

AMALGAMATED STRIKE 100 PER CENT

BATTLE SLUGGERS AND POLICE IN SHOPS AS SIGMAN MACHINE BEGINS FAKE TRIAL OF LOCALS

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK CITY, June 27.—(By Mail.)—The battle began on two fronts between the membership of the New York International Ladies' Garment Workers and the traitorous Sigman-Feinberg-Perlstein machine with the workers fighting in the shops and the suspended executives of Locals 2, 9 and 22, on trial at the Hotel Cadillac.

And two things were noticeable. One, the determination of the workers to have a union free from those who would betray their interests to the manufacturers, on the other was evident the utter baseness of the machine politicians.

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

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, P. O. Box 7. This address may have no significance to millions of American workers, but to those who have run afoul of the American capitalist judicial machine or to those who have interested themselves, in the victims of capitalist oppression or who have themselves participated in the class struggle on the side of the workers, the above address tells a story of suffering but also of heroism. Because Leavenworth, Kansas, is one of those places where the ruling class keep a bastille in which are incarcerated, among others, the militant workers who risk their lives and their freedom in the service of their class.

LEAVENWORTH is only one of many such places. Letters with a Leavenworth postmark are not strangers in the office of the DAILY WORKER. It is seldom a week passes that a message from some class war prisoner does not find its way to our editorial rooms. And it was rather a happy coincidence that a letter from the federal penitentiary of Kansas should be on my desk on the morning after the creation of an organization that bids fair to mark a new departure in the work of looking after those who fall on the battlefield in the struggle with the enemy, our casualties, our prisoners in the greatest war of all time, the class war.

AN army that would leave its wounded to die on the battlefield without making an attempt to relieve them, bind up their wounds and seek to restore them to health would be a poor army indeed. An army that would forget its prisoners, in the hands of the enemy, would be beneath contempt. Even capitalist armies as a matter of business take care of their wounded and remember their prisoners—after a fashion. What can be said in defense of the army of labor which allows the enemy to take its bravest and best, lock them up in its dungeons to die or become wrecked in health and discouraged by the forgetfulness of those for whom they have fought? Nothing.

THOSE who had the privilege of being present at the historic conference held in this city last Sunday and the wonderful mass meeting that followed it, cannot help but feel that the day when forgetfulness was the lot of our class war prisoners is past. That no more would defense be spasmodic, sporadic and sectarian, but would be all-inclusive and considered a first charge on the resources of the working class movement in the United States. The organization of the International Labor Defense is a red letter day in the history of the working class movement in America, and it will give me great pleasure to write to my unknown friend in Leavenworth.

STIRRING MANIFESTO UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE CALLED FOR DEFENSE

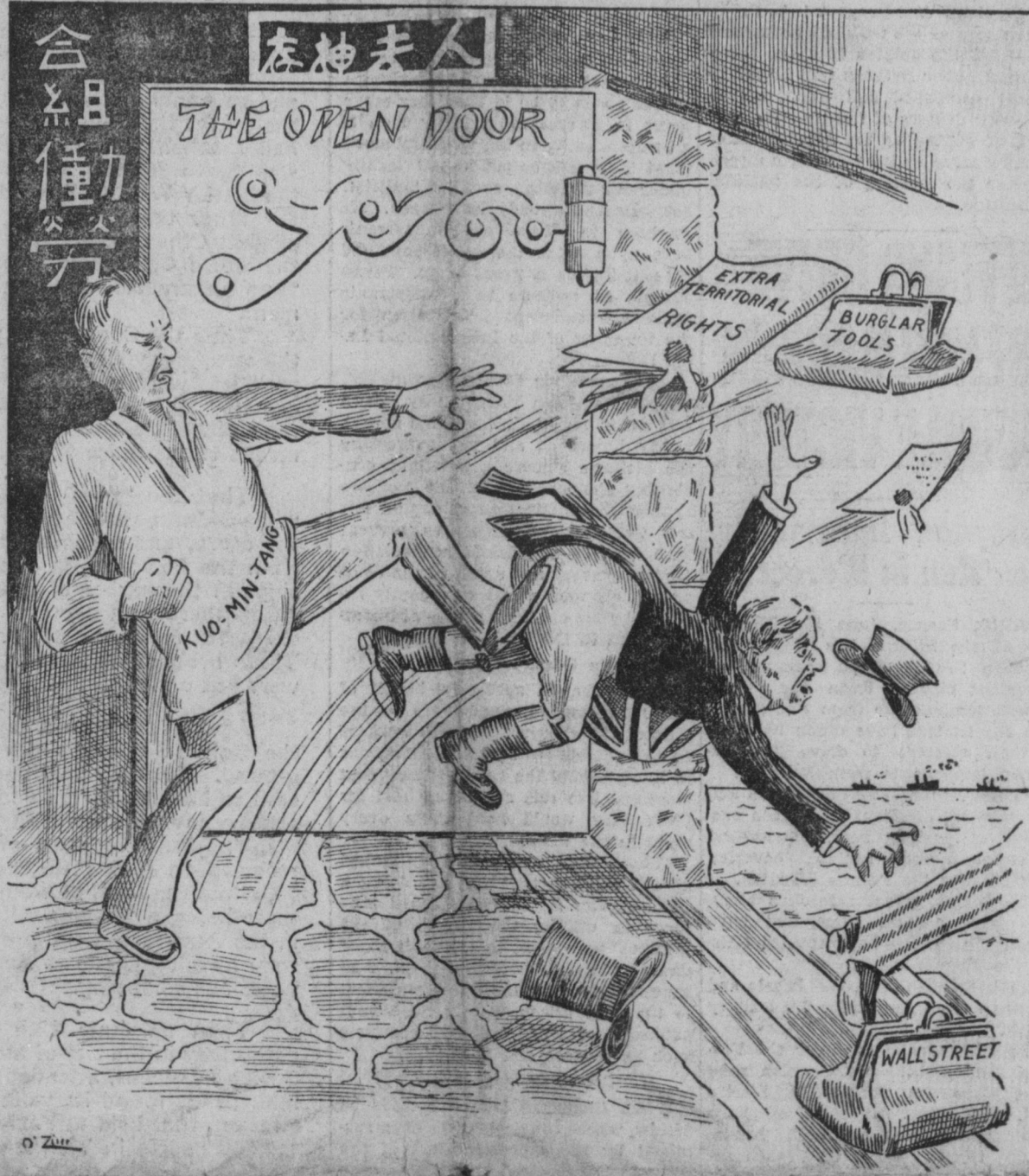
The National Conference for Labor Defense unanimously adopted a manifesto reviewing the condition of labor defense in this country and abroad and calling upon all workers to support the International Labor Defense, founded by the conference. On the manifesto committee of three were William F. Dunne, editor of the DAILY WORKER, Robert Minor, noted writer and labor cartoonist, and James P. Cannon, chairman of the conference. The manifesto was reported by Dunne as follows:

THERE are not less than 128 workers confined in American prisons because of their political opinions and because of their activity in behalf of the workers' cause. A half-hundred more await trial. No crime has been proved against

any of these workers. They are in prison because they fought against capitalist exploitation and because they organized, inspired and led workers in the struggle for class

(Continued from page 2)

"THE OPEN DOOR" IN CHINA



Chinese Call June 30 Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker) SHANGHAI, China, June 29.—A general anti-imperialist strike thruout all China has been called to take place on Tuesday, June 30, when the Chinese will demonstrate in all cities against the bloody rule of foreign imperialist governments. The movement to drive out foreign imperialism has spread to India and the other British colonies, and Chinese Mohammedans have been sent from Peking to aid the movement for liberation.

CANTON GOVERNMENT DEMANDS FOREIGNERS GET OUT OF SHAMEN

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Canton government has sent a sharp note to France and Great Britain demanding that the Island of Shamen occupied by the residences of foreigners, be given back to China. Consul General Douglas Jenkins cabled the state department today.

SEVEN-DAY WEEK IN STEEL TRUST STILL PREVAILS

Longer Hours in 1924 Than Ever Before

WASHINGTON, June 29.—(FP)—Fifty-two per cent of the workers in the open-hearth furnace department of the steel trust plants worked 7 days a week, last year, according to a government report, while an additional 32 per cent worked 7 days one week and 6 days the next. This is more 7-day work than was done in any previous year. In the blast furnace department, 80 per cent worked 7 days a week, as against 58 per cent in 1914.

Electrical Workers' Convention

WASHINGTON, June 29.—(FP)—Between 200 and 300 delegates will take part in the 18th biennial convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, at Seattle, commencing Aug. 17. The organization has 1156 locals scattered thruout the United States and Canada. Its membership as reported to the American Federation of Labor last year was 142,000.

Rush that Sub-Campaign ends July 1!

The Chinese Mohammedans under Chi Ti Jen, president of the Mohammedan Foreign relations association, and the Mohammedan general, Mallang, who commanded Thursday's demonstration in Peking, are sending delegates to India and the other British colonies and protectorates, to arouse the colonial masses to fight the common enemy—foreign imperialism.

Big Demonstration at Hankow. In Hankow, a three-day demonstration has already begun, which includes a general strike against the foreign representatives who have shot down natives. In all other cities thruout China a twenty-four hour protest strike is scheduled for tomorrow.

Chinese workers continue their demonstration against the foreign troops. Five Japanese sailors were forced to flee for their lives when they attempted to intimidate Chinese on the streets. Foreign police have had numerous clashes with Chinese workers on the streets. The Chinese police in the international settlement show signs of revolting and refusing to obey the orders of the foreign agents.

Keep U. S. Warships Busy. At Chungking British and Japanese food supplies are running short. The Chinese continue to refuse to sell goods to the foreign business men. Student demonstrations continue at Amoy, and American British and Japanese war craft have been sent against the students.

Foreigners are being removed from Hothow on the island of Hainan, where demonstrations against the foreign yoke have been reported. American minister to China, John Van A. Mac Murray, is being rushed on an American battleship from Japan to Tientsin. He will be taken direct to Peking, and has abandoned his intended visit to Shanghai "because of the tense feeling there."

Anti-Soviet Strikebreakers. The foreign representatives, who have made ineffectual attempts to stem the anti-imperialist tide by negotiations with the Chinese military leaders, have now moved their headquarters to Peking, and will endeavor

CALLES DEPARTS TWO HUNDRED FOREIGNERS AS "UNDESIRABLES"

MEXICO CITY, June 29.—Two hundred foreigners will be expelled from Mexico by the Calles government, it was announced today, on the grounds that they are "undesirable."

STANDARD OIL RIVAL FORCED OUT OF PERU

Dutch-Shell Co. Gives Up One Million Acres

LIMA, Peru, June 28.—The one million acres of oil options of the Dutch Shell company in Peru, secured within the last eighteen months, are being abandoned, and the company has announced its withdrawal from Peru. It is being charged here that the Shell company carried on geological surveys and announced extensive drilling operations in order to bolster up their shares on the Amsterdam and London markets during the present depression.

The one million acres of the prospective oil lands on which the Dutch Shell held options, are adjacent to valuable properties of the International Petroleum company, a Standard Oil subsidiary. It is announced that the Dutch-Shell company will withdraw from all Peruvian oil operations.

Belgium Considers Debt.

BRUSSELS, June 29.—The Belgian cabinet today devoted its meeting to consideration of ways and means by which the Belgian debt to the United States may be discharged. A Belgian debt commission is scheduled to arrive in Washington next month to negotiate terms.

MASS PICKETING TIES UP SHOPS DESPITE STRIKE-BREAKING OF THE UNITED GARMENT WORKERS' HEADS

The shops of the International Tailoring Company and the J. L. Taylor & Company in Chicago, which refused to sign an agreement with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America are tied up by a strike which is one hundred per cent effective, according to statements of officials and from observations made by a DAILY WORKER reporter who watched the work of the pickets yesterday morning, the first day of the strike.

Mass picketing was in force, with officials of the Amalgamated parading with the striking workers in front of the shops. The strikebreaking efforts of the officials of the United Garment Workers failed to produce results.

The solid front presented by the strikers was not broken by the few stragglers who showed up in response to the advertisements inserted in the capitalist papers by the scabherders of the United Garment Workers and paid for by the International Tailoring Company.

Strike Headquarters. The strikers met at Hodcarriers' Hall, yesterday morning. This hall is strike headquarters. There was a one hundred per cent attendance at the meeting. There the strike was organized and committees appointed to carry on their respective duties. Confidence that the strikers would force the clothing bosses to their knees was apparent. Sam Levine, manager of the Chicago Joint Board, denounced the scabbery of the United Garment Workers and declared their object was to create confusion in the public

PROGRESSIVES WIN SEATS IN COAL PARLEY

Convention to Act on Left Wing Demands

(Special to The Daily Worker.) SCRANTON, Pa., June 29.—The tri-district convention of the anthracite coal miners, members of the U. M. W. of A., opened here and elected Chris Golden, temporary chairman. John L. Lewis was elected permanent chairman. He was to arrive tonight. Credentials were read and over five hundred delegates were seated, including many progressive miners. After Major Durkan of Scranton welcomed the delegates to the city, had the "good will" and "understanding" between the coal miners and the operators, a vote of thanks was called for. The delegates remained seated, refusing to vote approval of a class-collaboration speech.

CALLES OBEYS STANDARD OIL TRUST'S ORDERS

Federal Troops Sent Against Strikers

MEXICO CITY, June 29.—Further evidence that President Calles of Mexico is attempting to meet all the demands of American imperialism, after bidding for the support of the Mexican workers by his defiant answer to Secretary Kellogg's note, is seen in his haste to obey the claims of American capitalists.

The Calles government has issued orders to expedite the cases of Alejo Garcia and Francisco Ruiz held at Puebla, charged with the murder of Mrs. Rosalie Evans, citizen of Great Britain. These two Mexican peasants are now awaiting the outcome of their appeal from death sentence passed last November.

Calles Acts Against Aggressives. One of the charges of the American imperialists in Mexico is that "agrarian abuses" occurred on the Evans' property. The Evans ranch is now under American management.

Calles is also speeding up the investigation of charges made by America that unlawful agrarian seizures are carried out on the estates of Arthur Sharpren, at San Luis Potosi. Calles has informed the American charge d'affaires Schoenfeld, that he will persecute the agrarians.

Calles Against Strikers.

The fact that the Calles government is acting as a strikebreaking agency for the American property owners is shown by his aid to the Jalapa Light and Power company, in the state of Vera Cruz. The employees of this American owned company went on strike, and the owners were forced to suspend their service. Now Calles' (Continued on page 4.)

Clint Golden then spoke on the Brookwood labor college. One delegate made an appeal for aid to the striking textile girls in the local mills, who have been working for six dollars a week.

The program of the progressive miners, which was distributed to the delegates, was scrutinized by the officials on the platform.

SPECIAL PAGE FOR ANTI-IMPERIALIST WEEK TOMORROW

Tomorrow the DAILY WORKER will devote a Special Page to the war against imperialism. It will contain special material that is arriving thru Moscow about the latest developments in China. This material is sent us by the International Press Correspondence. Since the cable tolls are too costly, this material must naturally be sent by mail. Special articles suitable for Anti-Imperialist Week appear in this issue including the contribution on the situation in Morocco by Ali Kemal Fauladi. Saturday's issue will be an Anti-Imperialist Special. Send in your orders to the DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Amundsen in Oslo July 4. OSLO, Norway, June 29.—A royal welcome here will be accorded Roald Amundsen here, when he arrives July 4, from his airplane trip into the arctic regions.

DAILY WORKER MAKES BIG HIT AMONG TAXI DRIVERS IN TIMES SQUARE DISTRICT IN NEW YORK

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK CITY, June 29.—One hundred and sixty copies of the DAILY WORKER were sold last night in the Times Square district by a comrade to taxicab drivers employed by the open shop Yellow Taxicab corporation, thus giving the DAILY WORKER its first appearance in the Rialto district. This edition of the DAILY WORKER had an article exposing the rotten conditions that these drivers are subject to. This marks an agitation, preliminary to a drive soon to start, to organize these drivers who are known to be the lowest paid and the most exploited workers in the taxi industry in this city. The drivers actually made grabs for the papers, so overjoyed were they of the exposure of their exploiters. Many of them bought more than one copy so as to give to their fellow workers in the garage to read.

LABOR DEFENSE CONFERENCE MAKES HISTORY IN STRUGGLE OF AMERICAN WORKING CLASS

The National Conference for Labor Defense held Sunday in Ashland Auditorium, that gave birth to the first great non-partisan labor defense organization in the history of American labor, is an achievement that marks an epoch-making step forward for the working class.

Such was the opinion of the delegates to the conference returning home to complete the establishment of the International Labor Defense they began on Sunday.

The constitution providing for the founding of the "International Labor Defense" as an organization composed of individual memberships and labor collective organizations was passed unanimously by the more than one hundred delegates present.

No Discrimination in Defense

The delegates represented trade union bodies, workers' fraternal and benefit societies and defense organizations from all parts of the country.

They declared in their constitution that the International Labor Defense will "serve as a non-partisan defense body for the protection of all workers persecuted by organized capital for expression of opinion or for their activities in the labor movement, regardless of political or industrial affiliation, race color or nationality."

Ex-Class War Prisoners Attend

A feature of the conference was the attendance of many ex-class war prisoners who were seated unanimously by the delegates. Among these were Fred Mann, Harrison George, George Speed, Alfred Wagenknecht, John Edénstrom and Ralph Chaplin.

Labor Defense Council Dissolves

George Maurer, secretary of the Labor Defense Council presented a resolution from the executive committee of the council offering its equipment, organizational machinery and funds to the "International Labor Defense" founded by the conference.

Chairman James P. Cannon, accepted for the conference and expressed the gratitude of the delegates, saying "This provides an immediate, material basis and gives us a beginning we are thankful for."

"Dangerous" Red Lamp

Eight resolutions submitted by the resolutions committee were drafted as instructions for work to the International Labor Defense. Andrew T. McNamara of Pittsburgh, reporting a resolution for campaign against anti-labor legislation and injunctions said, "If you are in the labor movement in Pennsylvania you never know what minute you are going to be put in jail."

"We have laws and injunctions down there that will put a worker behind bars any time the authorities who represent the iron and coal magnates feel like it. One worker was sent to jail in my state for having a red lamp in his parlor."

Amnesty Campaigns

Rose Barron of New York submitted a resolution instructing the International Labor Defense to make special provision for adequate relief for the families and dependants of class war prisoners. Harrison George, an ex-class war prisoner who spent five years in Leavenworth penitentiary, reported on a resolution for campaigns demanding the release of all political and industrial prisoners.

He reviewed the history of the wholesale jailing of workers since the beginning of the war and warned the delegates that if the workers did not now begin the job of widespread protest it was giving the labor baters encouragement for more and greater excesses in their persecution of the more alert and conscious section of the labor movement.

"The raftering to prison of I. W. W.'s and Communists is only a rehearsal for the time when the whole labor movement will be attacked in

unanimous vote of the body all were made members of the committee.

On the committee, among others are, Eugene V. Dens, Upton Sinclair, Scott Nearing, Alice Stone Blackwell, Alex Howat, William Z. Foster, Bishop William Montgomery Brown, Robt. W. Dunn, Andrew T. McNamara, Ralph Chaplin, C. E. Ruthenberg, Ellen Hayes, Benjamin Gitlow and James P. Cannon.

High-Time Says Maurer

George Maurer, secretary of the Labor Defense Council, said after the conference, "At last the labor movement has made a substantial beginning on a job that should have been done years ago, the uniting of all sections of the working class in a sincere non-factional national movement in behalf of all class-war prisoners and for the protection of all workers against persecution."

Workers Will Support I. L. D.

Members of the national committee expressed the opinion that the International Labor Defense will be immediately acclaimed and supported in the labor centers of the country. The work of setting up the local units of the new organization will begin directly after the meeting of the national committee.

WESTERN PROGRESSIVE FARMERS ENDORSE THE DEFENSE CONFERENCE

A telegram of greetings to the delegates assembled in the Conference for Labor Defense held Sunday in Ashland Auditorium and pledging support to the organization founded for uniting all sections of the workers' and farmers' movements for labor defense was received from William Bouck of Sedro Woolley, Washington secretary of the Western Progressive Farmers' Union of the Northwest.

an attempt to annihilate it," he said.

Unity in Defense

The chairman of the conference, James P. Cannon, presented a resolution calling for the co-operation of all sections of the labor movement in the work of labor defense and instructing the new defense organization to secure united action with all existing defense bodies.

"The job of defending ourselves against the attacks of the exploiters of labor is a basis for a common platform upon which workers of all beliefs and affiliations can unite. I am convinced that this conference has made this materially possible and there is no doubt in my mind that the International Defense will rally all organizations of workers for the fight against the persecutors of labor and find means to effect fraternal cooperation with all existing defense organizations that are engaged in the common cause of labor defense."

Know of 128 Prisoners

Cora Meyer of the National Prison Comfort Club reported the resolution on relief for class-war prisoners.

She reviewed the work done in this field by her organization which will amalgamate with International Labor Defense and expressed confidence that the latter organization will provide for the 128 class war prisoners in the jails of this country.

Gitlow Scores White Terror

"The international character of capitalism makes the class struggle an international one" said Benjamin Gitlow, reporting a resolution on support to workers persecuted in other lands, "and it devolves as both a duty and necessity on the workers in this country to defend their brothers in other countries who suffer oppression and persecution by the iron heel of imperialism."

Gitlow came to the conference very uncertain whether he would have to leave for Sing Sing before it was over. He was recently remanded to prison by a decision of the U. S. supreme court.

Manifesto For Unity

The manifesto of the conference, passed unanimously, ends with the slogan, "Release all class war prisoners." "Repeat all criminal syndicalism laws," and "Unite for Labor Defense."

The manifesto calls upon the labor movement and those sympathetic to the workers' cause to rally behind the International Labor Defense.

Large National Committee

Thirty-seven nominations were made for the national committee and by un-

RIFFIANS DRIVE FRENCH BACK IN DOUBLE VICTORY

European Imperialism on Run in Morocco

PARIS, France, June 29.—The attack of the Riffians has driven the invading French troops back at two important places. Even the official French communique from Fez admits that the Riffians have made headway in their attempt to drive the European imperialists from Morocco.

"In the region between Cheyab and Bou Haroun, dissident tribesmen succeeded in pushing back for several kilometers our native covering troops," says the French dispatch.

The Riffian thrust stretches along the entire eastern front, and have driven the French back toward Chirfat, the French admit.

In the Spanish zone, the Jabala and Riffians are concentrating for a heavy attack.

The Riffians aim to sever the Fez-Taza road and in the Spanish zone to capture the Tetuan-Rio Martin road. The European invaders have been forced back on both fronts, despite the resistance of French artillery and airplanes, helping the French infantry.

Foreign Exchange

Great Britain, pound sterling 4.85-11 1/16; cable 4.86-3/16. France, franc, 4.57 1/4; cable 4.58 1/4. Belgium, franc 4.52 1/4; cable 4.53. Italy, lira 3.53 3/4; cable 3.56. Sweden, krona 26.77; cable 26.80. Norway, krona, 17.40; cable 17.42. Denmark, krona 19.70; cable 19.72. Germany, mark not quoted. Shanghai, tael 80.00; cable not quoted.

DUNNE TO SPEAK AT ST. LOUIS LABOR LYCEUM ON JULY 5

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—William F. Dunne will speak in St. Louis on Sunday, July 5th at a big meeting in the Labor Lyceum, 2714 North Garrison Ave. A big crowd is expected not only from St. Louis comrades but from nearby towns.

Debs speaks at the funeral picnic of socialist party on July 4th and the Dunne meeting will serve as a real contrast in enthusiasm, understanding, revolutionary zeal and activity.

Comrade Dunne is well known in St. Louis and in the mining community about St. Louis and no doubt St. Louis will experience a successful and eventful day.

THORNG GREETSS INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

Ex-Prisoners Given Big Ovation by Workers

(Continued from page 1)

The audience. Bishop Brown donated \$100 which brought the total collection up to \$492.00.

Workers in Pa. for Defense

Andrew T. McNamara told the audience how labor is persecuted by the steel barons of Western Pennsylvania. "It isn't safe to be in the labor movement in Pennsylvania. Any man at all who is active in the workers' movement there can be put in jail 'legally' under our infamous, so-called 'sedition' act. Dozens already have been. We workers in Western Pennsylvania look upon what the conference did here today as a great boon. Persecutions of workers in Pennsylvania alone are sufficient justification for the founding of the International Labor Defense."

Ovation for Bishop Brown

Bishop William Montgomery Brown was given an ovation and his speech partly humorous and yet expressing the bishop's sincere convictions concerning the struggle of the workers against the domination of capital left the workers and delegates present with a sense of marked appreciation for the bravery and spirit of the courageous old man who was recently expelled by his church because of his attachment to the workers' cause.

Chaplin Speaks for Prisoners

Ralph Chaplin spoke in behalf of the 128 class war prisoners in the jails of the country. "If the workers on the outside realized what it means to those behind the bars to know that meetings like this are being held for them they would hold them every night in the week."

"Those of us who have been locked up can tell you that you are doing a great service for our imprisoned brothers in uniting the forces of the workers' movement to let them know that you haven't forgotten them. And we can appreciate too, the simple, but to those in prison, highly necessary, extension of a few ordinary comforts such as tobacco and books."

Crowd Cheers Gitlow

When Chairman Dunne introduced Gitlow, whose conviction has been sustained by the supreme court of the United States, the audience rose and yelled for two minutes. "When that robed committee representing Wall Street, the supreme court, handed down its decision in my case saying that workers could be sent to jail for being class-conscious and for having opinions, it issued both a warning and a challenge to the workers of this country that they can expect no quarter in the class war between them and their exploiters," Gitlow began, "The conference that was held today and the work that it accomplished in uniting the bonds of solidarity between all the various parts of the labor movement for workers' defense, is timely indeed and throws that challenge back into the teeth of the master class of this country."

"We are showing them here today that we are prepared to meet their vicious and poisonous propaganda, their jailings and lynchings of workers, their laws and their injunctions with a united front of class-conscious workers prepared to fight them to a finish."

Meeting Is Great Success

The success of the meeting was attested to by the fact that although there were two thousand people jammed into the hall and the meeting lasted almost three hours scarcely a person left until the finish when the audience fled out with cheers and applause for the speakers on the platform and for the International Labor Defense.

The Truth About China Reaches United States By Way of U. S. S. R.

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the first revealing light on real conditions in the Chinese drive for national liberation comes by way of Moscow. It is said that the truth travels slower than lies, but the truth has arrived, showing the encouraging facts with regard to the struggle of rising China against her imperialist oppressors.

Already on June 7th, when the American kept press was relating how the strike wave in China was receding, the total number of workers involved in Shanghai had reached 40,000.

Two days later, on June 9th, the 150,000 workers and peasants of the Union of Soviet Republics were getting the truth, that the number of workers on strike in China had reached 1,000,000, while in Shanghai alone the total was up to 260,000. These facts are now being spread by the DAILY WORKER for the first time in capitalist America.

When the figures had reached 125,000 and were rapidly climbing, the International Press Correspondence, that serves the world Communist press, states that even this number "was unparalleled in the history of the Chinese labor movement."

Thus the Communist press held to the workers' side of the struggle, while all the press agencies of the bandit imperialists were wildly screaming about the "lives of foreigners" they claimed were threatened in the various Chinese cities, at the same time seeking by every possible means to minimize the heroic struggles of Chinese labor.

That the "lives of foreigners" were amply protected, while Chinese workers and students were being murdered by the score, and wounded by the hundreds, can be judged from the fact that on June 11th, there were 23 alien warships in the harbor of Shanghai, with the American killers outnumbering all the rest. The figures were: American warships, 10; Japanese, 5; British, 4; French, 3; and Italian, 1. These brought 4,000 marines to the port, of whom 3,000 were put on land.

Against such an array of imperialist murder machines the Chinese workers did not weaken. They stood their ground. But they paid the price. Up to June 7th, 42 workers had been murdered and 85 wounded, in what the foreign soldiery looked upon as a "sporting game."

The teaching staff of the Peking National University reported on June 11th, that the total number of killed was 70, while the total of wounded had reached 300, not one of these being a "foreigner." None of these figures appeared in the American kept press. Instead these yellow sheets were howling about an American wounded by a stray bullet while out soldiering.

Then on June 12th came the mighty mass protest gatherings in the city of Moscow itself, the capital city of the Soviet Republics, attended by 450,000 people, close to half a million. It found its valiant echo in another great demonstration, that held at Peking, China, June 11th, attended by 100,000 people in Tien An Mena Square. Thus the movement grows in harmony with the world struggle of the downtrodden, which Gregory Zinoviev, president of the Communist International, sums up with these words:

"The Moroccan War, the Shanghai happenings, the growing unemployment in Great Britain, the election of Hindenburg, the Bulgarian events, the symptoms of a financial crisis in France, all go to show that capitalism is doomed to death and that the international proletariat, under the leadership of the Communist International will be its grave digger."

These world events will only find their working class interpretation, with the facts as to daily developments in the Communist press. This must be clear to all workers. If not, it will be made clearer to them with each new day's development.

In China the 6,000,000 proletarians assume the leadership of the struggle of the whole population of more than 400,000,000. It is a struggle with which every worker in the United States must become acquainted, with which he must identify his own struggle. He can only begin to do this by reading the Communist press and studying its literature, issued in the United States by the Workers (Communist) Party. Chinese developments again draw clearly the lines between the class press, the Communist press of the working class against the capitalist press of the exploiting class.

Buy Up Railroad.

GARY, Ind., June 29.—The Chicago, South Shore and South Bend railroad today completed the purchase of the Chicago, Lake Shore & South Bend railroad for a purchase price said to have been \$6,000,000 flat.

Autos Kill 6 in One Day

Reckless driving of automobiles in Cook county killed six in one day, among them a boy 9 years old who was struck while crossing a street. This brings the total deaths by automobiles in Cook county since Jan. 1 of this year to 350.

FIRE AND FLOOD ADD TO CALIF. QUAKE HAVOC

Santa Barbara Ruined, with Many Dead

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—Twenty-seven persons were killed in a violent earthquake that partly destroyed Santa Barbara. The principal buildings on State street, the main business thoroughfare, were reported demolished. The Arlington Hotel is in ruins, as is the California Hotel. The historic Santa Barbara mission is a pile of debris. The Cabrillo hotel was torn in two.

Relief trains, with nurses, medical aid and food supplies, have been rushed to the stricken city.

City Reported Flooded.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Cal., June 29.—The water reservoir is out of commission at Santa Barbara as a result of the earthquake which devastated the city. Five tremors were registered. The Southern Pacific roundhouse was saved in.

The Gibraltar dam, above Santa Barbara, has broken, and the water from the reservoir is reported to be flooding the city.

The Southern Pacific railroad station at Golita, eight miles north of Santa Barbara, was reported wrecked.

Telephone Lines Down.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 29.—All telephone lines into Santa Barbara are down. The board of supervisors of Los Angeles county has offered Santa Barbara county any aid needed. The railroad tracks at Naples were badly twisted. Oil tanks at Summerland were wrecked, flooding the district with oil. Roads are blocked by landslides.

Fire Breaks Out

VENTURA, Cal., June 29.—Fire has broken out in the stricken city of Santa Barbara. Those who fled from the city reported here that several houses were in flames. All water mains are broken. The small town of Goleta, near Santa Barbara, was completely destroyed by the quake, which was followed there by fire.

Santa Barbara is a city of 76,000 population. It is located at the edge of the Pacific ocean, 90 miles north of Los Angeles, and 367 miles south of San Francisco.

The shocks were felt as far north as San Luis Obispo and to the south of Los Angeles.

Some reports placed the number of dead at above the 27 reported to the railroad. Hospitals were demolished, and several hospital patients were reported killed.

Germany to Drop Carpet Tax

TEHERAN, June 29.—A protest including threats of a reprisal tax against German luxuries imported into Persia if the German tax on Persian carpets is retained has forced the German minister here to officially announce that Berlin will give Persia more favorable treatment.

A short story from the workshop: "CARBON CAKES"

By Franklin R. Timmins in the July Special Anti-Imperialist Issue of The Workers Monthly 25 Cents a Copy \$2.00 a Year \$1.25 Six Months 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Defense Conference Unanimously Adopts Stirring Manifesto

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betterment. They are class war prisoners.

The last ten years have witnessed more persecution and jailing of workers engaged in the fight against economic and political enslavement than any previous epoch in the history of the land. There are no indications that this offensive against the more alert and conscious section of the labor movement is going to cease. On the contrary, there are many signs that point unquestionably to its continuation with ever more vigor.

THE recent decision of the United States supreme court in the Gitlow case upholding the conviction of Benjamin Gitlow means that the highest legal tribunal has placed its final sanction upon the so-called criminal syndicalist laws on the statute books of thirty-five states. This decision is comparable with the Dred Scott decision by which the supreme court at that time placed its "final sanction" upon chattel slavery. The decision sends Gitlow back to Sing Sing, confronts

Ulam Z. Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg, Robert Minor, and thirty other Communist workers, with the danger of long prison sentences for "assembling." One hundred and twenty-seven union miners have been tried recently in West Virginia under an injunction against picketing. Injunctions are obtained from the courts now in every labor dispute, big or little, by the class enemies of the workers. Prosecution of workers in California merely for being members of the I. W. W. continues. An international officer of the American Federation of Labor and the international vice-president of the Street Carriers' Union have been indicted on framed-up charges by a Buffalo grand jury for strike activity three years ago. Ten workers face trial under Pennsylvania's infamous sedition act for distributing literature explaining the struggles of the workers. Special legislation against the foreign-born places every active alien union and radical worker in danger of deportation.

The growing movement for organization of Negro workers and farmers has increased the special persecutions from which they are al-

ways suffered. Many Negro workers, farmers and soldiers are in prisons for no other reason than that they have either tried to organize themselves in labor and farmer unions or otherwise sought protection against exploitation and the torture and murder of members of their race.

MOONEY and Billings, Sacco and Vanzetti, Matt Schmitt and J. E. McNamara, Ford and Suhr, Ranjel and Cline, and many others soldiers of the working class, wear away their lives in prison and all efforts to secure their release so far has failed.

The military court-martial in Hawaii has sentenced two American soldiers, Crouch and Trumbull, to military prison for expressing political opinions. These facts and many more that could be cited are proof that the offensive against the labor movement has been broadened in the last ten years to include all sections of the working class.

A BROAD, since the war, the workers and peasants of Europe have had to suffer constant and bloody oppression at the hands of capitalist reaction. In Italy, Germany,

Hungary and especially in the Balkan and Baltic states, in India, China and Africa, in Haiti, Mexico, Central and South America the workers and farmers are terrorized by the open reign of violence instituted against them by the capitalist governments.

WORKERS' organizations are declared illegal, thousands of workers and peasants fill the jails, and in many countries the spokesmen and leaders of the workers are murdered without trial. These bloody excesses against the working class abroad demand not only emphatic protest but active support of the workers' defense in these countries by the American working class.

The continued persecution of the workers in this country and the unmistakable signs of its intensification call for the organization of all the forces at the disposal of the workers for the struggle against this terror and its sponsors. This condition, if allowed to continue, will mean the destruction, or at best, the serious weakening of the labor movement. The need of this period is for every conscious work-

er to pledge his support to a concerted movement whose purpose is to concentrate the resistance of the whole working class and all those sympathetic to the cause of the workers, in defense of the militants who are singled out or grouped together for a target of attack by organized capitalism.

UNTIL now, workers' defense has been spontaneous and sporadic. Defense committees have been created hastily as causes arise and frequently had to depend on workers without adequate connections and experience to properly handle them. Widespread publicity often is not secured and the power of the labor movement at large is not mastered for the defense. As a consequence, many obscure workers have been railroaded to prison without the knowledge of the labor movement—"Unknown Soldiers" of the class-war. All possible forces must be rallied for the defense of every worker attacked thru the courts or otherwise by the agents of capitalism.

This conference, consisting of delegates from all sections of the labor movement and from existing la-

bor defense bodies, sets up the INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE for the purpose of fulfilling this mission. THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE is a non-partisan organization. Its object is to unite all forces for labor defense. It constitutes itself as an ever-ready and ever-willing champion for the defense of all workers attacked for their activity in the labor movement or for expression of political opinion or industrial affiliation.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE will seek to collect material and give publicity to all cases of working-class persecution, to expose brutal treatment of class-war prisoners and to bare secret anti-labor activities such as labor spy systems, etc. This conference proclaims that the INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE stands ready to provide legal, moral and material aid to all workers persecuted for their activities in the labor movement or for expression of opinion. The conference considers it a first duty of the working class to look after the comfort and well-being of its hostages to capitalism and to supply material comforts and the means of existence to their families.

The International Labor Defense will organize and lead nationwide campaigns for the release of all class-war prisoners, conduct a relentless struggle against anti-labor legislation, and fight for the repeal of all criminal syndicalism, criminal anarchy and seditious laws—exceptional measures designed to give a legal covering to the attacks of the ruling class upon militant workers and the whole labor movement.

The conference sends its warmest fraternal greetings to all class-war prisoners in America and to the victims of the White Terror abroad. IT declares its unqualified solidarity with the exploited workers and farmers the world over and appeals to them and to all sections of the American labor movement to rally to the support of the INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE in its task of fighting back the capitalist jailers and hangmen.

Unite for labor defense! Demand the release of all class-war prisoners. Fight against deportation! Fight against all anti-labor legislation! Fight against criminal syndicalism laws!

THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the Trade Union Educational League (T. U. E. L.) North American Section of the RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS (R. I. L. U.)

THE T. U. E. L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrow of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

MINERS' WIVES MUST LABOR IN THE INDUSTRIES

Many Take in Wash, Others Enter Shops

WASHINGTON, June 29. — Coal mines in the United States are generally located at a distance from factories. Wives and daughters of the miners cannot keep the homes going for the men who dig the coal, and at the same time have a wide variety of employment offered them near at hand, with which to increase the family income.

That is the substance of a report which the women's bureau of the U. S. department of labor has prepared, based on data collected by the U. S. coal commission of two years ago.

Take in Washing It is a depressing story of how the burden of life in coal mining camps is thrown upon the shoulders of wives and daughters. Of the 500,000 women involved in this study, some 100,000 have been forced by economic conditions to become wage earners.

No Conveniences. Instead of making such necessities as light and water readily available in the miners' houses, the report finds that along with their remoteness and desolate surroundings the miners' homes are singularly devoid of these things.

Running water in the house, it is explained, means, usually, one faucet in the kitchen. Rates for the use of additional faucets, or for attaching a hose from this faucet to carry water to another part of the house, were prohibitive.

Negro Labor Body Calls Pittsburgh Conference in Aug.

PITTSBURGH, June 29.—The Pittsburgh committee of the American Negro Labor Congress announces its intention of calling a local conference about the middle of August, inviting to it all organizations having Negro members.

Hearst Buys Society Sheet. NEW YORK, June 29.—Town and Country, a periodical read by "society" people, has been purchased by William Randolph Hearst.

Philadelphia, Notice! Weber Printing Co. 350 N. FIFTH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

KNIT GOODS WORKERS IN SHARP FIGHT

Show Spunk in Trying to Organize Philly

By LENA ROSENBERG. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 29.—After the Federated Textile Workers Union decided to admit the Knit Goods Workers' Union into their ranks the members of the Knit Goods Workers are now more determined than ever to carry on their organization campaign to organize all the workers in their industry.

A leaflet was printed and distributed calling a mass meeting of all knit goods workers for Thursday night. When the bosses noticed the leaflet they ordered their workers to work overtime on that night and since the workers are not organized they were afraid to stop early; but they did come after nine; and those who were not members yet, joined, and showed that they are determined to have a union in Philadelphia.

The executive committee had a meeting and decided not only to call mass meetings but also shop meetings and thus hasten the building of the union. With the enthusiasm and determination that the workers showed there is no reason why the Knit Goods Workers' Union should not become one of the strongest unions in Philadelphia, especially when the Federated Textile Workers have pledged to help them both financially and otherwise.

The Young Workers' League of Philadelphia has taken a hand in the upbuilding of this union by distributing leaflets announcing the various meetings that were held and those encouraging the other workers of the industry.

BIRMINGHAM WORKERS ELECT DELEGATE TO NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 29.—The Mechanics, Workmen's and Women's Industrial Organization of Birmingham has elected a delegate to the American Negro Labor Congress. It is quite fitting that southern organizations which feel the pressure the hardest should look to the coming congress as a new era in the life of the American Negro.

On Strike for Four Years. The southern organizer of the American Negro Labor congress reports that the Amalgamated Tin and Steel Union Local No. 17 has been on strike four years. They keep themselves cheered by saying the first hundred years are the hardest.

1924, A YEAR OF LOWER WAGES AND FEWER JOBS, SHOWS FEWER STRIKES WITH FEWER STRIKERS

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press Industrial Editor) A decrease of 18 per cent in the number of strikes and lockouts in 1924 as compared with 1923 and of 12 per cent in the number of workers involved in such disputes reflects the uncertainty as to the future course of business which prevades both sides of the industrial struggle.

The 1,227 strikes reported to the U. S. department of labor in 1924 is the smallest number in any year on record except 1922. Measured by the number of workers involved in disputes strike activity in 1924 was below that in any previous year.

1919 the Big Strike Year. The department's record shows 1919 as the year of greatest strike activity, with 4,160,348 workers involved. In 1924 the number was 654,453 which compares with 744,948 in 1923, 1,608,321 in 1922 and 1,099,247 in 1921.

Table with 4 columns: No. strikes in, 1919, 1923, 1924. Rows include Building trades, Clothing, Furniture, Iron and steel, Leather, Lumber, Metal trades, Mining, Paper manufacture, Ptg. & publishing, Shipbuilding, Meat packing, Stone, Textile, Tobacco, Transportation.

Needle Trades in Vanguard. Two of the largest strikes were in the clothing industry. There was a successful strike of 50,000 called by the International Ladies' Garment Workers in New York City for an increase in wages, a 40-hour week, unemployment insurance, etc., and a successful strike of 40,000 men's clothing workers in the same city against a wage reduction and the sending of work to non-union shops.

There was a strike of 40,000 bituminous coal miners in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma, which resulted in an agreement on the basis of the Jacksonville pact. Other important coal strikes involved 15,000 miners in the Kanawha district of West Virginia and 15,000 employees of the Glen Alden Coal Co. in Pennsylvania.

More strikes in 1924 ended favorably to the workers than to employers. The department's tabulation shows 280 in favor of the bosses, 334 in favor of the employees, 135 compromised, 45 referred to arbitration and the remainder not reported.

PLASTERERS "REPLY TO" UNION BRICKLAYERS—AND VICE VERSA; BUT BOTH DODGE AMALGAMATION

By CARL HAESSLER (Federated Press Staff Correspondent) The jurisdictional struggle between the Plasterer and the Bricklayer international unions which is interfering with building operations all over the country has settled into a long range fight for publicity since the negotiations in Washington broke down.

Accuse Each Other. Vice-President Cronin of the Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association requests The Federated Press to distribute to the labor papers of the country an answer to the statement made by the bricklayers.

TEXTILE UNION IS STRONG FOR AMALGAMATION

No Officials Are On Permanent Payroll

By TOM BELL. (Special to The Daily Worker) BIDDEFORD, Me.—(By Mail)—The tenth annual convention of the American Federation of Textile Operatives opened here in Loom Fixers Hall with 55 delegates representing 22 locals attending. The membership of the union, which is not affiliated with the A. F. of L., is about 30,000. President James Tansy of Fall River, Mass., read his report of the past year. This report outlines the lobbying activities carried on at the various New England state legislatures principally on the 48-hour bill.

Unemployment in New England districts covered by A. F. T. O. locals amounts to from 25 to 40 per cent. Wages have been cut from 10 to 12 1/2 per cent. The report draws attention to the fact that over-production is the cause of the unemployment among textile workers, and urges that the practice of the bosses in running the mills 24 hours a day be stopped.

No Centralization. The report of the treasurer shows that \$14,000 was spent in strike benefits during the past year. The amount spent on national officers' salaries is \$600 a year, wages being paid them only for actual time lost attending to union business. National officers, such as president, secretary and treasurer, are usually paid officials of local unions. There is no attempt at centralization of power and finances in the hands of the national officials.

Protest Imprisonment of U. S. Unionists. By W. FRANCIS AHERN. (Federated Press Staff Correspondent) MELBOURNE, Australia. (By Mail).—Speaking on behalf of a million organized workers in Australia, the Melbourne Trades Hall Council has issued a manifesto calling upon the Australian workers to refrain from any social function in connection with the visit of the American fleet as a protest against the action of the United States government in holding radicals in jails.

AUSTRALASIAN LABOR BOYCOTTS MORGAN'S FLEET

Strong for Amalgamation. There is no question of the strong sentiment in this organization for amalgamation of all textile unions. In the past negotiations were carried on with the United Textile Workers Union (A. F. of L.) for the purpose of uniting their forces. These negotiations came to an end because the U. T. W. officialdom showed that they wanted to swallow the A. F. T. O. instead of having a real amalgamation based on the wishes of the rank and file.

Mr. Ransom states further that, "The foundation of the great fortunes made in the mills, mines, railroads and factories had been laid before the Negro was liberated from chattel slavery. All other industries are but outshoots of fortunes accumulated from these basic industries."

Says Negro Has No Hope of Rise in Business World

The Negro Champion, official organ of the American Negro Labor Congress, is in receipt of a letter from a Mr. Ransom, he states in part: "The American Negro came upon the scene about 75 years too late to become a factor in the business world." He states further that, "The gold rush in '49 marked the last chance to get in on the ground floor of our basic industries." That may be so, but the American Negro Labor Congress hopes to work out some solution by getting together the best thought of all organizations interested in Negro life.

CHICAGO NEGROES WILL MEET TO PLAN LABOR CONGRESS

The local committee of action for Chicago of the American Negro Labor Congress is arranging for a large Negro labor conference to be held the latter part of August. The conference will be made up of delegates from the many local Negro labor unions and will employ its organizational strength in promoting the American Negro Labor Congress which is to convene beginning Oct. 25.

WHAT IT MEANS TO HAVE T. U. E. L. LEADERSHIP

A Little Battle Saves Old Worker His Job

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 29.—The importance and the effectiveness of shop committees under the leadership of T. U. E. L. militants was well demonstrated in the Royal Upholstering shop when the boss, Mr. I. West, requested the chairman of the shop, Dave Milgrom, to refuse to give work to an elderly worker, J. Park, on account of his age. West insisted that Park was 60 years old and should be sent to an Old Age Home.

Milgrom, who is the chairman of the shop as well as the chairman of the T. U. E. L. in the Upholsterers' local union, immediately called a meeting of the workers in the shop, of whom there are about 25, and explained the case to them, together with a recommendation that the boss be instructed to start no discrimination against any workers and especially against fellow worker Park, who has given the best of his life and energy enriching the Royal and other upholstery companies.

Next day Mr. West approached Milgrom in an altogether different and pacific spirit to discuss the question of Park, and agreed that Park should remain in the shop but that certain work requiring exceptional skill and speed be not given to Park provided he has other work to do.

Although the Royal is a union shop, the workers there realize that a militant shop committee is essential in making the boss live up to the Union agreement.

Crafts Back Hodcarriers. BOSTON—That there may yet be difficulties in settling the Boston building trades strike of various crafts is indicated by the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union which is asking an increase from 65 and 70 cents per hour to 77 1/2 and 80 cents per hour.

Food Prices Rise. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—The retail food index issued by the U. S. department of labor thru the bureau of labor and statistics shows that there was an increase of about one-half of one per cent in the retail cost of food in May, 1925, as compared with April, 1925. The index number (1913 equals 100) was 150.8 in April, and 151.6 in May.

Another new Sub—Makes another Communist. PITTSBURGH, PA. To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK DENTIST

HAS FAMILY LIKING FOR YELLOW DOG

Farrington "Sees No Harm" in Blacklist!

By GILBERT ROGER, (Worker Correspondent) DOWELL, Ill., June 29.—Farrington sees no harm in the mine operators' blacklist (application card) scheme, known here as the "Yellow Dog." The president of Local 3703 U. M. W. of A. sent in one of the application blanks to President Frank Farrington and asked him what he thought of it.

Farrington's reply was that he did not see any harm that could be done by signing the application.

Yet anyone (besides Farrington) who studies the application can see that its purpose is to use discrimination against some of our brothers of the U. M. W. A.

If you happen to be one that has a strong back, weak brain and not too old, also not too many children if married, then you have a chance of receiving employment. It should be understood that if you have many children, you would be entitled to more compensation if you were injured while in employment.

If you cannot qualify on the above, then you have little chance. Yet Farrington says: "I do not see any harm." etc.

Here are some of the questions the "Yellow Dog" asks: "How old? Are you married? How many children under 16 years? Citizen? Where did you work last? What were you doing? Why did you quit? Where will you reside if you receive employment? Name and address?"

Then, after you fill them out, the boss says, "We'll let you know when to come back."

GERMANY HARD ON WORKERS WHO DEMAND RIGHTS

Amnesty to Class Prisoners Refused

BERLIN.—In the first months of the year 1925, in the "freest republic of the world," 273 trials against 1,455 workers took place. Of those 1,110 workers were sentenced to 966 years and nine months of prison and three to death.

These sentences were divided as follows: To death, three persons; hard labor, 231 years and one month; jail, 507 years and six months; fortress, 228 years and two months; fines, 71,171 gold marks. Release the political prisoners! Provide Red aid!

Two Workmen Badly Hurt. Nick Cannazzu, 1332 Cleveland Ave., and W. Ganty, 1030 N. Avers Ave., were seriously injured when a brick wall of a building on which they were working at 1016 E. 43rd St., collapsed. The men were buried by the bricks. They are in the Chicago hospital.

PITTSBURGH, PA. To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK DENTIST

BOOKS TO READ ON IMPERIALISM. For a better understanding of this subject of great and growing importance to the worker. READ: IMPERIALISM, Final Stage of Capitalism... 15 Cents. STATE AND REVOLUTION... 25 Cents. IMPERIAL WASHINGTON... 25 Cents. OIL AND THE GERMS OF WAR... 10 Cents. DECLINE OF CAPITALISM... 35 Cents. THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO. 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

# CHINESE RAISE MILLION IN DRIVE FOR LIBERATION

Chinatown, N. Y., Mass Meeting Gets \$20,000

By ESTHER LOWELL (Federated Press.)

NEW YORK, June 29. — Chinese workers, students and merchants in all North America are attempting to support the Chinese movement against foreign imperialists. C. Y. Cheng of the Chinese consulate in New York is in the various groups participating in the fund raising.

The Chinese Students' Alliance is calling a conference of students in eastern states, colleges and universities to help. A similar conference will probably be called of mid-western states' students in Chicago and one on the Pacific coast.

### Students and Workers Help.

A mass meeting of Chinese in New York's Chinatown raised over \$20,000 with pledges of as much more. Many Chinese are giving \$1,000 apiece to help Chinese nationalism win over the present domination for foreign powers. Students who are working to earn their education are contributing hundreds of dollars more.

Chinese workers in this country, Canada and Mexico are giving what they can to liberate their nation by aiding their countrymen in Shanghai, Canton and other centers where the fight against foreign control is going on.

Cables of support and sympathy are being sent by various organizations of Chinese in this country. Consul General Chang Ziang-Ling cabled Chinese nationalist leaders that "Chinese through North America will support your nationalist movement heart and soul, but you are cautioned to refrain from violence. Use civil methods only and discriminate between those powers who have attempted to throttle China and those who have not. Don't abuse the strength you have."

The Peking foreign office cabled the demands of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce formed in consultation with strike and student leaders and pointed out that the requests for apologies, indemnities, dismissal of employees and punishment of slayers are the same as foreign powers have often demanded from China for the accidental slaying of some individual.

The case of Charles Coltman, killed in China in 1922 when he refused to halt his auto, is cited by New York Chinese students because the United States obtained an indemnity of \$25,000 from China and dismissal of officials as well as an apology.

### Urge Three Big Demands.

The three main demands of the Chinese, which the foreign members of the investigating committee in Shanghai claimed were unreasonable and not bearing on the situation, were cabled to the Chinese consuls in America as follows:

1. Return of the mixed court to complete Chinese jurisdiction.
2. Immediate improvement of labor conditions.
3. Participation by Chinese, as the heaviest taxpayers in the foreign international settlement, in the administration of the city.

There are 13 demands of the Chinese in all, including release of all Chinese arrested and restoration of Chinese schools; punishment of slayers of Chinese students and workers; indemnities for lives taken; apologies for killing Chinese citizens; reinstatement of all strikers without wage reductions or fines; permit those workers who want to quit their jobs without deduction for time lost in struggle; Chinese to have freedom of speech, press and assembly now denied in settlement; equal division of voting power in Shanghai municipal council between foreigners and Chinese and permission for Chinese actually owning land, whether in name of foreigners or not, to vote in municipal elections; all roads arbitrarily built by foreigners in Chinese territory at Shanghai to be turned over to Chinese jurisdiction; that the press ordinance permitting city council to suppress publications be rescinded and that the additional wharf duties imposed by the municipality above government duties be cancelled; dismissal of the secretary of the municipal council, a British subject.

Give this copy to your shop-mate.

# KANSAS CITY REACHES QUOTA IN DAILY WORKER DRIVE; RUTHENBERG MOTHER BLOOR SPEAK AT PICNIC

By ELLA REEVE BLOOR.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 29.—The DAILY WORKER picnic today was a big success. Kansas City reached its quota with forty new subscriptions secured, in addition to twelve subscriptions for the Young Worker.

Comrade Ruthenberg made an especially fine address on Russia and America today.

I spoke for the DAILY WORKER and secured many new subs and created new interest in our best party builder.

## Workers Battle Sluggers, Police

(Continued from page 1.) work and would not resume work until the removed members were reinstated.

### Cops and Gangsters Unite

Before long the shop was surrounded by sluggers who were sent by the pogrom leaders, backed by "law and order" in the form of masses of police. The sluggers were armed with various weapons, some carrying heavy bottles in their hands, with no objection being made by the police. The result was that when the sluggers attacked the workers, several workers were beaten up by the sluggers and then eight were arrested by the police. The united front of the pogromist yellow machine gang and the police was carried out in action.

The sluggers picked out the girls to attack. Lona Klein was beaten the worst of all. Her head was badly wounded by a slugger with a bottle and she had to be taken to the Roosevelt Hospital where her wounds were treated. Sonia Chaikin, Mollie Secherin, William Summerhouse, Sonia Miller, Hartman, Pauline Schulman, Mollie Rosen and Ida Katz were the eight arrested.

### Not Discouraged

The attack of the sluggers and police did not, however, help the bosses and their agents at the head of the machine, to make clothes. Many of the workers left their places and the work was crippled. Similar events happened at the other shop, with the difference that at Frederick's the sluggers themselves got the worst of the beating from the angry workers.

Far from being discouraged, the workers were only inspired to battle, and declared that they will picket every shop where the agents of the machine try to take off active union members from the job just because they support the suspended executives of Locals 2, 9 and 22. In every case where the workers of the particular shop fail to defend the militants and their own interests against the bandit methods of the machine, the dress-makers will picket en masse. More demonstrations are expected around the two shops.

### Committee Issues Call

The Joint Action Committee has called upon all workers to not permit discrimination against their brothers and sisters who stand in the vanguard for a better union. The committee asks all other workers to turn out every morning to participate in the picketing around the shops where no other method will stop the assaults of the machine.

The other battle front was at the Hotel Cadillac. There the executives of the three locals, were subject to the lynch law of the machine. It was a wild and idiotic spectacle, stages by comedians. "They have long been guilty" said the "injustice" of Mister Yanovsky, speaking of the accused executives. But yet they stage a trial and pretend to "investigate."

They must do so according to the constitution. One has to appear to be "fair" before the world. It is necessary in order to deceive the union membership.

### "Trial" Begins

The "trial" began at 10 a. m. and the accused came to trial disregarding the fact that they know perfectly well the fake nature of the proceeding. Louis Hyman, manager of Local 9, and S. Zimmerman were brought to act as attorneys for the defense. At once they demanded that the trial should be open to the representatives of the press. This was refused.

They then demanded a jury of prominent people such as Frank P. Walsh, Roger Baldwin and even Eugene V. Debs, who is chairman of the socialist party and friend of Sigman, Hillquit and others. This, too, was refused.

Then they demanded to read a statement at the opening about the entire case and the accusations. This was denied, also. The only thing granted was that the accused should have their own stenographer.

### Did Not Withdraw

The defendants did not, however, withdraw from the trial. Let the machine have some fun and let the membership and all honest members of the

working class see how both sides react to these forces, was their viewpoint.

The questions began: "Are you a Communist? Do you belong to the Workers Party? To the Trade Union Educational League? Were you at the May Day meeting? Did you hear Olgin declare that 'We must break the International with a hammer!'"

Idiotic questions followed one upon the other. All put in a provocative manner. They did not ask if Olgin had spoken of the I. L. G. W. and what he said, but only if he had said "We must break the International with a hammer." By five o'clock they had managed only to question a few members of Local 2.

The first one was Berland. Then Bloom, Blagman, Block and Cooper. Anything To Fake A Story

Another game was tried by the yellow Forwards gang. They tried to get several girls to carry signs and go to the office of Local 22, while the Forwards' photographer would try to get a picture to show that the "Communist bosses" of Local 22 had locked out the workers of Local 22. The workers ridiculed this rumored "lock-out" which is mentioned in the Forwards.

## Plan Series of Five Lectures for Y. W. L. in New York City

NEW YORK.—The course of summer educational work for the Young Workers League in the New York district is now under way.

A series of five lectures will be given to every unit of the league on timely subjects. The first of these, entitled: "Militarism, Pacifism and the Role of the Young Communist League" will be given at the following branches in New York City. (Lectures in Jewish, Hungarian and Russian with places and dates is appearing in the respecting language press):

- Branch 1, July 3, J. Cohen, speaker;
- Branch 2, July 3, G. Sisking, speaker;
- Branch 5, July 2, H. Fox, speaker;
- Branch 6, July 3, W. Herberg, speaker;
- Branch 7, July 7, R. Grecht, speaker.

Following this, there will be lectures on: Method and Content of Communist Education; Fundamentals of Communist Organization; Economic Struggles of the American Working Class Youth; The Role of the Party and the League.

This work is being run under the direction of the national executive committee sub-committee on education. Extensive outlines on each subject are being prepared for the speakers so as to insure uniformity in presentation of the basic points.

### Easily Satisfied.

The Women's City Club at a conference expressed themselves satisfied that the legislature did not approve the proposed federal amendment to the constitution to prohibit child labor. They said they hoped it would pass in two years.

## PERSIA'S DISCONTENT AGAINST BRITISH IMPERIALISM INCREASED BY LEAGUE'S ARMS RECISION

TEHERAN, Persia, June 28.—Frequent attacks on Great Britain in the Persian press reflect the growing dissatisfaction of the Persian workers toward the British imperialism and its medium for wielding power over its subjects countries—the league of nations.

The newspaper Shafahgorsk declares that the league of nations, presumably brought into being to safeguard the interests of smaller nations is in reality the imperialistic British government under another name.

The workers are criticizing parliament for not even protesting against the traffic in arms conference decision to search Persian ships in the gulf of Persia. Because of this decision, Persia's delegates withdraw from the conference. By the terms of the league of nations convention, which was signed by the United States, the English government controls the Persian gulf and limits the country's ability to receive arms from Europe, to the will of the British imperialists.

### Rose Pastor Stokes Denies Rumor.

Comrade Rose Pastor Stokes has asked us to deny the rumor that she no longer is a member of the Workers (Communist) Party which has been circulated thru the capitalist newspapers. The Chronicle Telegraph of Pittsburgh, Pa., carries not only an item but also a photograph of Comrade Stokes under the ridiculous heading, "Rose Pastor Stokes Drops Red Flag." Comrade Stokes wishes it to be made known that "she has not changed her position one hair's breadth."

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of you.

# 'AMALGAMATED' STRIKE IS NOW 100 PER CENT

## Strike-Breaking Is No Help to Bosses

(Continued from page 1) mind about the strike.

The shops of the International Tailoring Company in New York were ordered struck today by the Amalgamated, it was reported.

### Girls Doing Good Work.

The girls distributing the DAILY WORKER on the picket lines were helping to inform workers who came looking for jobs in response to the scab advertisements of the United Garment Workers, that there was a strike. The strike story in the DAILY WORKER was read eagerly by the strikers. None of the capitalist papers carried a line about the strike.

The action of the United Garment Workers while entirely in accord with the past conduct of that scabby outfit, has aroused intense anger among the clothing workers and indeed among all trade unionists. This fine agency ran at least five advertisements in the Sunday Tribune and almost one whole column in Monday's Tribune. Here are a few samples of the ads, calling for scabs to break the two-Amalgamated strikes in the International Tailoring Company shops and those of the J. L. Taylor Company:

- SCAB ADS  
Factory and Trades.
- COAT SHOP HELP.  
UNION SHOP CONDITIONS.  
Pocket Makers.  
Basters.  
Finishers.  
Off Pressers.  
Etc.
- Also all kinds of help for Vest and Pants Shops—Cutters and Bushelmen.  
Come early and secure permanent positions.
- INTERNATIONAL TAILORING CO.  
Affiliated with  
United Garment Workers of America,  
847 W. Jackson-bldg.,  
Chicago, Ill.

- TROUSER SHOP HELP.  
Union Shop Conditions.  
Pocket Makers.  
Lining Makers.  
Joiners.  
Tacker.  
Buttonhole Maker.  
OPERATORS FOR ALL SPECIAL MACHINES.
- Also all kinds of Pant, Coat, and Vest Shop Help—Cutters, and Bushelmen.  
Come early and secure permanent positions.
- J. L. TAYLOR & CO.  
AFFILIATED WITH  
UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA.  
315 S. Peoria-St.  
CHICAGO, ILL.  
Picket Arrested.

One picket was arrested this morning and taken to the police station. Bail was provided and the striker released.

George H. Slatter, General Executive Board member of the United Garment Workers is in charge of that organization's scabbing activities here. Slatter is handing the job of drumming up scabs for the two clothing factories whose employees are on strike. When called up at his hotel by a reporter Slatter referred his

questions to the International Tailoring Company, saying that he was not an information bureau. Slatter is a wandering scab herder having tackled a job similar to his present one in Kansas City. He was chairman of the constitution committee at the last convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, which shows that labor fakers and scabs go along alright.

The United Garment Workers have not a single local. They are just scabbing on the regular sinkeries like Hargreaves.

### Called in the Scabs.

The officers of the International Tailoring Company, informed their employees that they would sign an agreement with any union that would accept a reduction in wages. Since the Amalgamated refused this concession, the company decided to call in the United Garment Workers. This shop was one of the most difficult to organize in the Chicago market. When the first strike was pulled off there in 1919, the union had a tough time in bringing the workers out. But today the employees of the International Tailoring Company are out one hundred per cent and ready to fight.

It is expected that the clothing

## AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1.) news of what happened last Sunday.

NOT since the great mass meeting that was held when news of Lenin's death reached this country was a revolutionary demonstration held in this city that approached last Sunday's in enthusiasm and numbers. Two thousand workers were there and they did not come to get a thrill either, tho they got that. They came because they were seriously interested in the object of the meeting. It was the crowning event of a day that was historic.

THE conference laid the basis for unity in the defense of class war prisoners. The need for unity is no greater in any other side of labor's activities. This is admitted by all who are seriously interested in the defense and release of our class war prisoners. Unity has often been discussed, but until now it has remained a pious wish. The controversial questions that divide the workers into different organizations prevented this unity. But necessity which is labelled mother of invention, finally translates wishes into deeds. And unity was established on the one common ground where all class conscious workers can pool their resources to defend the members of their class who fall into the hands of the enemy.

MEMBERS of the I. W. W., Communists, A. F. of L. militants and unaffiliated radicals like Bishop William Montgomery Brown, joined in the common cause. There was no discordant note at the conference. It did not waste any time jabbering about little things. It performed its work in record time. One felt that the once familiar names of Mooney and Billings, of Schmidt and McNamara, of the I. W. W. prisoners in San Quentin, California, Walla Walla, Washington and in other jails, and of more others would be heard again, this time on the lips of millions. And the great burst of applause that greeted the appearance of the venerable old rebel Bishop Brown when he appeared on the platform might well have penetrated thru the grey walls of the dungeons where our class war fighters are held.

THOSE who have experienced the sensation of hearing the jailer's key turn from the wrong side of the iron door, know that there is nothing more encouraging to a class war prisoner than the knowledge that the workers on the outside have not forgotten him, and that they have not forgotten or forsaken the cause which is more dear to the rebel than life or liberty. And when Ralph Chaplin, the rebel I. W. W. poet, poured out his soul to the audience in his story of the sufferings of our prisoners, everybody present felt that a new day had dawned in the history of the labor movement.

IT was a great meeting. From the time William F. Dunne introduced bosses will try to get an injunction against picketing by hook or by crook, but the present temper of the strikers is that they would say to the injunctions as Admiral Farragut is supposed to have to the enemy's torpedoed: "Damn your injunctions, we'll go right ahead with our mass picketing."

### Bosses Supporting One Another.

It is reported that the manufacturers of men's clothing, even those who have signed up with the Amalgamated are secretly supporting the International Tailoring Company and the J. L. Taylor Company in their effort to establish the open shop or its equivalent by signing up with Rickert's scab company union. Every worker should understand that the United Garment Workers is not a labor union but a combination strike-breaking and detective agency for the bosses. Every member of the Amalgamated in Chicago must realize that the very life of the union is at stake in this strike, and they must exert every ounce of power they possess to defeat the bosses.

The action of the United Garment Workers in advertising for scabs to break the Amalgamated strike is expected to be taken up with officials of the American Federation of Labor. The next meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor may have something to say about this despicable piece of scabbery. Even tho the Amalgamated is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, it has always cooperated with A. F. of L. unions in their strikes and it is only fair to expect some reciprocity along the same lines from the local labor movement that is part of the American Federation of Labor.

### Interesting Lecture at Downtown English Branch

NEW YORK—At its next educational meeting which will be held on Wednesday, July 1st, at the headquarters 108 E. 14th St. the downtown New York English branch has arranged a discussion on "The Temporary Stabilization of Capitalism" led by Comrade Sparer.

All members and sympathizers are requested to come and participate in this interesting and highly instructive discussion.

Another new Sub—Makes another Communist.

Bishop Brown as "a gentleman of the cloth, whose occupation now is—he says so himself—banishing gods from the skies and capitalism from the earth" until Benjamin Gitlow's rousing speech brought the meeting to a close, there was not a dull moment. On the platform were representatives of different schools of thought in the labor movement, but all agreed on one thing: the necessity for fighting the capitalists and wrenching our prisoners of war from their clutches.

THERE was a Negro, Otto Hall, representing the black workers that powerful battalion in the army of labor doubly oppressed by the ruling class and ignored by the reactionaries in the labor movement. And the genial giant Andrew T. McNamara of the International Association of Machinists from Gary's balliwiek in Pittsburgh, whose favorite indoor and outdoor sport, from boyhood has been fighting the bosses showed that he had a sense of humor, which every revolutionary fighter must have, or suffer from irritation of the liver. McNamara fights Gary, Andy Mellon and Company, and in his spare time "B. and O. Bill" Johnston. But if "B. and O. Bill" was arrested for fighting the battles of the workers, McNamara would come to his defense as gladly as he now does for the Communists, I. W. W.'s and A. F. of L. militants. But there is hardly a likelihood that "B. and O. Bill" will get pinched by the bosses. If there is any pinching done, the machinists will do it.

SOMETIMES meetings generate enthusiasm under the spell of speakers, with golden tongues, but show no permanent results. A recollection is a good criterion of whether an audience is "sold" on the purpose of a meeting or not. And even James P. Cannon's eloquence cannot be given more than its due credit for the fact that out of an audience of 2,000 more than eight hundred contributed to the collection, besides paying an admission charge and also purchasing a defense button. I believe everybody bought one because the female battalion of death that stood at the head of the stairway had inscribed on their banner the business motto: "Thou shalt not pass without a button."

THE financial contribution made by the audience, as pointed out by Ralph Chaplin, proved that they meant business, and that they were behind the conference. And as the International Labor Defense will be a dues-paying organization, on a monthly contribution basis of ten cents per member, I would not be surprised to see one hundred thousand American workers within its ranks inside of one year. The organization got a good start and the national council which includes prominent leaders of almost every working class organization is to be congratulated on the selection of James P. Cannon as secretary, whose chairmanship at the conference was so marked by those qualities which are essential in the by no means easy task of steering an organization composed of workers who disagree on many points tho all agreeing on one. We wish success to the International Labor Defense. We believe our class war prisoners will echo this wish.

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# CALLES OBEYS STANDARD OIL TRUST'S ORDERS

## Federal Troops Sent Against Strikers

(Continued from page 1)

ministry of communications announces that the case has been turned over to the attorney general's office with instructions to "fix the responsibility" for the closing of the company. The strikers are to be hounded back to work by Calles, upon orders of the American magnates.

### Calles Aids Standard Oil.

A dispatch from W. Green, manager of the Standard Oil-Dohoney Huasteca Petroleum company, whose employees in Tampico have been on strike, states that the company has received ample protection from federal troops.

### Calles Good Servant.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Secretary of State Kellogg asserts that he knows nothing of the source of the information upon which McLean's Washington Post declares: that "The government of Mexico has a short time in which to change its course," and that if the Calles government is not "willing and able to perform its duties as a member of the family of nations, the United States will ascertain that fact and act accordingly." Nor does he ratify its promise of "effective action" beyond the presentation of a list of complaints to the Mexican administration.

No Chance of Getting Real. Mexican newspapers arriving in Washington bring the program of land distribution, as set forth in a speech by Minister of Agriculture Luis Leon, some days before the Kellogg statement reached him. Leon was touring the southern states, near the Guatemalan border, at the time, and this speech delivered at a banquet given him by business men at Papachula, Chiapas, was a warning to Mexicans of the policy their own government would follow. He said that land would be given every peasant family that could cultivate it; none would be distributed that "could not and would not be cultivated by the allottees. Mexico would not create a new class of landlords; it wanted working proprietors only."

Threatens Troops. Moreover, illegal taking of lands would not be tolerated; troops would be sent to evict and punish squatters. If landlords refused to permit the legal authorities to divide and distribute the land, troops would be sent to enforce the government's program. Payment for land taken would be made by the federal government; thru \$50,000,000 worth of bonds soon to be issued.

It appears that rumors of impending revolt in Mexico have been started by Sherburne Hopkins, professional broker of Latin American intrigues, who recently took as a client the anti-Soviet junta of the republic of Georgia.

Your neighbor would like to read this issue of the DAILY WORKER. Be neighborly—give it to him!

## WORKERS MONTHLY--JULY

(Anti-Imperialist Number)

### INCLUDES THESE FEATURES:

ANTI-IMPERIALIST ARTICLES

1. Contradiction of Imperialist Capitalism, by Nicholas Bucharin.
2. The Negro as an Oppressed People, by William F. Dunne.
3. The Imperialist Struggle in China, by Max Shachtman.
4. Labor and Empire, by Manuel Gomez.
5. The New America: the American Empire, by J. Lovestone.
6. Bayonets in Peace and War, by William F. Kruse.

OTHER LEADING ARTICLES

1. Party Fractions in the Trade Unions, by William Z. Foster.
2. Native Sins of the Golden West, by Miriam Allen de Ford.
3. Left Wing Advances in the Needle Trades, by Earl R. Browder.
4. New Uses for Strikes, by "Audi-faz."
5. The Longest Procession in History, by Ruth Kennell.

SHORT STORIES OF THE WORKSHOPS

1. Carbon Cakes, by Franklin R. Timmins.

CARTOONS BY

Robert Minor, Lydia Gibson, Maurice Becker and "Hay" Bales.

PHOTOGRAPHS  
Striking and Timely

25 Cents a Copy

\$2.00 A YEAR      \$1.25 SIX MONTHS

THE WORKERS MONTHLY

1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD.      CHICAGO, ILL.

NEW YORK, ATTENTION!

Conference of Uj Elors and All Hungarian Workers' Societies, Including Hungarian Dramatic Society

## Monster Picnic

Sunday, July 5, 1925, at Pleasant Bay Park  
for the benefit of the revolutionary press.

Good Music, Refreshments, Hungarian Goulash, Dancing, Games.

TICKETS 50 CENTS. All present will be assured a good time.

DIRECTIONS—Take Lexington Ave. Express to 177th Street, then take 180th Street Crosstown Car to last stop. There society representatives will meet and direct you to destination.

UNWILLING JUDGE DISMISSES CASE AGAINST "REDS"

Didn't Break Law But Made Him Very Sore

(Special to The Daily Worker) DETROIT, Mich., June 29.—The case against Alfred Goetz and John Edwards, who had been addressing a meeting under the auspices of the Young Workers League on the streets of Hamtramck Wednesday, June 17th, was dismissed with great reluctance by Police Judge Majewski.

The warrant read "for obstructing traffic," but it was quite evident from the remarks of the court that this was merely a technical objection. "You can't get away with any red stuff here," remarked his honor.

Had Communist Literature. When arrested Goetz and Edwards had some Workers' Party literature with them. DAILY WORKERS were very much in evidence. They were held in the Hamtramck jail over night and granted a continuance and released under \$100 cash bail.

The ordinance under which the warrant was drawn prohibits crowds from congregating on street corners or sidewalks. But the testimony of the officer who made the arrest showed that the speakers were some thirty feet from the corner. They were neither on the sidewalk nor the street, but had the box located on a strip between the sidewalk and the curb.

His Honor Was Peeved. Maurice Sugar, defense attorney, moved to dismiss the case. It was then that the court let down the flood-gates of his wrath. "I've got to dismiss this case," he said, "but we won't stand for any red stuff around here. If we can't stop it under this ordinance we will find other ways and means."

AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS CALLS FOR FUND

The American Negro Labor Congress is conducting a \$10,000 fund drive. The national committee has begun its organizational work in the southern states having sent out expert organizers penetrating every corner of the Negro southern population. The national committee feels assured that \$10,000 will be able to put over its program.

The provisional committee for calling the American Negro Labor Congress realizing that the Negro has nothing to sell but his labor power is carrying on a two-fold fight, first to show the Negro workers the advantages of joining and second, to force the unions to admit Negro applicants.

Write the story about your shop—Order a bundle to distribute there.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A STYLISH YOUTHFUL FROCK



4849. This is a good model for slender figures. It is suitable for alpaca, linen, jersey and crepe, also for flannel and taffeta. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 years size requires 3 1/2 yards of 32 inch material. The width at the foot is 1 1/2 yard.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 25c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1925 Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 200 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dress-making, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches). All valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

SOVIET UNION PAYS RED ARMY COMMANDERS LESS, SOLDIERS MORE, THAN IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES

MOSCOW—(By Mail)—Peoples Commissary Frunze, head of the Red Army of the Soviet Union, has issued the following statistics:

The Red Army is 529,000 strong. The pay of a Red soldier is one rouble and 20 kopeks a month, under the czars it was 50 kopeks and in France it is 60 kopeks. Thus the pay is fairly high in the Soviet Union, excepting of course the pay of mercenaries.

Pay of Commanders Lower. But the opposite is the case with the pay of commanders. The commander of a squad receives in the Soviet Union 42 rubles a month, in France 57 rubles, in Germany 62 rubles, in Poland 76 rubles and in Great Britain 212 rubles.

The commander of a company receives in the Soviet Union 53 rubles, in Germany 84 rubles, in France 110 rubles, in Poland 116 rubles and in Great Britain 343 rubles.

The commander of a battalion receives in the Soviet Union 61 rubles, in Germany 114 rubles, in Poland 150 rubles, in France 152 rubles, and in Great Britain 488 rubles.

The commander of a regiment in the Soviet Union 85 rubles, in Germany 163 rubles, in Poland 204 rubles, in France 211 rubles, and in Great Britain 614 rubles.

The commander of a division receives in the Soviet Union 110 rubles, in Germany 230 rubles, in France 321 rubles, in Poland 323 rubles, and in Great Britain 1,020 rubles. The salary of the commander of the Red Army are about 30 per cent of the salary of the officers of the former czarist army.

The following example shows the condition of the catering for the army. The daily food of the Red Army soldiers contains 3,012 calories, in the Roumanian army 2,714 and in the Polish army 2,797 calories. 84.7 per cent of the Red Army are peasants, 11 per cent workers, and 5.3 per cent various categories.

Among the commanders 66 per cent are peasants, 12.3 per cent workers, 23.7 per cent various. Among the new commanders who graduated from the military school last year 33 per cent were workers, 62 per cent peasants, and 15 per cent various. Of those recently admitted to the military schools 44 per cent were workers, 49 per cent peasants, and 7 per cent various.

In 1922 only 56.6 per cent of all commanders had received a special military education. This year the percentage is 90.5 per cent.

15 Fishermen Die When Ocean Liner Cuts Boat in Two

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 29.—NINE survivors of the fishing schooner Rex, which carried fifteen persons to death when literally sliced in two by the big Cunard liner Tuscania, were aboard the liner today, enroute to New York.

The dead, all of Gloucester, were: Captain Thomas Downey, Austin Firth's ten year old son, Charles; George Johnson, Joseph Dalton, Angus McDonald, Angus Smith, Clyde Larkin, Samuel Tibbets, Charles Goodick, William Turner, William Reach, Archie Hill and two unidentified men.

A heavy fog lay over the Banquet, or Quero Banks, when the big liner struck the fishing vessel. Several of the crew were killed instantly, including Captain Downey, whose body was picked up by the Tuscania. He was one of Gloucester's best known fishing captains.

Tagilsk Miners Sign Agreement with U. S. Asbestos Company

MOSCOW.—The district committee of the Miners' Union in Tagilsk has signed a new tariff agreement with an American company which has a concession for the local asbestos deposits. The tariff agreement provides for increased wages, and the concessionaires undertake to pay for three places in health resorts for the workers, to organize a children's home and to contribute one per cent of the total amount of wages for the educational purposes of the workers.

SMALL MOVIE MAN TO GO IS EDICT OF MOVIE TRUST

There is no secret about the intentions of the movie trust. In newspapers as well as trade journals its publicity experts are telling the little fellow just what is coming to him, that he is due to be squeezed out and that all his yawning will not help him. In a current issue of Commerce and Finance, Glendon Alvine, of the Famous Players publicity department, loosens up on the following:

"Just now the principal units in the picture business seem to be engaged in a struggle for theatres. . . . There are indications that the independent theater owner is going the way of the individual grocer. . . . He seems to be losing out in the economic struggle, and chains of theaters to retail amusement are developing just as chain stores already become firmly established in the retailing of groceries."

He then admits quite candidly that although only a small proportion of the outstanding pictures or most popular stars may be actually connected with "Paramount," so heavily had the trust advertising made inroads upon the mass mind that of those canvassed in a town selected at random said they liked "Paramount pictures" best, yet 90 per cent of them could not mention a single Paramount picture by name.

The organization of buying chains is the theater owners answer to the trust inroads on the retail field. He states, citing the Balaban and Katz control of 125 theaters, the Jensen and Von Herberg chain in the northwest, and the Stanley control of Philadelphia.

"More and more groups of pictures are bought for groups of theaters and the earlier custom of buying for one theater is almost extinct. And as the mass buying movement of combining exhibitors gains impetus there is a counterbalancing strengthening of the theater holdings of producers concerned about keeping prices up sufficiently to protect their investments in production."

As in other industries competition gives way before combination, then a sharp brief struggle between combinations of producers on the one hand and retailers on the other, with the probable result of an all-inclusive trust ruling this branch of big business as completely as the steel or oil trust rules its division. The better the movies are organized the more useful they are for the capitalists, now the easier they will be for an American Soviet government to harness and turn against the foes of the workers.

Claim Ivan Moskvlin Will Act for Stinnes Films

It is claimed that Ivan Moskvlin, star of the Moscow Art Theater, whose work in the film "Polikushka" is well known in their country, has been signed on a long-term contract by the West Film Co., owned by Stinnes interests. He first picture is to be made in France, under the title, "The Czar's Courier," based upon a Jules Verne novel.

The Stinnes Co. threatens to do for European film production what the Famous is doing in America, to build up an all powerful production and distribution trust. Already production companies are functioning in the four principal continental producing countries, Germany, Sweden, France and Italy.

Mexican Movie Propaganda. The Mexican government has appropriated a large sum for the purchase, in the United States, of a complete studio outfit. It is planned to make pictures which tell about the Mexican people, their life and customs, and thus counteract the false ideas created by American and European producers. The work will be in charge of an American expert who is said to know all about the technique and organization of the film business in the United States, and who has, in addition, a complete knowledge of Mexican conditions. Some of the films will be sold and others given away free.

CALVIN COOLIDGE IS NOT AT ALL LIKE ROBIN HOOD

Tightfisted Towards The Poor—Generous To Rich

By LELAND OLDS. (Federated Press Industrial Editor) Tight-fisted toward the poor but exceedingly generous toward the rich is the policy of President Coolidge, as shown in two statements issued a week apart bearing on the financial policy of the government.

When advised by the tariff commission to lighten the cost of living for every household in the land by cutting the sugar tariff one-half cent a pound Coolidge answered that the government could not spare the \$40,000,000 revenue. He said: "Money must be found to meet the appropriations by the representatives of the people. It is estimated that the sugar import duty yielded the national treasury last year \$135,999,106 out of a total revenue from all imports of merchandise of \$541,231,859. To make the proposed reduction would cost the treasury about \$40,000,000 a year."

But when asked by his multimillionaire secretary of the treasury to lighten the rich man's tax burden by reducing the surtax (extra tax) on unearned incomes Coolidge suddenly discovered a treasury surplus of over \$200,000,000 ready to hand. Before leaving Washington for the summer he expressed his determination to use this surplus to reduce income taxes in accordance with the demands of business.

This \$200,000,000 treasury surplus exceeds the entire revenue derived from sugar by \$65,000,000. It amounts to five times the proposed reduction in the sugar duties. The \$135,000,000 collected by the government from its duty on sugar means at least \$216,000,000 taken from consumers. The additional \$80,000,000 goes to the sugar interests as extra profits thru the arbitrary prices the tariff enables them to charge for sugar produced in the United States and its possessions. This fact makes the sugar duty an extremely antisocial source of government revenue. For it burdens the people out of all proportion to the return the government gets.

The joy with which the sugar interests hailed the president's favoritism brings new evidence of the profits which the dominant beet sugar concern expects as a result of continued government protection. According to the Wall Street Journal the stock of the Great Western Sugar Co. is being bought on the belief that the directors will either increase the present 32 per cent dividend rate or declare a 25 per cent stock dividend.

In twenty years the company has paid \$19,273,000 cash dividends on its \$15,000,000 preferred stock and \$52,939,000 on common stock which represents no real investment at all. Shares of common were given away as a bonus to the purchasers of preferred. In other words, this company which Coolidge is so anxiously protecting has paid cash dividends totaling \$72,212,800 on an investment of \$15,000,000, or about 480 per cent. In addition it has accumulated \$38,000,000 undivided profits which amount to more than two and one-half times the original investment.

Taken as a whole, Coolidge's series of reasons why he didn't carry out the recommendation of the tariff commission look very much like the hurried fishing for excuses characteristic of a boy caught in the act of swiping cookies for his gang.

Oil Production at Baku Booms Under Soviet Government

MOSCOW.—Five years have already elapsed since the oil wells of Baku were nationalized after the victory of the proletarian dictatorship in Azerbaijan. During these five years the process of oil getting has very much developed. The technical equipment has been partly renewed by American machines, and electric power has been introduced.

The development of the production itself is shown by the following figures: In 1920-21 the yield of oil was 152.2 million poods, in 1921-22, 168 million poods, in 1922-23 200 million poods, in 1923-24, 238.2 million poods, in 1924-25, 266.3 million poods. In April, 1925, the yield was 24 million poods, and in May already over 25 million poods. The percentage increase of oil production, if we take 100 for the year 1920-21, is as follows: 1920-21 100 1921-22 110 1922-23 132 1923-24 156 1924-25 175

Suggests Bunk Button for Patriot Boob.

"A bunk button (picture of a man standing on his head)" is suggested by the official Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators for "the patriotic fellow who thinks that your rights are protected by the U.S. constitution and the courts."

Rail Telegraphers Add Members. ST. LOUIS.—The Order of Railroad Telegraphers added 439 new members in May.



BUILDERS AT WORK

TODAY IT IS ALL OVER

Second Annual Daily Worker Sub Campaign Closes.

Today is the day. Three months of active Communist building, of securing subs to the DAILY WORKER to lay a basis for future Communist growth, is now ready for a check-up.

The count will be taken, the extent of the building job estimated, new and old methods in use reviewed and those builders and building locals who have made outstanding contributions will be pointed out.

Get a Bundle of the July 4 Issue! See what your local and local Builders have done—and distribute this Special Anti-Imperialist Issue, with many features to fight imperialism on its mobilization day of July 4.

- In the Second Annual Sub Campaign On Saturday, June 27, these new subs were received and will be included in the totals: MILWAUKEE, WIS.—John Haydin, M. Vetingel, Mary Perschonak. DETROIT, MICH.—N. Stoyanoff, J. Bartz, A. Goetz (5). ASTORIA, ORE.—Pacific Development Society. HAMMOND, IND.—S. Puskowic. AMBRIDGE, PA.—Geo. Malch (2). PORTLAND, ORE.—A. Ozeransky. NEW YORK.—H. R. Brown, Frank John, J. Schlam, L. Ginzbourg, Louis Blitzbau. McKEESPORT, PA.—S. Deorio. CLEVELAND, OHIO.—J. A. Hamilton. WATERBURY, CONN.—Chas. Casnitaki. LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—M. Glassen (7). PITTSBURGH, PA.—Fred Merrick, P. Hanas.

Look Out for the Milwaukee Steamroller!

A. Overgaard, sub-district organizer for Milwaukee, reports Red Week results aplenty. Read this letter of warning to the Milwaukee Leader: "Look out for the Milwaukee steam roller. We are out to fill our quota before July 1. We expect to send our subs from now on in bunches. All branches are active this week visiting workers, whom the party has distributed copies to during Red Week. We expect even bigger results later and the Milwaukee "Misleader" is going to get a good race. "The workers of Milwaukee need a real working class daily and we are going to give it to them."

Our Readers' Views

What it Means to be a Miner. To the DAILY WORKER: The workers in the mining industry in which a great number are engaged can only look on at scientific progress made daily. All these improvements are exploited by the bosses to bring more profits for them. But none is used to make the mines more safe. Consequently one catastrophe after another occurs in the coal mines. Life Always in Danger.

Years ago there was the Cherry mine disaster. Today we still witness victims of the neglect of the operators in Kentucky, North Carolina, Illinois, Indiana and in all coal producing localities. Such disasters are inevitable under capitalist rule. They happened yesterday, they happen today and they can be depended upon to happen any day in the future as long as the system of exploitation of workers continues.

Here in our locality, not to mention the cut in wages that we face daily, the so-called mechanical labor has thrown off approximately 250 men—two men have replaced them. Then the "yellow dog" that the operators have introduced is another means to further strangle the miner.

No Protection from Operators' Greed. Today when a miner applies for a job at the mines he must first fill out a blank which contains a long list of question to give the company a clue to his former activities. After the bosses pry into his past thru their investigation bureau, and they satisfy themselves that he is not enlightened enough to be class-conscious he is given a chance to slave for a miserable wage and live in fear of being laid off. But the miner does not only suffer from industrial dangers and economic pressure, he also suffers from the teachings of false leaders.

The great organization of the miners is decaying rapidly from discontent among the members who see nothing done by their officials to gain better working conditions for them. Our only solution is to be found in the progressive committee conducted by the Young Workers League and the workers Party of America. I remain yours in the struggle. Germinal Allard.

Rush that Sub—Campaign ends July 1!

Meet on Goose Step Schools. School superintendents and principals have left Chicago to attend the convention of the National Education Association, which is dominated by big business. A few teachers are also delegates.

Big Treasury Surplus. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—The federal government will have a surplus at the end of the fiscal year next Tuesday of \$245,000,000.

Just Received From Germany! A LENIN MEMORIAL ALBUM With text in English, German and French containing 33 Striking Photographs Of the great leader and teacher from childhood to the grave—with photographs taken in his youth; as an exile; with old revolutionists of years ago; as an illegal worker in October, 1917; and photos taken after the Revolution and after his death.

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NEW ZEALAND WORKERS HOLD UNITY MEETING

Conference Unanimous For One National Body

By W. FRANCIS AHERN. (Federated Press Staff Correspondent) WELLINGTON, New Zealand, (By Mail)—The open conference convened by the New Zealand Alliance of Labor to bring about unity and amalgamation among the several working class groups in New Zealand took place at Wellington on April 11, and was attended by delegates representing all unions and federations throughout the country.

The conference was unanimous in the opinion that the industrial workers of New Zealand should establish one national industrial organization which would determine the policy of the organized wage-workers of New Zealand. It was pointed out that the men on the job were demanding unity and were determined that it should be established.

After a lengthy discussion, the conference arrived at the following decisions: (1) That a group of miscellaneous departments shall be embodied in the constitution of the Alliance of Labor, such group to embrace the Trades and Labor councils of New Zealand.

(2) That the group department of the Trades and Labor councils be allowed representation locally on the industrial district councils and nationally on the national industrial council of the N. E. Alliance of Labor according to its affiliated membership. (3) The Trades and Labor councils shall be responsible for all affiliation fees to the Alliance of Labor, similar to other departments.

(4) The Trades and Labor councils to render the N. Z. Alliance of Labor every assistance to organize the unions and associations affiliated to these councils on the lines of class and industry in order that such workers may be grouped into their respective industrial departments as laid down in the method of organization of the N. Z. Alliance of Labor.

(5) The Alliance of Labor to accept in affiliation national federations of unions as units of industrial departments.

# THE DAILY WORKER

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## Labor Fakers and Scabs

There is a strike on at the present time in Chicago involving about one thousand members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Two shops refused to sign an agreement with that union, when their demands for concessions were refused. The officers of one company informed their employes that they would sign a contract with any union that accepted their proposal for a reduction in wages. The workers struck.

Then there appeared on the scene in the role of a strikebreaking recruiting agency, the United Garment Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The officials of this scabby outfit had advertisements inserted in the capitalist papers urging clothing workers to apply for jobs at the offices of the two struck shops, assuring them that union shop conditions prevailed. In the advertisements both shops were said to be "affiliated with the United Garment Workers of America."

This brazen piece of scabbery is not a new phenomenon in the American labor movement. But it might be expected that some other city less noted for its devotion to even the simplest principle of trade unionism would be selected by the labor scab agents to do their dirty work.

The officials of the strikebreaking United Garment Workers' Union, will not succeed in delivering the goods to their paymasters. The rank and file of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America will see to that. But the members of the American Federation of Labor in this city have a duty to perform. Not only is it a disgrace to the name of trade unionism, that labor officials can get away with such tactics, but it is also a serious menace to the whole labor movement. The Communists have been abused by the press agents and paid apologists of the reactionaries for characterizing the labor fakery as agents of the employing class. That we are justified in making this charge is shown by the action of the officials of the United Garment Workers, which only differs in degree from the accepted policy of the right wing of the American Federation of Labor.

The trade unionists of Chicago affiliated with the A. F. of L. cannot let this brazen piece of scabbery pass unchallenged. The matter should be raised on the floor of the Chicago Federation of Labor at that body's next meeting. The DAILY WORKER expects the officers of the Chicago Federation of Labor who have often in the past experienced their solidarity with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to now give a practical demonstration of this solidarity, by not only assisting them in winning the strike, but also in officially condemning the strikebreaking tactics of the officials of the United Garment Workers. We expect as a matter of course that the local correspondent of William Green's weekly news sheet, and also the Federation News will join the DAILY WORKER in condemning this scabbery.

## "The Populace Seems Strangely Unmoved"

One military clique has kicked out another in Greece. Pangalos has replaced Michalakopoulos. His program calls for the "redemption and purification of the country," the usual fascist formula.

Dispatches state that "the populace seems strangely unmoved by the event." There is little to wonder at in this as the revolt has no social significance beyond its proof of the political instability of little puppet states like Greece.

It is possible, however, that Great Britain has had a hand in organizing the overthrow of the Michalakopoulos government because of its concessions to Turkey where French diplomacy is busy. Behind all of the maneuvers in that part of the world are always some of the great powers.

The condition of the Greek working class is pitiable. Thousands of refugees have been shipped back there after the disastrous war with Turkey to die by starvation. The army and navy eat up most of the public revenues and taxation is almost unbearable.

The Greek Communist Party has suffered many persecutions because of its activity among the workers and many of its leaders are now in prison. The Greek populace "seems strangely unmoved" by the change in the personnel of the government because it has long ago learned that these changes mean nothing unless it be added oppression.

It remains now for the workers of Greece to learn that their only hope lies in unity with the workers and peasants of the Balkans and Asia Minor, unity in the struggle against their own militarist government and the imperialists who set worker against worker as in the Greek-Turkish war—unity under the banner of the Communist International.

## The Boy Scabs

From distant China comes the news that Boy Scouts in Hong Kong are taking the place of striking messenger boys.

The Boy Scouts is one of the many youth organizations that the capitalist class have sponsored in order to inculcate the philosophy of subservience and lickspittle humility into the minds of the children of the working class. The scab and the stoolpigeon are glorified and held up to those youths as the highest type of American citizenship.

It is therefore not surprising that members of this organization should play the role of scabs whenever there is need for their services. Like the American Legion, ostensibly neutral in the struggle between the workers and the capitalists, the Boy Scouts are at the service of the ruling class.

Workers who have children should not underestimate the drawing power of organizations like the Boy Scouts. They are given uniforms, praised by prominent individuals, allowed to parade and indulge in many forms of activity that appeal to the young. They are taught to despise trade unionism and to hate the class organizations that meant so much to their parents.

In Europe the youth organizations of the working class have appeared as the rivals of the capitalists' Boy Scouts. Here in America we have the Young Workers League and the Junior sections of the Y. W. L. as competitors of the Boy Scouts. These organizations should be supported by the workers and they should make it their business to have their children join those working class organizations which will put revolutionary ideas into the minds of the young instead of capitalist dope.

# The Riffian War of Independence

By Ali Kemal Fauladi

IN the far-off days of 1911, when the imperialist dogs in Europe were straining at the leash for international massacre, Morocco almost furnished an occasion for a premature declaration of the great war. It was avoided by the hasty summoning in 1912 of the Conference of Algebras, where Morocco as an independent national unit was dismembered and divided—on the model followed in 1907 in Persia by Grey and Sazonoff—into two "spheres of influence," one Spanish in the north and the other French in the south.

Meanwhile Germany—then making its unfortunate debut as a rival to the older imperialist powers—was given compensations elsewhere in Africa, and England was assured, in return for its neutrality in the Moroccan partition, complete freedom of exploitation of the riches of the Nile valley. And Italy, too—then in the throes of an ascent imperialism—came on the scene with the occupation of Tripoli.

THE world has gone thru a complete "bouleversemment" since those idyllic days when the imperialist powers could play in that way with the destiny of the peoples of northern Africa. The great war has dealt a fatal blow to imperialism and has brought out, and continues to bring out in increasingly acute forms, its inherent contradictions. Northern Africa—like the rest of Africa and Asia in their different degrees—refuses to be the playground of imperialist ambitions; and the peoples, so long held in durance vile under the imperialist yoke, are at last conscious of their strength and are revolting, determined to be free.

The new war of freedom of the victims of imperialism stretches from China to Morocco; and already the imperialist front is heavily dented. Of the approaching destruction of imperialism, the guarantee is not only in its internal weaknesses but also in the will to freedom of its outraged victims.

A PLACE of honor on the anti-imperialist front belongs to the valiant peasants of the Riff—numbering not more than 300,000—who, under the leadership of Abd el Krim, have been fighting, it is now almost half a decade, against the hordes of imperialism. From their little sector of land, stretching from the Mediterranean coast as a triangular wedge between the Spanish and the French zones, the Riffians gave battle to the Spanish army of occupation, and in 1923 won their classic victory of Anual, where a whole Spanish army corps, with generals and all, was captured and held to ransom.

In December of last year, when the renewed Spanish offensive under the personal direction of Primo de Rivera had definitely broken itself against Riffian resistance, Abd el Krim chased the Spaniards as far out as the sea littoral, where the presence of Spanish naval units alone saved the retreating remnants of the army of occupation from disaster.

MEANWHILE Lyautey, the French high commissioner in Morocco, was holding himself in readiness for the proper "political moment" to hurl himself against the Riff. He had asked for and obtained from the successive governments of Poincare and Herriot in Paris the necessary reinforcements in men and money for what he well knew would soon, once engaged, assume the proportions of a colonial war and not be confined to a punitive expedition against a rebellious tribal chief.

For, Abd el Krim—as Lyautey, being on the spot, had good reasons to know—was more than a rebellious tribal chief; he personifies a world factor in its local application in Morocco; he is the chief of a revolutionary movement of liberation from imperialist domination. If on the moral plane Abd el Krim and Lyautey represent two antagonistic world factors, on the technical plane—all allowances being made as between a great military power like France and the little Riff—Abd el Krim is no less a redoubtable adversary, because his war strategy and his equipments are modern.

As Lyautey was getting himself ready, the diplomatic preparation in Paris for the French offensive against the Riff was coming to its culminating point after a long and tortuous detour. It was not for the love of Riffian independence that the French government allowed its citizens to furnish arms and munitions to Abd el Krim to be used against Spain. And if the British government in its turn allowed the same latitude to its own citizens, it was equally not from a motive of love. The French government—working as the occult mandatory of French bankers covetously looking to the rich mineral sub-soil of the Riff—wanted Spain to be put out of the way as a possible revisionary owner of the Riff. With Spain demonstrably unable to hold its own in its zone, and thus unable to fulfil the terms of the Algebras agreement, the occasion would be diplomatically legitimate for France to extend its Moroccan territory to the north, right up to the Mediterranean. While, precisely to avoid this contingency—namely, the appearance of France on the Mediterranean coast facing Gibraltar—England was forced, by the bankruptcy of Spain as an imperialist power, to fall back on the possibility of creating a Riffian buffer state by allowing surreptitious and unofficial help to reach Abd el Krim. So, from diametrically opposed motives, England and France adopted an identical attitude during the Spanish-Riffian war. The tension of Anglo-French

rivalry would have continued to postpone indefinitely the opening of Lyautey's offensive in the Riff, if some agreement had not meanwhile been reached between the Quai d'Orsay and the British foreign office defining more clearly the Mediterranean situation in the terms of a complete British hegemony in Egypt and French freedom of expansion in Morocco.

ONCE the diplomatic maneuvering was over, Lyautey found the necessary pretext to declare war against Abd el Krim. The frontier between the Riff and the French zone had been left purposely undefined, the Abd el Krim had on several occasions asked for a proper delimitation. It would appear that Lyautey could not accede to the demand of Abd el Krim because the Riffian leader was not a "juridical entity" with which one could hold "negotiations," but—as recently interpreted by M. Briand—mere "conversations" were possible.

However, in the vague "No Man's Land" between the two frontiers there is the region or the Ouergha whence the Riff receives a portion of its food supplies. The appearance of Riffian soldiers in the Ouergha, not with a warlike motive, gave Lyautey the precise point of departure for his long-prepared attack against the harkas of Abd el Krim.

All imperialist wars are fundamentally wars of aggression. The French war against the Riff is such a war, both in its motive and the way in which it has been opened by General de Chambrun acting under orders from Field Marshal Lyautey, himself inspired by the Caillaux-Briand-Painleve combination evolving, with the support of the socialist parties, at the Palais Bourbon a shameless policy of imperialist aggression in the interests of the bandits of high finance.

Abd el Krim has taken up the challenge of Lyautey. The Riff-

ians are fighting with their accustomed valor against heavy odds. As Jacques Doriot of the French Communist Party pointed out in a recent debate in the chamber of deputies, the eyes of all Islam are turned on the Riff. Doriot might as well have said that the eyes of all the oppressed peoples of Asia and Africa are turned on the Riff. In that narrow sector of land in the northwest corner of Africa, imperialism is at close grips with its destined enemy. It is the beginning of the penultimate phase of imperialist collapse. The collapse is a historic necessity which will achieve itself in spite of momentary or local respite.

A NEW element has entered into world economy to hasten that collapse. It is the consciousness of solidarity which the advanced proletariat of the imperialist countries feel toward the subjugated peoples of Asia and Africa. The solidarity is the invincible solidarity of common interests, because the enemy of both is one—capitalism and imperialism.

The French Communist Party, as representing the advanced proletariat of France, has on this occasion taken its stand on the side of the Riffians. In its manifestoes it has proclaimed its complete solidarity with the cause of Riffian independence. From the tribune of the chamber of deputies, Communist speakers have vindicated the inalienable right of the Riffian people to self-determination. They have demanded more—they have asked for the evacuation of Morocco altogether. In the Communist press and from Communist platforms, the French proletariat has been reminded that the Riffian people are its fellow victims of the same oppression.

Worthy of its revolutionary conscience, the French Communist Party has sent forth to the French soldiers in Morocco the audacious slogan—"Fraternize with the Riffians!"

For the workers there is no other way out of the exploitation they are suffering but independent political action on the basis of the class struggle. The Communist Party will endeavor to rally the workers organized in the trade unions and the Canadian labor party, as well as those as yet unorganized, to make a stand for class issues, for the capitol levy, for mines nationalization, for nationalization of the banks, for unemployment insurance, a national minimum wage, a six-hour day, repudiation of the British North American Act, a workers' and farmers' government, a workers' budget.

# A Canadian Budget and Coming Elections

By Maurice Spector

THE debate on the federal budget, the Hon. Mr. Robb acting minister of finance in the "liberal" king government, claimed there was a "surplus." The tory opposition, thirsting for the spoils of office, insisted there was a "deficit." Regardless of tory demagoguery, the facts do demonstrate that the "surplus" claimed by the king government is a rank fake.

In no less a measure than the recent Royal-Union Bank merger or the class struggle in Nova Scotia, the federal budget throws a glaring light on the condition of Canadian capitalism—which lives increasingly by the intense exploitation of the Canadian masses. . . . The public debt at the end of the fiscal year for 1920-21 was 2,340 million dollars and the estimated net debt at the end of the present year 1924-25, is 2431 millions—an increase in indebtedness in four years of over 90 million dollars. In addition the government has during this period guaranteed National Railway bonds to the extent of some 180 million dollars, and as the National Railways are burdened with the heritage of over-capitalization from the days of private ownership, this additional amount will eventually have to come out of non-railway revenues. So a total national debt of only half a billion dollars in prewar days has swollen to the present tidy sum of two and a half billion (\$2,500,000,000) dollars. More than a third of the public revenue is now expended in interest payments, the annual interest bill having averaged 135 millions in the last three years.

HOW was this huge debt incurred, to whom is it owed and who is expected to "pay the price" for it? The expansion of the national debt to the sum of two and a half billion dollars was largely due to dominion participation in the late imperialist world war. This fact of course partly explains the reluctance of the king government to embark on further war commitments spelling greater contributions to the maintenance of British navalism; it partly explains dominion insistence on "status" and the differences with the British imperial government over the signing of the treaty of Lansanne the Geneva protocol and the "Security Pact" in connection with the Rhine. In view of the penetration and influence of American imperialism on the one hand, and the sharp antagonisms with the dominion itself between capital and labor, between agrarian West and financial-manufacturing East, between French-Canada and Orange Ontario, between the maritime provinces and all others—participation in another war with the huge debt of the last still bearing down, might shake the whole structure of Canadian confederation to its foundations.

But if this huge debt was incurred in the imperialist war, and if more than a third of the revenue is going into perpetual interest payments to capitalist bondholders and war profiteers, and if as the government has admitted more than half of these war bonds are tax-exempt, one great source of the deficit and the way to its liquidation becomes very clear. It is to the present, however, the idea of the capitol levy has been advocated by nobody outside the Communist Party of Canada. The government, the capitalist parties, the bondholders and their crowd will not hear of anything that would make them pay the costs. The business interests already fill the air with their cries that taxation is "too high." They

howl for "Economy" at the expense of the workers and farmers.

These capitalist interests point to the deficit on the Canadian National Railways, for instance, as due to the "inferiority" of government-ownership, and suggest as a means of wiping out this deficit, an offensive, not on the fixed interest charges, but on the railway workers' wages. If there is a deficit on the Canadian National Railways it is due to scandalous over-capitalization. The Canadian Pacific Railway (privately-owned) has a total mileage of 19,103 miles—has a capitalization of \$623,960,000 or \$32,000 per mile. The Canadian National with a total mileage of 26,751, has a capitalization of \$2,207,000,000 or \$84,500 a mile. The National Ry. System must therefore pay interest on bonds, debentures, loans etc., on the sum of \$1,581,000,000, a matter of \$75,000,000 a year. The nationalization of the Canadian Pacific, and its unification with the Canadian National (after the latter has been cleansed by thoroughgoing nationalization!) would certainly go a long way towards wiping out the deficit on the government railway system and consequently on the national debt. But any proposal of thoroughgoing nationalization (without compensation) and unification is met with the same cordial reception by the bourgeoisie, as the idea of a capitol levy!

THE squabble between the government and the tory opposition over the reality or otherwise of the budgetary "surplus" is a maneuvering for election position this coming fall. The liberals and conservatives make their differences hinge about the immemorial fake issue in Canadian politics—the tariff. Both these parties are controlled by the same interests who use now the one, now the other, as occasion demands. The interests of the Canadian manufacturers' association and the Canadian bankers' association are protected by both; the interests of the workers and farmers are protected by neither. In twenty years, and with all the party hulloaloo over the tariff, it has not been revised one way or another more than a few cents. When King made certain slight reductions in the tariff on agricultural implements, and Meighen the opposition leader raised an outcry that this was ruining the implement industry, the Massey-Harris company, largest Canadian implement manufacturer, published a statement that they were well satisfied. The "free-trade" principles of the liberal are a farcical insincerity. The slight tariff revisions last year (there were none of a downward kind this year!) were a dry bone thrown to the progressive dog. On imports of all dutiable agriculture implements valued at \$3,156,986 from April to October,

dollars, and American capital already has a good wrestling hold on Belgian railways.

WHETHER or not these incidents mean the Daveston—or Morgantification of Belgium, remains to be seen. It is clearly an indication of the growing hold that American financial capital is obtaining in every country of Europe, to the growing distress of both England and France—not to speak of the workers who have already had their Dortmund disasters and Halle massacres as a first taste of the stabilization achieved by the American dollar.

But the picture of Vandervelde, betrayer of the workers during the war, and the one who pleaded so eloquently at the Berlin three-internationals' unity conference for guarantees from the Communists of their faith and sincerity in pleading for unity of the forces of the proletariat,—Vandervelde, serving as a naked arm for the spread of Morganatic alliances between European labor, industrial and financial resources and Morgan's capital, is one that will induce wretching with more speed and surety than an emetic.

THE earnest efforts of the Communists to achieve a united front may not have succeeded so well up to this time, and the socialists may well be proud thereof. They have achieved their united front. This latest example is of the standard type: From Morgan, Cardinal Mercier, and M. Hyman, to Lafontaine, Brunet and M. Vandervelde. A new holy alliance of imperialist capital, the league of nations, political touts, pacifism and the second international, crowded together under the shower of holy water poured by the infallible representative of Jesus Christ, all of them chanting the sacred hymn:

One for all! All against the workers!

1924, there was a reduction of 4.7 per cent or an actual reduction of \$148,378 of duty paid by all the farmers! It is no pleasant spectacle to see the farmers so shamelessly betrayed by unscrupulous politicians who have wormed themselves into their graces under the banner of the "progressive party." In the division on the budget, seventeen of these "progressives," including the whip of the party, voted for the government despite the decision to the contrary of the party caucus as a whole.

So much for the protection of the farmer. How about the workers? Last winter there were close to one hundred thousand unemployed. At this time the government agencies were working overtime artificially stimulating immigration by means of lying propaganda abroad. The immigrants came into the country only to swell the army of the workless. All winter the unemployed maintained an agitation for work or maintenance. They got neither. Unemployed marches were organized on the provincial legislatures. Delegations went up to Ottawa from the Trades Councils (Toronto) to ask for maintenance either in the form of "doles" or insurance. The government replied that "the country could not afford it," that "doles" were "demoralizing," that under the British North American act, the federal government had no power to deal with such a question, and was there any unemployment anyway? Meanwhile men starved or eked out a miserable existence on private charity. The budget maintains a perfect silence on the question of unemployed maintenance. For months the miners of Western Canada carried on a desperate struggle against a wage reduction of \$1.17 a day. They were finally starved into submission by the operators and their union organizations broken by company unions. The whole world is aware of the heroic struggle of the Nova Scotia miners against a wage-reduction of ten per cent dictated by the monstrous British Empire Steel Corporation (BESCO.) But the budget says not a word about mines' nationalization, not a word in the interests of the workers. What the budget is concerned about is the protection of the British Empire Steel Corporation, which is given an increase in the duty on slack coal of from fourteen to fifty cents a ton. Premier Armstrong of Nova Scotia, BESCO's hired man, himself admitted that under this tariff increase BESCO could afford to pay the 1924 rates. They are trying to cut and at the same time enjoy a fourteen cent advantage per ton over the selling price they had claimed to effect by their wage reduction. But did the budget make any provision for the miners to be given a living wage at the same time that BESCO was being given its handsome little tariff donation? The military forces, in trench helmets and armed with machine guns, who have invaded Nova Scotia to coerce the miners, that is the answer of the government and BESCO.

ALL the usual signs and portents point to an election this fall. Appropriations have already been made for public works in constituencies of strategic importance for the government. Five million dollars for the Quebec harbor, and many more millions for the Toronto viaduct and the Montreal South shore bridge. The government's concession to American capitalists of the Carillon's water-power may not be unconnected with the collection of a fat campaign fund. Government offices have been trans-

ferred to dependable landlords and the Home bank depositors who were caught in the failure of that institution will be given some financial compensation. The Dunning government has been returned in Saskatchewan and now the government is waiting for results of the impending election in Nova Scotia.

For the workers there is no other way out of the exploitation they are suffering but independent political action on the basis of the class struggle. The Communist Party will endeavor to rally the workers organized in the trade unions and the Canadian labor party, as well as those as yet unorganized, to make a stand for class issues, for the capitol levy, for mines nationalization, for nationalization of the banks, for unemployment insurance, a national minimum wage, a six-hour day, repudiation of the British North American Act, a workers' and farmers' government, a workers' budget.

Chinese Workers Call Nation-Wide Strike for June 30

(Continued from page 1) with MacMurray's aid, to again bring the Chinese under their oppressive rule.

Three hundred white guard Russian refugees, who fought the Soviet government are acting as strikebreakers in Honk Kong, having been transported there on the Canadian Pacific liner Empress, to replace the Chinese strikers.

An effort is being made to take the Empress of Asia out of port, and the white guards were given the strike-breaking jobs.

The foreign police here have raided the premises of a Communist newspaper, it is reported.

Excessive Foreign Demands.

CANTON, June 29.—The American consul general has attempted to induce the Chinese to accept the foreigners' rule and go back to work, but after visiting the secretary of the Chinese Civil Governor, here, he announced he had made no headway.

The French and British are further fortifying Shameen, the foreign quarter, bringing in many machine guns. All foreign women and children have been withdrawn from Canton.

The Chinese troops occupy positions opposite Shameen.

The French demands show that the foreign imperialist governments intend to fight for the privilege of continuing to plunder China. The French demand, it is reported here, an indemnity of half a million dollars for the shooting of one French citizen, E. Pasquier, the disarming of Chinese troops, the ending of the Chinese strike and the deportation of the Civil Governor.

Shipping Piles Up.

HONG KONG, June 29.—The shipping here is still completely tied up as the result of the strike of Chinese crews. More than twenty British coasting ships and ocean liners are tied up in Kowloon Bay.

Boy Scouts, true to their American tradition, are acting as strikebreakers to replace the striking Chinese messengers.

A local representative of the Standard Oil company, W. H. Cameron, has issued a press statement denouncing the Chinese.