

WORKERS CHEER THIRTEEN 1924 STRIKE PICKETS

Hold Celebration in the Union's Headquarters

As the thirteen International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union 1924 pickets marched down thru the garment trades district with several hundred members of the union that greeted them on their release from the Cook County Jail, many workers in a number of shops cheered and applauded the 1924 strike pickets.

Held Small Meeting. After the march thru the garment trades district they then went to the headquarters of the union where a small celebration was held. A number of the more active union workers greeted the strikers and urged them to continue their militant fight.

Seek To Free Prisoners. He pointed out that the Chicago joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union had gone to great lengths to have the pickets freed. He told of how a delegation had gone to Governor Len Small and the governor had the right to pardon these victims of "Injunction Judge" Sullivan's edict against picketing, he had not done so.

Governor Represents Bosses. "We did not expect, we do not expect and you cannot expect that the governor will release these prisoners. The governor and the judge are part of one institution serving the bosses. These prisoners are in jail, because they served their class—the workers. They were put in jail for fighting for better conditions."

Pardon Criminals, Not Strikers. "They have not committed any crimes. Bootleggers, murderers are pardoned by Len Small, but not workers jailed for carrying on a fight for better conditions."

Need For Real Fight. He then pointed out the need for a real fight for the release of the other prisoners and urged those that had just been released from jail to aid make the mass meeting the joint board had arranged to demand the release of the 46 garment workers and protest against injunction judges and against the silence of Len Small on the release of the strike pickets a success.

Mass Meeting Friday. The mass meeting will be held at the Temple Hall, Marshfield and Van Buren Friday night, June 25. Speakers representing the Illinois and Chicago labor movement and a number of those that served sentences in jail will speak at this meeting.

I. L. Davidson, organizer of the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union then pointed out the efforts that had been made by the union to have the pickets released.

He urged those assembled to get behind the campaign the joint board was initiating for the release of the remaining 24 that are now serving or are about to serve their jail sentences.

"I don't know what the results of the visit to Small will be. A committee of very influential people went to visit Small. Here today 13 sisters are out after having served their sentences. Up to this hour not a single one has been released on a pardon."

No Use Waiting. "There is no use waiting," declared Davidson. "If he wanted to pardon our members he would have done it long ago. We can no longer wait. The members of this union must arouse the rank and file of the Chicago labor movement to wage a fight for the release of those brothers and sisters that are still to serve their sentences. You must arouse them to fight against injunctions."

"We were in the midst of a campaign to organize the industry. The bosses thought they could stop our campaign by sending to jail 46 of our members. They were mistaken. We (Continued on page 2)

PROTEST AGAINST JAILING OF 46 GARMENT WORKERS AND INJUNCTIONS AT TEMPLE HALL TOMORROW NIGHT

Chicago labor unions and organizations are being circularized by members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to attend the meeting that will be held in the Temple Hall, Marshfield and Van Buren, Friday night to protest against the imprisonment of 46 members of the union for their activity during the 1924 strike and against the injunction menace.

EX-SENATOR WALSH, AN ALLY OF THE HOUSE OF MORGAN, ORATOR AT CATHOLICS' EUCHARISTIC MEET

And then the Rt. Rev. Edward F. Hoban, bishop auxiliary of Chicago, presented David I. Walsh, former United States senator from Massachusetts, to the 230,000 men gathered together for the evening's ceremonies of the 28th Eucharistic Congress of the catholic church, in the stadium in Grant Park, in Chicago.

Ex-Senator Walsh is from the state that holds Sacco and Vanzetti in prison sentenced to death. He is a corporation lawyer and a bank director. While governor of Massachusetts he consistently defended the powerful Boston & Maine railroad.

He has insisted that the travelling public pay high transportation rates to insure big profits for all railroads.

He co-operated with George W. Anderson, representing the Morgan interests, on all railroad matters. He supported John (Wallstreet) Davis, the personal lawyer of J. Pierpont Morgan, for president in the 1924 elections.

He has encouraged military training in the high schools and increased the state militia by 1,084 during his term as governor, thus strengthening the strikebreaking forces of the employers.

He, as governor, appointed Alfred S. Donovan, a wealthy show manufacturer, as member of the state board of labor and industries.

And because of all these things that he had done, and is still doing, Ex-Senator Walsh was a fit Eucharistic Congress orator.

Walsh is now a candidate for reelection to the United States senate (Continued on page 2)

GOV. LEN SMALL WILL NOT FREE GIRL PICKETS CHICAGO LABOR PROTESTS FOR SACCO, VANZETTI

Unions Pass Vigorous Resolutions

Chicago labor organizations, thru the efforts of the Sacco-Vanzetti conference are rallying to the defense of the two Italian workers who are threatened with death in Massachusetts.

Painters' Union, Local 194, has sent a wire of protest to Governor Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts and donated \$50 to the Sacco-Vanzetti campaign in Chicago.

Painters' Union, Local 275 sent a resolution to the Massachusetts governor, urging a new trial for the innocent men, and is issuing petitions for a new hearing on its own letter-headers.

Machinists Active. A resolution has also been sent by Local 199, International Association of Machinists, and ten dollars has been donated to the Chicago conference committee.

Local 366 of the International Association of Machinists, Chicago, adopted a protest resolution to be sent to the governor, and has affiliated the organization to the Sacco-Vanzetti Conference.

Mass Meeting. The Sacco-Vanzetti Conference of Chicago is arranging for the holding of mass protest meetings on June 30th in Melrose Park, at Ravens Hall, 15th avenue and Lake street, with Max Shactman, editor of the Labor Defender, Luigi Candela, and Victor Zokaitis as the speakers. Candela will speak in Italian.

Another meeting is being held in Pullman, Saturday night, July 3rd, at Turner Hall, 200 East Kensington avenue, with T. J. Vind, of the South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, Antonio Presi, in Italian, and J. Louis Engdahl, labor editor.

A meeting is also being planned for July 8th at the Northwest Hall, North and Western avenues, with Ralph Chaplin, of the I. W. W., Ida Roth (Continued on page 2)

MELLON FAMILY POWER BEHIND PA. POLITICS

"Big Business Interests to Protect"

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, June 23.—Joseph Armstrong, former mayor of Pittsburgh, testifying before the senate slush fund committee, said that republican politicians in western Pennsylvania look to W. L. Mellon and the Mellon family for leadership in their selection of candidates for public offices. Armstrong said this was done because "the Mellons owned such big business interests in Pennsylvania and had to be protected."

In the meantime the Mellons have been disclosed as the largest single contributors in the campaign, except Joseph R. Grundy, president of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association. A memorandum was filed before the committee showing that W. L. Mellon, brother of the secretary of the treasury, gave \$40,885. He had previously testified he gave only \$25,000.

"Barroom Joe." "Barroom Joe" Babcock, Allegheny county commissioner, testified he had joined Mayor Kline of Pittsburgh in warning city and council civil service employees that they would lose their jobs if they didn't line up behind the Pepper-Fisher ticket.

Secrecy for Wheeler. The committee's inquiry into political activities of the Anti-Saloon League of America took a surprising turn today when Wayne B. Wheeler, its general counsel, was granted a secret hearing.

Wheeler requested the executive session and the committee met with him in a room adjoining the committee room. Wheeler carried into the session voluminous reports on the finances of his organization.

\$2,500,000 a Year. Wheeler, generalissimo of the league, told the senate committee that for the years immediately preceding the adoption of the eighteenth amendment the league spent approximately \$2,500,000 a year in its efforts to get the amendment ratified by state legislatures.

Since 1920, the expenditures have ranged from \$248,000 a year to \$367,000, the figure for 1925.

The figures submitted by Wheeler applied only to the national organization.

Two Burn to Death in Apartment House Fire in Baltimore

(Special to The Daily Worker) BALTIMORE, Md., June 23.—Mrs. Esther Benjamin, a widow, 26, and her son, Leonard, an infant, were burned to death in an apartment house fire. Mrs. Eleanor Barrett, 76, mother of Mrs. Benjamin, sustained severe burns and is expected to die. Eight persons were rescued by firemen while flames swept thru two floors of the apartment.

Gary Lockout Ended; Agreement to Place Glazing with Union

GARY, Ind., June 23.—The lockout of the building trades union workers by the Gary contractors is ended by an agreement with the building trades unions, ending also the tie-up of \$10,000,000 of jobs in progress.

The dispute which arose over the use of non-union glazing window sash, is apparently settled in favor of the union glaziers who are from now on to do all the work on sash, either on the job or in the contractors' shops or in the factories where the sash is made.

Stage Train Robbery Within the Shadow of Philadelphia City Hall

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Two bandits staged a train robbery within the shadow of the City Hall here, escaping with loot from the express car of a Pennsylvania railroad train bound for Washington, D. C.

Oil Workers Plan Organization Drive

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., June 23.—Instructions to organize the mid-continent oil fields were given to the executive board by the convention of the Oil Field Gas Well and Refinery Workers just closed in Bakersfield. Delegates asserted that in the midwestern oil states men are working a 12-hour day for no more pay than organized California oil workers get for 8 hours.

Much Whispering, But No Protest or Pardons

Reports from Springfield, thru the office of Attorney General Carlstrom, are that no pardons will be granted the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union serving sentences for violation of an injunction in the strike of 1924.

Not one single public statement on this case has been made by the officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor or by the State Federation.

But private statements have been made. They were to the effect that no publicity should be given to the case because, in the opinion of labor officialdom, publicity would prevent pardons being granted.

Whatever was said was said in the whispered tone which is characteristic of union officials who have acquired the habit from the politicians of the capitalist parties.

But no pardons are forthcoming. The members of the I. L. G. W. who are out of jail are free because they have served their sentences and not because "the friends of labor" responded to the whispered appeals of union officials.

So here we have the following succession of events: Ninety-one union men and women, many of them with large families and some mothers with nursing babies, are sentenced to Cook county jail because they were loyal fighters in the cause of labor against the open shop forces of Chicago.

Union officialdom, usually so vociferous in denunciation of injunctions, goes into a great silence as soon as those men and women go to jail.

All publicity tending to arouse and organize mass protest is suppressed. A delegation interviews Governor Small after militant trade union officials have been threatened by a statement that if any mass protest was made the state federation of labor officials would refuse to take responsibility for the consequences.

But these union officials can hardly escape responsibility for the fact that their whispering and back-door methods have failed to have any other result than that the members of the I. L. G. W. serve their sentences without any organized protest being made by the labor movement.

These officials have sacrificed the interests of the imprisoned union members and the interests of the whole labor movement in its fight against injunctions for their friendship with politicians of the bosses' parties.

A mass meeting is to be held Friday under the auspices of the joint board of the I. L. G. W. and at this meeting we hope that methods, which keep labor unions silent while their officials beg favors from capitalist politicians and endeavor to hush up facts which prove the complete bankruptcy of their policy of support the bosses' parties, will be roundly condemned.

Burglars, pimps, bootleggers and pickpockets are pardoned. But labor's best fighters are placed below the level of these underworld elements by a governor whom both Chicago and State Federation of Labor officials supported.

It is time the rank and file of Illinois labor calls such a policy by its right name—a policy of surrender.

SOME SENATORS CHANGE MINDS ON FARM BILL

Mellon Blast "Spilled the Beans"

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, June 23.—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is blamed for "spilling the beans" by an administration senate leader in referring to the corn belt farm bill. Mellon's public denunciation of the bill it seems has caused some senators to change their minds about their vote.

Democrat Ruse. The democrats would like to pass the bill thru the senate and force President Coolidge to veto the measure. The administration is against the relief bill and would be very much embarrassed at the next congressional elections if Coolidge were forced to veto. Mellon's statements forced democrats who were supporting the McNary-Haugen measure to change their decision.

Extend Debate. With its revolving fund cut from \$250,000,000 to \$150,000,000, and cattle eliminated from its provisions, the bill faced another session of debate in the senate today before it is voted on probably tomorrow. The outcome is in doubt, with chances favoring the bill's defeat.

Under an unanimous consent agreement sponsored by Senator McNary, republican, of Oregon, when it was within his power to bring the bill to a vote, debate will be limited to five minutes after 8 o'clock tomorrow. A vote soon thereafter is assured. It is likely to be close.

Many Workers Laid Off When Milwaukee Rail Shops Shut Down

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 23.—(FP)—Since June 21st four railroad shops of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul have been shut down, to reopen about the middle of July. They are the locomotive shops in Milwaukee and the general shops in Bedford, Ind., Green Bay Wis., and Austin, Minn.

CONGRESSMEN DODGE PROBE OF GARY BLAST

Ask Secretary of Labor to Open Quiz

GARY, Ind., June 23.—An answer to the demand of the Gary workers' investigation committee for a congressional investigation of the explosion at the Illinois Steel company by-products plant has been received from Congressman Victor L. Berger.

In the telegram Berger declares that he has asked Secretary of Labor Davis, tool of the big business interests, to make an investigation into the causes of the blast and seeks to dodge sponsoring an investigation by declaring the introduction of a resolution is impracticable.

The telegram sent a few days ago by the Gary workers' investigation committee to Congressman Victor L. Berger and Senator Robert M. LaFollette calling for an investigation follows:

Call for Investigation. "Big explosion occurred in the by-products plant of the Illinois Steel company on Monday, June 14. Thirteen dead, 60 injured according to official report.

"Steel trust barred a thoro investigation. Coroner's inquest verdict puts blame on workers. Whitewash trust. Only corporation officials called in to testify. No workers working in plant were questioned.

"Mass meeting of thousand workers considered it, met and passed resolutions demanding congressional investigation. We urge you to bring this matter before congress at once. Expect reply.

"Signed: James M. Garnett, Chairman of the Gary Workers' Investigation Committee."

Senator Robert M. LaFollette has not answered the telegram as yet. The following answer was received from Congressman Berger:

"James M. Garnett, "1951 Washington St., "Gary, Ind.

"Am asking Secretary of Labor to authorize investigation into cause of explosion in by-products plant of Illinois Steel corporation. Approaching adjournment of congress makes action by way of resolution impracticable. Will do what I can to have reasons for explosion revealed.

"Signed: Victor L. Berger."

CONCEDE MAGNUS HAS CHANCE TO WIN IN FINALS

Carried Minneapolis and St. Paul

(Special to The Daily Worker) ST. PAUL, June 23.—The majority for Magnus Johnson, official candidate of the farmer-labor association convention, over Thomas Davis, Minneapolis attorney, is estimated on the basis of present returns at 10,000 to 15,000, but it is believed that this total will be increased considerably by later returns from farmer precincts.

Henry Telgan, campaign manager for the official farmer-labor ticket, stated:

"It seems that Magnus has won by a substantial majority. This has been accomplished at the expenditure of almost no money. He will conduct an active campaign with a united party behind him in the fall."

The total vote cast in the primaries by all parties probably will not exceed 400,000. It is doubtful if the republican contest brought out more than 250,000 voters.

One feature of the contest noted here by political observers is the vote cast for Governor Christiansen in the republican primaries by farmer-labor sympathizers who believed that Johnson's victory in the primaries would be an easier opponent for him than Leach.

Johnson carried both Hennepin and Ramsey counties—Minneapolis and St. Paul—the two strongest labor centers in the state.

It is conceded here that the farmer-labor slate has a chance of defeating the republican ticket in the fall elections.

Airplane Crash Kills Cadet. WASHINGTON, June 23.—The death of William Point, West Point cadet, in the airplane accident at East Meadow marked the first casualty since the issuance of the war department's order requiring all West Point graduates to take aviation training.

SATURDAY A feature article by Wm. Pickens, organizer for the N. A. A. C. P. In the New Magazine Supplement JUNE 26 An article on the Gary disaster—and a splendid drawing by the noted artist Fred Ellis— Make this issue of unusual interest—especially to The Negro Worker

Get the Point! SHOUT DEMANDS OF WORKERS AT PILSUDSKI AS HE TAKES OATH MOSCOW, June 6.—(By Mail.)—In connection with the taking of the oath by the new Polish president it is reported that no sooner had he got the last word out of his mouth than the Communist and independent benches resounded with shouts of "Release the political prisoners!" "Give the unemployed bread!" Long live the social revolution! The demonstration lasted several minutes and embarrassed the constituent assembly considerably. The ceremony was quickly concluded and the demonstrations then began again.

SEND IN A SUB!

GARY CORONER WHITEWASHES STEEL COMPANY

Blames Workers for Fatal Explosion

(Special to The Daily Worker)
GARY, Ind., June 22.—The coroner's inquest into the deaths of the workers, victims of the explosion in the by-products plant of the Illinois Steel Company, subsidiary of the Gary-controlled United States Steel Corporation, absolves the steel corporation from all blame for those killed in the blast and places the blame on the workers in the plant.

The coroner's verdict is that "twelve men were killed all told—as a result of an explosion of gas, the cause of which is unknown but apparently the result of some unknown workman opening a valve and allowing gas to escape and becoming ignited from some unknown cause."

The Gary workers' investigation committee issued the following statement on the verdict of the Gary coroner:

WORKERS HIT WHITEWASH

"1. The Gary coroner made no serious efforts to establish the facts of the explosion. He did not visit the scene of the explosion when he returned to the city some days after the explosion occurred.

"2. He called in to testify only the officials of the plant, among whom were Major A. M. Burr, head of the safety department of the steel company; Glen A. Reckenwall, assistant superintendent of the coke plant; Fred A. Weber, pipefitter foreman of the coke plant.

"3. He did not call in to testify any of the workers who worked in the plant because, so he states, 'they know nothing about the cause of the explosion and no one will ever know.'

"4. He accepted without question the opinion of the steel company officials that the explosion was due to carelessness of some worker opening a gas valve.

"5. This opinion is contradicted by the testimony of the pipefitter foreman, Fred A. Weber, who states that after the blast the pipelines were examined before the gas was turned back into them and then examined four times after the gas was turned on and none of these sections revealed any defect. If a gas valve were open, as claimed by the officials of the plant, the section would not fall to show it.

"6. The coroner did not ascertain how many workers were working in the plant on the day of the explosion and yet they state that all workers 'are accounted for.'

"7. While demanding a congressional investigation the Gary workers investigation committee appeals to all workers and citizens having information regarding the explosion to report to James M. Garnett, chairman of the committee, at 1951 Washington street.

"8. The committee especially solicits information about the conditions of the apparatus, whether there was any complaints from the workers about leaking gas pipes prior to the explosion, whether there was sufficient and regular inspection of apparatus for safety, and whether there was any change among those in responsible jobs whereby inexperienced or new men would take their places.

"9. The Gary workers' investigation committee."

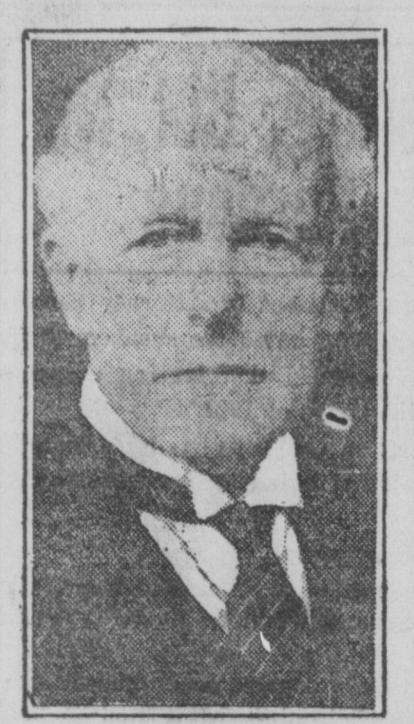
Enright's Brother, Convicted Murderer, Is Released on Bail

HORNELL, N. Y. (FP)—June 22.—When an ordinary working man is convicted of killing a human being in this state, it is almost unheard of for the courts to permit his release on bail. But Michael Enright, brother of Ex-Police Commissioner Richard Enright of New York City, found more favor with the judges. Recently Michael was convicted of first degree manslaughter for the killing of Timothy Shay, farmhand, and was sentenced to serve from 7 to 14 years in prison. Now he has been released on bail in the custody of his family pending a decision on an appeal.

Fear Attempts to Assassinate Pilsudski

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WARSAW, June 23.—What may have been an attempt to assassinate Marshal Pilsudski was frustrated, when a woman, who had been serving a prison sentence, was arrested in the home of the marshal.

League of Nations Weakens as Units Begin Withdrawal



Above is the Rt. Hon. Sir Willoughby Dickinson, one of the English founders of the league and its vice-president. Brazil has withdrawn, Poland and Spain are talking about it and a similar move is on foot in Canada. This league of capitalist nations is due for a short life.

ANTI-TRUST LAW AIDS OPEN SHOP SAYS ATTORNEY

Capitalists Need Not Fear Such Laws

(Special to The Daily Worker)
QUEBEC, June 23.—Speaking before the convention of the New York State Bankers' Association, Walter Gordon Merritt of New York, who was the attorney that succeeded in establishing the Sherman "anti-trust" law as applying to labor unions in the Danbury Hatters' case, declared emphatically that "anti-trust" laws are primarily aimed at breaking labor unions and establishing the "open shop" and capitalists are fools if they oppose such laws.

"Liberty" Means Open Shop.
"What was the result of the Danbury Hatters' case?" asked Merritt. "That case and those which followed upon it made America an open shop country, where every employer has access to the markets of the nation whether he employs union or non-union men, and where the products of non-union men have equal rights with union made products. Is there an industrialist in the country who would knowingly surrender this?"

"There is ground for claiming that the 'liberty laws', as I call them, are responsible for the generous measure of co-operation and good will existing between employers and employees throughout the United States. It is the liberty guaranteed which has furnished our American employers with the opportunity of securing improved industrial relationships," said Merritt, undoubtedly referring to the company union system and class collaboration schemes worked out with consent of some union officials.

Open Shop Riveted in Government.
"English policy has practically grounded closed shop conditions in government and law. In the United States, where individual liberty prevails, the open shop regime is riveted in government and law. The anti-trust laws are largely responsible for this."

New York Court Aids Bus Company Dodge \$100,000 Damage Suit

NEW YORK, June 22.—Efforts to speed a \$100,000 damage suit against the Fifth Avenue Coach Company by Walter Woodward, former employee, who was injured by an automobile bus while making repairs on another bus, have failed. Supreme Court Justice Delehanty was willing to push the case ahead, but objection was made, and the appellate court sidetracked the suit until an appeal by the coach company against a ruling by Delehanty can be argued on July 2.

The appellate court was not impressed by a showing that Woodward is a permanent cripple, that his wife is on the verge of nervous prostration, that a 4-year-old son is in a hospital, and that a 6-year-old daughter is recovering from an operation. Dispositive proceedings are pending against the family.

Five Children Die in Fire.
TROY, N. Y., June 23.—Five children lost their lives in a fire which today destroyed the home of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Aldrich, near Waterford. Aldrich is on the point of death, and two other children are in a critical condition.

WORKERS CHEER THIRTEEN 1924 STRIKE PICKETS

Hold Celebration in the Union's Headquarters

(Continued from page 1)
will organize the industry in spite of their judges and the actions of the bosses.

Build Strong Union.
"The workers will see to it that a strong union is built and that we get better conditions."

Sister Dora, member of Local No. 22 of the New York International Ladies Garment Workers Union congratulated the released pickets on their fighting spirit and urged them to continue their fight until the conditions that are prevalent in New York City are prevalent in Chicago. She urged them to struggle for the shorter week, higher wages and a strong union in the Chicago market.

No Fear of Jail.
Sara Schneider, who served a ten-day sentence, urged a continuance of the fight for better conditions and told the members not to be afraid of going to jail for their fight.

Marion Brostlick, who served a ten-day sentence, also urged the members of the union not to be afraid of jail, but to continue their fight.

J. Levine, manager of the Chicago Joint Board, greeted the released pickets in the name of the entire membership and urged them to help carry on the fight of the union for better conditions.

Workers Must Sacrifice.
"Every struggle of the workers to improve their conditions is marked with sacrifices," declared Levine. "Every gain is marked by sacrifices. Whether it be two cents more an hour or a few minutes off each day these gains are marked by sacrifices. You served in jail. It is not necessary for me to tell you why you served in jail."

Workers Greet Pickets.
The thirteen 1924 pickets were met at the Cook County jail by several hundred garment workers. Bouquets were presented to the released prisoners from Locals 100, 59 and Polish Local 60 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the Women's Department of the Organization Committee of the Chicago Joint Board, from workers in the Blossom Shop, Hyman Brothers Shop, Byer-Berenbaum shop, Berman-Baer Frock company and from the Northwest Mothers' League. The delegation from the Northwest Side Mothers League were S. Greenspan, Paula Tatarsky and Freda Seigel.

Wild cheers greeted each of the prisoners as they were let thru the doors of the jail to freedom. The demonstration was such that passers-by queried, "Is this a wedding?"

Not For Clergy.
A number of Catholic clergymen attending the XXVIII Eucharistic Congress, the medieval revival staged by the Catholic church in an attempt to recruit new members into the church and to plunge those that are now members of the church deeper into the ignorance and superstition fostered by the church, who had been visiting the jail thought the demonstration had been staged for them. They were soon put at ease (?) that the demonstration was not for them but for thirteen girls who had been jailed for fighting for better conditions.

"I'd like to go to jail too, if I could have such a delegation to greet me and to hand me bouquets after I got out," declared one as he elbowed his way thru the delegation greeting the jailed pickets.

Roll of Honor.
Jennie Miller, Eva Jacobs, Jennie Chanin, Sara Schneider, Esther Richman, Rose Silver, Mrs. Kate Koppa, Bessie Getman, Mrs. Rose Goodman who must support three children, Anna Berenbaum, Caroline Wiglowski, Mrs. Mae Boncinsky who has a husband and three children dependent on her, and Marion Brostlick were released.

Twenty-Four to Serve Sentences.
There are still about twenty-four more garment workers that will have to serve their sentences. Nine are now in the jail serving from 15 to 60 days sentences. A number of pickets are expected to go to jail this week.

Machinists' Drives for Membership Get Some Lost Ones Back

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, June 23.—Membership by lodges of the International Association of Machinists thruout the United States and Canada have resulted in a big revival of active membership, according to Acting President Conlon and Secretary-Treasurer Davison of the grand lodge. Total membership has returned to what it was in May, 1925.

Meanwhile the application of the machinists for reinstatement in the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor has been the subject of discussion between the machinists' officers and the executives of the Sheet Metal Workers and the Elevator Constructors, whose jurisdictional claims are not to have been satisfied. The machinists gave up all claim to handling pipe when they settled their differences with the plumbers some months ago.

PICKETS SEEK TO SHORTEN TERMS OF TWO

Offer to Stay in Jail Three Days Longer

Thirteen members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who have already ended their sentences for defying the injunction against picketing issued by "Injunction Judge" Denis E. Sullivan, before leaving the jail, held a meeting at which they offered to serve three days longer so as to cut down the 45-day sentences of Mrs. Victoria Cieslakiewicz and Mrs. Eleanor Sadowski.

After the meeting of the prisoners in the jail, a committee was told to submit their proposal to the warden. The proposal of the committee was turned down by the warden, who declared that he had no power to comply with their request and that the arrangement could not be made.

Mrs. Victoria Cieslakiewicz has four children that need her attention. Her fifteen-year-old girl is a cripple and needs constant attention. This crippled daughter will have to go without that attention for over a month more. Mrs. Sadowski has a 10-year-old boy.

SWEDISH CROWN PRINCE IS GUEST CHICAGO'S "400"

Will Squander Some of Unemployed Fund Here

Crown Prince Gustav Adolphus and Princess Louise of Sweden, who are touring America squandering \$60,000 taken out of the unemployment fund, are now in Chicago being wined and dined by the official 400 of the city.

Dodges N. A. A. C. P. Invitation.
Mayor William E. Dever, who dodged an invitation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to address their opening meeting and welcome the Negro delegates to Chicago, heads the reception committee to greet these two paasists.

The prince with his princess are to live in the mansion of "Hell 'an Maria" Dawes, vice-president of the United States, during their four day stay in Chicago.

Revel While Workers Starve.
A banquet was held in honor of these two representatives of Swedish royalty at the Palmer House last night at which a many-coursed dinner was served to 1,400.

Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick is staging a dinner to these two this afternoon at which about 60 of Chicago's "elite 400" will be present.

The elaborate program to welcome and entertain these two rivalled in splendor the medieval XXVIII Eucharistic Congress taking place in the city. The two parasites, leave Chicago Saturday.

Visits Steel Mill.
GARY, Ind., June 23.—Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus visited the Gary plant of the Illinois Steel company. The steel mill is one of three industrial institutions the prince wanted to visit while in America. The Edison plant at Orange, N. J., and the Ford factories at Detroit, were the other two.

Chicago Labor in Protest for Sacco and Vanzetti

(Continued from page 1)
from Massachusetts. Placing him on his program means that the Catholic Church is working for his election. His record shows why he is a fit orator for a Catholic congress.

Walsh talked about two things, the internationalism of the Catholic church, and the necessity of religious teaching for the children.

"The Catholic church is universal, world-wide, appealing to all races and nationalities," and the throngs applauded.

Yet it was because they were foreigners, radical foreigners, that Sacco and Vanzetti were victimized in Walsh's own state. It was because he came into Massachusetts as a "foreign agitator," among Catholic and protestant shoe workers that Anthony Bimba was declared guilty of sedition.

But Not for the Workers.
Walsh preached internationalism for the Catholic church, which also means for organized business, but he is opposed to internationalism for the workers.

Labor's Insubordination to Catholic Church Is Loyalty to All Labor

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

THRU the whole 28th Eucharistic Congress of the Catholic church, there runs a tremor of fear.

It is the fear that drove the papal power that is in Rome to send this international gathering to the U. S. to imbibe nourishment from the golden riches of the world's greatest imperialism. For all is not well with the authority of the church on its home continent of Europe.

One-half of the continent is now under the emancipating Soviet rule of the workers and peasants who tore off the blinding bandage of both the Roman and Greek Catholic churches.

In the rest of Europe the power of the church has never recovered from the great slaughter into which it helped hurl the nations. Catholic Austria-Hungary sought Catholic Italy, and now Monsignor Ignatius Seipel, D. D., Ph. D., one of the prominent figures at the Chicago gathering, spends his time between the religious ceremonies in the stadium and the gatherings of the money changers in LaSalle street, beseeching financial aid from the bond brokers for his bankrupt Austria, helpless ward of the league of nations, over which he ruled at one time as a clerical premier of the Christian Social (Catholic) Party. It is the money changers of the faith, the honored laymen, who get all the favored places at the festivities.

Reports from Germany concerning last Monday's plebiscite show that there was a vast defection from the ranks of Rhineland centrist party (Catholic). Despite the opposition of the Catholic church to the confiscation of the property of the deposed parasite monarchists, the Catholic coal miners and industrial workers joined the Communist united front and demanded confiscation. The Germania, the church's daily organ, openly accuses the Catholic workers with "insubordination to ecclesiastical authority."

First came the bitter attack on Mexico. In fact, it has already been pointed out that another of the reasons for holding this Eucharistic Congress in the United States was to bulwark the position of the church against the effort of the Mexican masses to free themselves from benighted Catholic influence. Loss of prestige and power for the Catholic in Mexico means defeat thruout Central and South America.

Then followed the attack by Secretary of Labor Davis, as the message bearer for President Coolidge, against the militants in the labor movement. If there are any dissenting elements in the Catholic church, holding views differing from those in the saddle, they get no opportunity for expression in this congress. The appeal by Davis was plainly against any sections of the American population that might challenge the position of the Coolidge reaction.

Then Pierce Butler, United States supreme court justice, who was elevated to this position because of his

Ally of the House of Morgan Talks at Eucharistic Congress

(Continued from page 1)

novas, archbishop of Toledo, Spain, and personal representative of King Alfonso, and Cardinal O'Donnell, primate of Ireland. There might have been others. But these I heard in their native tongues. And they made no pretense of having their remarks translated into the English language so that the masses could understand what they were saying.

Among the hundreds of thousands of men, women and children, who have crowded the Stadium during the last few days, the vast majority have been of the working class.

The children have been singing, for the most part ignorant of the songs, the women have been singing and kneeling, ignorant of the Latin intoned by the clergy.

The night that I attended was "For Men Only!" But many women and children had crashed the gates. When the religious mummery reached its

loyalty to the corporation interests in Minnesota, was given an opportunity to strut before the throngs attending the congress. He significantly declared:

"Grave problems likely to disturb social tranquility perplex the times. The rapid growth of industrial centers, controversies as to wage and conditions of work, of considerable unrest in respect of economic conditions, and many other things disturb and appear sometimes seriously to threaten social order and peace," and much more.

Pierce Butler, the railroad lawyer, did not have to look to Europe for an urge to make that declaration. At the moment he was talking, they were counting the ballots back in his home city and state, St. Paul, Minnesota, showing that Magnus Johnson, the candidate of the left wing of the Minnesota farmer-labor party, had been nominated for United States senator. This had been accomplished against the attempt of the O'Connor (Catholic) democratic machine to interfere with and disrupt the independent political struggle of the workers and farmers. Butler, like Frank Kellogg, secretary of state in Coolidge's cabinet, who is also a Minnesota corporation lawyer, knows that Johnson's nomination means a successful development of the attack of the workers and farmers against the landlords, bankers, food profiteers and great industrial overlords in this state. To him Johnson's nomination threatens "the social order and peace." But of course that is just another reason why labor should be all the more in favor of it and recognize that the Catholic church is a political power opposed to them.

Thus the speakers at the Eucharistic Congress very clearly show how they use religion, and especially the Catholic religion, to cloak their defense of the capitalist social order. The Catholic church is a handmaiden of capitalism.

The tremor of fear that runs thru the whole Eucharistic Congress, voiced in the speeches of its most representative spokesmen, is therefore a fear for the future of the present social system that it supports.

No repetition is being made in this congress of the usual attack by the Catholic church on the Union of Soviet Republics. That would bring the political activities of the Catholic prelates too much into the limelight. If the issue were raised, broader masses would learn of the efforts of the Catholic church, thru the Polish bishop, Cieplak, and many others, to plot the overthrow of the Workers' Republic. That the Catholic church is plainly on the defensive before the enlightened workers of the world is very evident. It should be kept in that position. Insubordination of Catholic workers to their church and religion means greater loyalty to their class, the working class.

Chicago Labor in Protest for Sacco and Vanzetti

(Continued from page 1)

height, they lighted candles in the night, men of the working class, many of them in their working clothes, workers still followers of the Catholic Church, that aids the exploiters in their efforts to maintain world rule for reaction.

SENATOR TO CALL FOR GARY PROBE IF GIVEN FACTS

Wants Data As Basis for Resolution

The DAILY WORKER has received in reply to its telegram to various senators and congressmen urging an investigation of the Gary disaster the following letter from Senator Barton K. Wheeler of Montana, member of the senate committee on interstate commerce:

United States Senate.
Committee on Interstate Commerce.
Washington, D. C., June 21, 1926.
Editor of The DAILY WORKER,
Chicago, Ill.

I am in receipt of the following telegram:
"Demand growing here for investigation of Gary disaster believed to have been caused by violation of state and interstate laws governing storage of explosive chemicals. Urge you to initiate such an investigation in behalf of wives and families of dead and injured employes of steel trust."

I am not familiar with the facts in this case at all, and wish that you would have somebody write me the details concerning same, as without more information I would be unable to do anything at all. In order to start an investigation I would have to set forth the date and names of the people that were killed, how they were killed and all about it.

You can probably send me some newspaper clipping covering the matter, and if I can see any way of getting anything done in the matter will be glad to introduce a resolution.

Cordially yours,
B. K. Wheeler.

The DAILY WORKER has sent Wheeler its issues from June 15 to date containing the accounts of the disaster, together with the following statement:

Chicago, June 23-25.
Senator Bugton K. Wheeler,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:
In reply to your letter asking for newspaper clippings and further facts concerning the Gary disaster as a basis for a senate resolution asking an investigation we are forwarding under separate cover copies of our publication carrying the story of the disaster from June 15 to date.

In addition, we suggest that you secure copies of the Chicago Tribune and the Daily News of June 15, 16, 17 and 18, which give the usual newspaper version of the disaster.

We state further for your information that in many ways the Gary disaster is similar to that which occurred in your home city of Butte on or about June 7, 1917, in which the lives of 164 miners were lost.

Gary is controlled by the Illinois Steel Company, a subsidiary of the steel trust, to even a larger extent than Butte was controlled by the Anaconda Copper Mining Company in 1917. The coroner's investigation was a ghastly farce, the steel workers are unorganized and without redress, there is no newspaper in Gary that cares or dares to criticize the company.

We believe you have it in your power to render a service to the steel workers, the progressive movement, the trade union movement, and the wives and families of the dead and injured men by demanding and energetically prosecuting the investigation of a disaster which independent investigation, conducted under great difficulties, shows to have been caused by the grossest carelessness in providing safety measures and violation of laws governing the handling and storage of dangerous chemicals and explosives.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) DAILY WORKER,
William F. Dunne,
J. Louis Engdahl,
Editors.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!
We need more news from the shops and factories. Send it in!

height, they lighted candles in the night, men of the working class, many of them in their working clothes, workers still followers of the Catholic Church, that aids the exploiters in their efforts to maintain world rule for reaction.

**Fifth Annual
JULY 4TH PICNIC**
Held on Legal Holiday
MONDAY, JULY 5
Chernauskas' Grove, 79th St. and Archer Ave.

Large Dance Floor Good Music
Refreshments Games
Speakers: C. E. Ruthenberg and Alexander Bittelman.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
Auspices: Workers Party of America, District No. 8.

BALDWIN FINDS NEW SCHEME TO CUT MINE WAGE

Labor Party Leaders Asked to Support

LONDON, June 23. — Seeking to break the strike of the miners, Premier Baldwin is dickering with labor party leaders to agree upon a bill that gives, or pretends to give, the reorganization of the industry along the lines of the coal commission's reports.

Baldwin hopes to make a bargain with the labor party leaders on this proposal, which is supposed to "amalgamate the mines," and get over with it a proposal to ask the miners to accept a reduction in pay while the reorganization is going on. Baldwin offers this as an alternative to his bill to provide longer hours.

How long a time the proposed reorganization would need is rather vague, but according to Baldwin's bill published today, it would take years to complete, since it leaves the amalgamation largely to the wishes of the mine owners, and delays any forced amalgamation by long investigations.

One or more companies desiring to merge can prepare a plan to submit for approval to the board of trade. But any company may file an objection. If the board of trade finds that the plan looks feasible, it in turn refers it to the railway and canal commission which will listen to the evidence. If this commission decides in favor of amalgamation, it will be carried out "compulsorily."

Demand Release of Spanish Unionists; Call of Red Unions

MOSCOW (By Mail).—The Red International of Labor Unions has issued an appeal to the workers of all countries calling upon them to protest against the threatening trial of six Spanish Communists by court martial in Barcelona.

The six comrades are pioneers of the trade union movement in Spain. Their names are Solis, Maurin, Colome, Rebut, Freno and Riens. They have already been in prison for many months. They are threatened with sentences from 15 to 25 years' imprisonment. Despite the lack of all evidence against them, they will be sentenced unless this is prevented by the international protest action of the proletariat.

"Organize protest meetings against the repression in Spain, send telegrams of protest to the government of Primo de Rivera," says the Red International of Labor Unions, "force the representatives of this government in your countries to hear your voices. Demand the immediate release of the six and all other imprisoned Spanish revolutionaries."

A sub a day will help to drive capital away.



LENIN ON ORGANIZATION

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In this new book just off the press every worker will find answer to all questions of the fundamental problems of organization answered by our great leader. Get these collected speeches and writings of LENIN for your library. CLOTH BOUND \$1.50

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By Max Bedacht.

The revolutionary movement has its dangers from within. This booklet is a timely warning against them, and a guide to correct principle. 15 Cents

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"Principles of Communism," the original draft of the Communist Manifesto 10 Cents

The American Committee to Aid Armenia, Detroit Branch

presents the moving picture

"Soviet Armenia"

"You Will See Six Years in Two Hours"

SUNDAY, JUNE 27, 1:30 P. M.

at the Orchestra Hall, 3711 Woodward Ave.

Everybody invited. Assure your tickets from 1411 Brush St., "Erivan" Club or Sunday at the box office.

COMMITTEE

Sacco-Vanzetti Case Rouses Argentina in Protest; Bomb a Dud

BUENOS AIRES, June 6 (By Mail).—On account of the fact that the government of the United States has refused to grant a new trial to Sacco and Vanzetti, numerous protest meetings are taking place here. The railwaymen's and leather workers' unions have adopted sharply-worded protest resolutions and other workers' organizations are following their example.

On account of lack of evidence the government has been forced to release eight anarchists and Communists who were arrested in connection with a bomb explosion in front of the building of the American embassy here. It was assumed that the bomb explosion was an act of terror as a protest against the death sentences against Sacco and Vanzetti.

The fact that the arrested men had been several days on hunger strike forced the hand of the government and quickened their release.

COMMUNIST IN ALESSANDRI'S SEAT IN CHILE

Nitrate Workers Turn Toward the Left

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 23.—The nitrate miners of Chile have registered their opinion in the election taking place in the nitrate fields in the provinces of Antofagasta and Tarapa by electing a Communist to represent them in the Chilean senate.

The new Communist senator is Juan Carmona, and he succeeds in the chamber the former president, Alessandri, who resigned and is now visiting the United States. This change is quite significant considering that it shows a decidedly growing turning from capitalist politics to Communist, since Alessandri is noted as a reactionary.

The provinces are centers of working-class struggles and were the scene of bloody massacres of striking workers last year.

French Destroying Syria to Maintain League's Mandate

PARIS, June 23.—Disregarding both life and the beauties of the ancient gardens of Damascus, the French are determined to make a desert cemetery of Syria to maintain the "mandate" it has from the league of nations.

French troops, released from the Moroccan campaign are being poured into Syria to annihilate the Druses. Two columns are converging from Saikhad and Seteida to meet in the Djebel country in three days. But at Damascus itself there rages a continual battle. Each night the native independence forces attack the gates and are only repulsed by bloody hand-to-hand fighting. Machine guns point inward from the city walls as the inhabitants are no lovers of their "mandates." Pointing outward are great guns, and these are continually belching shells into the famous Ghouta gardens, the magnificent product of thousands of years lying in the ancient oasis of Damascus.

Swedish Unions Give Real Aid to British

MOSCOW, June 1 (By Mail).—According to a report from Stockholm, the presidium of the Swedish Trade Union Federation, after negotiating with Purcell, has declared itself prepared to grant the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress a considerable loan for a period of three years, the exact amount of the loan to be fixed upon receiving the answers of the individual trade unions.

Purcell has addressed the same request to the German Trade Union Federation (A. D. G. B.) and to the trade union federations of Holland, Belgium and Denmark.

The action of the Swedish workers in support of their British comrades has been very successful. Up to the present 150,000 crowns have been forwarded.

Will share apartment. Modern. \$15. 18 Forest E. Apt. C. 6. Detroit, Mich.

TORY PARTY IS SPLIT ON RUSS MINE DONATION

Churchill Leads Break Against Baldwin

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, June 23. — A situation that is unprecedented in English political life is the open split in the Baldwin cabinet between the more bitter reactionaries and the premier's majority.

Over the week-end Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer, and the earl of Birkenhead, secretary of industry, have delivered public speeches against the policy of the cabinet towards Russia. This is a sharp departure from English parliamentary tradition and indicates a deep split in the tory party.

Want to Break.
The two leading cabinet members are objecting to the cabinet's decision not to break relations with the Soviet Union over contributions received here by the striking miners from the members of the All-Russian trade unions.

It is believed that Baldwin and the ministers that oppose breaking off relations have the support of the large trading and capitalist element now doing business with the Soviets.

May Be Election.
It is quite possible that a parliamentary crisis will be precipitated on the voting on the question. If Baldwin allowed a free vote there will doubtless be many conservatives who will follow Churchill's lead in voting against the policy of the cabinet. This will force a general election.

Canton Government Strengthens Itself Against Imperialism

CANTON, China (By Mail).—The official joining of the province Kwangsi with the territory under the control of the Canton government has increased the security of the latter.

The plenary session of the executive of the Kuomintang which has just ended published a declaration to the effect that the success of the national revolution depended upon the closest unity of the revolutionary forces and that the Kuomintang has become an important political factor, the only one capable of leading the millions in the national revolutionary struggle against imperialism.

The reactionaries had attempted to sow disunity in the ranks of the Kuomintang and had contended that the Kuomintang was a Communist organization. The executive of the Kuomintang, however, would allow no one to use the agitation against Communism as a slogan against the national revolution.

The declaration concludes by pointing out that the strengthening of the province of Kwangtung as a revolutionary basis means the strengthening of the whole Chinese national revolutionary movement.

The British newspapers in Hong Kong express their disappointment at the activity of the commander of the Canton army, Chang Kai Shi. British circles expected a counter-revolutionary putsch from him, but they are now compelled to admit that unity rules in the Canton group.

Agrarian Tariff Law in Czecho-Slovakia Makes Political Row

PRAGUE, June 23.—The passage of the new agrarian tariff law is threatening a cabinet crisis. Foreign Minister Edouard Benes is under attack from his own party, the national socialists, for sharing in the cabinet responsible for the law, and the agrarians want him ousted because he is a national socialist.

Benes had to hurry home from the little conference at Valdes to mend his fences politically. President Masaryk is reported as unwilling to accept Benes' resignation even if it is offered. Masaryk is trying to soften the hostilities between the groups and keep Benes in office.

Spain to Leave If Not Given a Seat

MADRID, Spain, June 23.—The government of Dictator Primo de Rivera will insist upon a permanent seat in the league of nations council, and if the league powers refuse Spain will follow Brazil in telling the league goodbye.

Although some South American countries are said to be petitioning Spain to remain with them in the league, this will not influence Spain, which has larger interests at stake than sentiment.

If the league powers talk a satisfactory division of the spoils of imperialism in Africa that will be quite another matter. In fact, Spain looks at the matter practically and figures what is the use of staying in the league of freebooters if she cannot get some of the booty.

Moscow or bust! Don't bust before you get a sub—but get 5 subs and you can have your bust.

Manuel, the Ex-King, May Return to the Throne of Portugal

LONDON, June 23.—Ex-King Manuel of Portugal, whose fame as a libertine helped his overthrow and the establishment of a republic, is trying to come back. It is believed that the new dictatorship established by General Gomes da Costa is a preparation for such a move for the re-establishment of the monarchy.

Manuel recently circularized the monarchist supporters in Portugal, urging a dictatorship of the army and his return to power to follow. Da Costa and his supporters also come from Oporto, the stronghold in Portugal of the monarchists.

Open Air Meet on South Side.

Section No. 1, Young Workers' League, will hold an open air meeting on Ellis Park and 37th street Thursday, June 24, at 8 p. m. All members of the league and party in that vicinity are asked to attend.

I. F. T. U. HEADS REFUSED VISAS BY THE BRITISH

Joynson-Hicks Accuses Them of Plotting

LONDON, June 23. — It is discovered that the British government has refused to allow Edo Fimmen and Yan Oudegeest, two prominent leaders of the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam International), to come to England to attend the international labor conference on immigration, which is now meeting. Both are socialists of the so-called Second International. Oudegeest is a bitter foe of Communists.

Fimmen, president of the International Transport Workers' Federation and Oudegeest is the secretary of the Amsterdam International and head of the Dutch labor federation.

Questioned in the house of commons by Arthur Henderson of the British labor party as to why they were excluded, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, home secretary, replied that he had ascertained during the recent general strike, that Fimmen and Oudegeest had tried to interfere with British trade by arranging that British ships should be held up in foreign ports. Joynson-Hicks said the British government would not allow them to come to England to "concoct more plots of that kind."

Veto on De Rivera's Ambitions Given by Spanish Army Clique

MADRID, June 23. — Primo de Rivera, military dictator of Spain, has struck a snag in his efforts to get more of the power in his own hands and out of the hands of the army officers who actually boss the army thru officers' councils or "juntas."

De Rivera's sought to break up the juntas by promoting a whole group of under officers for "distinguished service in Morocco" over the junta rulings against such promotions. His decree also said that these younger officers must accept the promotions, disregarding the pledge young officers take not to break the seniority rules of the old generals and their juntas.

The officer class controlling the juntas, led by 400 generals, have sent delegations to De Rivera and got him to promise to not enforce the decree compelling the young officers to accept promotion.

Judge Kavanaugh Excuses Prospective Jurors for One Day

Judge Marcus Kavanaugh, who will sit in the sanity hearing for Russell Scott, convicted murderer of Joseph Scott, Chicago drug clerk, inaugurated a new procedure in Chicago courts when he dismissed a venire of prospective jurors for one day with instructions to make arrangements with their employers and families to be away while serving on the jury and to arrange their affairs so that nothing will interfere with their service.

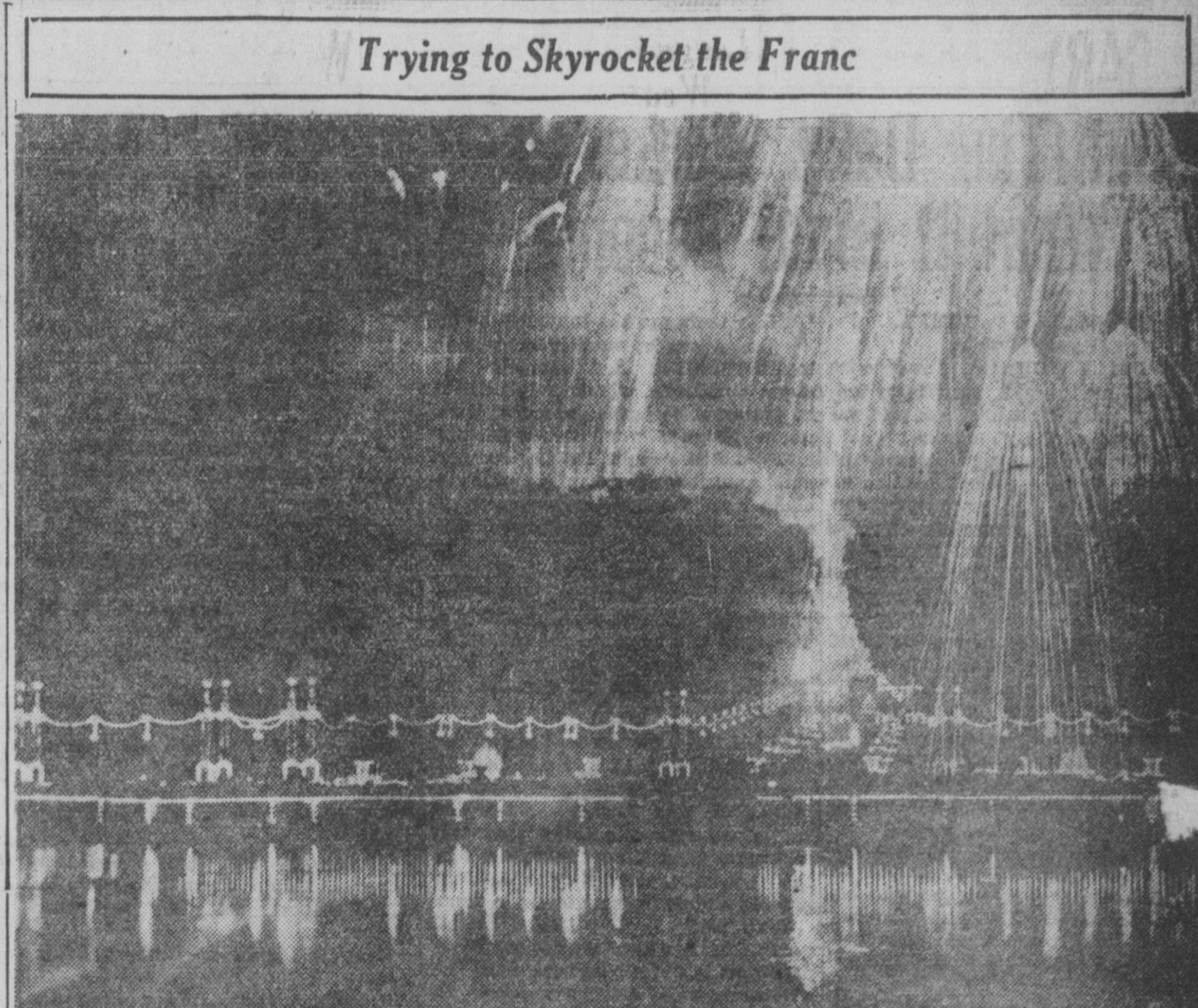
Bennett Doty to Get Light Sentence from French Generals

DAMASCUS, via Haifa, June 23.—Bennett Doty of Memphis will not be tried for charges of deserting the French foreign legion for at least a month, it was stated in French military circles.

The French authorities have intimated to the American consul that Doty will be given a light sentence, inasmuch as he was absent for only three days, which does not technically constitute desertion.

Signs \$75,000,000 Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—President Coolidge today signed the federal good roads bill, under which the federal government appropriates \$75,000,000 to aid the states in highway construction during the next three years.



The French franc, due to French military expenditures and the economic breakdown of the country, is at such low ebb that public subscriptions have to be made to keep it from being snowed under. Here is a pyrotechnic display in the gardens at Versailles, the home of the treaty party responsible, to raise money for the sick currency.

CAILLAUX TAKES FINANCIAL POST IN NEW CABINET

Briand Announces His Acceptance of Post

PARIS, June 23. — Joseph Caillaux has agreed to accept the post as minister of finance in the cabinet being formed by Aristide Briand. The latter announced that his cabinet would be completed late today.

For some time Briand was on the point of failure in his second effort to complete the cabinet, Caillaux demanding that he be given virtual control of the cabinet, either by himself instead of Briand becoming the premier, or by giving himself and his supporters four posts in the cabinet. Also he would not sit in a cabinet with Poincare.

Whether this last arrangement has been forced on Briand or not, the naming of the remainder of the cabinet will tell. President Doumergue of France has been bitterly opposed to Caillaux.

When informed by Briand yesterday that the demands of Caillaux were making it impossible for Briand to form a cabinet and that the president might have to give the job to Caillaux as premier, Doumergue declared: "Is this an attempt to provoke a coup d'etat?" Doumergue stated he would resign as president of France rather than offer the premiership to Caillaux.

Caillaux to Upset French-U. S. Scheme on War Debt Accord

PARIS, June 23. — The inclusion of M. Caillaux in the new Briand cabinet as minister of finance will mean a demand for "certain modifications of the Mellon-Berenger agreement, not changing the essential character of the accord," it was officially admitted this afternoon, following a luncheon conference between M. Caillaux and M. Briand.

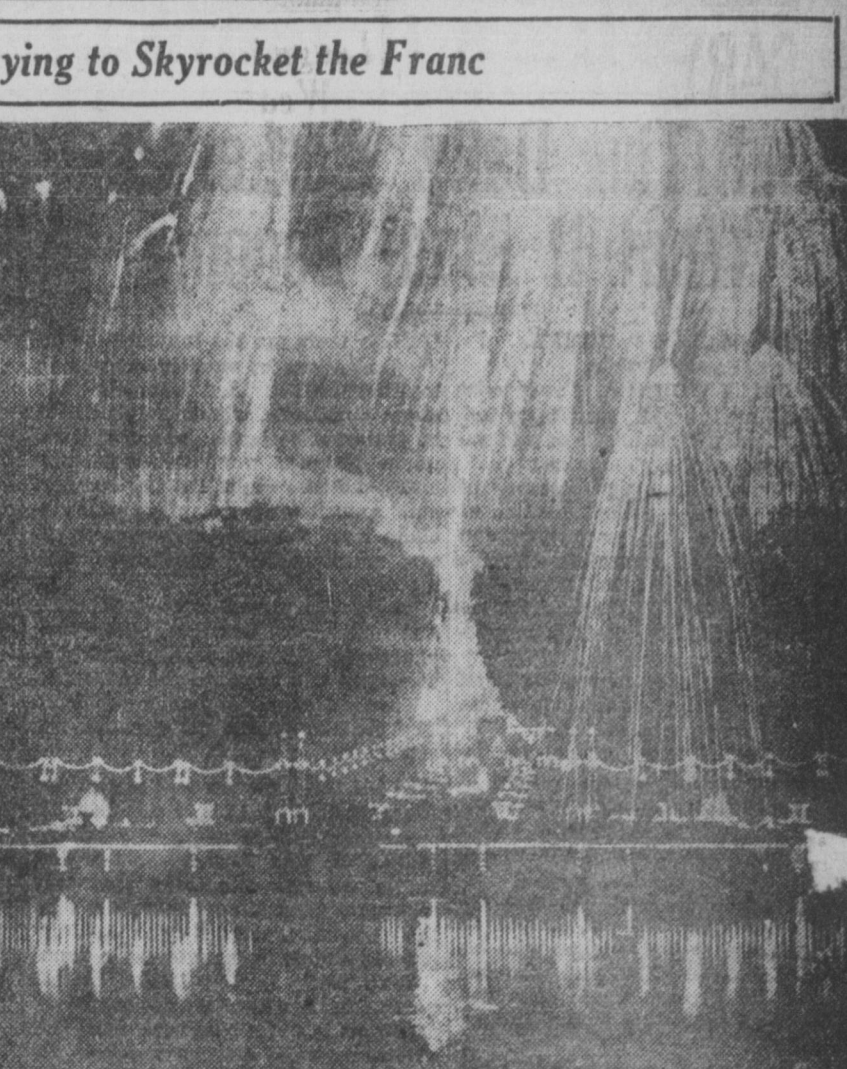
The appointment of M. Caillaux as finance minister came after he had made arrangements to convoke an assembly of all parties of the senate and the chamber if M. Briand failed to form a cabinet by noon today. M. Poincare indicated that it was feared that M. Caillaux's action might be tantamount to an attempt at a coup d'etat.

M. Caillaux's acceptance of the finance ministry may be followed by a drastic change in the French policy with regard to the settlement of the American debt. M. Caillaux is known to have been insistent that a safety clause be inserted in the settlement, though M. Briand has opposed such a demand. It now seems probable that M. Caillaux's wishes will prevail and that an effort will be made to amend the Berenger settlement, which may wreck that accord.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

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The French franc, due to French military expenditures and the economic breakdown of the country, is at such low ebb that public subscriptions have to be made to keep it from being snowed under. Here is a pyrotechnic display in the gardens at Versailles, the home of the treaty party responsible, to raise money for the sick currency.

Police and Firemen of Chicago Petition for a Wage Increase

Chicago's police and firemen are going before the finance committee of the city council Wednesday to ask for a \$300 annual increase to the present \$2,200 salary, to become effective October 1 this year. These men claim that inasmuch as the cost of living has gone up for them as well as other workers, they should have an increase to keep them from suffering a lower standard of living.

They feel that they have a hazardous job and, altho they do not mention striking, which is usually the only way to get wage raises out of the city council or any other employer, they are hopeful that the council will do something about their petition. A budget they have compiled shows that the average policeman or fireman has but a shade above a bare living standard.

Who has been again called upon to form a new cabinet. He is a pillar of reaction in France and finds it hard to stay in power for long.

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SEND IN A SUB!

THE Third Annual Sub Campaign closes on July 4.

On that date all premiums for subscriptions will be withdrawn.

Prizes will be awarded to winning individuals, to winning cities and districts and the voting on the candidates to Moscow will take place.

Before all this happens what honors have you won? Just what have you done to build our press and what have you to prove it?

Take advantage of the premiums to be had and contribute your share toward building our press—and by all means do it!

Only 10 More Days Remain For Prizes Before July 4th

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RED CARTOONS
Get the Point!
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Workers (Communist) Party

What The Daily Worker Is--- What It Must Become

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE. Eighth Article.

THE DAILY WORKER, if it is to be a real mass organ, must carry material suited to the needs of the various strata of the population.

It is known to every member of our party that the formal division of modern society into capitalists and workers does not accurately describe its complex divisions, but in most of our DAILY WORKER material we unconsciously subscribe to this in practice.

Even in the labor movement itself there are a number of sections whose political development varies.

THE needle trades unions, for instance, are far more advanced in their knowledge of the class struggle and better trained in political thinking than most other trade unions.

The unskilled and unorganized worker has a far different outlook on life than the skilled worker who belongs to a trade union and who has learned to depend upon collective rather than individual action against the boss.

The farmer has an entirely different approach to economic and political problems than the wage worker, and the farmer who works for wages at times has a still different viewpoint than either of the other two.

THE lower section of the middle class contains elements which THE DAILY WORKER must reach and at times there are movements taking place among them (anti-militarist, pro-revolution theory, resentment against increased taxation, etc.) that are of great significance.

In addition to trade unions there are co-operatives, fraternal societies, social clubs, athletic associations, many of which are composed of workers exclusively or have a large percentage of workers.

PARTY PLENUM'S WORK UNANIMOUSLY ENDORSED BY CLEVELAND AND DETROIT

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The membership meeting here on "The Task of the Party in the Light of the C. I. Decision" was attended by about one hundred and fifty members, including representatives of locals in Youngstown, East Liverpool, and other nearby cities. The meeting, after hearing Comrade Ruthenberg's report for the Central Committee, unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing the achievements of the Central Committee in the unification of the party and the program of work outlined at the January session.

Comrade Hamilton, during the discussion period, made a plea for the continuation of discussions within the party of questions of policy, urging that it would be a mistake for the membership not to take up and discuss the problems of the party, because the factional issue had been eliminated from these discussions. He raised the questions of the correctness of the analysis of a tendency in industry toward a period of depression, arguing that the party should have a program not only for defense by the workers but for attack.

Comrade Ruthenberg, in replying, endorsed the appeal to the membership for continued discussion of all the problems of the party. On the question of the economic situation, he pointed out that the campaign of organization of the unorganized was part of a program for the period of economic prosperity and employment which still stretched ahead for some months, but that the party must also take into consideration what the economic prospects are and base its work and policies upon the concrete situation.

The unanimous adoption of the resolution on the plenum of the Central Committee was greeted with prolonged applause by the comrades present, indicating that the membership welcomed the unification of the party forces for the struggle against the capitalist enemy.

DETROIT, Mich., June 23.—More than two hundred party members were in attendance at the membership meeting here at which Comrade C. Ruthenberg reported on "The Task of the Party in the Light of the C. I. Decision."

The comrades present enthusiastically welcomed the fact that the meeting of the Central Committee has laid the basis for the unification of the party forces on a program of mass work for the upbuilding of the party

THEN there are the innumerable organizations of women engaged in multifarious activities, women's trade union auxiliaries, women's auxiliaries of fraternal societies, women's trade union leagues, women's consumers' clubs, mothers' clubs, teacher and parents' associations, etc., all of which include large numbers of women workers, working-class housewives and mothers.

There are also the 740,000 public and high school teachers, bitterly exploited, for the most part unorganized, composed in a large part of women.

To the Negroes and their problems THE DAILY WORKER gives special attention.

TO all these groups and strata THE DAILY WORKER must make a special appeal. Reading THE DAILY WORKER, they must be able to find in its columns something they will recognize as dealing concretely with their specific problems, or at least displaying an intelligent interest in them.

Particularly in the United States, where the class lines are not as clearly drawn as in other countries, must the official organ of our party devote attention to and be able to interest the most militant of these various strata in our program and its application to American problems.

SPECIAL departments in our official organ must be established to deal with the specific problem of the most important groups mentioned above and the best equipped comrades for this special work must be at the service of THE DAILY WORKER.

To be a mass paper means to neglect no avenue of approach to the masses, and to the extent that we have done this we have failed to make of our official organ a mass organ which is recognized by considerable numbers of non-party elements as their expression.

and the development of a mass revolutionary movement among the workers.

At the close of a period of questions and discussion a resolution, reading as follows, was adopted:

"The Detroit membership welcomes the achievement of the plenum of the Central Committee of the party toward the unification of the party.

"It particularly endorses the resolution on 'The Task of the Party in the Light of the C. I. Decision.'

"It pledges its earnest and wholehearted support to the Central Committee in mobilizing the party under the slogan 'unity and mass work' for the building of a powerful Communist Party, the leader of a mass revolutionary movement of the workers."

SEND IN A SUB!

HONOR ROLL OF WORKERS AIDING PRESS

- Shop Nucleus No. 1 Verona, Pa. \$25.00
D. Vasiladis, Shop Nucleus No. 5, Detroit, Mich. 7.00
E. Houslipan, Shop Nucleus, No. 5, Detroit, Mich. 5.00
G. Kristalsky, Shop Nucleus, No. 5, Detroit, Mich. 4.25
B. Ratubilsky, Shop Nucleus, No. 6, Detroit, Mich. 5.00
I. Mamic, Kulpmont, Pa. 15.00
Charles G. Szants, Cleveland, Ohio 5.00
A. Peters, Erie, Pa. 4.00
J. Swinecke, Boston, Mass. 5.00
R. and A. Sims, Boston, Mass. 5.00
E. Putter, Boston, Mass. 5.00
G. Betschman, Boston, Mass. 5.00
J. Sanerib, Boston, Mass. 5.00
Albert Feierabend, Boston, Mass. 5.00
Julia Echenwald, Boston, Mass. 5.00
E. Taurenit, Boston, Mass. 5.00
G. Robeschnek, Boston, Mass. 5.00
C. Schlops, Boston, Mass. 5.00
Ernest Nellius, Boston, Mass. 1.00
J. Eserneck, Boston, Mass. 1.00
Bishop W. M. Brown, Galion, Ohio 6.00
Finnish Labor Society, Wilton, New Hampshire 11.00

"Yellow Kid" Gets Five Years in Pen

Joseph R. "Yellow Kid" Weil today was sentenced to five years in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth for having in his possession government stamps and railway bonds stolen in the East Chicago, Ind., and the Roundout, Ill., mail robberies. The "Kid" who has escaped prison many times, probably the most picturesque "financier" Chicago ever has known, plans to appeal from the sentence of the court, it was said today.

Last Meeting in Minneapolis

The last membership meeting of the party to hear the report of Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg on "The Tasks of the Party in the Light of the C. I. Decision," will be held at Minneapolis, Friday, June 25, Finnish Hall, Western and Humboldt.

Every member of the party in Minneapolis should attend this meeting. Members from nearby cities are also invited. The party is mobilizing to go forward under the slogan "Unity and Work."

WORKERS PARTY FOURTH OF JULY MASS MEETINGS

New York, New Jersey, Connecticut.—There will be a mass campment at a beautiful spot on Long Island. Jay Lovestone will speak on July 4 and J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, on July 5.

Boston, Mass., July 4.—Boston Commons, Bertram D. Wolfe.

Binghamton and Endicott, N. Y., July 2.—Charles Krumbeln.

Utica, N. Y., July 3.—Charles Krumbeln.

Albany and Schenectady, N. Y., July 4.—Charles Krumbeln.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 4.—Rudolph Katz.

Jamestown, N. Y., July 5.—Herbert Benjamin.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 5.—S. Essman.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 3.—Jay Lovestone.

Baltimore, July 2.—J. Louis Engdahl.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 5.—Robert Minor, at Gajdas Farm, Cheswick, Pa.

McKeesport, Pa., July 4.—Robert Minor.

Eric, Pa., July 4.—Herbert Benjamin.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 4.—Ben Gitlow.

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 2.—J. P. Cannon.

Detroit, Mich., July 4.—J. P. Cannon.

Chicago, Ill., July 5.—C. E. Ruthenberg.

St. Louis, Mo., July 4.—C. E. Ruthenberg.

"Soviet Truck" to Carry Crowd to Communist Picnic

A special "Soviet truck" will bring the members of the Russian colony to the picnic to be given by the Workers (Communist) Party on Monday, July 5, at Chernauskas' Grove, Justice, Ill. It is possible that a few trucks will be needed to convey the crowd from the Workers' House, 1902 West Division St., from which place the trucks will leave Monday morning, July 5.

A roster of those who wish to go by truck is now open and all are invited to put down their names on the list, so that the committee may be able to make arrangements for the trucks. If you want to join the crowd, see the manager of the hall at 1902 W. Division St., any evening.

Russian Fraction W. P. to Meet Friday Night at Workers' House

The Chicago Russian fraction of the Workers (Communist) Party will meet Friday, June 25, at 8 p. m., at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division street.

Organizational report and other important questions will come up for discussion.

SEND IN A SUB!

Warrants Issued for Alleged Blackmailers

Demand for warrants on charges of attempted blackmail and extortion for Attorney William Goldstein and Police Sgt. Cassin, today was made by attorneys for John J. Mulkern, wealthy real estate man, who was arrested recently on a charge of assaulting Miss Joyce Lewis, said to be the daughter of a lieutenant commander and surgeon in the U. S. navy, now stationed at Washington. The case against Mulkern was dismissed when Miss Lewis failed to appear and prosecute. Her attorney, Goldstein, sought a continuance today, but his motion was denied by Judge John Lupe who pointed out that the hearing already had been continued twice.

Mulkern's attorneys declared Goldstein and Cassin appeared at Mulkern's offices after warrants for his arrest had been issued, and suggested settling the case for \$5,000. The girl had charged that she was lured to Chicago by Mulkern and attacked at a north side hotel.

Senator Watson Seeks Anti-Labor Railroad Mediation Board

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Chairman James Watson of the senate committee on interstate commerce has delayed for more than a week the meeting of his committee to consider the nominations made to the railroad mediation board by President Coolidge. It is believed at the capitol that the delay is favored by the White House, where an anti-labor farmer is being sought to complete the five anti-wage increase members who will make up the high tribunal of rail labor mediation.

DETROIT RUSS WORKERS PROTEST TODAY AGAINST CHICAGO SCAB PAPER

The Russian workers of Detroit will hold a protest meeting Thursday, June 24, at 7:30 p. m., at the International Workers' House, 3014 Yemans Ave., Hamtramck, Mich., against the employment of scabs in the Chicago Russian counter-revolutionary sheet, Russky Vestnik Rassviet.

A representative of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 will be the main speaker of the evening. Admission is free, and all Russian speaking workers of Detroit are invited.

The paper claims to be published by "Russian trade unions," but the management refused to deal with the printers' union and the workers went on strike. The publishers put scabs in place of the strikers.

SEND IN A SUB!

SLOVAK WORKERS HELP PASSAIC STRIKE RELIEF

Cleveland Conference on Tuesday Night

BELLAIRE, Ohio, June 23.—The national convention of the Slovak Workers' Society had a brilliant opening with a mass meeting. There were speeches by the officers and delegates and a beautiful red flag drill and peasants' dances by children.

Mother Bloor addressed the convention on the Passaic strikers' relief. A large collection was taken which was divided between the Slovak paper and the Passaic strike relief.

The Cleveland Relief Conference will be held at the Insurance Center Building, East 11th street, Tuesday evening, June 29. Many credentials have been received and it promises to be a big event.

NEW CLASSIFICATION OF PRIVATE DETECTIVE SPIES ON CHURCHMEN IN BEHALF OF GARY AND OF GOD

By CARL HAESSLER, Federated Press.

Trailed from the Evanston conference on the preacher and the economic order to an obscure upstairs cafeteria in Chicago by a religious spotter of the steel trust, Prof. Harry Ward of Union Theological Seminary finally got an opportunity to cross-examine his shadower. He learned amazing facts. Ward is also secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Service, the progressive church body that had conducted the Evanston conference.

"There goes Judge Gary's undercover man," Ward suddenly cried as he seated himself with friends in a Clark St. cafeteria. "He has a little church in a steel town in Bishop McConnell's diocese in Pittsburgh and has free entry to Gary's office. He has belonged to our federation for a long time. I believe it is solely to keep Gary informed of our doings and to get for Gary the literature we publish for our members."

God's Secret Service Man. The spotter, who is a former steel worker named Maitland, took a seat between Ward and the exit. He is a heavy set, beetle-browed, small-eyed fellow. A friend of Ward's walked over and asked if he had not seen him at Evanston. He admitted it and later joined the Ward table.

Questioning by Ward revealed that the parish Maitland served "does not pay a cent toward his salary" and that beyond a trivial collection now and then to paint the church and the like, the money for his religious work comes either from Gary personally, sometimes as a \$1,000 check, or from lesser steel officials in the Pittsburgh district.

Represents Gary—and God. "Yes, I shake hands with Gary now and then," Maitland smilingly conceded. "I was even invited to the stockholders' meeting of the U. S. Steel corporation." And he told of his

Manufacturers Afraid G. O. P. Loss Means a Lowering of Tariffs

The manufacturing interests of the middle west, meeting in Chicago at the initiative of the American Protective Tariff League, advocated, thru the speech of James B. Reynolds, former secretary of the treasury, the formation of an American Federation of Industry to defend the tariff.

"I have never seen a time in Washington when there was so much talk against tariff. They have in mind, I think, a joint resolution reducing every rate 25 per cent, except on farmers' products, and by a combination of democrats and assistant democrats—the so-called progressives—put it thru the senate and try to put it thru the house. The elections are coming on and with the spirit of discontent exhibited in Iowa, we cannot tell what will happen."

HURRAY FOR CHICAGO! CHI PIONEERS BEAT PHILLY BY \$4.00! PHILLY GOT A HEADSTART! The Chicago Pioneers wouldn't stand for it! So they began collecting and they collected \$24.00 on the

The Five Thousand Dollar Drive of the Young Pioneers of America.

Let's All Contribute. Fill Out the Blank Below Five Thousand Dollar Drive, Young Pioneers of America, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Dear Comrades: I am sending you a contribution of \$..... to help insure the Young Comrade and help the Young Pioneers to grow. Name Address City State

New York and the United Labor Ticket ARTICLE VIII. THE BUILDING TRADES AND THE LABOR PARTY MOVEMENT

By E. R. STEVENS. ALL who have followed the labor party development in America during recent years must realize that in spite of the fact that only a very small percentage of the working class is organized in trade unions, nevertheless it is precisely within this group that the movement takes its origin and finds, at the beginning at least, its strongest support.

This general understanding fact brings its advocates face to face with the task of gaining a widespread support of the labor party thruout the building trades which constitute over one half of the entire organized labor movement.

Such numerical strength makes it obvious that no movement basing itself on trade union support can disregard the building trades. On the other hand, it is clear that every advance of the labor party movement in this section of the workers, with its craft divisions, relatively superior position and generally conservative character, will be the measure for a much wider support among other unions and the working class as a whole. Let us see therefore what basis for support of political action independent of the capitalist parties exists in this field—in other words, is the problem of the building trades worker the problem of the working class as a whole? Policy of Gompersism.

FOR years past the building trades unions have endorsed the Gompers non-partisan policy of the Gompers machine of "rewarding the friends and punishing the enemies of labor," the only exception being the Carpenters, who adopt an even more conservative (if such is possible) but essentially the same policy, namely, of declaring no political stand at all.

The result both to the building tradesmen and to the workers generally has been one long record of political betrayal on the part of the politicians carried into office by the labor vote. For example, in 1924 and 1925 eleven anti-labor court decisions were rendered in New York City alone, six of which dealt with the unions so as to paralyze completely their power in conducting strikes.

In March, 1925, Federal Judge Knox issued an injunction against five of the Iron Workers' locals whereby strikers were denied not only the rights of boycott and the sympathetic strike but even could not "advise persons from working for plaintiff."

Judges Assail Workers. SIMILARLY the needle trades workers recently suffered a savage attack by the capitalist political power when an injunction was granted by Judge Churchill, a typical "friend of labor," to the International Tailoring company, preventing picketing within ten blocks of the struck shop. Such is the picture we get of the New York democratic and republican judges when the bosses call for action in industrial disputes.

The question, however, does not concern the unions of one or several cities, nor is it restricted within a few states. Recent labor history shows that this weapon of the capi-

talists has become an institution in the national legal system. In 1919, Federal Judge Anderson issued an injunction against the striking miners and in 1922 the Wilkerson injunction was granted against the railroad shopmen—beyond question the two most crushing decisions against labor ever handed down by the American courts.

Hits All Workers. HOWEVER, the government, compelled in the post war period to reveal in all nakedness and on a national scale its capitalist character has awakened among all sections of the working class the desire for a political expression of its own. All groups from the most highly skilled and best paid workers down to the unorganized and unskilled have felt the weight of these attacks and have seen the powers of the government thrown into battle against them. It has been made clear finally not only that platform and election promises of legislation beneficial to labor are made simply to be broken but also that the republican and democratic government stands ready in every instance to use the cosack's club and the machine gun to prevent the workers from even helping themselves.

The answer to all this is plain—just as on the economic field it would be suicide for a union to amalgamate with a manufacturers' association, so is it political suicide for the workers to remain amalgamated with the capitalist parties. To break this amalgamation is the next great step forward and already we have seen powerful signs in this direction. In 1920 the Farmer-Labor Party had considerable strength in the middle west; in 1923 the movement found expression in the convention of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party representing well over half a million industrial and farm workers, and in the election year of 1924 it again gained power but was sidetracked temporarily by the sweep of the middle class La Follette movement.

Hence the standing order of the day is the organizing of a permanent mass labor party with its chief basis in the unions and including on the federal principle all economic and political organizations ready to fight for a program based on the immediate needs of the workers. All groups and sections of the working class can and must support the building of such a party to which the Workers (Communist) Party, as the revolutionary and most advanced section, stands prepared not merely to give its affiliation but to throw its full power behind it. Onward then to the organization of a mass Labor Party in America—the next stage in the course of the labor movement towards its final emancipation.

A NEW NOVEL By Upton Sinclair Read it today on page 5.

First Picnic of the Season! Summer Festival Sunday, June 27th, 1926 PLEASANT BAY PARK Bronx, New York ATHLETICS, GAMES AND DANCING FROM 10 A. M. UNTIL MIDNIGHT Music by Double Brass Band. Busses From and To the Station. Admission 35 Cents. Auspices: Workers Party, District 2. DIRECTIONS: Take Bronx Subway or "L" to 177th St., then take Unionport car to Unionport (end of line). Broadway Subway to 181st St., then crosstown car to Unionport. Tickets on sale at: Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 127 University Place; Freiheit, 30 Union Square; Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street; and all party headquarters and newspapers.

ATTENTION, WORKERS OF NEW YORK! Just opened a new bargain store by the name "Popular" Men's, Women's and Children's Wear. Will sell below wholesale prices. Still further special reductions for workers presenting this advertisement. REMEMBER: 236 E. 23RD ST. "THE POPULAR" ERNEST ZELIOT.

Subscribe!

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927



(From Proletarska Pravda, Kiev)

THE RED ARMY CORRESPONDENTS.

Cigarmakers' Union Progressives Place Candidates in Field

By a Worker Correspondent.

BOSTON, Mass., June 23.—The progressive elements in the Cigarmakers' International Union have long tried to obtain a campaign by the union to organize the unorganized cigar makers, and after long fruitless efforts at getting the administration to take action on this, are organizing a "corresponding group" to place the question as an issue before the membership with a list of candidates pledged to carry it out.

In a statement addressed to the membership, the progressives speak of the decline in membership from 52,672 members in 1916 to 23,332 in 1925, and point out that not only have 29,290 members been lost in that time, but great numbers remain unorganized.

To replace the inactive administration, or rather the administration which has actively opposed organization of the unorganized, the "corresponding group" propose the following candidates: William Lamke of Local 4, Cincinnati, for International President; A. P. Power, Local 235, Reading, Pa., for first vice-president; M. Larosa, Local New York, for second vice president; F. Marchand, Local 87, Brooklyn, for fourth vice president; E. Van Poppel, Local 97, Boston, for fifth vice president; S. Globerman, Local 225, Los Angeles, for sixth vice president; C. S. Burchfield, Local 384, St. Augustine, Fla., for seventh vice president. As delegates to the American Federation of Labor the progressives propose William Collins, Local 97, Boston; A. P. Bower, Local 236, Reading, Pa.; and J. L. Cilliam of Local 4, Cincinnati.

When Is a Governor Not a Governor? the Oklahoma Question

By J. M. S.

(Worker Correspondent)

MUSKOGEE, Okla., June 23.—When is a governor not a governor? This question is now disturbing, more or less, the minds of Oklahoma citizens. According to the Oklahoma constitution, a governor may not become a candidate to succeed himself.

When Governor J. C. Walton made himself obnoxious to the Ku Klux Klan, he was not removed from office in any ordinary way, but was charged with a number of crimes and was served with a writ of injunction, forbidding him to in any way act as, or pretend to be, governor until the charges against him have been adjusted, and Lieutenant-Governor M. E. Trapp was ordered to take up the duties of governor.

For all of a year after Trapp assumed the duties and emoluments of office, he signed all official documents as "governor." Recently he has signed documents as "acting governor." And he has filed as a candidate for governor.

For all of a year after Walton was ousted, courts and legal authorities insisted that the injunction had all the force of an impeachment and that Oklahoma had no governor. Now they insist with equal vehemence that Walton is governor and therefore has no right to file for that office at this time.

To an observer it appears that the ordinary capitalist democratic rules have been suspended and that Oklahoma is being governed by injunction.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

This May—WIN THESE BOOKS

For the best story of worker correspondence sent in this week, to appear in the issue of June 25, you can win

THESE PRIZES:

- 1—Lenin on Organization. A beautiful cloth bound edition of a book no worker can be without.
- 2—Social Forces in American History, by A. M. Simmons. The only radical interpretation of American history in a new edition just issued.
- 3—My Flight From Siberia, by Leon Trotsky. A story of escape from exile, in an attractive board-bound edition.

Sentiment for a Labor Party Growing in Kas.

By HUGO OEHLER. (Worker Correspondent)

PARSONS, Kan., June 23.—The farmers and workers near Parsons have been getting such rotten deals by the two old parties that there has developed a sentiment for independent political action that is growing every day. Parsons has the Katy shops that in the past have had bitter struggles in the strikes, but at present are dormant, due to the grip that the bosses hold. The Tax Payers' League of Parsons that has been putting candidates in the field has not met with the approval of the progressive element.

Before the war Parsons was quite a center for socialism, but also the movement has died down there is a good number who have changed with the post war conditions and are awake again.

DEMOCRAT GETS SUDDENLY SORE AT BIG CAPITAL

Champions Farmers in Attack on Tariff

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—Furniford Simmons of North Carolina, who will become once more the chairman of the senate finance committee when the republicans lose control of the senate in the next congress, has discovered capitalists as a menace to the American farmer. He denounces Secretary Mellon as the leader and spokesman of monopoly capitalism in this country, and charges that Mellon is directing the conspiracy of big industrialists and financial magnates to defeat the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill.

What About Duke?

Simmons saved to the \$80,000,000 estate of the late J. B. Duke, tobacco and hydro-electric king, the payment of \$8,000,000 of estate taxes to the federal government. Simmons worked the democratic side of the chamber for the retroactive repeal of estates taxation. Former Sen. McComber of North Dakota and former Rep. Mondell of Wyoming, lobbying chiefly for the family of the late W. A. Clark of Montana, saved that estate \$3,000,000.

But now, in the crisis of farm relief debate, preparing for the campaign between reactionary republican and reactionary democratic tickets in the fall campaign, Simmons denounces big capitalists as a menace to free America.

"The source of this newly fabricated organization of forces opposed to the pending bill," said Simmons, "is not far to seek. This organization, which embraces the strongest industrial and financial powers in this country, the greatest organizations of capitalists, the most powerful industrialists, has at its head a member of the cabinet. This man, Secretary Mellon, has written a letter urging the defeat of this bill."

Won't Pass The House.

Simmons warned the senate that this bill, if enacted—which is not expected to occur—will be only the opening move in a fight to kill the protective tariff by giving equal protection to agriculture and manufacturing industries alike. He rejoiced in the fact that equal sharing of privilege meant the death of privilege. Sen. Cummins of Iowa has despondently predicted, two days earlier, that if this bill was defeated the farmers would uphold the whole protective tariff system in revenge.

An informal press poll of the senate indicated that the McNary measure would receive at least 42 votes and might pass the senate. It has, however, no chance in the house, where it has been definitely voted down at the order of the Coolidge-Mellon organization.

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID HOLDS OPEN AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, June 22.—The International Workers' Aid open air meetings to raise funds for the camp for the Passaic strikers' children continues to attract hundreds of workers nightly.

Nancy Sandosky, youthful Passaic strike leader, spoke at two large open air meetings at Columbus Circle & 59th St. and Broadway & 98th St. A collection of \$52 was taken up.

The following meetings are to be held this week:

Thursday, June 24, at Prospect Ave. and 163rd St.

Friday, June 25, at Clermont Parkway and Washington Ave.

Saturday, June 26, at St. Ann's Ave. and 138th St.

Drastic Housecleaning Is Threat of the N. Y. Health Department

NEW YORK.—(FP)—June 23.—Drastic housecleaning of the department of health here is promised by Health Commissioner Louis Harris following fresh disclosures of bribery and corruption made to Dr. Harris and Assistant District Attorney Ferdinand Pecora. These disclosures were made by certain wholesale dairy product dealers, Dr. Harris states, and as a result he immediately ordered the revocation of the licenses of three milk dealers.

Much of the new evidence has to do, it is said, with the adulteration of cream by the removal of butter fat and the substitution of cocoanut oil. Thousands of quarts of this denatured cream have been sold in New York City daily. Jobbers in milk sold it for \$6 less per 40-gallon can than was charged for unadulterated cream. The confessions show, it is stated, that a guarantee went with the adulterated product that if the cream was seized by health department inspectors the retail vendors would be prosecuted. The fake cream was sold largely in working class districts.

New Jersey Street Carmen Reject 15% Cut in Their Wages

NEWARK, N. J.—(FP)—June 23.—Street railway locals in Newark, Elizabeth and Paterson have unanimously voted to reject a 15 per cent wage cut called for by the Public Service Railway and Transportation company, and have demanded instead a 25 per cent increase of their present wage of 65 cents an hour. The existing agreement runs three years, expiring Oct. 1, 1926.

EVEN WHALE OIL PRODUCTION NOW RUN BY MACHINE

Melville Wouldn't Recognize His Job

NEW YORK CITY, June 23.—Herbert Melville, the author of uncommon genius whose "Moby Dick" contributed more to the knowledge of whales than even the scriptural passage about Jonah, would be rather surprised to see the more modern whaler with her machine system of doing about everything Melville's day did differently. It's a whale of a change. This modernization of the ancient pursuit of whale oil can be observed on the Norwegian whaler Maudie, which has arrived with a cargo of oil at Staten Island after thirteen months at sea. The cargo is worth \$750,000, and there are 26,000 barrels of it, taken from 418 whales.

Chief Officer Aronsen told how the whales were taken.

"We have three small boats, he said. "They are about the size of North River tugboats. Each carries several mortars. When the whale is in range a harpoon is fired from one of these. At the head of the harpoon is an iron grenade which explodes when it strikes the whale. To the harpoon is attached 500 fathoms of seven-inch manilla line.

Air Pump and Pressure Extractors.

"I have often seen a whale take out all of this. When the whale is finally killed we pump him full of air and put a flag in him. Then we turn him adrift and go after the next. The flag is to distinguish the whale from those taken by other vessels.

"When the whale is finally brought to the Maudie he is attached forward by iron cables. Then the blubber is cut off him and hauled out into the forward oil extractor where the oil is boiled out. The meat and bones are hauled aft and cut up. They are boiled out in the after extractors, which operate under pressure."

Washington Carpenters Accept \$10 a Day Scale

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—Three local unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners in the District of Columbia have accepted a compromise offer of \$10 a day from their employers. They have been in negotiation with the old line association of builders for 2 months on a demand for \$10.50 a day. The old rate was \$9.50.

The association of speculative builders, however, appears likely to refuse the new scale. Its leaders threaten to employ nonunion labor.

PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKERS WHITE PLAGUE VICTIMS

Workers' Health Bureau Conducts Examination

PASSAIC, N. J., June 23.—Medical examination of 404 of the striking textile workers recently made by the Workers' Health Bureau of America, disclosed that six in every 100 have tuberculosis. In a preliminary report on these examinations, just made by the health bureau, it is pointed out that the rate of tuberculosis found among the Passaic workers is 12 times the rate of tuberculosis observed among 16,000 policy holders by the Metropolitan Life Insurance company; six times the rate among 50,000 garment workers; five times the rate for printers; and three times the rate for furriers.

Medical Examination.

No previous study of the effect of textile mill conditions on the health of workers had ever been made. At the invitation of the health bureau, the United Front Committee, which is directing the strike in Passaic and vicinity, sent to New York for examination all who were willing to go—men, women and children. These workers had been on strike duty and before that had been working steadily in the mills. None of them was aware of having any disease. Experts conducted the examinations. In every instance laboratory tests were made of blood and urine, and x-ray examinations also were made when ever necessary.

Tuberculosis Outstanding Disease.

Tuberculosis was the outstanding disease noted among the 404 persons examined. There were 25 cases of positive tuberculosis, 20 other cases showing suspicious signs, and 33 separate cases of bronchitis, pleurisy and asthma, a total of 78 persons with chest disturbances. The 20 suspicious cases and the 33 with other signs are being kept under observation; among these there are enough signs to justify belief that a large percentage of the 20 and 33 will also give tangible evidence of tuberculosis.

Long Hours, Low Wages.

This high rate of destructive disease in the textile industry exists, because those employed in it are "compelled to work unbearably long hours at wages that rule out any possibility of a decent standard of living, are driven to the point of exhaustion so that even the lunch hour must be used for sleep, are employed in workrooms laden with lint and dust, exposed to heat, dampness, unsanitary conditions and nerve-racking noises from machinery." Two years of toil in the textile mills are enough to break down a worker's physique, the health bureau declares.

28% Among Youth.

Twenty-eight per cent of the tubercular cases were found among the youngest workers, 14 to 18 years old. Case No. 37 is an example of what happens when a girl of 14 is forced into the mills. This girl is 14 pounds underweight. For one year she swept dusty floors and cleaned bobbins from 8 to 5 daily, getting from \$7.45 to \$11 a week. Had to stand constantly, breathing dust in a room "where the windows were never opened because the ends of the wool, would break." Result: Incipient tuberculosis. She and her brother are the sole support of a family of six. The brother works irregularly. When he is out of work, this child's earnings must care for the family.

No. 38 is another typical case—a widow 43 years old, mother of five children, textile weaver for 18 years, employed in Passaic four years, getting from \$9 to \$16 a week for 53 hours' work. Tended 700 spools, standing continuously with one foot on the machine. Her son, 16, also worked in the mill 4 hours a week, earning \$6 to \$9. He has pulmonary tuberculosis after working 18 months in a steam-filled room, running errands, being exposed to sudden changes of temperature in and out of doors. Joint earnings of mother and son averaged \$20 a week for 3 1/2 hours of exhausting labor. The mother, too, has tuberculosis. Both need sanitarium care.

Tuberculosis Preventable.

Causes of tuberculosis in the textile industry are all preventable, the Workers' Health Bureau contends, and present conditions are a challenge to workers to abolish them thru strong union organization. In eight other dangerous trades in New Jersey, there has been a notable decrease in tuberculosis in recent years. These trades are: Hatters, stonecutters, iron and steel workers, molders, founders, casters, metal grinders, and plumbers. They were able to cut down the tuberculosis rate from 10% to 30% during a 10-year period, while in the textile industry during the same period the rate went up.

A Warning to the Workers Who Suffered in the Gary Steel Mill Explosion

DO not sign any agreements with the Steel Corporation dealing with compensation for injuries you received. Do not give up your insurance policies or premium books. Secure first the best of legal advice. We suggest the organization of a Legal Aid and Relief Committee by the labor and fraternal organizations.



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

J. Arnold Ross, oil operator, formerly Jim Ross, teamster, drives with his young son, "Bunny," to Beach City. In the hotel they meet Ross's lease-hound, Ben Skutt, who has arranged for Ross to meet a group of property owners, whose land Ross is anxious to get because it contains oil. A number of oil promoters bribed a few of the more influential ones in an attempt to get the lease. Skutt enters with Ross and the boy when the discord is at the highest point. He attempts to get them to sign a lease with Ross. Bunny is sitting near the window taking it all in. A boy appears at the window. He tells Bunny he is Paul Watkins and the lady of the house his aunt. He ran away from home, but he is afraid his aunt will send him back. Bunny sneaks Paul into the kitchen and Paul eats his fill. The two become fast friends. In the house, however, things go wrong. The meeting breaks up in a row and Dad and Ben Skutt come out disgusted with the wrangling small owners. However, Dad is drilling in nearby Prospect Hill and goes over to arrange for early delivery of new derricks at the lumber yard. The roads are bad. Dad goes to see a local official. He makes arrangements for the roads to be quickly repaired and slips a roll of bills into Mr. Ziegler's hand. As they go out, Bunny tells Dad about Paul, the run-away son of a family of "Holy Rollers."

Two or three days later, while Bunny was poking about the "field," watching the interesting sights, he happened to pass the Groarty home, and saw the future oil-queen feeding her rabbits. "Oh, little boy!" she called; and when Bunny had come near, she said: "I had a letter from Paul."

"Where is he?" cried Bunny, in excitement. "The letter was mailed in San Paulo. But he says not to look for him, because he's hitch-hiking, and he'll be gone."

"And how is he?" "He says he's all right and not to worry. The poor child he sent me two-bits in stamps, to pay for that food he took! He says he earned it—bless his heart!" There were tears on the lady's ample cheeks; and so Bunny learned the difficult lesson that human nature is a complicated thing, so that the same fat lady can be at one moment a hyena of greed, and at the next a mater dolorosa.

So then they sat down on a rabbit-hutch, and had a good talk. Bunny told Mrs. Groarty just how it had happened, and it was a relief to get it off his conscience. Mrs. Groarty in turn told him about the Watkins family, and how they had moved from Arkansas, traveling in the old fashion, by wagon, when Mrs. Groarty was a girl; before that, she had been driven, as a baby in arms, from the mountains of Tennessee. Their place at Paradise, in the San Elido country, was a goat-ranch with a spring in a little rocky valley; there was only a couple of acres you could cultivate, and for part of that you had to pump irrigating water by hand. It was a desert country, and she didn't see how they could possibly get along without Paul's work; she would send them a little of her oil money, but she didn't know whether Abel—that was her brother, Paul's father—would take anything from her, he was so crazy with his religion.

Paul asked whether he had always been a "roller"; and the other answered no, it was a notion he had taken up, just a few years ago. As for Mrs. Groarty, when she had married her present husband, three years back, she had found her home in the one true faith which had never changed, through the ages; it was a comfortable faith, and let you alone, and you weren't always getting crazy new notions and splitting up into sects. They had a lovely church in Beach City, and Father Patrick had such a kind heart and a big, splendid voice—had Bunny ever been to a Catholic service? Bunny said he hadn't; and Mrs. Groarty might perhaps have found a handsome and wealthy convert, had it not been that she was just then being so sorely tempted by the powers of this world.

Yes—Satan had brought her there, and set her on a rabbit-hutch, and was showing her all the kingdoms of the earth! Right across the street, at number 5743 Los Robles Boulevard, the Couch Syndicate had set up a big tent, plastered with red signs, and there were automobiles driving up all day, with people to buy units at ten dollars each. Mrs. Groarty's group of "medium lots" had not been yet leased, she explained; they had several offers—the best from Sliper and Wilkins, and had Bunny ever heard anything about these operators? And was Dad really quite decided that the best oil prospects lay on the north side? Mrs. Groarty and her husband were thinking of putting their bonus money, when they got it, into some units of "Eureka Pete"—the Eureka Petroleum Company—which was promising a quick drilling on the north slope. And Bunny found himself suddenly recollecting Dad's warning: "Look out for people who mistake you for an oil-well, and try to put you on the pump!"

(To be continued.)

ORGANIZES CONFERENCES TO AID THE STRIKING PASSAIC MILL WORKERS

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 23.—The general relief committee for the Passaic strikers will hold many relief conferences in the Ohio, Pennsylvania and Buffalo, N. Y., districts. They are being arranged by Ella Reeve Bloor, field organizer for the Passaic general relief, with committees of strikers in every city. The Pittsburgh conference will be held Thursday, June 24, at Walton Hall at 8 o'clock. Central labor unions and other organizations have elected delegates.

Labor Sports Union Plans an Outing for Sunday, June 27th

The Labor Sports Union announces that Sunday, June 27, it will hold a mass outing to which all worker sportsmen and athletes and others who may be interested are invited. There are to be amateur athletic events, games, etc. Speakers will give short talks making the Labor Sports Union and its aims familiar to those who attend. There is no admission. Take the 22nd street car to the end, transfer to the LaGrange car. Get off at Sunnyside and hike five blocks north to the grounds.

Garage Owner Brings Detective - Sluggers Before N. Y. Jury

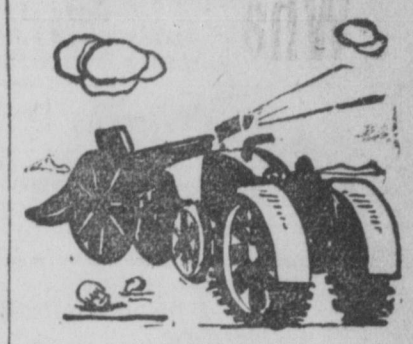
NEW YORK.—(FP)—June 23.—John A. Kennedy, a garage owner, told a jury in Judge Otto Rosalky's court that he was brutally beaten by three detectives when he objected to the trio searching a house owned by him without a warrant. The detectives are being tried for the assault on Kennedy. They are James F. Brady, Robert E. Morris and Thomas Burns of Chief Inspector Lahey's staff.

Earlier in the day three prohibition agents searched the premises and found nothing, Kennedy declared on the stand. When the detectives appeared and entered the building without a warrant, Kennedy ordered them out, he said. One of the detectives told him he was a "pretty fresh sort of fellow," he declared, and then he was beaten with the butt end of a pistol and some other blunt instrument. Kennedy showed a bad scar on his forehead to the jury.

Coal Mine Cave-in Threatens the Lives of Minooka Workers

SCRANTON, Pa.—(FP)—June 23.—People in the nearby town of Minooka are living in a state of fear following a second cave-in beneath the home of Mrs. Patrick Joyce. Due to coal mine operations beneath the town, and the failure of the operators to timber their tunnels adequately, the earth collapsed and badly damaged the Joyce house. Lives of several persons were endangered. The cave-in occurred early in the morning when the Joyce family was asleep. Three years ago the same house was split in two by a similar drop of earth.

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Advertising rates on application.

The Minnesota Primary

The defeat of Thomas Davis, a Minneapolis attorney, by Magnus Johnson in the Minnesota farmer-labor primary means a contest for the governorship in which farmers and workers, will be lined up against the republican party—the historical party of Minnesota capitalism—in a party which they have shown they control by defeating the elements which disobeyed the instructions of the convention and placed Davis in the race after Johnson had received the endorsement of the convention. Party discipline has been upheld by the rank and file.

This election means much to organized labor as well as to the farmers. In northern Minnesota are the iron mines, owned by the Oliver Iron Mining company, a subsidiary of the steel trust, which furnish the ore for the blast furnaces of Pittsburgh and other great eastern steel centers.

Duluth is a great lake port and its docks and the ships which carry the ore from mine to smelter are also the property of the steel trust.

Two great railway systems, the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, have their headquarters in St. Paul and together with the steel trust and the flour milling and elevator interests in Minneapolis—the greatest flour-milling center in the world—dominate the state.

The iron miners are entirely unorganized, but they should be and can be the powerful center around which the thousands of unorganized workers of Minnesota could be rallied and brought into the unions.

Every attempt of the iron miners to organize has been met with the machinery of the state—police, militia and courts—headed by the governor.

The victory of the farmer-labor ticket in Minnesota next fall will mean for the labor movement an opportunity to conduct an organization campaign in the iron mining districts without the hostility of the state apparatus. It should mean the entry of the trade union movement into what has been for years an impregnable stronghold of the steel trust and a general stimulation of the labor movement throughout the state.

Even such a staunch supporter of the steel, railroad and flour-milling interests as the *Minneapolis Journal* concedes that the contest between the farmer-labor party and the republicans "will be a battle royal."

With their own party and the issues so clearly defined, with a fighting chance to win, the Minnesota workers and farmers have an opportunity between now and the fall elections to strengthen their organization and by undivided support of their candidates and program give a great forward shove to the working class movement in that state and a powerful impetus to similar movements that are developing in other sections.

More Violence in Passaic

Violence directed against the Passaic strikers is on the increase. Not the organized official violence which has been of a markedly cruel character previously but the sniping, irregular violence of the unofficial thugs of the bosses.

We predicted a few days ago an increase of this kind of provocation as a prelude to more serious and, to the strikers, more dangerous methods.

The dogged and unshaken resistance of the textile workers to the starvation campaign of the mill owners has enraged the bosses whose rule has been unchallenged hitherto or who have been able easily to crush all resistance.

We may expect from now on an intensification of the violence in the form of beatings, stabbings, etc., which the recent news from Passaic records.

It is an American strike and American methods are being used by the bosses and their agents.

The methods of the workers who are supporting the Passaic strike need not change except to redouble their efforts to provide adequate relief for the strikers and to keep their protests against the Passaic atrocities pouring into Washington and the office of New Jersey's governor.

What Is the Farmer-Labor Movement?

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
Fourth Article.

IT is possible now, in the light of the defeat of the Minneapolis lawyer Davis by Magnus Johnson, the farmer, backed by the rank and file of the farmer-labor association to estimate more closely the possibilities of the movement.

The victory of Johnson represents a further consolidation of the mass support of the farmer-labor party. As has been pointed out before, the question of party discipline was paramount and the lines were drawn clearly between the wavering middle class elements and the rank and file workers and farmers.

THE farmer-labor party has established on a firm foundation the principle that candidates must first of all be responsive to the wishes of the organization and shattered the legalistic conception of the careerists within its ranks that it is something for politicians to play with.

The primary law, after the defeat of Davis, becomes to the rank and file of the party, only another instrument to be used for demoralizing their ranks instead of the democratic instrument as which it has been hailed for years by the capitalist party henchmen.

THIS strengthens the party internally and we may expect, if any successes are attained in the fall elections by the party, a campaign designed to prevent the primary law being used against the workers and farmers. This is a long step in advance for workers and farmers who a few years ago were inclined to denounce as agents of "big business" anyone who criticized the primary law.

The unscrupulous campaign that will be waged by the capitalist class of Minnesota against its choice for governor will tend to give additional internal stability to the farmer-labor party.

This stability it is necessary to acquire with some rapidity if it is not to be drawn into some third party movement, surrendering its freedom of action and losing its identity.

form of organization which combines flexibility and the possibility of inner party democracy with organizational control, has not yet established itself strong enough, in my opinion, to resist the strenuous efforts that will be made, as the agrarian crisis becomes more acute, to absorb it into something similar to the LaFollette movement, to make it organically merely a state organization of a party ruled by small capitalists and professional men of the type of Davis.

THE Communists in the Minnesota farmer-labor party have a big role to play in this vitally necessary process of clarification and organizational consolidation. They will have to find means of accomplishing this task without isolating themselves from the broad farmer-labor movement and without making it possible for the enemies of the farmer-labor movement to make Communism the issue in the fall elections.

The rank and file of the Minnesota farmer-labor party are not opposed to the Communists. They recognize them as hard workers and good and honest fighters, but they are deathly afraid that someone else will be frightened away from the party and its program if the opportunity is given the capitalist and reactionary labor press

to play up the "red menace." THIS was the burden of the statements made to me by various prominent farmer-labor party leaders in the Twin Cities.

And here is a difficult situation for our party in Minnesota. In our desire to do nothing that will interfere with the success of the farmer-labor campaign it is possible that we may lean much too far to the right and not insist enough on the right of Communists to work as Communists in the farmer-labor party.

We have made, and we have still to make, the most substantial achievements for a mass party of workers and farmers in Minnesota. We must insist on recognition of these facts, but only on the basis of our work for the movement and not merely formally. To follow this latter course means another period of isolation.

To err in the other direction means that we become absorbed in the farmer-labor party in exactly the same way that we are trying to prevent the farmer-labor party being absorbed in a nondescript third party of capitalism.

UPON our success in steering the clear Communist course depends in a large measure the future of the Minnesota farmer-labor party.

As it is today the Minnesota farmer-labor party typifies a stage in the development of such movements marked by:

- (1) The separation of the rank and file from the middle class elements by a process of struggle which is nearing completion.
 - (2) The acceptance of the discipline of the organization by large masses of farmers and workers.
 - (3) The establishment of an organized form which gives the rank and file a considerable measure of control over candidates.
 - (4) The completion of a process of clarification which is marked by complete separation from the capitalist parties.
 - (5) The achievement of some measure of toleration for various working-class political opinions within the organization.
- The Minnesota movement must be studied closely by our party as future developments occur because, as stated in the beginning, it has reached a stage which is some years in advance of movements which are still essaying the hopeless task of reforming the demagogic and republican parties, but which depend upon and get the support of great numbers of workers and farmers.

Lessons of General Strike in Great Britain

MOSCOW, May 13.—(By Mail)—The Pravda of Thursday, "contains an article by Com. Zinoviev on the English general strike. The article itself was written before the breaking off of the strike, but a postscript has been written referring to the calling off of the strike. In this postscript Comrade Zinoviev points out that from the moment when the general council allowed Messrs. Thomas and MacDonald to play a decisive role in the strike leadership the strike was doomed to defeat. From the moment when the leaders of the general council began to asseverate that the strike was not a political strike and rejected the financial aid of their brother trade unions the issue of the struggle was clear.

Nevertheless, the English general strike will play an enormous role, it will be the rehearsal for future great struggles. A great advance has been made in regard to shaking the stronghold of English imperialism. The overcoming of the reformist illusions among the English working class is now proceeding at an unexampled pace and the ideas of Leninism will capture the English labor movement.

Masses Compelled Action. In the article itself Comrade Zinoviev gives a survey of the whole development of the strike, and proves by means of quotations that, if, on the eve of the strike, the miners had shown themselves to be in the least

way conciliatory, if the fighting will of the working class had not been so powerful, then the right leaders in the general council would have prevented the declaration of the strike. The masses had compelled the leaders to begin the struggle. The courageous mood of the Communists and of some bold people in the non-Communist camp played a great role in this, as they expressed the true feeling of the masses.

Apart from a few "labor leaders" who have become strike leaders against their will, the entire political world, already on the first day of the strike, clearly recognized the enormous political importance of the strike. The English bourgeois press correctly perceived this importance and expressed it openly. The English bourgeoisie immediately placed the question on a high level of the class struggle. The bourgeois press continually called attention to the patriotic attitude of Thomas and MacDonald, and never doubted their readiness to betray the workers.

The force of the English bourgeoisie lay in the recognition of "the political character of the strike." The international bourgeoisie also took this into account, when, for instance, the official American press quite openly assisted the English bourgeoisie of military support in the event of civil war.

The position of the English working class would have been different if the English labor leaders had also recognized from the first day of the strike that the struggle was becoming more and more a political struggle. Cook declared: "We are not fighting against the constitution, we are fighting for bread. "Is it economics or politics, is it bread or constitution, when the government supports strikebreakers with the whole force of the state and brutally interferes in inner trade union affairs, when it assures the strikebreakers payment from the trade union funds, if they are confiscated? Even if the government had done nothing else to support the capitalists against the workers, if it had not declared the general strike to be illegal, concentrated the whole forces of the state against the workers, threatened the unemployed with starvation, created a great strikebreaking organization, carried out mass arrests, etc., those measures alone would have sufficed in order to show that the government had immediately converted the economic struggle into a political struggle.

At the same time it was a pleasure to see how the working masses themselves strode over all sorts of prejudices of the old trade unionism and showed their own countenance in the struggle, as for example in the action of the printing workers who prevented the appearance of the Daily Mail. The fight for the press is the characteristic feature of all modern political strikes. Is it then an economic struggle when even non-Communist trade unionists call upon the soldiers not to fire on the workers, when a beginning is made with the organizing of workers' defense corps? In such a gigantic struggle that party which does not go forward, which does not attack, is bound to retreat, must hesitate and yield. It is impossible to stand still.

A strike leadership which does not expose and repudiate Thomas and MacDonald must inevitably become the victims of these traitors. The members of the general council believed that they would strengthen the strike leadership by retaining such people as Thomas. As a matter of fact the strike leadership would have been infinitely stronger if these agents of the bourgeoisie, who betray the strike in the most cowardly manner, had been thrown out. To give way to the ultimative demands of Thomas, to seek unity with the right leaders at any price, means to become a plaything in the hands of the bourgeoisie.

New Leadership. As was the case with previous strike movements in England, the present strike will bring new labor leaders to the front, that is to say real labor leaders from the ranks of the working class, who are not infected with old craft prejudices, who do not wish to become ministers and who are ready to proceed along the way of "inexorable class struggle. Every moment of the strike is giving the English workers a profounder understanding of the questions of state and power, is causing them to realize that the bourgeoisie must be deprived of the possibility of maintaining strikebreakers, of sending soldiers against workers, of handing over the unemployed and strikers, by decisions of the courts, to starvation. Every day of the English strike is causing the workers to realize more than they would in years of peaceful development, the truth of the words of Lenin on the impossibility of peaceful reformist transition to socialism.

In spite of the direct treachery of the right leaders, in spite of the serious mistakes and hesitations, in spite of the narrow outlook of the official leaders of the movement, the strike has revealed as never before the force of the English workers, has aroused them and filled them with new knowledge.

No matter how the strike may end, it is creating a new situation in the whole international labor movement. The British struggle has prepared the ground for the firm consolidation and for the rapid development of Bolshevism in the English labor movement.

The Chinese Seamen Rebel

THE commanding officers of European ships were used to treating the Chinese seamen worse than cattle. Constant abuse, insults and blows fell to the lot of the Chinese seamen slaving aboard European ships.

There was a reason for the anxiety of shipowners and captains of European ships to man their vessels with Chinese seamen. Their labor is cheap, and besides, they provide the officers with suitable objects for their pugilistic proclivities. The Chinese seamen were unorganized, and consequently deprived of collective power of resistance to the insulting attitude of their exploiters.

The Union Emerges. THIS had almost become a tradition among European officers, and great was their surprise, horror and indignation when all of a sudden the Chinese Seamen's Union emerged before them as a formidable force.

The recent events at Tientsin have stirred the whole of the foreign press in China, which naturally tried to ascribe the awakening of class-consciousness among the Chinese seamen to the efforts of wicked agitators.

Following the old-established tradition of disregard for the personal dignity of Chinamen, particularly if the latter happened to be on board ship, the engineer of the British steamer "Henrique" and his assistant decided to handle roughly the delegates of the Seamen's Union who boarded the ship upon its arrival at Tientsin, on business of the union. The supercilious British officers could not stomach the idea of Chinese seamen being protected by their own organization, which would put an end to the humiliating treatment of Chinese seamen by the commanding officers.

Protest Strike. HOWEVER, the result was this time rather unfortunate for these typical representatives of the haughty tribe of British officers. In protest against the rough handling of the union's delegates the whole crew went out on strike. The dockers refused to unload the ship. The lightermen refused to handle the ship's cargo.

A meeting was organized by the Seamen's Union at which the seamen told of the humiliation and blows for

which they are subjected aboard foreign ships. The speeches of the Chinese seamen were impregnated with anger and implacable hatred for the foreign exploiters. The dockers and the boatmen spoke in similar strain. Amid stormy applause a resolution of protest was adopted, and it was decided in future to proclaim a strike and boycott in case of any offensive treatment.

The Provisions. THE incident aboard the S. S. "Henrique" was settled upon the following conditions: the captain of the steamer must offer a written apology to the Chinese Seamen's Union for the rough manner of his agents in regard to the union's delegates.

This apology must be published at the expense of the Shipping company in the Canton, Hong-Kong and Norwegian newspapers. The engineer and his assistant, who insulted the union's delegates, must be discharged and never taken on by the company again. The captain undertakes in future to take severe measures towards those guilty of maltreatment of Chinese seamen aboard his ship.

The union shall get the amount of 120 dollars as compensation for the medical expenses connected with the treatment of the delegates who suffered.

In future the union's delegates shall be allowed complete liberty to come on board and carry out their union business.

Forced to Accept. ALL these demands were accepted and carried out by the captain. Thus, the Chinese Seamen's Union has compelled respect for its organized power, and has started upon the road of direct and organized action in regard to commanding officers aboard foreign ships.

Example For Future. THIS case, the first upon the record of the young revolutionary union, should serve as an example to be emulated in future conflicts between commanding officers and crews.

The need for organization has been fully realized by the masses of Chinese seamen. The national struggle against foreign imperialism has a revolutionizing effect upon the tactics of the trade unions.

Kindergarten to Be Feature of the Russian Women's Picnic Sunday

In order to give the mothers a chance to have a good time at the picnic, the Russian Progressive Women's Mutual Aid Society has arranged a Kindergarten at the picnic given by the society Sunday, June 27, at River Tavern Grove, Milwaukee Ave., opposite St. Adalbert's Cemetery. Mothers will be able to leave their children in case of nurses and go around the park without any worry.

Foster to Speak at Kansas City Sunday on General Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker) KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 23. — Workers of this section are expectant of a regular celebration next Sunday at the Trade Union Educational League picnic, with William Z. Foster, secretary of the league as the item of attraction, particularly as his speech will be about the British General Strike.

The picnic will be held at Bales Lake, at the end of the Jackson and 24th street car line. Tickets are on sale at 1108 Grand avenue on the Missouri side and at Kvanternik's restaurant, Fifth and Elizabeth, on the Kansas side. Only 25 cents in advance, 35 cents at the grounds. Everybody invited.

100 New Bombers.

WASHINGTON, June 23. — A contract for the construction of 100 new naval airplanes, bombing type, was awarded by the navy department today to the Glen L. Martin company of Cleveland.

University of Montana Seeks to Oust Poet for Writing to New Masses

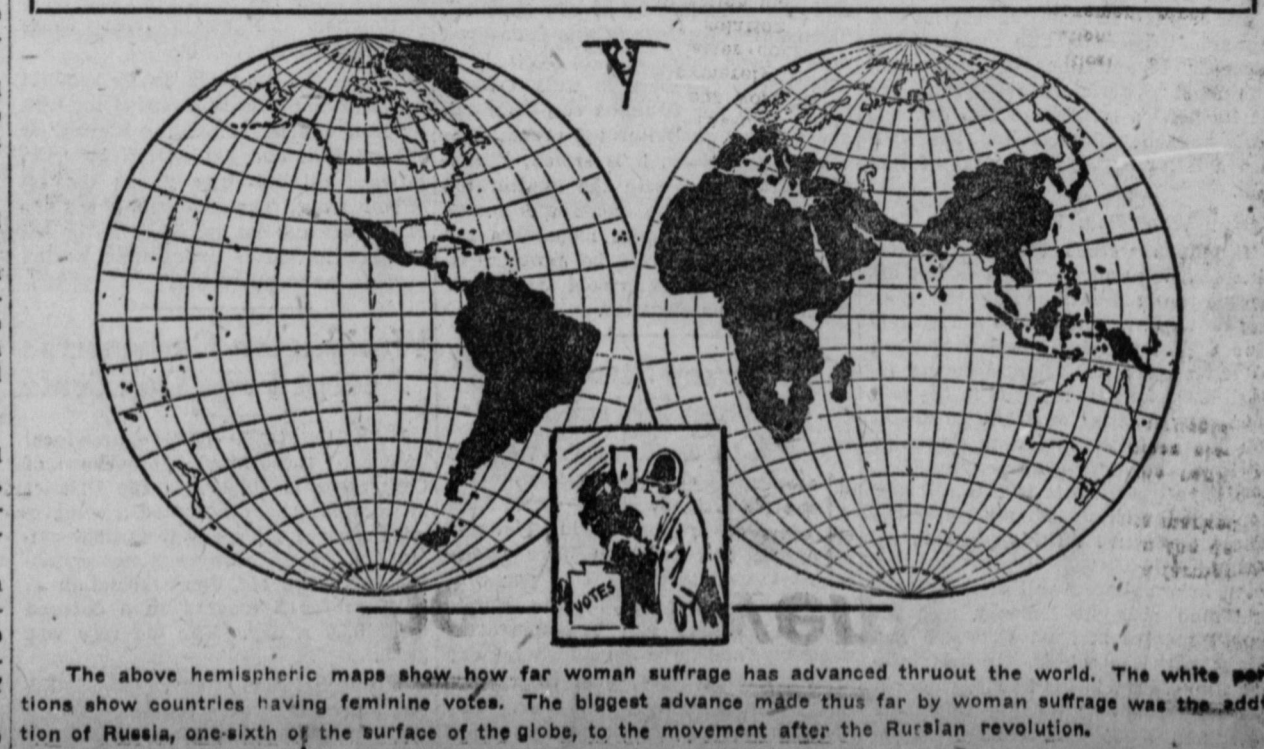
NEW YORK—(FP)—June 23.—Hal White, called on to resign from the University of Montana summer school faculty because of a poem he wrote for the New Masses here—may carry his fight into the courts. Following an interview with President C. H. Clapp of the university, White announced that he would appeal to the state board of education.

White holds a contract with the university for teaching during the present summer session. The New Masses editors are collecting funds to enable the poet to bring a lawsuit against the university trustees if he is forced out of the faculty.

Ford Gives Princess Car.

DETROIT, June 23.—A crown prince and princess and a king of industry Prince Gustavus Adolphus and his consort, Princess Louise of Sweden and Henry Ford—met here today. Ford bowed to the princess and presented her with the most expensive automobile made in Detroit.

Survey of Woman Suffrage



(From Moscow Izvestia.)
AT THE GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE
"You first, my dear Briand."
"No, no—beauty before age. You first my dear Chamberlain!"