on going into conference with the bosses upon his arrival in this city to attempt a settlement of the dispute without a strike.

The feeling among the rank and file of the union is against this procedure since they think that the great vote cast for a strike shows that the overwhelming majority of the building laborers in the city are for a strike if the bosses refuse to come across. Any compromise with the bosses on the part of the international president will be keenly resented by the membership.

Painters' Strike Winning.  
Boston, Mass., May 24.—The strike of the Painters' Union here is still in progress against those hard boiled bosses who refuse to raise wages to \$1.25 an hour. Many bosses have signed up with the union, and the painters have gone back to work on these jobs. An assessment of \$2.50 is being collected from all members of the union at work for the maintenance of those on strike.

It is claimed by the officials of the union that the building boom here favors the union in its struggle since the bosses must soon resume work on their jobs or suffer under the penalty clauses in their contracts. The bosses have been unable to get sufficient scabs to do the work on the struck jobs.

Waterway To Increase Profits  
MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., May 24.—Completion of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence project was termed an "economic necessity" by William L. Harding, former governor of Iowa, shortly before the council of states of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association met here today with more than 500 politicians present.

## CAL'S DELEGATE TO ARMS PARLEY CALLED BY LEAGUE OF NATIONS AIDS MOVE "OUTLAWING" SOVIETS

GENEVA, May 24.—The capitalist world powers, including the United States, again demonstrated their enmity toward the workers' and peasants' governments of the Soviet Union when the arms control conference in effect, declared the Soviet Union an "outlaw nation."

The general commission of the conference, which was called by the league of nations, approved the proposal of the French delegation, dictated by the Painleve government in which the socialists are participating, exempting all nations bordering in the Soviet Union from publishing arms transactions. Other nations are required by the convention of the arms parley to publish all data pertaining to the manufacture and traffic in arms carried on in their countries.

## DETROIT AUTO WORKERS FIGHT POLICE RESERVES TO HEAR THE UNIONISTS, COMMUNISTS SPEAK

### (Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., May 24.—That conditions in the auto factories of Detroit are rotten ripe for organization was demonstrated at the Harper Ave. Briggs plant when Frank Brunton, secretary of Local 127, Auto Workers' Union, with Edgar Owens and Alfred Goetz held an organization meeting at the entrance of the shop.

The workers in the Briggs plant are allowed from 11:30 till noon for lunch. The day being warm and balmy the men stayed out of doors to soak up a bit of sunshine before going back to the grind.

The situation was ideal for a meeting and the representatives of the union were quick to take advantage of it. Owens mounted a chair and immediately entered into an organization talk.

Deputy Sheriff Interferes.  
He had been in action for perhaps five minutes when the chief watchman of the plant flashed a deputy sheriff's badge and demanded that Owens stop speaking and his himself hence. This was a signal for the crowd to step up and take notice and they began to surge forward. The dick was armed with a club, and while he was crabbing at Owens, one of the workers, a young fellow of 19 or 20 years of age grasped the club out of his hand, while the crowd yelled its approval. The dick threatened to arrest Owens and was dared to go thru with it. He then got nasty and attempted to push Owens off the chair.

Workers Take a Hand.  
At that moment, one of the workers, a giant of a man, took the dick's arms in hand and politely informed him that if he (the deputy) attempted any rough stuff, he would cave in his face. On demand the dick showed a card issued him by the sheriff's office which stated that he was a Briggs special policeman. However, his authority does not allow him police power outside the factory.

By this time a crowd of upwards of 2,000 had gathered, and Goetz took Owens' place on the chair. The dick made a lunge at Goetz when he was grabbed by the big worker and Brunton and pushed back against the wall. He reached for a black jack which he carried in his hip pocket and they begged him to start something. At that moment one of the workers tossed a nice soft ice cream sandwich at the dick and he got it full in the face. The crowd jeered him and he beat a hasty retreat.

Police Arrive.  
Goetz continued to speak without further interruption while Brunton went through the crowd announcing an open organization meeting for Friday night. The response indicated that the slave driving tactics in vogue in the Briggs plant have the men and women employed there in a receptive mood for organization.

Just as Goetz finished speaking two policemen in a Ford drove into the crowd. They too threatened to pull an arrest if the union representatives did not immediately beat a retreat. When the organizers stood their belligerent attitude and requested that the inspector be approached for a permit. However, the organizers declared they (Continued on page 2)

## 500 MINERS AND THEIR FAMILIES THROWN INTO THE STREET BY BOSSES

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
WHEELING, W. Va., May 24.—Five hundred miners and their families occupying houses owned by the West Virginia-Pittsburgh Coal company and the McKeesport Coal company were served with eviction notices, here Saturday and are to be thrown out at once, according to the announcement of William Roy, a union official.

## TRAITORS BESET WEST VIRGINIA COAL MINERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
SHINNSTON, W. Va., May 24.—The value to the coal operators of having their men inside the United Mine Workers is illustrated by the situation in Shinnston Local No. 4009. Last week the local officers formally turned in its charter and notified C. F. Davis, international representative, that the men were going back to work. Such was the report broadcast over the country last week.

However, Davis has issued the following statement:  
"Newspaper reports to the contrary, no request has been received at the mine workers' office in Fairmont or by any of the officers of the United Mine Workers from the former officers of Local Union No. 4009 to the (Continued on page 2)

## STANDARD OIL LOSES FIGHT TO SELL LEAD GAS

### But Issue Is Not Yet Definitely Settled

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
NEW YORK, May 24.—With nearly one million workers directly exposed to gasoline fumes thru their work and millions more indirectly exposed the labor movement has an enormous stake in the fight to keep tetraethyl lead gasoline off the market, said Mrs. Grace M. Burnham, director of the workers' health bureau, on her return from Washington where she was one of the three labor delegates at the U. S. Public Health Service conference on this poisonous fuel.

The conference made some decisions in line with recommendations of the labor officials but the perilous issue has not yet been settled. The conference ordered the surgeon general to make an exhaustive investigation with the assistance of seven scientists. At labor's request it was agreed that the cost of the probe be met from public funds and not from the purses of the corporations affected, as was the case in the recent oration, composed of the Standard Oil of New Jersey and General Motors. Results of the probe must be reported to a public conference at which trade unions will be represented.

Papers Aid Oil Trust  
Newspaper reports of the conference obscured issues and softened the facts against the corporations involved in the tetraethyl lead business, said Mrs. Burnham. Throughout the sessions there was sharp cleavage between one group representing labor and science, on one side, and the Ethyl Gasoline corporation, Standard Oil, General Motors on the other. Ten separate industrial corporations were directly represented, in addition to their medical experts, thus sitting in judgement on their own case.

Efforts of the corporations to show that the new motor fuel was harmless would have been comic had the issues not been so serious. Admission was made at the conference that 11 workers had died and 113 had been poisoned in production plants but Standard Oil and General Motors men insisted production had been made safe. Three hundred million gallons of treated gasoline have already been put on the market and distributed to 20,000 filling stations, they said.

As evidence that there had been no cases of poisoning in the latter group corporation physicians submitted the story that 30 workers engaged in the distribution and sale of the product had been examined and shown to have suffered no harm. Mrs. Burnham replied that at least (Continued on page 2)



# FLORIDA COURT SOLD NEGROES INTO PEONAGE

## Turpentine Operators Are Found Guilty

PENSACOLA, Fla., May 24.—A verdict of guilty was returned in federal court here against five Calhoun county men charged with peonage and brutally beating Negroes who were sold into slavery in the turpentine camps by county judges. Those found guilty were Charles Land and M. B. Davis, turpentine operators, and Will Proctor, Carey Whitefield and Frank Daniels, commissary clerks in the turpentine camps.

Henry Sanders, a Negro, who was the last witness to testify against the turpentine operators, told how he had been brutally beaten with clubs. "I was told not to run, or I would be killed," Sanders said.

He told how he was arrested and taken before Calhoun county Judge Chapin, charged with stealing a coat. He was forced to plead guilty, being told by Davis, the owner of the camp, that if he refused to plead guilty he would be given 8 months on the road gang. After Judge Chapin had given Sanders to understand that the threat would be carried out, he pleaded guilty and was given 90 days under a bond, which was to be worked out in Davis' camp.

But Sanders could not get away, the company chalking up \$114.00 debt against him at the end of his ninety day sentence, also he had been given no pay. He escaped, but was caught by sheriffs and brutally beaten. The sheriffs and Judge Chapin are under indictment.

Sanders' body was examined by the court, and also the beating occurred last September, the scars of the beating were still visible.

GET A SUB AND GIVE ONE!

# THREE FASCISTS ARE KILLED IN STREET FIGHTS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Italy, May 24.—Fighting between fascist troops and anti-fascist workers continues in several towns in Italy. At Rovigo one fascist was killed and another seriously wounded in street fighting. At Adria two were killed and one injured.

A mob of fascists wrecked the printing plant of the anti-fascist newspaper, Popolo Veneto at Padua, and smashed several shops belonging to anti-fascists. They set fire to the Concordi theater, and destroyed several headquarters and private homes of their opponents.

Fighting also occurred at Brescia.

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## Detroit Auto Workers Fight Police

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would be back next day without approaching any inspector for a permit to carry on organization work.

Conditions in the Briggs plants are perhaps more onerous than in any factory in Detroit. For months there has been a steady shoving down of the wage scale. Trimmers who have been getting 90 cents and a dollar an hour are being discharged and the lower scale men are being retained. Girls are replacing men at a wage of from 25 to 35 cents an hour. Experienced painters are dropped and their places taken by unskilled workers operating the Duco process spray, at less than half the wages of the skilled workers. Hundreds of girls are employed. The factory slogan is "Step On It!"

Local 127 Auto Workers is instituting an organization campaign and the noon day factory meetings are in line with the program. Meetings have been held at the Fisher body plants, Packards, American Motor Body Corp., Briggs, and several other plants. The local meets every Friday night at 55 Adelaide.

The Sequel.

Friday noon saw the sequel to the disturbance started by the managers of the Briggs Harper Ave. plant when the organizers of Auto Workers Union No. 127 attempted to speak. Reliving from the previous failure that their own private dicks could not cope with the men who were strong for hearing what the Auto Workers' Union organizers had to say, they secured the

services of the Detroit police, and practically the whole force of the Chene and Canfield station were guarding the plant from a handful of organizers.

Frank X. Martel, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor was the first to speak. However, Martel had no more than started than he was placed under arrest. Frank Brunton, secretary of Local 127 Auto Workers was also arrested for protesting against the arrest of Martel. The crowd was quick to express its resentment against the police and followed the car containing police and prisoners for more than a block.

At this moment, Alfred Goetz mounted the chair. Goetz had spoken at the Briggs plant on a number of former occasions and his mounting the chair was the signal for an ovation from the crowd. The local papers stated that fully 5,000 workers were in the crowd. They cheered the speaker when he denounced the police for interfering the right of the workers to organize, and drove home the point that the police are always on the side of the boss when the workers make demands for improved conditions or better wages.

One of the foremen from the shop tried to curry favor with his masters by trying to heckle the speaker, but the heckler was quickly squelched by the impatient crowd in a very effective, even the crude manner. Just when the men were getting ready to return to work and the speaker was

## Gary Workers Firm Despite Davis

(Continued from page 1)

to force the "open shop" on Gary and bring non-union building workers into Gary.

"As a union man do you consider the open shop a good American principle and a good American institution?" the DAILY WORKER reporter asked.

Acts As Strikebreaker.

"Well, that's a controversial matter," Davis replied. "I wouldn't care to go into that. For eight years before I came into the cabinet the department of labor has had a policy of conciliation. We are conciliators. If I declared myself for the closed shop the employers wouldn't have me, and if I declared myself against it the unions wouldn't like it, so I don't express myself on that subject."

Afraid to Defend Workers.

"What can I say about the lockout, what could I say," Davis continued. "What would you say?"

After being told by the DAILY WORKER reporter that a good union man should be for one hundred per cent organization, and therefore against the "open shop," Davis replied: "Well, that's all very well for you to express yourself, but you haven't got a government job tagged onto you. If I was free of a government job I would commit myself too."

After making this admission that requirements for a cabinet member are cowardice and hypocrisy, Davis continued his handshaking, backslapping and baby patting of the local "Moose."

Davis was the honored guest of the United States Steel corporation, which has taken the lead in attacking the union building workers of Gary. He went thru the steel mills with chamber of commerce members acting as the reception committee.

Steel Trust Ordered Lockout.

The men whom Davis praised, after attacking the foreign-born workers, and the Communists, were Gary employers who are assaulting the trade unions. Davis made not a single mention of the lockout in his public speeches. The steel trust is directly constructing 103 houses to house workers in the new tube works, and has in addition let building contracts to the Germatta Construction company, the John Lerguro company, and several other leading contractors.

The next move in the lockout will be Monday night, when a committee of three, Tom McAlister, Bert Drake and G. Elkins, report to the Plumbers' Union on the conferences that have been held with representatives of the contractors, Bert Stevens, business agent of the Plumbers' Union, told the DAILY WORKER.

No Agreement Reached.

Altho building trades council officials told the DAILY WORKER that the union heads are willing to settle independently with the contractors, it is known that the plasterers have already refused to return to work until the contractors meet the plumbers' demands.

The building trades workers were locked out six days ago, when the Gary General Building Contractors' Association announced that an agree-

ment had been reached by the building trades unions, that if the plumbers' demands were met, all of the building trades would strike for a similar increase. The plumbers had been on strike since May 5.

Since the lockout the contractors have made several attempts to break the solidarity of the unions by offering separate settlements to various unions. All of these offers were spurned by the strikers. Last Thursday, after prolonged conferences, the plasterers refused to negotiate with the contractors until the entire situation was cleared up. The building trades workers have refused to return to work pending "arbitration." The plasterers are demanding a wage increase from \$11.00 to \$14.00 per day.

Force Independents to Join.

In declaring the lockout, the contractors' association officials admitted that the fight "may develop into an effort on our part to declare an open shop." But the bankers, including the Midcity State bank, which constructs houses, and the Steel City Construction company, the Deutsch Construction company, and the other larger bankers and contractors, have used the strike and lockout as a club to force the independent, smaller contractors to join the association. "We are cleaning our own house, too," one banker said, at a meeting of the association.

On the first day of the strike, 16 independent contractors were forced into the association. In addition, pressure was brought to bear on the material dealers, who joined with the association, and refused to deliver material to independent contractors. The real estate board, the chamber of commerce, the commercial club, and other business organizations, all of which are controlled by the steel corporations, joined with the bankers and contractors in the "open shop" drive on the building workers.

The contractors' association made desperate efforts to induce the plumbers to return to work and form a committee to settle the wage controversy. Stevens, the business agent, explained, however, that the plumbers have no committee with power to make a settlement. Stevens declared that any action would have to be taken by the union at Monday night's meeting, when all of the plumbers would be given a chance to rule what sort of a settlement should be made.

Four meetings were held with the plumbers during the strike and lockout, and at three of these a "conciliation" sent by Secretary of Labor Davis, attended, and tried to induce the strikers to return to work on their old wage scale, pending settlement.

Davis Lauds Employers.

Davis, in his speech at the Moose Home, glorified the fact that American business has set up such a gigantic system of exploitation, and gloated over the big profits now being made by the employers.

"A magnificent mill," was the term he used for the Gary slave pens where thousands of steel workers toil at wages of 45 cents an hour. "That mill represents real patriotism," Davis said. It represents real Americanism, and we need that kind of Americanism."

making his closing remarks a detail of police came in a Ford touring car. Crowd Battle Cops.

The speaker was arrested and thrown into the car whereupon the crowd massed themselves around the car and with shouts of "Don't let them get him," and "Take him away," they kept the car from getting away by holding on to the wheels and fenders until the cops forced them to let go by brandishing their guns.

The crowd of workers, now thoroughly aroused by the vicious treatment accorded them, hooted and jeered the cops and treated them to a shower of pop bottles. The cops again had to leave the car and with drawn revolvers worked the crowd back and made their escape with the prisoners.

Police Reserves Arrive But Retreat.

A riot call was sent in and soon the reserves arrived from at least four neighboring precinct stations. The police showed evidence of hysteria and tried to keep the men from the second shift from coming out for their lunches. The men insisted however, and the police decided that discretion was the better part of valor. Briggs employes are very much aroused by the action of the management and the police and are more determined than ever that Local 127 shall have a fair chance to deliver the message of unionism.

In all seven men were arrested. They were held for about one and one-half hours and then released without any charges being preferred against them. This is evidently a tactic which the police will employ in an attempt to discourage the noonday factory meetings. The organizers of Local 127 are emphatic in declaring that such tactics will fail.

An open meeting of the Auto Workers' Union was held Friday evening which was well attended and a large number of those present joined the organization. The men in the factories are beginning to resist the oppressive methods the bosses are using. The resentment expressed by the Briggs employes against the bosses and the police at Friday's meeting is becoming general in all the factories in Detroit. Local 127 aims to crystallize this resentment into organizational strength and will give the bosses the scrap of their lives.

# TRAITORS BESET WEST VIRGINIA COAL MINERS

## Shinnston Local Officials Turn Fink

(Continued from page 1)

effect that they desire to surrender their charter and supplies and request C. F. Davis, financial agent to take charge of same.

Operators' Agents Controlled Local. But Davis goes on to relate circumstances which show that something lay behind the rumor that J. E. Weeks and C. M. Vincent, former president and secretary of Local 4009 had turned in the charter. Furthermore, these finks have proceeded to organize and incorporate a company union at Shinnston in a dastardly attempt to break the U. M. W. of A. from the outside.

Davis says: "J. E. Weeks, the former member of the U. M. W. of A., who, it is claimed, wrote this letter to the Fairmont office, is brother to the general manager of the Bethlehem Coal company, and members of the U. M. W. of A. in northern West Virginia have intelligence enough to realize that, taking all the facts into consideration, this action is very much on the order of a brotherly affair."

Mass Meetings But No Relief.

To offset the discouragement caused by the above finks who had gotten hold of Local 4009, the union officials called a mass meeting of the Shinnston miners on a lot across from the Bethlehem mines and reported 2,000 miners and their families attended. In addition, they reported 500 at Cassville and 600 at Farmington meetings. However, murmurs are heard among the strikers at the failure of the union to give any strike relief and criticism of the high salaries being paid the international officers while women and children of the miners are starving.

The miners are, none the less, determined to stick by the union and maintain as militant a fight as the white-livered officials will permit them to make. The men scoff at the treachery of Weeks and Vincent and say that they will have nothing to do with the company union incorporated by them with the aid of the U. M. W. of A. Attorney John B. Wyatt, under the name of the Mountaineer Coal Miners' Association, supposed to make an "agreement" with the Bethlehem company.

The traitor attorney, Wyatt, who was lawyer for Local 4009, says that the signers of the charter for this scab company union, including Weeks, Vincent, Roy Wilson, L. E. Seckman, E. J. Curry, W. H. Drummond, O. L. Whitman and R. D. Burnett, all of Shinnston, were all officers of Local 4009. The membership have got the number of these traitors to the union and promise to give them a severe letting alone.

Determined to Fight on All Fronts. While the struggle of the miners is bitter, and they have to fight this inner treachery and the spineless and mercenary fakers like Bittner and Lewis who care only for their own high salaries and are ready to betray the struggle at any point, as well as continuing their picketing in the fight against the operators, yet the miners are loyal union men and will stick thru thick and thin, thru hunger and privation, because they know that only by struggle can they win, while surrender now will lead to further and even more bitter hardships.

# RIFFIANS HOLD GROUND AGAINST FRENCH CANNONS

RABAT, Morocco, May 24.—The Moroccan troops are standing their ground against the attacks of the invading French army, and despite a severe artillery bombardment, the Rifians have not been able to drive the Rifians from French Morocco.

The Beni Guil tribe repulsed an attack of the French forces.

Spanish-French Pact Reached. MADRID, Spain, May 24.—An agreement has been concluded between the Spanish dictator Primo de Rivera and Louis Malvy, representing the Painleve government, whereby the two countries will remark the border line of Spanish and French Morocco if the Rifians are subdued.

The agreement also stipulates that the Spanish fleet shall enact a stricter blockade along the Mediterranean to prevent the Rifians from securing supplies.

Last Meeting of Alexander Charnov To Be Held Tonight.

The last meeting of Comrade Alexander Charnov will be held in Chicago tonight at 1080 West 14th street. All his meetings in Chicago have drawn big crowds. After this meeting he goes back to New York where he will participate in the Navy Mir. All who understand Russian are invited to this meeting. Admission is free.

Get a "sub" for the DAILY WORKER.

# Trees, Not Children, First Care of New York, World's Richest City

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

TODAY, all that money and tender care can do to save the trees in Central Park, New York City, from ailments afflicting them, is being done. The Davey Tree Expert Company has been brought in especially to "save them" from death. It is declared they are mortally sick.

The park trees are fortunate. The children of the city's congested working class districts are not so fortunate. The New York City government, thru many investigations, knows what troubles the children; malnutrition thru improper food, diseases born of overcrowded housing conditions resulting in lack of fresh air, absence of sunlight, and other evils to be found stalking thru every American municipality. But nothing is done.

The trees are to get all the attention. The other day, as carefully reported with pictures in the metropolitan press, "seven khaki-dressed men climbed into the dead tops of two gigantic elms shading the 72nd street entrance to the Mall and cut their lifeless and infested limbs from them. Today a systematic feeding of these and many other trees in the park will continue for a year."

But what of the children of the working class? No such tender care is shown them. Their eyes and teeth may be bad, resulting in many ailments. Their bodies may be afflicted with many easily curable maladies. But they get no attention if their parents are unable to pay the crushing doctor bills. Any effort to have the municipality look after the children as carefully as it does after the trees in the parks is denounced as "Bolshevism."

It is now declared that there is almost no healthy tree in the park. They are all ailing. But they can all be made healthy.

They are not affected by the noxious gases that pour from the automobile traffic that continues unceasingly thru the park. They can battle that.

The trees have just received too much artificial attention. They have been too well taken care of. They have been robbed of the correct care that nature always gives them. The soil has been packed down so that no water or air could penetrate it. The trees have been deprived of the decomposing vegetation that develops naturally in the open forest. This condition is now to be remedied by the turning of the soil and the use of fertilizers. An effort is to be made, thru every artificial means available, to imitate nature in the care of these trees.

Similarly, workers are forced to live artificial lives in the great cities. Human nature rebels at being forced to labor 10 and 12 hours daily, or even less, under unnatural conditions; the remaining hours to be spent in an equally artificial manner. The pavements of the streets were never intended as playgrounds for children. Yet children are forced to accept them because real playgrounds are scarce and parks almost unknown. Homes are not built in great cities, for the care of healthy families, but rather as a means of collecting high rents from workers forced to live in them. New York has officially reported that its housing conditions for workers are steadily getting worse, not better.

New York City, in the days to come, will proudly proclaim that it has saved the trees in its parks; that the unnatural conditions that were killing the trees have been overcome by artificial means.

But the murder of the children, as well as of the grown-ups of the working class, will continue as before. The profit system demands it. An intensely exploited working class, with a low standard of living, results in high dividends for invested capital. That must not be interfered with. So say the capitalists.

But the time will come when the workers will demand the same consideration shown the trees in the parks. They will insist that they also enjoy every possible opportunity to combat the artificiality of the present machine age. They will never win that chance under capitalism. They will learn that this victory can only be achieved thru the ending of capitalism and the building of the new social order—Communism—that abolishes profits and holds first the interests of all toiling humanity.

## Union Fakers Aid "Open Shop"

(Continued from page 1)

president and general manager, refuses to grant anything, but is willing and even quite anxious to "submit it to arbitration."

The company is said to have named a director, Charles Currie, as its arbiter, while the union has approached J. B. Hannan, exalted cyclops of the Summit county klan and I. S. Myers to serve for the union. Union Officials Violate Constitution to Aid Open Shop.

The old contract which expired May 1, holds good until another one is made, according to the "gentlemen's agreement." The situation in Cleveland, where the carmen were defeated by somewhat similar treachery on the

part of the union officials, is being relied upon by the company to influence the Akron workers. The company feels that it has the open shop fight practically won.

However, the Akron carmen point to the fact that the officials of the local and even President Mahon cannot force arbitration upon them on the question of the unionization of the bus men by including them in the agreement, because the union constitution plainly states that bus men are eligible for membership. If Mahon and O'Neil insist on the open shop they will be violating the union constitution it is pointed out.

Subscribe for the DAILY WORKER!

## Dunne Will Lecture Tuesday; All Invited

At the open meeting of the Northwest English branch of the Chicago Workers Party, to be held Tuesday evening, May 26, at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Boulevard, William F. Dunne, editor of the DAILY WORKER will lecture upon "The National and Colonial Questions and Their Relation to the Class Struggle." This meeting is expected to attract all workers interested in this fundamental problem of the working class struggle with imperialism. All are welcome and there is no admission charged.

Sinclair Cannot Appeal Case. MOSCOW, May 24.—The supreme court has rejected the appeal of the Sinclair company against the decision of the Moscow district court annulling the Saghalian concession.

# STANDARD OIL LOSES FIGHT TO SELL LEAD GAS

## But Issue is Not Yet Definitely Settled

(Continued from page 1)

40,000 workers must have been employed in these 20,000 filling stations handling the fuel and that the examinations of 30 gave no proof that large numbers of workers were not suffering from lead poisoning.

Many Workers Affected.

The number of workers who will be directly affected by lead fumes if the new fuel comes into general use, said Mrs. Burnham, can be gauged by census reports: 285,045 chauffeurs, 31,450 garage workers, 411,132 teamsters and dray men and 40,000 men in the filling stations.

A. L. Berres, secretary, Metal Trades department, A. F. of L., took the floor to defeat proposals that sale of the new fuel—recently stopped by the corporation as the result of aroused sentiment, be permitted pending the report of the surgeon general's investigators. Said Berres: "I can appreciate what it means to take the knock out of a motor, but I may say at this time that we are more concerned about keeping the knock out of the human make up. From that point of view, Mr. chairman, the American Federation of Labor will attack the sale of this gas."

F. A. Howard, Standard Oil man, argued for the fuel, which he said made one gallon take the place of two, and described tetraethyl lead as sent from heaven to conserve the oil supply of the country. Merely because some animals had died in the tests he said his conscience would not permit him to deprive his country of the fuel.

Eleven Dead, 118 Injured.

To which Mrs. Burnham replied that it was no gift of heaven to the 11 who had died and the 118 who had been poisoned.

Miss Harriet Silberman, director of the Workers' Health Bureau, said that it was not a matter of the deaths of animals but of human beings. She quoted from the boasts of the corporations that maximum precautions were taken, compelling every man to wash frequently during the day, taking full baths daily and observing other rules for failure to follow which his pay was forfeited. Miss Silberman pointed out the injustice of this pay forfeit rule from a corporation profiting from the sale of 800,000,000 gallons at a price 3 cents above the regular gasoline price but she showed that the boasted precautions had failed to prevent the catastrophes the industry had witnessed.

The testimony of Prof. Film of Columbia telling how he and another Columbia investigator had been injured in tetraethyl lead experiments was a factor in passing the resolution against resumption of production.

## Progressive Miners Special Convention to Fight Farrington

(Continued from Page 1)

tional election as provided by the constitution, as John L. Lewis has refused to abide by the constitution and have the election returns sent out to each local union. Thousands of miners believe Lewis was defeated and is holding office illegally and taking this method of concealing his defeat and charges must be made, his removal from office demanded for violation of the international constitution, Art 9, Sec. 36.

No Wage Cut.

The operators are attempting to influence the miners to accept a wage cut to be able to compete with the non union mines. The non union mines are working 40 per cent of the time, on an average not much better than the union mines. A reduction of wages in the union field would result in a like reduction in the non-union field and both fields would be relatively worse off. Wage cuts must be fought against and a campaign of education thruout the district must be started against wage cuts thru the miners papers and in all other available ways.

An increase in wages is necessary to meet the increased cost of living and this end the campaign must be started.

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# YOUTH ARMED IN SCHOOLS BY CAL TO TRAIN SCABS

## Militarize U. S. to Break Strikes

NEW YORK, May 24.—"Industrial troubles" is one of the reasons Secretary of War John Weeks, cites to support compulsory military training in schools, asserts Brent Dow Allison, secretary national students' forum. Allison is one of an investigating committee representing various youth and peace organizations which plans to call a conference next month to seek action on what Allison calls the "conspiracy of the war department to put over compulsory military training without having to go to congress for a law."

Weeks' statement that compulsory military training is necessary because of possible industrial troubles is contained in a letter of which the committee has a copy. About 12,000 secondary schools and 675 universities and colleges in the country, Allison estimates, now have military training. In many it is compulsory for degrees. In some universities and colleges the second two years, non-compulsory, is paid for at soldiers' wages.

Full details of the giant conspiracy to militarize the youth of the country, accustom them to war psychology and standardize thinking will be made public at the conference of interested organizations and action against the conspiracy sought. Allison believes that the situation now is worse than before the last war, with the draft law merely suspended and the espionage the decision.

The conference on youth and war in which 22 national organizations participated made clear that a large body of the nation's young people do not want war. Conservative, liberal and radical organizations of all shades joined in the conference in rapping the citizens' military training camps and in resolving to push peace education in schools.

## Human Sandhogs Tie Up Work on Big New York Tunnel Job

NEW YORK, (AP)—Several hundred members of the Compressed Air Workers' Union are carrying on a strike—now in its second month—against Both & Flynn, contractors, on the Hudson Vehicular Tunnel job. The men are striking for a continuance of the pay rate of \$7 to \$8.50 a day they received while the compressed air work (sandhogging) was going on. Employers attempted to cut them down to laborers' rate. The finishing work on the tunnel, says Joseph McPartian, secretary of the union, is to accept any cut. The union has defeated Both and Flynn in three strikes, one previous strike on the present job, and strikes on the 14th St. East River tunnel and the second East River Interborough Rapid Transit tunnel, and he is confident of again winning. In addition to the finishing work that is being tied up operations on a new power house on the New Jersey side, with 48 caissons to be dug, are also at a standstill.

## Class in Leninism By Max Shachtman Every Monday Night

The Douglas Park English branch will conduct a class on Leninism every Monday at 3118 W. Roosevelt Road. Max Shachtman, editor of the Young Worker and member of the national executive committee of the Young Workers League, will conduct this class.

If you are interested and want to keep posted on the most vital subject of the day, you cannot afford to miss this class. Class starts at 8.15 p. m.

Get a sub for the DAILY WORKER from your shopmate and you will make another member for your branch.

# SOVIET UNION TO CONDUCT 6,500 MILE TEST AIRPLANE FLIGHT FROM MOSCOW TO PEKING, NEXT MONTH

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., May 24.—The Soviet Union will conduct the first airplane flight from Moscow to Peking in June. The flight will be undertaken with five of the latest type airplanes constructed by the Soviet Union. The distance is 6,500 miles.

The flight is the first step in closer relations by means of more direct contact between China and the Soviet Union.

## OLGIN GIVES HIS LAST LECTURE ON THE RUSSIAN THEATER THIS TUESDAY

Moissays J. Olgin will give his second lecture on Modern Russian Theater and Art on Tuesday, May 26, 8 p. m., at the Workers' School, 108 East 14th street.

This will conclude the series of lectures on the Russian revolution which Comrade Olgin has been giving at the school.

## Great Enthusiasm in Pittsburgh for the World Language

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—About seventy comrades enjoyed the most unique affair ever held in our movement in America, a Communist Ido banquet. On the walls of the Greek Hall several signs were hanging with appropriate text, such as "Workers of the World Unite, said Karl Marx." "In order to unite we must understand each other," adds the Communist Ido Federation. "Correspond with comrades in every country by means of Ido. Korespondez kun kamaradi en omna landi per Ido." "Read Ido 15 min. every day. Lektex Ido 15 min. omnadie," etc.

The chairman, Com. Careathers, opened the banquet, with a few words explaining the world language idea, pointing out, that the diversity of language is one of the props that support the capitalist system and that this movement aims to abolish the same. Thereafter he announced that probably for the first time in America "The International" was to be sung in Ido by a group of singers. The audience rose, while the well-known air combined with the clear Ido words filled the hall. The last words of the refrain,

Frati, audez la signalo  
Laste brave kombatar,  
La Internaciano  
Succeso parvinkar.

were followed by a thundering applause. The chairman then remarked, that among other objections, it is sometimes claimed, that an "artificial" language can not be spoken. In order to give the audience an opportunity to judge for itself, he introduced the Ido speaker, Com. A. Rostrom. With greatest attention and with an air of surprise the audience listened to the speaker, who for fifteen minutes spoke quite fluently in this so-called "artificial" language.

After a talk in English by Careathers ten minutes speeches followed in Croatian, Finnish, Greek, Italian and Jewish. The speakers who are all well known party members explained the need of world language in our movement.

A song was given by some Italian comrades, in their mother tongue. Another attractive point on the program was a song in Greek and "a Internaciano" (in Ido) by a small nine-year old boy. A resolution on the world language question was also adopted.

After the banquet the present members of the Ido group had a picture taken. During the whole evening a wonderful spirit of comradeship prevailed.—James Sifakis.

## The Boot and Shoe Is the Same Today, Tomorrow and Always

MONTREAL, Que., Rochester was selected for the next convention of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union at its annual convention here today on motion of Carleton N. Durbin of Rochester. All general officers and the membership of the general executive board were re-elected.

# NEW YORK REDS TAKE TO HILLS FOR HOLIDAY

NEW YORK, May 24.—A Red two-day excursion to the mountains, concludes the Red May Feast, according to the decision of the Central Bureau Russian Section W. P. A.

The excursionists will leave New York on the steamer "Alda" (Christopher St. and 11th Ave. pier 43) on Friday, May 29, 8 p. m. A concert will be given on the steamer beginning 9.30 p. m. in which best artists will participate. After the concert dancing with a first-class orchestra. Flying mail, fireworks, etc. till 2.30 a. m. Each excursionist gets a cabin for retirement.

On Saturday, May 30 (Decoration Day) automobile ride up the mountains at 7 a. m. Beautiful views falls, forests, etc. At 10 a. m. they will reach camp "Ottis" (2000 feet above sea-level). Each excursionist gets a nice separate room at the camp. Hiking, fishing, rowing. At 8 p. m. there will be a show with best theatrical talent of N. Y. C. In conclusion dancing, games and other enjoyments.

On Sunday, May 31st, at 8 a. m. a general expedition to the mountains. At 5 p. m. the excursionists will go in automobiles to the steamer. They will arrive in New York Monday at 1 a. m.

The number of tickets is limited. For tickets apply to the "Navy Mir," 30 Union Square. Price of ticket \$4.25 (round trip, sleeper and camp lodging).

## 'Baby Farm' Infant Was Sold to Woman for \$75

NEW YORK, May 24.—The Giesenvolk baby farm case took a new turn today when it was learned from the district attorney's office that a baby from the infantorium was sold to the wife of a New York clothing manufacturer for \$75. The wife, Mrs. Nat Bass, confessed to the police that she took the few days' old infant beside her in a bed in Mrs. Geisen-Volk's infantorium, in the desire to make her husband believe it was their own.

Now, eight months since the deception was carried out, with the "baby farm" investigations getting closer to the exposure of her plot and fearing the police Mrs. Bass confessed to her husband that their son, Nat Martin Bass, was not their own. So far it was not learned whose child it is and the infant has been put in charge of the Children's Society since the husband could not be induced to keep the child after learning that it was not his own.

## U. S. S. R. Winter Crops Good

MOSCOW, May 24.—It is officially announced that certain apprehensions which had existed as to the partial destruction of winter crops have fortunately proved to be unjustified, it being actually ascertained that, with the exception of a few districts in the lower basin of the Volga, the general condition of the winter crops is satisfactory throughout the country.

## House-Warming Party in Borwnville.

NEW YORK.—The Workers Party and Young Workers League branches of Brownsville have arranged a banquet for Saturday, June 13, in the new club rooms, 1844 Pitkin avenue, Brooklyn.

There will be a musical program, and also a journal, The Red Goat. All comrades are invited.

Talk it up—your shopmate will subscribe!

# MONESSEN, A STEEL TRUST HELL TOWN

## Business Dependent on Steel Barons

By SANDE, Worker Correspondent.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 24.—Monessen is one of many steel towns, in western Pennsylvania, which is owned and controlled by the steel trust as all steel towns are. It is located on the Monongahela, about 45 miles from Pittsburgh. No unions of any kind exist in this dump for unionism is a heresy here. It's principal workshops (hell-holes) are a seamless tube mill, a steel mill, a tin mill and a foundry.

The three banks in Monessen are owned by the different mills so that even the workers' meager savings are used by the bosses.

## A Gang of Babbits.

It has a board of trade, composed of shyster business men and officials of the steel mills. This body does everything in its power to keep the workers in ignorance by preaching the usual capitalist bunk of "thrift, work hard and above all, buy in Monessen."

This gang of Babbitts were taught a severe lesson after the 1919 steel strike when the workers boycotted the stores in Monessen for the part the business men played in refusing to let the strikers hold meetings.

## Look at This Speakers' List.

When this gang holds a banquet each year they search the country for the bitterest enemies of the working class and pay him to speak. At its four banquets it listened to the vomit of Secretary of Labor Davis, the enemy of the foreign-born workers; ex-Governor Allen of Kansas "Anti-Strike court" "fame," the man Alex Howat liked; "Bill" Taft, labor hater and chief justice of the supreme court, and ex-President Harding, the strikebreaking president.

The mayor is a former official of the Pittsburgh Steel company and at present is a real estate shark. In his election he was supported by the steel bosses and he in return is a very obedient servant in carrying out the anti-labor policy of the steel interests.

## Coolidge Jealous of Influence of Soviet in Far East

MOSCOW, (By Mail)—It is reported from London that the situation in the Far East is drawing ever keener attention among the official circles of the United States. It is said that the British ambassador at Washington has been charged to confer with President Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg on the question of Soviet-Chinese and Soviet-Japanese relations.

It is again being mentioned, in this reference, that before leaving London on his way to the United States, Mr. Kellogg had an important meeting with Mr. Chamberlain, British foreign secretary who urged the necessity of a common Chinese policy of England and the United States.

It appears to be ascertained that inasmuch as the official reports which have reached the state department from Peking and Tokyo dwell with emphasis on the growing influence of the Soviet Union in the Far East, such reports have caused a great deal of anxiety in the American administration.

On the other hand, ever since the conclusion of the recent Soviet-Japanese treaty, Senator Borah and his friends have been consistently urging that the best way of solving the Far Eastern problems was to recognize the Soviet Union without any further delay.

## South Buries Head in Past

DALLAS, Tex., May 24.—The Gray-lad remnants of the armies of Lee and Jackson were assembling here today for the big parade, the feature of all confederate reunions.

# MORGAN INVITED TO TRUSTIFY COAL INDUSTRY AS OPERATORS USE HUNGER TO BREAK UNION

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press Industrial Editor)

The attempt to starve out union coal diggers supplements the attempt of the financial interests to squeeze out the many small mine owners and secure their properties for consolidation at bargain prices. Financiers are out to organize bituminous coal trusts similar to those enforcing monopoly prices in anthracite.

Black Diamond, the coal trade journal, again calls for a Morgan to organize soft coal. Morgan, it says "by a systematic procedure or a controlling interest in corporations effected the organization of practically 80 per cent of the anthracite tonnage." He could then restrict production until high prices made huge profits on the investment of the wealthy owners.

## Good Time to Clean Up

Financiers now consider the soft coal industry ripe for similar consolidations. Says Paul Wooton in Coal Age, another trade journal, "Property values in coal have been liquidated to the vanishing point. Sometime during the present depression there will be a low point. Consolidations made at that low point would have an early chance to profit as values recover."

The Pittsburgh Coal Co., the largest consolidation in the field, has closed its last union mine. Its union mines normally employ about 12,000 men. These are now idle.

## Out To Cut Wages

This move is avowedly an attempt to starve the miners into submission. Letters sent to the miners and the local newspapers by Vice President Dodson, appointed to do the dirty work for the Mellon brothers, state definitely that the company is "endeavoring to bring about a change in conditions" and that it thinks the November 1917 wage scale would go a long way towards giving the men steeper work and higher earnings. This would mean a reduction of about one-third in the union scale.

Pittsburgh coal men express surprise at the way the miners are holding out. For the past 2 months operations in the district have been below one-third full-time. For the past coal year they have been little better than one-third of full-time. "In the circumstances," says the Black Diamond correspondent, "it seems strange that there has not been more unrest. The operators feel that the miners have had an object lesson that should be convincing as to the impracticability of the high union scale, but just what they do think is another matter."

## Cold-Blooded About It

Looking into Ohio the secretary of the Pittsburgh Vein Operators Association speaks with satisfaction of the progress of the hunger cure in that state. "Ohio miners," he says, "are standing with their backs to the wall. When a man grows hungry and his children cry for proper nourishment it is only natural that something must happen. It has been clearly demonstrated that the central competitive field cannot successfully compete with the nonunion fields of West Virginia and Kentucky."

Out of 140 mines in Eastern Ohio about 50 are operating, many of them only one or two days a week. Summer prospects for Central Ohio are that five out of 30 mines will operate. Production in Southern Ohio is estimated at around 13 to 15 per cent of normal.

## Three Races Strike Against Price Cut of Fish Canneries

New Westminster, B. C., May 24.—White, Indian and Japanese fishermen on the Fraser river numbering upwards of 1,000 are tying up 700 fishing vessels in protest against a cut in fish prices made by the boss cannery. Fish buyers are attempting to cut the price of salmon from 14c to 8c a pound and the fishermen declare they will accept no less than 10c a pound. All the fishermen on the Fraser river have banded together to resist.

Fishing companies of British Columbia have been crying poverty. Last season, however, a number of canneries not only paid heavy running expenses but showed operating profits, and this year, British Columbia fish will practically be assured the complete market of the Antipodes.

# CHILD LABOR FOE GRABBING POWER RIGHTS

## Connecticut Boss in Legislative Clover

HARTFORD, Conn., May 24.—J. Henry Roraback, already known to DAILY WORKER readers as the political boss of Connecticut who engineered the crushing defeat of the child labor amendment in the state legislature, is showing how disinterested capitalist politicians are.

His name is mentioned in senate bill 587 as one of the three incorporators of the Connecticut Electric Service Co., the others being Randal Morgan, a Philadelphia capitalist, and William P. Putnam, a Hartford securities broker. The bill is proceeding merrily thru the legislative mill, already having received the blessing of the senate committee on incorporation.

## Electrical Monopoly.

The Connecticut Electric Service company, under the proposed bill, would have the right "within and without the state, to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire electricity and its products, including light, heat and power," and to sell service to other electric companies, street railway companies, individuals, etc.

It is a blanket franchise to act as an electric company, or as an intermediary, compelling all other companies to pay tribute to it for power coming from outside the state. The company is authorized to start with \$50,000 subscribed capital.

## Our Readers' Views

### Finds Food for Thought

To the DAILY WORKER:—The statement of Harrison George in May 16, special Magazine Supplement about the 129 millions balance of trade in favor of Russia for 1924 speaks volumes. It is my apprehension, that the Saturday Supplement is not studied enough by readers and party members. Am I correct? If so it might be best to have same reprinted in some daily issue. It is a wonderful record. Who would ever think that such a set of dreamers, so-called quarrelers and trouble makers, could run a country with a heterogeneous body, a conglomeration of so many nationalities so successfully at a close of protracted civil war, and having the whole capitalist world as its enemy.

In 1923 already her railroads were run much better than Poland's. The latter country was backed by France England and America. At the same time these three countries were trying hard to stab Russia in the back. As an instance will say that at Warsaw, Poland, no hotel room was obtainable without paying a tip or a bribe in advance. This was in 1923. In looking for a room at a hotel opposite the Vienna Depot, I learned, that the hotel was occupied by the French military. Willany American citizen answer the question what are they doing there. In entering the diner on the way from Warsaw to Prague, one heard mostly French spoken, hardly any Polish. With all that they could not balance their own budget. But Russia did. France has not done it as yet in spite of her loans obtained. Germany is balancing her budget since she received her loan (if I am correct). Austria is still bankrupt and so are most of capitalist European countries. But Russia like a poor energetic business man is honestly working hard, paying her debts, sending her children to schools, feeding and nursing them well, studying how to improve conditions for the laborer in the factory, giving the laborer a vacation with pay and building up a home for the whole nation.

We Americans have a lot to learn from those ignorant peasants. We progressives can benefit by studying her ways of action as have the biologists learned by studying the Ants and Bees. Let us all aid in spreading true reports of Russian progress with every means possible at our command. Onward marching workers!—A Steady Reader.

### Singing—Dancing and Eats

Then, there is the Scandinavian Dancing Club in Folk and exhibition dances. The Freiheit Singing Society, foot races, bag, three-legged and peanut rolling races. Dancing from 3:45 to 8 p. m. to the music of Lethchingers' Union Orchestra. Oh, yes! and SOFT drinks Steve Rubicki will serve them with the sandwiches. Any groups or individual who wish to challenge at any sport may do so by writing to Abe Harris, director of T. U. E. L. sports 19 S. Lincoln St.

We expect everybody from Grand Pap to Junior to be on hand for the biggest time ever. Don't forget! Decoration Day, May 30th, 1925, at the ALTENHEIM GROVE. Take Madison St. Car and transfer to suburban car to end of line, or take Forest Park "L" to end of line. 50c. admits you to everything.



**THE LITTLE**

No. 4  
WORKER CORRESPONDENTS

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HOW? WHY?

By Wm. F. Dunne.

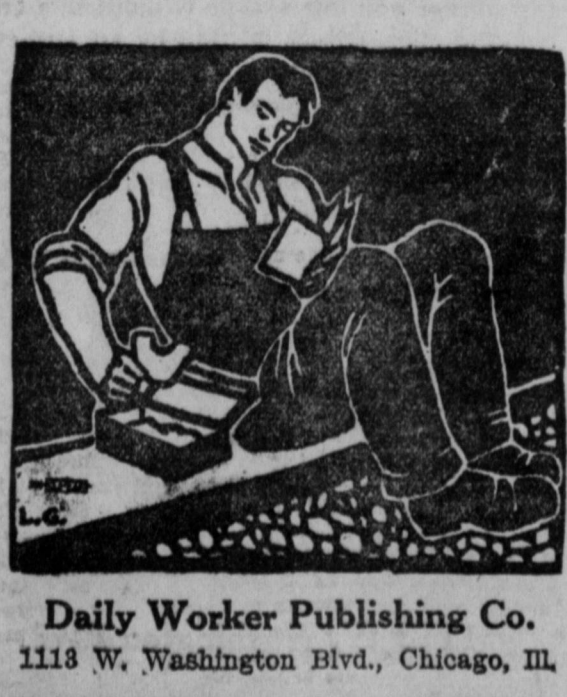
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TRADE UNIONS IN AMERICA

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

A history of the development of the organized labor movement and the left wing within it... with its program. Written by three men who have participated closely in this development.

No. 1  
CLASS STRUGGLE vs. CLASS-COLLABORATION

By Earl R. Browder.

A study of all the methods of capitalism and its supporters to divert the workers from struggle thru the labor banks, insurance schemes, B. & O. plan and workers' education.

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# FIRST THOUSAND DOLLARS SENT TO IRISH SUFFERERS

## Donations from Alaska and New Zealand

The Irish Workers and Peasants' Famine Relief Committee has cabled the first one thousand dollars for the relief of the famine stricken people of the west of Ireland. This money will be devoted to purchasing food and other necessities for the workers and peasants in the famine region. Distribution will be supervised by Mrs. Helen Crawford and Robert Stewart. The latter is secretary of the Irish section of the Workers' International Relief.

Despite many obstacles the work of the Irish Workers and Peasants' Famine Relief Committee is showing results. Thousands of leaflets have been distributed throughout the country giving the story of the famine in detail. The capitalist press and papers favorable to the Irish Free State government have followed a policy of silence in regard to the famine, this forced our committee to resort to the publication of leaflets on a large scale and also to advertising in the labor and liberal press.

### A Generous Donation

The heaviest contribution received to date at the offices of the Irish relief committee came from Miss Harriet G. Flagg of Brookline, Mass. Miss Flagg became interested in the Irish famine relief activities thru Roger N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties bureau and member of our national committee. These five hundred dollars were immediately cabled for use in the famine region.

Our appeal is drawing response from every part of America, contributions are coming even from distant Alaska. Not only have the American workers responded, but we have received a check for \$25.00 from New Zealand and a letter which deserves reproduction here. The letter is from Arthur McCarthy, of Dunedin, New Zealand and reads as follows:

"Comrades:—Enclosed please find a profferer's dole toward your fund. The check is drawn from my firm's account, which I use as a savings bank.

"I hope that you will get magnificent response from the workers, for sympathy from the other classes is so exceedingly rare in my experience, that I have regretfully come to the conclusion that only the workers themselves can remedy their wrongs."

### Depend On Heaven

It must not be assumed, however, that there is a unanimous free response to our appeal for aid. The following excerpt from the exceptions to the general rule may prove interesting:

"Have received your appeal and will say that if I can help, I will send my contribution thru those who look to heaven for help."

The people of Ireland have relied more on heaven than was good for them. They are not yet completely cured. Between the capitalists, the landlords and heaven's representatives on earth, they have fared very badly. The Irish Workers and Peasants' Famine Relief Committee is appealing not to heaven but to the brothers and sisters of the Irish workers and peasants in the United States to come to their assistance, and not only bring them immediate aid, but help to bring about a condition of society where preventable calamities will not visit them.

Money is urgently needed. Send contributions to 19 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

# Textile Barons Get So Much Profits They Reinvest in Germany

PATERSON, N. J.—Botany Consolidated Mills, the American textile concern which has been advancing capital to German mills, reports a 1924 profit of \$1,761,298. This represents 317 a share on 100,000 shares of Class A stock or a return of 34 per cent.

The foreign deal was made possible by large surplus profits. It consisted of a loan of \$2,000,000 to Kammerlingh Paterson, Stoebel & Co. and the Elberfelder Textilwerke, two of the most important textile concerns in Europe. The loan gives Botany a long-term option to acquire a 50 per cent interest in a holding company to control those two concerns which in turn control over 30 plants in Germany, Latvia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Italy and Holland. Excess profits which American workers produce go abroad to back the competition of low-paid European labor.

Presbyterians Hear About Russia. COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 24.—Vast progress toward a more tolerant attitude in Russia to other nations and religions; the restlessness of Persia, Turkey's attempts to build a democracy, and the belief that the Greek debacle in Anatolia has proved a "blessing in disguise," were revealed today to leaders of the Presbyterian church here by John R. Voris, associate general secretary of the near East relief, following his return early in the week from five months' tour of the near East.

# AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

(Continued from page 1)  
the Communists. There is no suggestion as to how the American workers should effectively assist in the difficult task of bringing about world unity in order to fight the common enemy. Nothing but the animus of a yellow socialist against the only party that is revolutionary in aim and in policy.

THE rubbish written by Dr. Thomas is sent out to hundreds of labor papers twice a month. There is not a spark from the class struggle in any of it. Thomas, like his patron saint Oswald Garrison Villard, is always looking for some opportunity to hand the capitalists a bouquet. He praises Stanley Baldwin, British Tory premier for his action in giving a goodly part of his fortune to the government after the war, in order to help the treasury. And he did this, according to Thomas, without "trying to capitalize his good deeds for political purposes in an election."

WHY should not Stanley Baldwin, whose fortune is estimated at \$30,000,000, give one fifth of his income to his own government? If there is any thanks coming to him, the gratitude should be expressed by members of his own class. Capitalists of the Stanley Baldwin type are much more dangerous to the working class movement than common frauds like Horatio Bottomley, who rob on all sides without regard to the interests of the system as a whole. If Thomas prays long enough he may yet convert Stanley Baldwin, Charlie Schwab and John D. Rockefeller and make them hit the sawdust trail.

RUSSIAN monarchists are still contributing to the gale of nations even though their erstwhile admirers no longer contribute very generously to the monarchists' coffers. The poor things are not taken very seriously nowadays, but once in a while an inquiring reporter with a sense of the ridiculous locates a monarchist nest and has a little fun with its contents. Enter Percy Jay Fuller, "humanitarian and financier" who keeps an office on Fifth Ave. Besides a box of cigars, the other equipment of Mr. Fuller's office are several human beings, looking much the worse for wear and lack of jaw exercise on starches, and proteins.

FULLER is engaged in the task of preparing for the restoration to the Russian throne of the Grand Duke Cyril Vladimirovitch, who probably does not know that the Czar's throne is now being used by a bootblack. This remarkable individual declares that he does not need money, that his own resources are sufficient. This fact alone should clinch the conviction that he is insane. The idea of a mentally salubrious monarchist turning down cash is unthinkable. Fuller admitted that Cyril did not know all the ins and outs of the preparations for his restoration, but such little trifles should not bother a grand duke. It should not be overlooked that Mr. Fuller is selling stock. No doubt he reasons logically that anybody crazy enough to expect the return of the Czar in Russia should be a good candidate for a block of stock in Greengoods Inc.

# Canadian Seafarers Win Fight for Wage Scale on Whalers

Victoria, B. C., May 24.—The Federated Seafarers Union of Canada won a fight to retain union wages and living conditions aboard whaling vessels owned by the Consolidated Whaling Co. A few hours before the first three vessels of the company's whaling fleet set out for the whaling grounds, the crews were informed that the bonus on each whale would be reduced from \$3 to \$2. The men informed the company that new crews would have to be signed and after some haggling, the boss agreed to pay all seamen at the old schedule which called for \$50 a month wages and no bonus for firemen, and \$50 a month and \$3 bonus on each whale caught, for sailors.

The company claimed that the Sei whales caught were not as profitable as sperm whales but the men pointed out that the number of whales caught increased each year. The seamen also got the right of checking on dues from wages of seamen joining the union for the first time and then signing on as members of whaling crews.

# Hindus, Now Blessed as Citizens, to Be "Denaturalized" Soon

SAN FRANCISCO.—At least 30 naturalized California Hindus, many of whom have been voters and all men of education, will lose their citizenship because of the U. S. supreme court decision that a Hindu is "not white." They claim that pure-blooded Hindus are Aryan, and hence white. The Hindu-American Assn. of San Francisco will contest the decision. The only clemency granted is that they will not be deported.

Does your friend subscribe to the DAILY WORKER? Ask him!

# International Prospects and Bolshevization

By G. ZINOVIEV.

## V. The Fight for Trade Union Unity and the British Labor Movement.

(Continued from last issue.)

The Slogan of Trade Union Unity put Forward by Comintern.

Nobody, I think, will dispute the correctness of the general policy laid down by the fifth congress on this question. It is true that our opponents in the right wing of the Comintern considered that the resolution of the fifth world congress on the trade union question was essentially contradictory to the other resolutions adopted by it. They regarded the correctness of our position on this question as an "accident." Events have since proved that the trade union resolution of the fifth congress is wholly in accordance with the general tactics of the Comintern. There is no need therefore, at the present moment to discuss this question in principle. What we now need is to draw up practical instructions for our individual fraternal parties.

The most popular of all slogans, the slogan of the fight for international trade union unity, was put forward by the Comintern. With this the Comintern International made a great step forward. We must observe that in certain countries the correct policy on the trade union question in the process of being put into effect, may be liable to the same two dangers to which the tactics of the united front in general are liable. This is particularly evident in France and Czechoslovakia, and to a lesser extent in other countries.

The first danger lies in regarding these tactics as an unimportant maneuver, as though the whole affair consisted in writing open letters to social democrats and letting everything else take care of itself. The other danger lies in going to the other extreme and advocating the hurried and unconditional entrance into the reformist trade unions even where just as strong or even stronger revolutionary trade unions exist. That is the other extreme. I have heard that certain comrades in Czechoslovakia even believe that the weaker red revolutionary unions are the easier it will be to

achieve trade union unity. We consider that where revolutionary trade unions exist, we must try to win over every possible worker and at the same time we must continue the fight for trade union unity. To dissolve with a gesture our red trade union organizations when they represent an important force in comparison with the reformist trade unions, would be a gross mistake.

The Anglo-Russian committee has not yet been formed, but the latest reports regarding the preparations for its formations are of a favorable nature. The right Amsterdamers are apparently rather alarmed at the decisions of the British to summon an official conference in conjunction with the Russian trade unions. We stick to our former policy and shall continue to fight for the unity of the trade union movement without running to either of the extremes. We shall carry on the struggle everywhere, even in those places where we have our revolutionary trade unions.

New Factors in the British Labor Movement. Historically, our whole trade union campaign arose out of the position which has developed within the British labor movement. The new factors which are making themselves felt in the international labor movement originated in England. The factors facilitating the new movement are briefly as follows: 1. Great Britain is losing her monopolist position in the world market. 2. The colonial power of Britain is being shaken. These two factors alone are of tremendous importance. The second factor, in spite of the fact that it is only just becoming apparent, is already making its influence felt upon the whole economic and political position of Great Britain. 3. The class struggle is becoming more acute. 4. The labor aristocracy is losing its privileged position.

It is therefore by no means accidental that a delegation of the British trade unions recently visited Russia and reported comparatively favorable on our revolution. This is by no means to be attributed to the personal qualities of the representatives of the British labor movement in question, to

\*) Since this speech was delivered the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Committee has been formed and the results of its work published in the DAILY WORKER.—Editor's note.

the fact that they are good fellows, but is closely bound up with the four factors above enumerated. A new breeze is blowing in the British labor movement. In my opinion Max Beer is right when, in reviewing the British labor movement of the past few years, he says that the situation of the British working class is being affected by the failure of the classic tactics of the trade unionists and by the old fighting method of the labor party. The failure of the old trade unionist tactics is also not accidental. It is not due to the defects of the leaders or to the errors they are committed, but to the fact that Great Britain is losing her monopolist position in the world market and that her influence and the influence of her colonies is meeting with greater and greater opposition, which is accelerating the pace of the class struggle in Britain and is awakening the masses of the British proletariat to a new life.

To this too, is to be attributed the trade union minority movement, which has rallied 600,000 workers around Communist ideas (and is consolidating the official left wing of the trade unions) has, more than any other, facilitated the establishing of Anglo-Russian friendship.

The British Labor Party and the Rural Districts. A tangled situation is developing in Britain. The labor party, in its present form, is hardly likely to persist. But its prospects for the immediate future are good. It has designs on the countryside. At present it is solely an urban party. At the last elections it obtained 52 seats out of 93 in industrial constituencies, and only 38 out of 230 in rural constituencies. I think that we shall be witnessing a two-fold phenomenon in the labor party; firstly, the gradual decline of the prestige and influence of its inert leaders in the ranks of the minority movement and even of the Communist Party (especially in working centers and industrial districts) and secondly, the growth of the influence of the labor party in the small towns and rural districts.

In the light of historical perspectives, the strengthening of the position of the labor party in these districts will objectively be a progressive move. Not so long ago Otto Bauer in Austria, issued the slogan, "Into the countryside." The Austrian

social democrats have made up their minds to go into the rural districts; they are not averse to tasting a piece of "Leninism." They declare that Lenin was right in insisting upon an alliance with the peasantry. Lenin, of course, regarded that alliance some what differently from Otto Bauer. We know the price of the "Leninism" of the Otto Bauer. For the labor party it would be objectively a step forward to turn its face to the countryside, strike a blow at the conservatives, and push its roots into the rural population.

Comintern has Found the Key to the Problem of the British Labor Movement.

Our trade union campaign is a vital campaign; it has a big future before it, because it is in living, organic contact with the processes which are proceeding within the British labor movement and with the progressive tendencies developing within it.

For many years Engels sought the key to the problem of the British labor movement. Marxism could find no approach to the masses of the British labor movement, because the objective situation at that time did not favor the solution of the problem. Lenin also sought the key. You remember how at the second congress a discussion arose as to whether it was advisable to enter the labor party or not. That was not a question of organization; we were seeking the key to the solution of the problem of the British labor movement. The British labor movement was a puzzle not only in the period of Marx and Engels and in the period of the Second International. It seems to me that, thanks to Lenin, the Third International has found the key. Before our eyes a new situation is developing in the British labor movement and the conditions will finally be created for transforming our Communist Party into a mass party. The circulation of the weekly paper which our comrades in England have just begun to issue, has exceeded all our expectations. The young British Communist Party is moving forward apace. It is progressing thanks, first, to the change in the objective conditions of Britain, and second, to the fact that the British Communists have adopted the right path, along which they will proceed to the conquest of the majority of the British proletariat.

(To be continued.)

# NEGRO CONGRESS GETS RESULTS IN BIG STEEL TOWNS

## Workers Take Holiday to Hear Whiteman

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio. (By Mail).—Large audiences of Negro and white workers greeted Lovett Fort-Whiteman who is touring the Youngstown sub-districts, speaking in behalf of the American Negro Labor Congress. Large audiences from Wellsville and East Liverpool greeted Whiteman and the congress is now on a firm footing in the steel and pottery section.

Negro workers joined with their white brothers in applauding the program of the congress and the steel workers look to the congress as a great aid in uniting Negro and white workers against all attempts of their masters to divide them on racial lines. In East Liverpool the Negro workers laid off work for the day and made a holiday of it. In Youngstown a strong committee of action was organized and under its direction the congress will go ahead.

The steel and pottery workers will send a strong delegation to the coming national session of the congress to be held this summer. The steel workers are heartily in favor of the congress and are enthusiastic about the much needed work being carried on by the congress and the fearless championing of the workers' cause in a section of Ohio where the K. K. K. rules supreme.

# Coolidge Machine on Trade Commission in Plot to Wreck it

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Dismissal of nearly 100 persons constituting the economic staff of the federal trade commission is the next move which the Coolidge majority in the commission is expected to take, to prevent further investigation of methods of big business concerns toward their competitors and the consuming public. Commissioners Van Fleet, Hunt and Humphrey are reported to be preparing to wipe out the personnel on which the work of investigation of business scandals depends. These economists and assistants have been employed, under civil service rules, for years in the special field assigned them by the federal trade act—the gathering of evidence of frauds and other means of unfair competition and the presenting of this evidence to the commission for its use in disciplining the offenders. The investigation of the lawlessness, banditry and wholesale crushing-out of small competitors by the Big Five meat packing companies of Chicago—an investigation which saved scores of millions of dollars to consumers of meats in this country in a single year—illustrates the duty which they have been performing, and which the Coolidge majority in the commission now proposes to prevent them from further performing.

Approve Caillaux Plan. PARIS, May 24.—The French cabinet has approved Finance Minister Caillaux's plan for a readjustment of taxes, which will be presented to the chamber on Monday.

Both at the foreign office and at the finance ministry, it was said the cabinet did not discuss the inter-related debt question, and this matter will not be among those presented to the chamber by the new government.

# DONATIONS FOR IRISH RELIEF COME FROM ALL PARTS OF U. S.

The following is a list of donations to the Irish famine fund received in the office of the Irish Workers' and Peasants' Famine Relief Committee, from April 16 to April 30. Several generous contributions have been received since then, which will be published shortly. All contributions to relieve the distress of the Irish famine victims should be sent immediately to the Irish Workers' and Peasants' Famine Relief Committee, 19 South Lincoln Street, Chicago, Ill.

- Mrs. A. Corry, Oakland, Calif. \$1.00
- "An Irish Friend," Oakland, Calif. 1.00
- L. Hoeth, San Francisco, Calif. 1.00
- Peter Fireman, Trenton, N. J. 1.00
- I. Kettula, Finland, Ia. 2.00
- Lavinia L. Dock, Fayetteville, Pa. 2.00
- Edward Goodman, New York City 2.00
- Arch. Sculptors Assn., Philadelphia 10.00
- John J. Balfer, Harrisburg, Pa. 5.00
- F. M. Hartman, Chicago 10.00
- Irish Relief Com., Cleveland, O. 75.00
- Bernard Cooper, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.05
- W. P. Branch, Hancock, Mich. 20.00
- Col. by W. J. Cavell—Chicago 2.00
- Mrs. Menpen, New York City 2.00
- John M. Tripp, Butte, Mont. 10.00
- Zerlina Reifer, Kansas City, Mo. 10.00
- Rose Roll, New York City 75.00
- E. Karsten, Long Island City, N. Y. 2.00
- F. Bobich, New York City 6.00
- R. Torvaco, Jersey City, N. J. 1.00
- J. Klahne, Atlanta, Ga. 1.00
- Lawrence J. O'Connor, Annapolis, Md. 7.00
- Helen Marston, San Diego, Calif. 10.00
- Mary Marston, San Diego, Calif. 2.00
- Chas. Rich, San Diego, Calif. 10.00
- S. Hillkowitz, San Diego, Calif. 10.00
- William Bartau, New York City 1.00
- Franklin Vonnegut, Indianapolis, Ind. 1.00
- M. M. Leahy, Chicago, Ill. 1.00
- N. L. Carr, Oklahoma City, Okla. 1.00
- Amalgamated Food Wkrs. No. 3, Brooklyn, N. Y. 5.00
- Dr. B. M. Beckler, Cleveland, Ohio. 2.00
- N. P. Morin, San Pedro, Calif. 1.00
- Mr. P. L. Zilway, Chicago, Ill. 4.55
- C. Sandelen, Marquette, Mich. 4.75
- Mary E. Broughton, Philadelphia. 5.00
- Frederick Rammerstein, Brooklyn. 5.00
- J. A. Henkelsieffen, Philadelphia. 5.00
- Albert J. Most, Cincinnati, Ohio. 5.00
- J. F. Kaiser, Bartlesville, Okla. 5.00
- Richard Stiegler, Newark, N. J. 1.00
- Eller J. Freeman, Troy, N. Y. 5.00
- Mary Holiday Mitchell, Fall River, Mass. 10.00
- Anonymous, Watertown, N. Y. 1.00
- J. B. McMahon, Buffalo, N. Y. 3.00
- W. P. Jackman, Indianapolis, Ind. 4.00
- John M. Corbett, Bay City, Texas 10.00
- Mrs. Jos. Keller, Cleveland, Ohio. 19.15
- Pauline C. Grekin, Highland Pk., Mich. 3.00
- M. G. Lloyd, Cherry Chase, Md. 2.00
- G. B. M. W. C. Union, Local 525, New York, N. Y. 10.00
- Anonymous, Chicago, Ill. 1.00
- Wm. McNerney, Jr., Sangateuk, N. Y. 5.00
- S. Janis, Baltimore, Md. 1.00
- Erick Erickson, Minneapolis, Minn. 5.00
- A. Correa, Brooklyn, N. Y. 2.00
- Wm. Jacobs, Bronx, N. Y. 5.00
- Wm. Edelman (Painters' Local 125) Brooklyn, N. Y. 8.50
- E. McNeerney, Jr., Sangateuk, N. Y. 8.00
- Michael Chaney, New York City 5.00
- Edmund L. Seidel, Providence, R. I. 6.00
- Abraham Kramer, Bronx, N. Y. 2.25
- John Esai, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00
- Rudolph Denig, New York City 1.00
- H. D. Harkness, Liberty, Wash. 1.00
- Sam Greenburg, Los Angeles, Calif. 1.00
- Painters' Union No. 275 (Wm. Schultz, Secy.), Chicago 25.00
- E. Meinelck, Portland, Me. 1.00
- P. J. Sanson, Minneapolis, Minn. 13.00
- Sam Fargotstein, Galveston, Texas 3.00
- A. Stalcup, Seattle, Wash. 2.00
- M. J. Marron, Los Angeles, Calif. 1.00
- W. L. Anderson, Tucson, Ariz. 21.00
- A. C. Barrett, Warespite, Ala. 1.00
- M. McNeill, Pittsburgh, Pa. 5.00
- Max Mann (Br. 299 W. C.), Bronx U. B. of Carpenters No. 1588, Miami, Arizona 10.00
- Thomas Dee, New Brunswick, N. J. 3.05
- George Sigmund, Eureka, Calif. 10.00
- A. Planeart, San Francisco, Calif. 2.00
- J. R. Thurestein, Bethel College, K. 1.00
- Fred Skadase, Kloten, S. D. 1.00
- Rev. J. H. Dooley, New York City 5.00
- H. W. Williams, Staten Island, N. Y. 5.00
- J. J. McDougall, Concrete, Wash. 2.00
- A. Bacher, Bronx, N. Y. 2.00
- Myra M. MacDonald, Denver, Colo. 5.00
- R. Carvey, W. S. & D. B. (No. 64) Providence, R. I. 4.00
- Phillip Iseman (P. W. C. U.), Malden, Mass. 5.00
- Henry H. Sweetland, Brush, Colo. 2.00
- E. Carlson, Long Beach, Calif. 5.00
- John Szepesky, Baltimore, Md. 2.15
- Abraham Yallis, New York City 1.00
- P. Gottlieb (C. Br. W. No. 261) New York City 2.00
- Irving S. Ottenberg, New York City 10.00
- Anonymous, Washington, D. C. 10.00
- O. J. Hill, Kansas City, Mo. 5.05
- Mrs. T. C. Hawley, Lodi, Calif. 1.00
- W. C. Br. 39 (B. Dugoff) Brooklyn 10.00
- D. Finebaum, New York City 1.00
- John Babicek (Czechoslovak Br. W. P.) Binghamton, N. Y. 2.00
- Edward C. Bennett, Hurrican, W. V. 2.50
- Clara Woolle Mayer, New York City 20.00
- W. R. McAdan, Brooklyn, N. Y. 2.00
- Total \$722.01

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PLUTES GATHER HERE TO FORM WAR AIR FLEET

Commercial Planes to Be Made on War Lines

An electrically lighted airway extending from Chicago to New York and eventually from coast to coast and from Mexico to Canada over which scores of planes will fly day and night, carrying consignments of freight and express for delivery on either coast within eight hours, was predicted today as a secret surrounding the organization of the \$10,000,000 National Air Transport, Inc., gradually dropped away.

Service over this modern speedway will be inaugurated early in the fall when the Chicago-New York link will be put into operation and within a year, it is thought air contact will be established with every principal city in the nation. According to the tentative program, planes will leave New York nightly at 9:30 and will arrive in Chicago at 5 a. m. No passengers will be carried. The planes will be so constructed as to be easily converted into war planes.

No formal announcement concerning the new organization had been made today, but it became known that among those interested in it are William Wrigley, Jr., Marshall Field III, Edsel Ford, the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor company and the Wright Aeronautical Corporation.

Coolidge Man General Manager.

Howard E. Coffin, of the Hudson Motor Car company, Detroit, will head the new organization as president, according to reliable information, with Clement E. Keys, of the Curtiss Co., New York, as chairman of the executive committee. Col. Paul Henderson, second assistant postmaster general of the United States, will resign August 1, it is said, to become general manager.

N. Y. Teachers and Principals Hit at New Playground Plan

NEW YORK, May 24.—The New York Teachers' Association has joined with the Principals' Association in protesting against the opening of school playgrounds under voluntary supervision, a plan adopted by the board of education at the suggestion of Mayor Hylan.

In resolutions drawn up by the teachers and the principals the plan was attacked as impractical and inefficient because of the inexperience and lack of training of volunteers.

The resolution also points out that asking teachers to give several hours of hard physical labor immediately after a day of intensive work of a strenuous nerve-straining type, is not only unfair to the teacher, but makes the children bear the brunt of a system which would tend to undermine the vitality of the teacher for regular classroom work.

ZANKOV POLICE ORDERED TO KILL WORKERS AND PEASANTS LEADERS ON SIGHT—DEATH LIST APALLING

SOFIA, Bulgaria, May 24.—For more than one and half years, since Zankov at the head of a military clique conquered the government of Bulgaria, murder has been ruling in the country. All followers of the government of Stambulinski, the peasants and the workers, are brutally persecuted and murdered. Inhuman tortures must be suffered by all those who fall into the hands of the authorities.

Justice, law and morals—nothing of these exists in Bulgaria for the workers and peasants; there is only one law—that of brutal violence against all opponents of the Zankov government.

There is no free speech, no right of organization. Who wants to live honestly, is attacked by falsifications, maltreatment, spies, etc. and if no evidence against him can be provided, he is brutally murdered and his body thrown away.

Death List Apalling. The list of the victims of the bloody regime of Zankov bombing is appalling. In February, 1925 alone the following persons were murdered: W. W. Ivanoff, arrested on Feb. 11, in Sofia by the secret police, strangled and his body thrown in the street.

T. Strashimiroff, from Warna, M. P., lawyer, murdered on Feb. 18 in one of the most crowded streets of Sofia. E. Gitcheva, Communist woman, committed suicide according to statements of the police on Feb. 22. On Feb. 12 in Harkova the member of the municipal council, Dimitri Sacharief, member of the Traders associations, was murdered. Treiko, Sgrishowski, member of the municipal council in Charmanli, murdered on Feb. 23; D. Daskaloff, murdered in Philippopol, P. Gaslaroff, murdered "whilst attempting to escape." Ch. Boyatchief, soldier, murdered in Sofia on Feb. 18. L. Strotchoff, died in the prison of Shumler from the tortures suffered.

Angeloff, died in prison from maltreatment. Davoroff is said to have been poisoned for treason by another prisoner. An unknown anarchist, murdered Feb. 10, in a street in Russe. W. Poneff, murdered in Shumlar on Feb. 16 by police agent, D. Margoff, on Feb. 9, by an "unknown person." P. Margaroff, murdered in Feb., his dead body was found near Levropok. Unknown, shot in a fight between policemen and persecuted workers. On Feb. 13 near the river Strema a corpse was found. The identity could not be established. S. Raef, said to have committed suicide in the prison of Warna.

During the last week of March in Berkoviza 40 persons were arrested, in Ferdinand 30 (among them eight women), in Sofia 18, in Russe 22, in Warna 15.

Troops Ordered to Murder.

How systematically the Zankov government organizes the murderous annihilation of the Bulgarian people can be seen from a secret order which has been published by the Belgrad "Politika" No. 6036. It reads in part as follows: "All garrisons and all military units must get into contact with the local committees of the government party for a combination of the means of struggle against the members of the peasants' units and the Communist party against whom it must be proceeded most severely, particularly the more intellectual, most capable and

courageous followers of these ideas as well as their organizations must be annihilated. Lists of these people must be compiled as quietly as possible so that in the moment of attack against them all leaders can be killed, without consideration whether they are guilty or not. In places where revolts take place, all arrested rebels, their assistants as well as those who hide them, must be ruthlessly killed. The same applies to their families. Their houses must be burnt down."

It will be clear to everyone that under such horrible conditions the ground is prepared for acts of terror as the attempts on the king and the minister of the Zankov government in the cathedral.

The Bulgarian workers and peasants are fighting against annihilation. They are fighting for their life.

At present the Zankov government intensifies its terror in order to maintain itself despite its acts of brutality. The increase of its army for 7,000 men has been permitted by the allied powers because the international bourgeoisie fears the revolt of the Bulgarian people. Some districts were conquered by the "rebels." The struggle can only end with the complete annihilation of the toiling masses in Bulgaria or with the victory of the workers and peasants over the murder gangs of the military clique.

Could Not Trick the Union into Scabbing on Underpaid Chinese

VICTORIA, B. C., May 24.—When the Chinese crew of the S. S. Tatjana recruited at \$10 a month in Hongkong demanded an advance on their wages when the vessel arrived at New Westminster, the white captain refused and the Chinese then went on strike. They were arrested and lodged in the immigration sheds by the port authorities. The owners of the vessel pretended that the crew had been arrested for dope running and tried to secure from the Federated Seafarers Union white seamen to act as scabs. The secretary of the union revealed the true state of affairs and told the owners unionists would see the packet in Davy Jones' locker before they would scab on Chinese getting \$10 a month.

Teachers Line Up With Scopes.

The Chicago section of the American Federation of Teachers has offered its assistance to J. T. Scopes, the Dayton, Tenn., high school teacher, in the fight for the right to teach the theory of evolution in Tennessee public schools.

Your Union Meeting

- Fourth Monday, May 25, 1925. Name of Local and Place of Meeting. 89 Bartenders, 123 N. Clark St., 8:30 P. M. 1 Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 510 W. Monroe St. 94 Boot and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Av 598 Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd. 638 Butchers, Bohemian, 1870 Blue Island Ave. 1742 Cleaners & Dyers, 115 S. Ashland 4 Glove Workers, 1710 N. Winchester 1307 Carpenters, 1850 Sherman Ave. 2505 Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St 31 Carpenters, 4003 Roosevelt Rd. 70 Carpenters, 2705 W. 52nd St. 80 Carpenters, 4039 W. Madison St. 181 Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave. 199 Carpenters, S. C. 9139 Commercial Ave. 416 Carpenters, S. C. 505 S. State St. 419 Carpenters, S. C. 1457 Clybourn. 448 Carpenters, 222 N. West St., Waukegan. 1367 Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave. 14 Cigar Makers Executive Board, 165 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m. 713 Electricians, 119 S. Throop St. 384 Engineers (Locomotive) 7832 S. Union Ave., 7:30 p. m. 400 Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted Street 401 Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave. 569 Engineers, 180 W. Washington St. 6044 Firemen and Engineers, 2421 Roosevelt Rd., 9:30 a. m. Last meeting 7:30 p. m. 351 Firemen and Engineers, 64th and Ashland Ave. 688 Firemen and Engineers, Madison and Sacramento. 18 Glove Operators, 1710 N. Winchester Ave. 76 Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St. 59 Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren St. 74 Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave. 374 Longshoremen, Tug, 355 N. Clark 285 Machinists, 75th St. and Dobson Blvd. 337 Machinists, 1638 N. Halsted St. 378 Maintenance of Way, 1543 W. 103d Street 723 Maintenance of Way, 202 W. 47th Street 27 Painters, 175 W. Washington St. 823 Plumbers, 536 N. Cicero Ave. 101 Painters, 3316 N. North Ave. 147 Painters, 19 W. Adams St. 194 Painters, Madison and 5th Ave. 256 Painters, 205 E. 119th St. 273 Painters 2432 S. Kedzie Ave. 2064 Railway Clerks, 159 N. State St. 51 Sheet Metal Workers, 1638 N. Halsted St. 5 Siders' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark Street 5 Tailors, 180 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m. 721 Teamsters, 11526 Michigan Ave. 758 Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd., 3 p. m. 772 Teamsters, 220 E. Ashland Blvd.

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstützungs Verein Fortschritts. Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday, Wicker Park Hall, 2040 W. North Avenue. Secretary.

SOVIET UNION IS STRONGER THAN U. S., SAYS GOTO

Jap Viscount for Close Relations with Russ

(Continued from page 1) even after the convention of January 20, 1925, was signed, the Japanese chauvinists raged and made frantic efforts to put obstacle in the way of practical execution of the agreement. However, as they met with a widespread national movement in Japan, which approved of the Soviet-Japanese convention just concluded, the situation gradually took a change for the better, and the influence of the chauvinists grew weaker.

A Superannuated Belief

At the present time, their influence is vacillating. However, it will vanish altogether and the chauvinistic counter-efforts against a closer approach between Japan and the Soviet Republics will disappear only when Japanese chauvinists (and, for that matter, the chauvinists of all countries) completely cease to believe that the Third (Communist) International and the Soviet government are one and same, thing which belief, added the prominent Japanese statesman, was as unwarranted and absurd as it was, so to speak, superannuated.

"Until now," continues Viscount Goto, "I thought that it was only in Japan herself that there still existed obdurate chauvinists who believed or, perhaps, professed to believe, that relations with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics would spell ruin to the Japanese people. Now, my observation among the Japanese population residing in Manchuria have shown to me that here too, there are people who seem to be afraid of official relations with the Union.

Soviets More Stable than U. S.

"Such views are deplorable, and I feel indignant at them," declared the viscount emphatically, "the more so that Soviet Russia has a stronger and more stable government than England, the United States of America, or other countries."

There would be no obstacles to economic co-operation between Japan and the Union of Soviet Republics, if it were not for these unnatural fears of would-be Bolshevik danger. However, stressed the viscount, as all such apprehensions are built on sand and are absolutely unwarranted the ensuing suspicious ought to be dismissed without further ado.

What is, however, of more consequence, in the viscount's view, is that the Japanese businessmen seem to have no clear idea yet of the real situation in the Soviet Republics, nor any very definite information as to the Soviet laws on trade and industry. "Therein," he says, "lies one of the main reasons why the Japanese capitalists are still preserving an expectant attitude and keeping in the limits of preliminary talk. This gap should be filled very soon now. The barrier of lack of reciprocal knowledge about one another will certainly fall, so that one is entitled to expect that with a fairly short time there will disappear one of the big obstacles to the adequate investment of Japanese capital in the exploitation of natural resources of the Soviet Far East."

In reference to the relations between the Chinese Eastern and the South Manchurian railways, Viscount Goto volunteered the opinion that the unfortunate inimical policies of the two enterprises were due mainly to a lack of mutual understanding and even acquaintance. The viscount voiced his regret at the present unfriendly developments, which, he admitted, were detrimental to both parties concerned.

True Friend of New Russia

"I wish it to be known in Moscow"—concluded the eminent statesman—"that I remain, as before, a true friend of new Russia." The viscount remarked, in this reference, that he appreciated very much the Moscow press, which was far superior to the Harbin papers, as the latter, perhaps with the exception of but one or two, were apt to distort the true facts about Russia and Japan—thus prejudicing the cause of rapprochement of the peoples of the two great countries.

Viscount Goto made some courteous and friendly remarks about the letter he received from Ambassador Karakhan, which had given him much pleasure. The ambassador of the Soviet Union, he said, had—in spite of his being so busy, found a way to send a letter to Viscount Goto, greeting the latter at Harbin and voicing regrets at not being able to welcome him personally at Peking, where, owing to the call of urgent business, the viscount could not unfortunately go this time.

Bryan Again Backs Loser

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 24.—A realignment of forces was in progress today among commissioners of the presbyterian general assembly which was expected to throw to Dr. Charles R. Erdman, "constitutional conservative," of Princeton, N. J. liberal support now backing Dr. William O. Thompson, president of Ohio state University and candidate of W. J. Bryan, for moderator.



BUILDERS AT WORK

A NEW CHALLENGE HURLED

Important Political Battle Expected

WE are forced to admit that we have politicians among our builders. Not hopeful, expectant and budding politicians but real full blown ones. And now among them, two outstanding figures in recent battles, not satisfied with challenging capitalism begin to challenge each other. Comrade Cyril Lambkin believes in gunning for big game and here is his notice:

ONE POLITICIAN CHALLENGES ANOTHER

DETROIT, Mich.—In the recent state elections in Michigan I was a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, and received over 7000 votes.

I am sending two subs for the Daily Worker thru Comrade Goetz, and challenge Comrade Emanuel Levin of Los Angeles who received over 26,000 votes in the recent elections in his city to beat me in the same proportion.

Cyril Lambkin.

Comrade Levin, Do You Accept?

Let the expectant world at large know the answer!

IN THE SECOND ANNUAL SUB CAMPAIGN

these subs were received from builders on May 22—Friday:

- DETROIT, MICH.—A. E. Goetz (10). ST. PAUL, MINN.—O. L. Johnson (4). LAWRENCE, MASS.—J. Beal (3). BALTIMORE, MD.—Philip Chatzky (3). ENDICOTT, N. Y.—J. Golgory; Anthony Korbil. PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Lena Rosenberg (2). OAKLAND, CALIF.—P. B. Cowdery. JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—W. Little. FREDERICK, S. D.—Emil Niva. LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—S. Globerman. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ralph Kominsky. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Dan W. Stevens. KANSAS CITY, KAN.—M. Saras. WARREN, O.—J. Kumdric. EASTON, PA.—A. Hoffman. NEW YORK, N. Y.—B. Davidson.

"MOPR", FIRST HOME OF RED AID TO CARE FOR CHILDREN OF SLAIN WORKERS, IS OPENED IN GERMANY

On Easter Sunday the first workers children's home of the International Red Aid was opened in Elgersburg (Thuringia) with enthusiastic participation of the workers of the district.

It is the greatest crime of the ruling classes that they leave the families of the political prisoners to their misery. The class-conscious workers are murdered or imprisoned for years and nobody cares for the fate of their wives and children. On the contrary, the executors of white terror declare cynically that also the progeny of the revolution must be annihilated.

"MOPR", First Home of Red Aid

In Estonia together with the class fighters their families are murdered. Only the children under 10 years are saved. In Bulgaria and Hungary and Yugoslavia the same brutalities take place. But even in those countries where the lives of the families are not attacked, they are left to hunger and need. Innumerable orphans populate Finland, Estonia and the other Baltic states. In all capitalist states the families of the political prisoners depend upon the charity of their class comrades. It is therefore in agreement with an urgent need that the IRA takes care of the growing generation of the class-conscious workers and attempts to accommodate them in children's homes.

Hold 35 Children

For two years the Red Aid of Germany has conducted children's home in Worsede near Bremen. A great number of children of German revolutionaries have passed several weeks in this home. Despite all attacks by the authorities and reaction this children's home has healed many wounds and protected the children against terrible misery.

With regard to the misery of the children of the political victims in Poland and the Balkans the idea arose to establish in Germany an international children's home for children of other countries. With the assistance of the workers of Thuringia the house in Elgersburg was found and bought by the Quleta society which rented the house to the IRA. After the buildings were renovated, there are now a number of light and well aired sleeping rooms for 35 children, rooms for the employees, kitchen, bath, etc. and two side buildings. A great garden offers to the children an opportunity to play in the open air. The building is situated amidst the forest.

Reaction attempted to prevent the establishment of the children's home. In the municipal council of Elgersburg the reactionary elements made an attack which was crushed by the communist majority. Then the district inspector prohibited the opening of the children's home and the intended celebration. As the reason he mentioned a regulation with regard to housing. The prohibition caused a great excitement among the workers. In a few hours more than 1100 signatures were collected for a protest. A commission under the leadership of the mayor of Elgersburg was sent to the Ministry of Interior of Thuringia and on Easter Sunday in the forenoon the confiscation of the building was finally cancelled. On account of passport difficulties

foreign children could not yet be sent to the home, so German children were accommodated in it. The inhabitants of Elgersburg received the children with great enthusiasm. On the station green garlands were fastened with a sign "Long Live International Class Solidarity!"

Workers Support Home

The population of the surroundings has actively participated in the equipment of the home. Every child received a Russian blouse. The workers of the china factory provided the china, other workers provided pictures, vases, glasses, and for every child a red tie, and many other things.

Although the prohibition of the district inspector had led to a public announcement that the celebration would not take place, because our comrades wanted to protect the children against possible violence on the part of the police, more than 2000 workers participated in the celebration.

They wanted to welcome the children of their class comrades. On the market square in Elgersburg the representative of the International Red Aid made an inspiring speech and pointed out the significance of the children's home as an expression of practical solidarity. Then the chairman of the German Red Aid, Comrade Wilhelm Pieck spoke. He appreciated the political significance of the demonstration, described the political situation and appealed to the audience to continue their fight for final victory. The announcement of the abolition of the prohibition was welcomed with enthusiasm.

Workers singing clubs gave the demonstration a solemn character. Then a procession was formed to the children's home. The children stood before the building awaiting the workers. Then the representative of the International Red Aid gave the home to the protection of the workers of Thuringia.

The representative of the workers of Elgersburg made a speech in which he affirmed that they would defend the children's home to the last and see to it that none of the children would ever suffer any injustice. After the mass chorus of the international the impressive demonstration came to an end.

With the opening of this first German children's home of the IRA a monument of international solidarity has been established which will be a shining example.

Get a sub—make another Communist!

UNION BARBERS MUST TURN OUT THURSDAY EVE

Reaction Needs Licking Once More

The Progressive Barbers of Chicago who have been charged with "conspiring to disrupt the union" by the fakers who control the union in Chicago will go on trial before the membership at the next meeting of the union to take place on May 25.

The reactionaries exasperated at the militancy of the progressive, desperately grasped the last straw, and brazenly decided to get rid of these men who insisted that it was possible to maintain opinions contrary to those of the officials.

Even tho, there is no evidence to prove that the progressives have advocated at any time the disruption of the union, the officials assert that such is the case.

Eight Militants On Trial

The progressives under charges are Joseph Giganti, Isador Eitington, A. D. Albright, Paul Petras, Amandus Knoph, Wm. Wolkowski, Ben Polk, and John Haas. The officials want summary expulsion, but it seems as if the rank and file of the union are not as anxious as the officials to get rid of their militants.

The trial committee appointed to investigate the charges held its session last Thursday, and is expected to bring in a verdict of not guilty. At least, that is the opinion of the defendants, who when interviewed expressed their faith in the fairness of the trial committee.

Everybody Turns Out

In view of our former experiences in similar cases we would recommend that each member of the Chicago Barbers Union be present at the next meeting and see that the progressives get a square deal.

Shanghaied on Ship of Salmon Packers; Negro Swims Ashore

By MIRIAM ALLEN deFORD.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—The fight on the Alaska "hell ships" of the salmon packers has been renewed by sensational disclosures by Jacob Young, a contract slave who at the risk of his life dove off the receiving ship, City of Sidney, belonging to the Union Fish Co., in San Francisco bay, and swam to shore.

Young told a story of men held by Spanish contracts they could not read, of advance wages mulcted for supplies bought from a notorious outfitting firm in league with the packers, of heavy fines for trivial offenses. All these evils had been known, but two bills aimed at their cure have been killed by Gov. Richardson.

Young's further stories resulted in raids by city, county, state and federal authorities, and may cause the libeling of the barkentine, which holds 250 men kept in the bay until a full crew is assured for the Alaska trip. Supplies of liquor, some poisonous, and of dope were found on board. Young claimed that two women were also on board. They were not found, but there were plenty of their belongings to prove his story true. Four men who could no longer stand being fined \$10 every time they left their bunks at night, eating bad food in rusty tin dishes and paying 50c a pack for cheap cigarettes agreed to jump overboard and swim to safety, but only Young, an educated Negro from Chicago, formerly a Ford employe in Detroit, finally made the plunge. Two other men asked the authorities to arrest them for their own safety.

The Union Fish Co. denies all charges.

"Make Wireless Work for Labor."

NEW YORK, May 24.—"A chain of broadcasting stations thruout Australia, owned and controlled by the Union Movement," is urgently recommended in the leading editorial of the April 10 issues of The Advocate, official organ of the Australian Railways Union, received here. "Make Wireless Work for Labor," must be the slogan of the future, is the advice given unionists. It is pointed out that the capitalists are permeating the ether with mental poison to keep the workers loyal and that the radio is actually used to break strikes. The Australian movement is urged to use this new and mighty machinery of information and education.

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5103. In this instance cretonne was used to make the dress, and broadcloth to make the blouse. Flannel, pongee, taffeta and linen are also attractive for this model.

The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. To make this model as illustrated for a 35 inch size will require 3 3/4 yards for the dress and 3 3/4 ards for the blouse and godets of 32 inch material. The width of the dress at lower edge is 1 3/4 yard.

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## The Lockout in Gary

The tremendous amount of building done in the last two and one-half years has given the building trades unions quite a degree of immunity from the attacks of the bosses, but the lockout of the entire group of building trades unions in Gary, one of the chief strongholds of the steel trust, is probably a sign that this period of immunity is nearing its end.

Assaults upon the wages of the workers in the coal mining and textile industries have been going on for some time, but this is the first attack upon the building trades as a unit in any comparatively important center. Gary is not a very large city, but its closeness to Chicago and the fact that it is dominated by the steel trust makes the lockout a matter of concern to the whole labor movement. If the Gary building tradesmen are beaten an offensive against the Chicago building trades unions will be the next order of business for the bosses.

Support for the locked out Gary workers must be immediately forthcoming from the Chicago labor movement, not only because it is a matter of duty, but also because Gary in this instance appears to be the point at which the capitalists have decided to test the strength of the building trades unions.

## Japanese Workers Aid Coal Miners

The Nova Scotia coal miners, on strike against the British Empire Steel company, in the extreme eastern section of the dominion of Canada, have been aided in their struggle by Japanese workers in Vancouver, British Columbia, on the west coast. Japanese and white women worked together in a special relief tag day and raised more than thirteen hundred dollars.

The utter imbecility of the "yellow peril" complex that obsesses the minds of labor officialdom, and which has had its poisonous effect upon the masses of organized workers, is shown up very effectively by the proof of solidarity and understanding of the class struggle displayed by these Japanese toilers.

The Lewises and Greens, following the Gompers tradition, are loudest in the demand for total exclusion of Japanese workers, but in the Besco strike the coal miners have had a very good chance to see who their friends are—the Japanese workers who come to their assistance when aid is badly needed or the fat union officials who fraternize with the corporation and government officials who are fighting the miners.

The discrimination against Japanese workers has been based on the claim that they could not be assimilated and in this statement bosses and union officialdom found complete agreement. The Vancouver incident, however, indicates that the Japanese workers not only can and do take part in the labor movement, but that they play a very active and intelligent role.

## Cheap Trickery

The struggle for the reinstatement of an expelled member in Local 38 for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers which we published Saturday, is a fair sample of the devious methods resorted to by the desperate union officialdom to gain time in the fight they are making on the right of expression of minority opinion.

By lies, and trickery, the labor fakers succeed in expelling militants, but they will do nothing to break with their friends, the bosses, the issues for which the militants fought remain, and sooner or later the rank and file insists on the reinstatement of the persecuted members. It is then we see of what material these safe and sane, "practical" union officials are composed. Unable to stifle any longer the mass demand for a reversal of the blacklist and expulsion policy, these great leaders, whose sneers at Communists and Communism are considered proof of their giant intellects, adopt methods so raw that the most simple person in the union can understand that deceit has been practiced.

A ruling that a local union in accepting the minutes of an executive board meeting upholds the expulsion endorsed by that body, and by rejecting the minutes votes against the victim of official wrath whose case is mentioned in the minutes, may be considered quite a clever piece of business by those who can play only a "heads I win, tails you lose" policy, but it does not alter the fact that the membership is against the policy of the officials.

Machine rule is all very well—for a while. It has, however, a fatal weakness. It never makes any converts, it never wins anyone to its support, it creates the conditions for its own destruction.

This the Amalgamated mountebanks will learn very soon.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

## Torture and Turpentine

Brutality as cold-blooded and horrifying as an incident in the campaigns of capitalist terror raging in Poland, Spain, Italy and the Balkans is told in the testimony now being heard in the trial of a number of county officials in Pensacola, Florida, charged with peonage. Indicted with them are officials of a turpentine company.

The evidence shows that a flourishing business was conducted in the slave traffic. Negroes were arrested for minor offenses or on framed-up charges and sold to the turpentine company at so much per head by the county officials with the local judge heading the syndicate.

Supposed to be working out fines they could never succeed in getting out of debt. If they tried to escape they were either murdered or captured and tortured into submission.

Only a short distance from the turpentine camps are Miami and Palm Beach, the playgrounds of millionaires of the south and north. It is probable that only in Russia of the czar could be found such extremes of misery and luxury symbolizing the class struggle in America.

Who can doubt but that the Negro masses who suffer such horrible treatment and who see the reverse side of the shield can feel anything but hate for the white ruling class and are destined to play an important part in the battles of the American workers once the white workers rid themselves of their ruling class inspired prejudices?

Every day get a "sub" for the DAILY WORKER and a member for the Workers Party.

## Fighting Injunctions

The strike of the United Mine Workers in and around Fairmont, West Virginia, has been of the most peaceful character and in complete accord with the provisions of a long standing injunction which allowed "peaceful persuasion" to be used by strikers in getting men to quit work.

But gentle as the strikers were, under the direction of the union officials who apparently believed that the coal capitalists get out of injunctions because they are shocked by violence, the inevitable has happened—a new injunction has been issued, making even peaceful persuasion illegal.

This is the reward handed to the union for remaining within the law. Even peaceful picketing, with all the restrictions placed upon it by the injunction, kept workers away from the scab mines so the tool of the bosses on the bench simply made a new law that the miners could not comply with and at the same time carry on their strike.

High salaried lawyers with great skill in threading the devious mazes of the law, have collected hundreds of thousands of dollars from the unions for anti-injunction arguments, but in no instance has the damage done labor by injunctions been repaired or their inroads even checked.

Wholesale violation of these injunctions is the only way they can be made ineffective and reluctant as union officialdom is to urge this policy and carry it out, sooner or later it must be put into effect or labor unionism in America will become a memory.

The conditions in the lumber camps of the Pacific coast have been getting steadily worse since the Industrial Workers of the World has become a debating society for declassed proletarians instead of a fighting organization. It is quite all right for militant working class organizations to have their differences of opinion but after all they have some responsibility to the working class they are trying to arouse, organize and lead. It is the irony of fate that it is the working class that suffers when its best elements forget the struggle and spend all their time in senseless bickering. A Communist Party can stand internal discussion to some extent because it is a disciplined body, but for a decentralized organization like the I. W. W. prolonged difference of opinion is certain suicide.

Those hopeful souls who saw in "regulation" of the trusts a sign of progress in the United States and a willingness of the big capitalists to submit to restrictions demanded by the smaller fry have had a rude shock. The federal trade commission, the darling of the liberals, has been so thoroughly reorganized by Coolidge that its best friends no longer recognize it. It has been deprived of most of its powers and is now ready to be junked. So passes another feeble irritant to American capitalism in its onward march toward unfettered control of industry, government and the lives of the masses.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

## OUR MARTYRS

Kosta Jankov.

AMONG the latest victims to be claimed by the white terror in Bulgaria is our Comrade Kosta Jankov, a son of the well-known Macedonian revolutionary Colonel Jankov, who in the year 1903, at the head of a division of insurgents fell while fighting against the troops of Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Hamid, for the liberation of Macedonia. Comrade Jankov, on his father's side, was a distant cousin of the old leader and founder of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Comrade Dimitri Blagoyev.

During his whole life Comrade Jankov lived amidst revolutionary surroundings. Twenty years ago he entered the party of the Bulgarian social-democrats (orthodox). During the war he served as a major on the general staff of one of the Bulgarian armies. After the war he wrote a book in which he sharply criticized those responsible for the military disaster at Dobro Polje, and exposed the whole criminal policy of conquest of the Bulgarian bourgeoisie.

During the September events of 1923 the Jankov government had him arrested, but soon set him free. Comrade Jankov was arrested in connection with the explosion in the cathedral of Sofia and at once shot by the Zankov fascists.

In Comrade Jankov the Bulgarian Communist Party and the revolutionary movement have lost one of their best workers.

Minkov.

ON the 16th of April, 1925, Comrade Minkov, at the age of 35, fell at his post as a fighting revolutionary.

Comrade Minkov was the son of a Bulgarian officer with whom he took part in the world war. As an ensign in a technical corps he distinguished himself by extraordinary courage and bravery. After the war Comrade Minkov, along with many young and enthusiastic officers who had perceived the predatory aims of the imperialist slaughter, joined the revolutionary movement of the proletariat, to which he remained true right up to the end of his life.

The Bulgarian government denounced him as being one of the organizers of the explosion in the cathedral of Sofia, and the fascist militia surrounded the house in which he lived and fired upon it for several hours. Comrade Minkov, along with five other comrades who did not wish to be taken alive by the Zankov hangers-on, courageously resisted up to the last.

Actors Strike "His Queen."

NEW YORK, May 24.—The Actors' Equity Association (actors' union), pulled its members off the production of "His Queen" at the Hudson Theater because the management failed to put up a financial guarantee for salaries after two requests from Equity delegates. The union refuses to take a chance for its members not getting their pay.

# C. I. Letter to Swedish Communists

To All Members of the Communist Party of Sweden!

DEAR COMRADES,

It is in the interest of the development of the Communist movement in Sweden that you now devote the most serious attention to the inner differences in your party. These differences have arisen as a result of the non-Communist deviations of the right wing of the leading party comrades. You must arrive at clearness and give careful thought to these differences in order, after mature consideration, to adopt a decisive attitude and thereby secure the Communist line in the central committee of your party.

The Executive Committee of the Comintern thru special instructions directed the attention of your central committee to its unavoidable tasks. These instructions however were very inadequately carried out in practice. The right majority of the bureau of the party central has neither in the organizational work nor in the political and economic struggle shown sufficient interest for the development of a lively Communist activity. It has never taken the trouble to render all party members in Sweden sufficiently acquainted with the decisions of the Comintern.

The representatives of the right wing have also not always adopted a clear attitude to such remnants of petty bourgeois ideology as pacifism and religion. During the past year the Enlarged Executive was compelled to correct the standpoint of Comrade Hoeglund regarding such an elementary question as the attitude of Communists to religion and to make it clear to him that the Communist Party must not be indifferent to the religious prejudices of their members, even when they demand neutrality towards religion on the part of the bourgeois state.

In addition to this the central committee of the party during the last years has not succeeded in maintaining comradely relations with the Communist Youth League, altho the youth league achieved relatively great success. The fact that Comrade Hoeglund, in the Norwegian question, in the beginning systematically support-

ed the opportunists of the "labor party" in their faction fight against the Communist wing and finally, after the open breach of the Tranmaelites with the International, sharply attacked the Executive and the Norwegian Communist Party, must be characterized as a serious fault. All the representatives of the remaining parties of the Comintern have recognized that the Tranmaelites were on the wrong path when they desired not to abolish collective membership in the Communist Party of Norway, when they permitted the party to be the cockpit for various anti-Communist tendencies, when they rejected the revolutionary slogan of the workers' and peasants' government, etc.

Their own obstinacy come before the resolutions of the world congresses and the unity of international leadership of the movement. Comrade Hoeglund has also disregarded international party discipline. The Executive Committee however acted in a conciliatory manner and endeavored to induce Hoeglund to loyal cooperation with the Comintern and with the left wing of the Swedish party, which upholds the line of the Comintern. After the December Conference in Moscow the Executive hoped that the inner conflicts in the Swedish party would cease. The majority of the central committee of your party wished after the conference to gain time, on the one hand in order to create trifling disputes, and on the other hand to convene in all haste a party conference at which they intended to remove the representatives of the left wing of the central committee. That could only have led to the splitting of the party in Sweden. At the session of the Enlarged Executive the representatives of all Communist parties pronounced against Hoeglund and his followers and supported the standpoint of numerous Swedish party organizations, in accordance with which the party conference should not be held until after the parliamentary elections.

In Moscow, Comrade Hoeglund failed to answer the question, whether he would comply with this decision of the International. We still believe that he will do so. In the event of Hoeglund and his immediate follow-

ers, in spite of everything opposing this resolution, then we call upon you, members of the Swedish party, to support with the greatest unanimity the efforts of the left wing in the interest of the preservation of party unity.

The Executive does not at all wish to remove Comrade Hoeglund from the central committee of the party, unless he himself desires to destroy international fighting unity. He must be compelled to co-operate with the most prominent representatives of the left wing, as for example, Comrades Chilbum, Samuelson, Tunnel and others. This effective collaboration can however only be based on the decisions of the Fifth World Congress. Without desiring to limit the right of the Swedish comrades freely to elect their central committee, we say it openly that in our opinion you would best serve the further revolutionary development of your party, if next party congress were to correct the tendency of the central committee of your party in the sense that the majority of the presidium of the central committee should consist not of right but of left leaders, who stand entirely on the standpoint of the Comintern, and show a stronger will for Communist activity. In addition to this all party organs, from the highest to the lowest, must be supplemented by new active forces from the ranks of the factory workers.

DEAR Comrades, study the most important decisions of the Fifth World Congress and also the resolution of the Comintern regarding the Swedish question. We hope that you will be in agreement with these decisions. That is of decisive importance. On the firm basis of these decisions it will not be hard for you to overcome rapidly the inner differences of opinion in the party, to gather together all revolutionary forces, and in solidarity with the whole Communist International to conduct the fight against the enemies of the Swedish proletariat against the capitalists and the social democratic leaders. In this fight you will build up your party to a powerful, victorious, Communist mass party.

Long live the Communist Party of Sweden!  
Long live the Communist International.  
Moscow, July 22, 1924.

# Meeting of The International Peasants' Council

By N. ORLOV (Moscow)

ON April 17th, the plenary meeting of the International Peasants' Council, which met on April 9, and sat for a week, completed its work.

The International Peasants' Council is still a very young organization; it has only existed for a year and a half. During this short time it has by no means been able completely to develop its work. As yet the I. P. C. is far from having its own organizations in every country. There are still many countries in which it has no organizing groups. In these circumstances, a numerous attendance at the plenary meeting was hardly to be reckoned with.

Nevertheless the actual attendance at the plenary meeting surpassed all expectations. Seventy-eight delegates from 38 countries were present at the plenary meeting, 49 with power to vote and 29 with only consultative power. All the most important countries of Europe were represented (Germany, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ireland, Roumania, Yugoslavia, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Lithuania, Estonia and Carpathian Russia). There were also representatives from America (United States, Mexico, Canada), from Asia (India, Indonesia,

Japan, Turkey, Persia, China, Korea), and from North Africa (Algeria and Egypt).

The most important work of the plenary meeting was done in its commissions. In a series of reports which the delegates laid before these commissions, they gave one another information as to the position of the peasant movement, and worked out a platform for the demands of the peasantry and a series of questions of organization corresponding to the conditions in each individual country.

The chief merit of the plenary meeting consists in the fact that it exactly determines the character of the work which the I. P. C. and its adherents are to carry on among the peasantry. Up to the time of the plenary meeting, there was no unanimity in this question. There were comrades who wanted to construct the peasant organizations as a kind of party organizations and to give them a clearly pronounced political character.

Other comrades endeavored to group the peasantry chiefly on the basis of economic needs and to give their organizations rather an economic character. The plenary meeting struck out on the only correct middle line: it resolved that the "peasants'

unions" to be called into being by the I. P. C. should have no firmly pronounced political character as this would render it more difficult to embrace in the ranks of the I. P. C. all the fairly manifold groups of the peasantry which could join a more elastic organization after the manner of a non-party peasant union. It was easy enough to come to an agreement on this platform; the experiences of a year and a half of the movement carried enough powers of conviction.

Among the resolutions of the plenary meeting another important one must be noted. The I. P. C. does not lay particular stress on the formation of organizations and associations of its own, but chiefly on encouraging work within the already existing peasant parties and groups. The chief object should be, not to split these organizations nor to create new organizations which would necessarily be weak at first, but to capture, if not the whole movement, at least its most important part, and to impart to this section of the movement as revolutionary a character as possible.

As a young and therefore still weak organization, the I. P. C. did not wish to split up its work into too many directions at first. It has therefore in

its early days deliberately refrained from work in the colonial countries, as it was anxious first of all to consolidate its position in the European countries, where it can much more easily find co-workers. Now it can already register some success in this field of action, some positions have been conquered, and therefore the plenary meeting considered it possible to extend its work to the more distant countries of Asia, Africa and America.

On the other hand, because of the necessity of economizing its forces, the I. P. C. did not, during the first year and a half, concern itself with work among the women in the villages and among the peasant youth. At its last session, the plenary meeting considered it possible to make a start now on these two kinds of work and to carry them on energetically, and it addressed itself to the peasant women and to the youth of the villages in special proclamations.

In general it can be maintained that the plenary meeting achieved some very important work, the results of which will be evident in a very short time in the activities of all the organizations affiliated to the I. P. C.

## Ammunition for the Workers' Arsenal

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

Mortgaged Homes.

WHILE glib salesmen tout the working class districts of America with fine sounding "own-your-own-home" propositions, workers who now own (technically) their homes find it difficult to refrain from giving violent expression to their emotions. What good is it to you to have a property title in your pocket when the property is mortgaged up to the hilt?

The department of commerce bureau at Washington has recently published a volume entitled "Mortgages on Homes in the United States, 1920" which reveals (where it tries to hide) the precariousness and uncertainty which characterize the living conditions of the workers, as well as the poor farmers.

Most workers do NOT own homes, mortgaged or un-mortgaged, but are obliged to pay rent to some landlord—who "owns for a living," while they simply toil. The total number of homes not on farms in the United States in 1920, as shown by the returns of the fourteenth census, was 17,600,472, and of this number 10,158,111 were rented, whereas only a little over 7,000,000 were owned. It will be clear to all that a big proportion of those who own their own homes are capitalists. Thus the great majority of working class families lives in homes (or flats, or "furnished rooms") for which the landlord takes a regular monthly toll of rent.

And how about the 7,041,283 homeowners? Of these owned homes, 2,785,668 were mortgaged, the total

mortgage debt for owned homes not on farms amounting to over six billion dollars. It does not take any unusual imagination to deduce that the mortgaged homes include most of those owned by workers, while the unencumbered property is substantially the property of the idle class. The interest on that 6 billion dollar debt constitutes a steady drain on the narrow earnings of the workers. It is really rent insofar as the family budget is concerned.

All this refers to homes not on farms. The volume issued by the census bureau has very little to say about the mortgaged farmers, enough hints there is a reason. No mention is made of the great and growing mass of pauperized tenant farmers. But about the mortgaged farmers, enough is said to point out that the estimated mortgage debt of owned mortgaged farms and homes expanded from \$2,133,000,000 in 1890, to \$11,314,000,000 in 1920, an increase of 430.5 per cent. This increase cannot be adequately explained by the growth of the population (which has been relatively small in rural districts), nor by increased value of the property, nor by decline in the value of the dollar.

The fourteenth census was taken in 1920, on the crest of the prosperity wave based on post-war inflation. Authoritative figures are yet to be compiled which will tell the story of the depression which followed, when millions of poor farmers were ruined when unencumbered property became mortgaged property, when mortgages

were foreclosed overnight, when mortgage farmers became tenant farmers, when tenant farmers left their farms in despair and migrated to the city to become wage slaves. The condition revealed in the volume on "Mortgages on Homes in the United States, 1920," is bad enough, but it in no way indicates the extent of subjection to bankers and money lenders to which the workers and poor farmers of this country have now been reduced.

Organize Cigar Makers.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The Cigar Makers' International Union is conducting a drive for new members in New York City. Local representatives say the union must be restored to sufficient power to bring wages and working conditions to former standards.

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, May 23.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.85%; cable 4.86%. France, franc, demand 5.10; cable 5.10%. Belgium, franc, demand 4.99½; cable 5.00. Italy, lira, demand 4.03½; cable 4.03%. Sweden, krone, demand 26.75ff cable 26.75. Norway, krone, demand, 16.33; cable 16.85. Denmark, krone, demand 18.82; cable 18.84. Germany, mark unquoted. Shanghai, tael, demand 75.00; cable 75.50.

Typos Get Increase

NEW YORK, May 24.—Great geographical local unions report wage increases varying from \$1 to \$6 weekly on newspaper and job work in Syracuse, Trenton, Newark, Bangor, Manchester, Albany, Lowell and other cities.

GET A SUB AND GIVE ONE!

## LEE'S PEACE CONFAB GETS LAUGH

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Among spokesmen of railroad labor in Washington the invitation issued by W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, to the executives of 50 chief railroads and the executives of all national railroad labor organizations to gather in a peace parley under his chairmanship, is not taken seriously.

Organized railroad workers look upon Lee as a sick man who has long been an absolute autocrat in his own union, and who has in recent years become erratic in his judgments. He does not co-operate with the other unions in their general policy. They look upon the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen as an organization in which factional differences have made a consistent policy difficult in recent years. Some of them anticipate Lee's resignation, should he secure re-election at the convention now in session in Cleveland, and the selection of Vice President W. N. Doak as his successor. Doak would carry on the Lee tradition.

Late reports by Lee claim a membership of 180,000 for his organization—this being much larger than that of any of the other railroad brotherhoods.