

U. S. Government Aids Mussolini In Murderous Attack

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—Demands are reaching Washington for a sweeping investigation of the role of the state department and the department of labor in aiding the secret agents of the vicious Mussolini government of Italy wage a war of extermination against its political enemies who have managed to escape the wrath of the murderous fascist bands and get into this country.

Not only has the slimy, blood-streaked fist of fascism reached across the Atlantic to throttle the recent exiles, but every Italian, even of long residence in the United States, who dares criticize the fascist butcheries in Italy is being victimized by secret agents of Mussolini, operating illegally in this country.

Deportation Means Death. Many Italians opposed to the fascist regime in Italy have already been arrested by the authorities of the United States government on fake evidence furnished by known spies and provocateurs of the Italian government, held under enormous bonds and (Continued on page 2)

Soviet Workers Rally to Aid British Strike

By JOHN PEPPER (Special Cablegram to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., May 23.—News from England tells of the increasing hardships of the British miners who were already suffering great need in some regions. The heroic firmness of the British miners is contributing to the further success of the relief campaign going on throughout the whole Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Money collections are going forward, organized by the Communist Party, the Soviet trade unions and the Soviet press, proceeding as successfully as in the beginning of the strike. The Pravda has already collected over forty thousand rubles formed of small sums given by Pravda workers and employees.

A great mass meeting of solidarity with the British miners adopted resolutions establishing the shameful treason and betrayal of the general strike by the reformist leaders.

At a sitting of the Leningrad Trade Union Council, Oliver, chairman of the delegation of British railwaymen now visiting the Soviet Union, declared that the delegation had unanimously adopted a resolution blaming the British general council for its refusal to accept material aid from Soviet workers, which refusal, said the resolution of the British railwaymen, did not express the real attitude of the working class of Great Britain.

The British railwaymen's delegation, said their resolution, would give detailed information to the workers of England concerning the conditions of Soviet railway workers and refuting the false reports about the Soviet Republic.

The co-operative societies of Soviet Georgia and Soviet Ukraine have proposed that the Centrosoums appeal again to the International Co-operative Alliance for help to be given to the British miners.

European Labor Protests Sacco Vanzetti Trial

Protests from organizations and mass meetings in every part of Europe against the frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti have just been received in messages to the national office of the International Labor Defense.

"In the name of humanity we raise a decisive protest against the conviction of the two innocent men and urge their immediate freedom," says a letter sent from Berlin by the International Alliance of Victims of the War and of Labor to the supreme court of Massachusetts.

War Veterans Join Protest.

The executive committee of L'Internationale des Anciens Combattants et Victimes de la Guerre (International of Former Fighters and Victims of the War), an organization covering all of Europe and including men who fought on both sides of the last war, writes to Senator Borah and to the supreme court of Massachusetts; "L'Internationale des Anciens Combattants et Victimes de la Guerre learns with surprise that the criminal persecution of the Italian workers Sacco and Vanzetti is still continued before the courts of the United States. . . . The L'Internationale des Anciens Combattants et Victimes de la Guerre express the hope in the name of two million members, combatants in the world war, that Sacco and Vanzetti will be immediately liberated in consequence of the decisions of the supreme court of Massachusetts."

Demand Heard from Hamburg.

The Proletarian Esperanto Group of Hamburg-Altona forwarded its protest to the American embassy in Berlin, demanding the "freedom of the innocent victims at the hands of a hate-filled justice against dangerous political opponents."

"The whole membership of the Hanau-Main section of the German Building Trades Union raises the sharpest protest against the unheard of caricature of justice in the case of Comrades Sacco and Vanzetti," reads a resolution passed by that body.

In the name of tens of thousands of workers in Thuringia, a resolution of solidarity with Sacco and Vanzetti was drawn up and signed by the International Red Aid, the Communist Party, the Communist Youth, and the Red Front Fighters' Alliance, German Union.

Unconditional freedom is demanded for Sacco and Vanzetti by a half dozen of the most powerful unions, and labor organizations in Elbing, including the German Transport Union and the Railwaymen's organization.

The Free Proletarian Youth Cartel of Berlin "joins the protest of the International working class against the treatment and verdict against our comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti, and request in the name of the civilized people of the world that the verdict be withdrawn."

The Free Socialist Youth thru its strongest organization, Berlin-Brandenburg, adopted a resolution demanding unconditional freedom for the two Italian workers.

Dozens of other resolutions and letters of protest are flooding the mails of the American ambassador in Berlin and in other capitals of Europe and Latin-America.

I. L. D. Appeal.

The appeal sent by International Labor Defense to labor defense organizations throughout the world has given the workers of other countries an opportunity to show their mass protest against the sentencing and proposed execution of Sacco and Vanzetti and to reiterate the solidarity they have already expressed on numerous occasions by words and deeds.

The unanimity of feeling among all sections of the labor movement, conservative to revolutionary, is a sign of the universal horror with which workers everywhere look upon the frightful attempt of American "justice" to railroad to the electric chair two innocent workers.

Cleveland Meeting Wednesday.

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — The International Workers Aid, Local Cleveland will hold a mass meeting for the relief of the striking textile workers of Passaic, N. J. Wednesday evening, May 26th, at the Hungarian Workers' Hall, 4309 Lorain Ave., Cleveland, Ohio at 8 p. m.

The speakers will be F. G. Bieden-kapp, national secretary, of the International Workers' Aid; Nancy Sandowski, the leading girl striker, better known as the Joan of Arc, who was five times arrested, but always came back to the picket line, and Dora Lohse, a well-known relief worker who has just visited the strike zone in Passaic.

Stanfield Beaten in Oregon Primary

PORTLAND, Ore., May 23. — Frederick Steiwer, Pendleton, Oregon, has defeated Robert N. Stanfield, incumbent, for the republican nomination for United States senator from Oregon by a wide margin on the face of fairly complete returns.

Auto Association Meets. WASHINGTON, May 23.— The annual convention of the American Automobile Association will be held in Chicago, June 7 and 8, it was announced here today. Four hundred delegates will attend.

CALCULATING CAL—THE HYPNOTIST



While he shouts "Economy," "Disarmament" to put the workers into a trance, the president says nothing about millions given to increase the aircraft for more efficient slaughter of workers in the next war.

HAUGEN BILL IS DEFEATED BY A 212 TO 167 VOTE

Administration Forces Defeat Farm Aid Bill

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—Administration republicans and conservative democrats, united forces to defeat the \$175,000,000 Haugen farm subsidy bill. The bill was defeated by a vote of 212 to 167.

Among those opposing the bill were 121 republicans, 89 democrats and La Guardia of New York and Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin. Those favoring the bill were 98 republicans, 66 democrats and 3 farmer-laborites.

With the defeat of this measure it is believed that all hope for the passage of any farm relief legislation at this session of congress has been killed.

Freak Stunts of the Parasites. LONDON, May 23.—Arbiters of fashion here today decreed that milady's finger nails this season must be enamelled to match the small bright hats, red, purple, green and blue, or whatever color is adopted for headwear.

They Must Not Die! They Must Be Freed!

By J. W. JOHNSTONE.

... THEY NEVER FORGET! THEY NEVER LET GO!

In the clutch of labor-hating forces for six years, Sacco and Vanzetti's only hope now lies in the mass protest of the working class. Nothing else can save them. Caught in the vicious Palmer "red raids" of 1920, framed-up on a charge that no one now believes them guilty of, sentenced to die in the electric chair in 1921—only labor's protest, which rang throughout the world, stopped the vengeance of the labor-hating forces and halted the eager hands willing to press the button that would have seared the life out of these two working class rebels.

A new trial has been denied—denied because they know full well that after six years of investigation and with no "red" hysteria as was a necessary background for the frame-up, it is impossible to get a jury that would again bring in a conviction.

Again Sacco and Vanzetti have begun their slow march to the electric chair. Again the eager hands of the enemy wait to press the button that will take the life of two workers whose spirit cannot be conquered by persecution and imprisonment.

Again the workers must protest. Must take the protest up in the trade unions, fraternal organizations, and all workers' clubs.

... THEY NEVER FORGET! And THEY NEVER LET GO! unless compelled to do so by unified working class protest. Sacco and Vanzetti must not die! Sacco and Vanzetti must be freed!

BRITISH MINERS ASK RAILROADERS TO STOP COAL; LINES CRIPPLED

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, May 23.—The miners' federation has appealed to the railway workers, whose union leaders—among them J. H. Thomas—called off the general strike, to refuse to handle coal shipments.

The railway service which has not recovered from the general strike has been compelled to further reduce train service and many industries are seriously crippled.

Baldwin Goes on Week-End.

LONDON, May 23.—Premier Baldwin left London today for the week-end, without making any announcement as to where he was going. It is declared that the premier intends to make no further efforts to settle the coal strike until after the Whit-suntide holidays.

Altho there are some reports of suffering in the coal fields there is no indication of any weakening on the part of the miners.

In the Monmouthshire Valley there have been demonstrations and a large crowd of miners attempted to march into a workhouse and make themselves inmates.

STORM RISES IN BRITISH LABOR RANKS

General Council Under Fire of Membership

By CHARLES ASHLEIGH. (Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, May 23.—Dissatisfaction and perturbation is evident among the members of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress, which called off the general strike and left the miners to battle alone. Especially disturbed are the left wing members of the council who are trying to justify their action under a storm of rank and file criticism which is hourly growing throughout the country.

Undoubtedly as a response to this pressure the General Council is calling a meeting of the executives of all the trade unions for the latter part of June to "discuss and explain the matter."

Over a thousand workers who were arrested during the strike need defense and the British section of the International Red Aid is appealing for help for the victims of the capitalist government.

Funds are also needed for feeding the striking miners, whose delegate conference has flatly rejected the government's terms which include a wage cut.

The mine owners also disapprove the government's terms, thus leaving an apparent triangle, but the owners' demands are probably strategy to force the miners to accept the terms of the government. It is privately reported that the miners are preparing for a three-month struggle.

UNIFICATION OF TRACTION LINES IS URGENT NEED

The Chicago council committee on local transportation decided that before elevated and surface lines would be given franchises under the proposed traction and subway ordinance they must unify service on both systems.

Samuel Insull, chairman of the Rapid Transit Lines, brought out that the securities of both of these lines do not expire at the same time and thus unification of the two lines was not possible. The council committee then decided that unification of the two lines was possible without at least having a consolidation of ownership.

Under the proposed unification order the streets car company would have the privilege of using seven-inch rails in place of the nine-inch rails used now. In return for the tremendous saving in construction costs, the surface line companies will have to pave the right-of-way 18 feet instead of the present 16 feet.

Under the unification order car riders will be able to transfer between elevated and surface line in reaching their destination on one fare. Study of the 25,000 word draft of the proposed traction measure has been completed by the council committee.

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GENEVA ARMS MEET BREAKS ON CONFLICTS

Nations Dare Not Face Facts of Collapse

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Switzerland, May 23.—Again the league of nations has demonstrated its bankruptcy. The meeting here of the preliminary arms conference has reached a deadlock and the sponsors of the thing are afraid to move either way—either to give the thing up and confess inability to go thru with attempts at limitation of armament, or try to arrange a date for the regular conference and take chances on something happening that will help them out of their dilemma before the next assembly of the league.

Britain Faces Facts.

After four days in conference the British representatives have reported to their foreign office at London that any attempt to arrange an arms conference in the near future would be a fiasco which would be prejudicial to the cause of disarmament for many years to come.

Britain can neither accept the French proposals that armaments be determined by the ability of nations to place armies in the field and equip them; that the basis for the quota allowed a given nation be determined by its industrial power and its ability to get on a war footing. Those countries that are backward industrially would be permitted a larger army than the better equipped countries.

Then also the proposal of a system of armament "zoning" by the agents of the United States is not acceptable to either Britain or France.

The contradictions between the powers dooms to failure any effort to hold a conference in the near future.

Blame Germany and Russia.

The official reason given by the powers for the collapse of the preliminary conference is the ancient hoax that the refusal of the Soviet Union to attend makes discussion among the other powers impossible. Added to this is a second excuse that Germany is not yet a member of the league, therefore, nothing can be done until she becomes a member.

Such excuses are recognized as crude attempts to avoid admitting the truth about the violent differences existing between the nations that cannot openly be discussed without serious diplomatic consequences.

MANY EUROPEAN WILL SAIL HERE FOR EUCHARIST

LONDON, May 23.—All Europe is being flooded with publicity for the 28th Eucharistic Congress to be held in Chicago June 20 to 24 under the auspices of the Roman Catholic church. The newspapers in the Latin countries are filled with matter concerning the congress and the southern part of Ireland has been strung with veritable miles of billboards announcing the event.

It is a subject of widespread conversation. In the hotels printed matter tells details of the congress. A great many Europeans are preparing to go to Chicago for the ceremonies. They expect the coming Chicago congress to be a greater spectacle than the first Eucharistic gathering at Lille in 1881 or the big congress of London in 1908.

Steamship companies report their early June sailing quotas filled. Ships are being chartered by Catholic groups. Despite the large number of groups preparing to come in a body the steamship companies anticipate even more individual passages.

He will like it! Give your union brother a sub to THE DAILY WORKER.

40 CENTS AN HOUR IN U. S. THE AVERAGE WAGE OF COMMON LABOR

The average hourly wage of common labor in the country's leading industries April 1 was 40.5 cents, according to the U. S. bureau of labor statistics. This is a slight increase over Jan. 1 when the bureau reported an average of 40.2 cents an hour. The highest average rate April 1 was 47 cents, in the auto industry. The lowest was 32.4 cents an hour, paid in sawmills. In iron and steel the April average was 42.2 cents an hour, ranging from a low of 20 cents to Mexican and Negro workers in the south to a high of 50 cents in northern mills.

SACCO AND VANZETTI POSTERS ON WALLS OF PARIS URGE PROTEST

PARIS, May 23.—Paris walls are plastered with colored posters urging workers to protest against the death sentence given Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti on the famous frame-up in Massachusetts.

The world renowned railroading to the gallows of Albert Parsons and his companions in 1887, is the comparison used to bring to French workers the gravity of the danger confronting Sacco and Vanzetti.

I. L. G. W. SEEKS TO ORGANIZE NEGRO WORKERS

Union Will Co-operate With A. N. L. C.

The Chicago joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers in a letter of reply to an invitation of the American Negro Labor Congress to have a speaker of the union at the mass meeting, called by the American Negro Labor Congress, accepts the invitation to participate in the mass meeting and will send its best organizer, I. L. Davidson, to speak to the unorganized Negro garment workers.

The American Negro Labor Congress has arranged a mass meeting to be held tonight right after work, at 30 North Wells street, at which Lovett Fort-Whiteman, national organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, will speak on "Higher Wages—Better Conditions" to the unorganized Negro ladies' garment workers.

The joint board in its letter declares that it is more than willing to co-operate with the American Negro Labor Congress in organizing the unorganized Negro workers in the garment industry and states that the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is a union which takes in all workers regardless of race, color, sex or creed.

Frisco Carpenters Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO.—(FP)—The carpenters' strike in the Bay District is becoming a miniature war. Three men were wounded, one probably fatally, in the latest clash. The business agent of the carpenters union brought into police headquarters a strike-breaker and had him jailed for theft of an auto. The strikers claim that most of the imported scabs are gunmen and ex-convicts.

Bankers' Apprentices.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Gilbert W. Kahn, son of Otto H. Kahn, president of Kuhn Loeb & Company, sailed for Europe today to spend 18 months working in the banking houses of the various capitals to fit himself upon his return for a position in his father's establishment.

OPEN SHOP IN FRANCE LOCKS OUT 25,000 IN FIGHT AGAINST UNION

PARIS, May 23.—Twenty-five thousand automobile workers of the Renault factory at Billancourt in the Paris suburbs are locked out by the firm, which is fighting the efforts of the trade unions to organize the plant.

SEN. MCKINLEY BLOCKS PASSAIC TEXTILE PROBE

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Absence from Washington of Sen. William B. McKinley of Illinois, chairman of the senate committee on manufactures, is the present obstacle to securing a meeting and a vote on the LaFollette resolution for inquiry into the Passaic textile strike. McKinley may return about May 24.

Frank P. Walsh, counsel for the strikers, asks that the resolution be favorably reported to the senate because two federal laws are being violated by the mill owners, and hence congress has jurisdiction. The laws in question are the tariff act and the Borah-Hughes act forbidding unfair competition. Walsh said the textile manufacturers had fooled congress into believing they needed a tariff of 78 per cent in order to pay a living wage when they made profits of 93 per cent on watered stock and did not grant a living wage.

Appearing before Senators Borah, LaFollette, and Wheeler, Anton Luteran, a strike sympathizer, testified that he was blacklisted for 14 years because he picketed a mill during a strike in 1909. Rev. John Wroblewski said the people of Passaic feel that their city officials are in the pay of the mill owners. Rev. Michael Sotak said that the reason why most of the children in the Rahway reform school are from Passaic, is that the little ones are left alone at home for hours at a time because both father and mother must work in the mills to feed and clothe even four children. The working hours of the two parents often overlap, requiring that the children be left unwatched.

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some of them have been deported to death—for deportation to fascist Italy of those who even mildly criticize the regime of terror means sudden and violent death.

To send a political exile to Italy is like sending a man to the gallows, the stake or the electric chair without a trial. And in this contemptible business the United States government is playing the role of bloodhound for Mussolini in order to enable that monster to carry out the threat he made a few months ago to the effect that fascism was going to silence every vestige of opposition to foreign soil.

The story of the operations on United States soil of Italian spies and hired murderers is one of the most sensational exposures in the history of the country.

So cleverly have these creatures operated and so carefully concealed has been the role of the Coolidge-Mellon administration in this affair that only now, after many victims have already been sacrificed, are the facts coming to light.

Future articles will deal with names of agents of Mussolini now operating in this country, their activities against anti-fascist elements and the role of the United States government in this murderous business.

Mussolini Takes to the Water

ROME, May 23.—Premier Mussolini left by sea today for Genoa, where he will open a marine conference.

WALL STREET SEEKS CONTROL OF FRENCH CASH

Bankers Plan Control of European Finances

(By LAURENCE TODD, Fed. Press.)

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Secret conferences in London between Governor Strong of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and Montagu Norman, head of the Bank of England, with M. Parmentier, financial representative of the French government, indicate the development of the most gigantic scheme of money imperialism in the history of the world.

Serve France "Ultimatum."

Cable dispatches from London, describing the negotiations between these three men, have reported that Strong and Norman agreed in serving on Parmentier an "ultimatum" as to the terms which France must meet before she can stabilize her currency and get loans from the American and British bankers. Experts in Washington who know the attitude of the Federal Reserve Board members and are familiar with Secretary Mellon's hopes for future American control of European finance, declare that the maneuver is as dangerous to the American workers as was the deflation operation of the board, in 1920, to the American farmers.

In substance, the scheme now under discussion in London appears to be one by which the French government would hand over to the American enterprise, the control of French finance. The gold standard would be re-established, thereby putting an end to inflation. France's internal debt would be largely wiped out, by issuing new bonds in payment for the existing depreciated ones, on a basis of current market value. The effect of stabilization in Germany, Britain and other countries which was to cause widespread unemployment, and a reduction in the standard of living, would be expected to follow in France. The buying power of the French people would be seriously crippled for a time, particularly since the holders of her huge internal debt would be impoverished, and the American export market in France would suffer.

Wall St. and London Scheme.

Then American loans would flow to France, to be administered under regulations dictated from America and London. American money would be invested in France, and American power, as expressed in American policy, would be invoked to maintain existing French sovereignty as a means of safeguarding these investments. Moreover, the war debts, for which the settlement pact has been signed and is soon to be ratified in Paris, would be used as an excuse for regarding the territorial integrity of the French republic and its colonial empire as a matter of concern to America.

It is reported that S. Parker Gilbert, American financial expert in charge of operation of the Dawes' plan payments by Germany, took part in the London negotiations. In Washington this fact is interpreted as meaning that he was called in to explain to the French spokesman the way in which a Dawes scheme could be applied to France without destroying her national dignity.

Seek Control of Europe.

Back of France, in the bankers' plan for re-establishing the gold standard in Europe, are the satellites of France, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and the small Baltic states. If American and British banks can take charge of French finances, and thereby indirectly gain control of French policy, why cannot they do the same with the rest of the continent? Consolidation of the financial power of all of Europe west of the Soviet Union is mentioned as being the actual task involved, as the various currencies continue to fall. The American people have declared against the league of nations, but the American bankers move forward, backed by the treasury, to bolster up the consequences of the treaty of Versailles.

When the bankers' scheme shall reach a stage where it requires official sanction, a political attack upon it will be made by the progressive republican and democratic element in the senate. But by that time congress will have adjourned for the summer, and the Coolidge cabinet will remain in control in Washington.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Great Britain pound sterling, demand, 4.85 7-8; cable, 4.86 3-8; France, franc demand, 3.29 1/2; demand, 3.30; Belgium franc, demand 3.29 1/2; cable, 3.30; Italy, lira, demand 3.84 1/2; cable, 3.86; Sweden, krone, demand 26.73; cable, 26.76; Norway, krone, demand 21.74; cable, 21.76; Denmark, krone demand 26.21; cable, 26.23; Shanghai, taels, demand 72.00.

Brickmakers Walkout.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—(FP)—White and Negro brickmakers are striking at Haverstraw, important clay building materials center, for pay increases of \$1 to \$1.50 per day. Five state troopers were rushed to the yards under a sergeant to act as special guards for the manufacturers.

ALAMOSA, Colo.—(FP)—The Colorado State Federation of Labor convenes in Alamosa June 2.

These Women of Labor Must Not Be Placed Behind Prison's Bars

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THERE is a grand jury sitting at Joliet, Illinois, investigating the charge that thousands of pardons and paroles have been granted criminals in this state within recent years.

The figures are eloquent. Here are some of the statistics for the year 1923: crimes against children, released, four, sentenced, three; rape, released, 24, sentenced 17; bigamy, released, six, sentenced, three; burglary, released, 88, sentenced, 59; larceny, released, 69, sentenced, 69; robbery, released, 108, and sentenced, 105. In every case the parole board freed more than were sentenced. In the case of murder and manslaughter, 59 persons were sent to Joliet, and a lesser number, 47 were released.

This condition cannot help but make a laughing stock of "Injunction Judge" Denis E. Sullivan, the employers' lackey in the superior court, who just refused to exercise the slightest leniency in the case of 40 women, most of them mothers, who were unjustly declared guilty of contempt of this hireling's court because they dared picket their jobs during the strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union two years ago. Here is his honor's judicial declaration:

"You want me to take the sword out of the hands of the Goddess of Justice and give her a powder puff. You are making it appear it is the duty of the courts to help keep people out of jail."

To be sure it is not the duty of the courts to put all so-called criminals behind bars. Under capitalism they operate to keep the biggest offenders, the worst criminals out of jail. One of State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe's assistants, McSwiggen, was assassinated while out automobiling with a millionaire bootlegger. He was very evidently shot down because he had secured the liberation of this bootlegger on a charge of murdering another of his kind. This is only one sample among the many that turn up in the daily grind of crime. It does not even touch the great crimes of a capitalist ruling class against a subject working class.

The thousands of pardons and paroles granted are not for innocent victims of capitalist law. They are granted to the criminal class with "a pull," to the criminal who returns to his precinct, ward or legislative district, to help re-elect his benefactor to political office. This kind of criminal is a part of the political machinery of the capitalist parties. He is an inseparable part of the capitalist social order, just as much as the despicable Judge "Dennie" Sullivan.

The crime of the 40 women of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is that they challenged that social order of the employers when they went on strike for increased wages, the shorter workday and improved conditions. Judge Sullivan worries for the police, not for the thousands of men, women and children whose very lives are dependent upon the dress making industry. Listen to him weep when he says in defense of his actions the following:

"Why, some of these women were Amazons, fighters! One threw a policeman down a ten-foot away, crippling him for life. Do you want people like that turned out without punishment?"

The chances are that the policeman, on anti-strike duty, was under the heavy influence of poisonous moonshine furnished the strikebreaking contingent of police by the struck employers. Under the circumstances he is lucky that he still lives.

The dressmaking industry produces human wrecks as well as clothes. It was pointed out to Judge Sullivan that two of the women he sentenced to jail are now in sanitariums suffering from tuberculosis, an industrial disease which they no doubt became afflicted with on the job.

If these women are permitted to go to jail, even at the organized trade union movement of Chicago and Illinois, order of Judge Sullivan, it will be another blot upon the order. Every worker in the state, organizer and unorganized, must unite in a protest that will result in their not spending one single hour behind prison bars.

PROBE OF SLUSH FUNDS WILL BE UNDER WAY SOON

May Investigate Anti-Saloon League

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The spotlight of "painless publicity" will be turned full upon senatorial campaigns in eighteen eastern, western and northern states once the senate slush fund committee undertakes its sweeping investigation of campaign expenditures. It was learned today.

The committee will delve almost exclusively into campaigns where republican senators are up for re-election. This will happen chiefly because the handful of democratic senators, whose terms expire next March 4, are from states in the solid south and have little or no opposition.

Probe Anti-Saloon League.

The inquiry incidentally will develop another wet and dry war as Senator James A. Reed, democrat of Missouri, author of the resolution creating the committee, is determined upon investigating the Anti-Saloon League's contributions to political campaign funds. This will be the first opportunity the wets ever have had to pry into the financial operations of the great dry organization. Eventually, the names of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Elbert H. Gary, who are known as the league's "angel," will be drawn into the inquiry.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes.

N. Y. COUNCIL SUPPORTS FUR UNION DEMAND

Refer Action on Sacco and Vanzetti

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, May 23.—The Central Trades and Labor Council has elected a committee of three to visit Mayor James J. Walker and Chief Magistrate McAdoo, to lodge protests against the way Magistrate Harry A. Gordon and other municipal court judges have treated the cases of striking furriers brot before them for trial.

After hearing a plea by Leibowitz of the joint board of the Furriers' Union, it also called upon all the members of the New York labor movement to attend Saturday's 40-hour week mass meeting at Madison Square Garden, arranged by the general strike committee of the Furriers' Union, and commissioned State President John Sullivan and Secretary John P. Coughlin to speak at the meeting.

Refer Sacco-Vanzetti Motion.

A motion by Stelgitz, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, to endorse the move for a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, was referred by a substitute motion of John Mulholland, to the executive board, which is to review the case and take action accordingly.

Coughlin pointed out that four years ago the Central Trades and Labor Council took favorable action on the question and contributed to the defense fund.

Lefkowitz Attacks Smith.

Abraham Lefkowitz, of the Teachers' Union, in reporting on the vote of the Ricca bill to increase the salary of school teachers by Governor Smith, declared that the only opposition to the bill came from the real estate group and Mayor Walker of New York City.

He pointed out that the New York City budget was padded to make it appear that it could not afford the raise in pay. "No consideration was taken of the facts that there is a growth in the city. Since 1900," continued Lefkowitz, "the teachers have received only one general increase, in 1920. Since then they have received no increase. We have been promised an investigation which does not mean anything. They have told us that we have a friendly board of education but we will not obtain anything unless we go out and fight for it."

"With all respect to the governor, he has not given us a square deal. For the teachers I want to state: We are going to fight! There will be a reaction this coming fall!"

Wanted Labor Day Parade.

Delegate Thomas Johnson opposed the usual Labor Day celebration at Fort Hamilton with a proposition to have a parade on Labor Day. Referring to the Tammany Hall politicians, Johnson said: "We've got to step these fellows kidding us. During the last campaign I heard them all speak, Walker, McKee and Berry. We have to tell them that we want the prevailing rate of wages. We must come out and show them where they get off at."

Coughlin spoke against a parade, stating that no one would show up. In his opinion, most of the trade unionists would prefer to go bathing or to the races.

State President John Sullivan said: "Labor is dead in this state. The politicians don't take us seriously. We are too satisfied. We want more!" Lefkowitz opposed the Fort Hamilton celebration, pointing out that at last year's celebration there was "a glorification of the United States Army" and this year he would not be present.

The Labor Day committee announced that it would report further on progress at a future meeting.

Alien Persecution in New Orleans, La.

NEW ORLEANS.—(FP)—Special agents of the department of justice in the past two weeks arrested 50 so-called undesirable aliens, including Italians, Mexicans, Spaniards and Chinese, to be deported.

HELP

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MEDIATORS GIVE UP EFFORTS IN PASSAIC STRIKE

Mill Owners Refuse to Recognize Union

(Special to The Daily Worker) PASSAIC, May 23.—Governor Moore's committee to mediate the Passaic textile workers' strike, has issued a statement in which it declares that all of the proposals that were made to the mill-owners were rejected and that the committee could see no further use of the necessity for its existence.

Henry F. Hillers, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor in New Jersey, and secretary of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, and Dr. Andrew F. McBride, state commissioner of labor, signed the statement. They were appointed by the governor to act as mediators in the strike.

They attempted to get the bosses to deal with committees of strikers from each plant when the bosses refused to deal with the united front committee of textile workers. The bosses rejected any dealing with the strikers thru a committee and refused to recognize any organization that the workers may have.

Seek to Break Strike. The mill-owners declared that they were willing to carry on negotiations with the strikers only on the basis of the proposals that were given the strikers by the big business tool, James A. Davis, secretary of labor. They insist that before they will negotiate the workers must return to work at the old conditions and that when they were back at work the bosses would "dismiss grievances and seek to arbitrate differences."

The strikers at their strike meetings have demonstrated time and again that such a settlement of the strike would not be accepted and that the bosses must deal with the workers thru their committees.

Military Instructor Must Face Court for Transporting Liquor

MADISON, Wis., May 23.—Sergeant Ray Shire, instructor in the military department of the University of Wisconsin, is to be given a hearing in superior court here on charges of possessing and transporting liquor.

He was arrested with 19 pints of alcohol in his car. He is at liberty on \$1,000 bond.

TWO WORKERS SERIOUSLY HURT ON NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD IN TRAIN CRASH

Engineer William R. Kennedy, of Chicago, and Fireman Elmer C. Mack of Milwaukee, operating a fast passenger train from Milwaukee to Chicago on the Chicago, Northwestern railroad, were seriously and perhaps fatally injured when the engine hit an open switch at Wilmette, Ill., and crashed into a freight train.

Force Vaccination on Workers. DANVILLE, Ill., May 23.—Vaccination of about 1,200 employees of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway began this morning. Employees who refuse to be vaccinated will be the first laid off when forces are reduced soon, it was announced.

NEW BUILDING WORK MUST BE ALL UNIONIZED

Chicago Council Makes New Contract Clause

The Chicago Building Trades Council has submitted a uniform form of contract to the employers for 1926, containing the following clause relative to the employment of non-union labor:

"That building projects now in course of construction shall not be interrupted because the contractor or contractors may be employing non-union men on the job, but if these unfair contractors take future contracts with the intention of continuing to employ non-union men in any building trade, then the affiliated unions will proceed in accordance with agreements which they have heretofore submitted to the contractors, to cover all building where such contractor is now employed.

"In case any contractor now employing non-union men desires to accept the agreements as submitted and has in his employ mechanics who qualify as competent, the local unions will accept such mechanics as members."

This was taken as against the so-called "citizens committee" to enforce the Landis open-shop award, which P. F. Sullivan of the council states is "an open-shop organization of business men, none of whom are engaged in the building industry." This organization, he says, is demanding that union workmen agree to work with non-union men in affiliated building trades.

The clause given above will go into effect May 31, when most of the existing contracts expire.

PAROLE BOARD SEEKS TO STOP PRISON PROBE

Terrorize Prisoners for Testimony

JOLIET, Ill., May 20.—Desperate efforts are being made by the state board of paroles and pardons to suppress facts and evidence showing that pardons and paroles were bought by convicts from politicians at prices ranging from \$100 to \$5,000.

Inmates of the Joliet penitentiary have been virtually gagged by the board. Those who knew of deals being made between prisoners and politicians for their release for sums of money or other favors have been handed the "pink slip" of the board notifying them that the time they must serve has been extended. Over 100 "pink slips" were handed out on one day at the Joliet penitentiary.

Prisoners that have testified before the Will county grand jury have lost their "good time" and are being punished for minor infractions of rules. Many of the convicts, realizing that the "pink slips" issued by the parole and pardons board can only be rescinded by order of this board, refuse to testify at the hearings.

Frank Enos, a convict in Joliet for life, told of how he was released from the penitentiary thru Attorney W. S. McNamara, with offices in the Ashland block, 135 North Clark street, Chicago, for a sum of \$500.

Enos told the grand jury that he was a cellmate to Ira D. Perry, jr., who was released on parole and was brought back to the penitentiary only after a scandal broke over the heads of Chauncey Jenkins, head of the parole board, and the other members of board. He declared that when he heard that he could buy his parole and that McNamara was the "fixer" he sent for McNamara. McNamara demanded \$5,000 for an unconditional pardon.

Enos sent a letter to his parents and relatives in California asking for \$5,000. They wrote back that all they could raise was \$500. McNamara demanded that his sister send him the \$500. Enos wrote his sister to send him the money. The sister sent a check for \$500 to Enos. This was verified by Prosecutor Austin, who declared there was a record of the check on the prison books.

"I let McNamara know about it and he said he would get me a parole for it. I got the check on Nov. 23, 1924, and in January, 1925, there was a parole board session," declared Enos. "I was expecting a notice of my parole. Instead I got notice that my case had been continued for two years. I accused McNamara of double-crossing me.

"He laughed and said, 'Don't worry, that's just for effect. You'll get yours next month when I get Charley Bunsworth out.'" went on Enos. "He was right. His man came down and got me. Bunsworth got out the same time."

He then related how after being offered a job in China and having a chance to go "straight" he sought an unconditional pardon. For this McNamara demanded \$250. A member of the Volunteers of America promised to get Enos the pardon for nothing. Enos and this man wrote a letter to the parole board. The parole board answered that if he didn't quit fooling around about his parole he would be back in the prison. Enos then stopped reporting to the parole board and planned to leave the country. He entered Illinois, took his wife, and was leaving the state when he was arrested, questioned and sent back to jail. His sentence, which was from one year to life for hold-up, was changed to one of life.

E. Eddington, another convict, testified that a prisoner whom he knew was released on paying \$2,650 for a parole. He declared this parole was secured thru paying this sum to a downstate politician, who is now a member of the legislature.

Robert McCullen, another convict, testified that he was sent to jail for robbery with a gun with Raymond Costello, who was recently hanged for the rape and murder of a Chicago girl, and that Raymond Costello was paroled after paying a sum of \$500.

A letter to Warden John L. Whitman from a convict was read which involved Major M. A. Messlein as one of the "fixers" in procuring pardons and paroles for prisoners for stipulated sums. Messlein is the head of the Major Engineering Company of which Will Colvin, head of the state pardon and parole board is a heavy stockholder. It is stated that Messlein gave Colvin \$5,000 worth of stock on the release of Ira D. Perry, jr. Peter Klein, deputy warden, slain by seven escaping convicts at Joliet, was another member of the directorate of the concern that has been disclosed as a pardon mill.

Gov. Len Small Signs Teachers' Pension Bill

The Cook county teachers' retirement bill has been signed by Governor Len Small. The bill provides that the teachers are to be pensioned when they reach the age of 70, beginning in 1930.

Illinois Bankers Hear Their Own Army Report

The members of "group four" of the Illinois Bankers Association sat in quasi-military session in Chicago this week to hear the head of their private army report and for other purposes. This Napoleon is R. C. Saunders, styled manager of the protective department of the association, who stated that the armed forces of the bankers are now active in more than 30 counties and 162 towns.

They have taken over, without authority, the police power of the state so far as capture and execution of bank bandits or suspects is concerned. The association offers a large cash reward for the killing of any bank robber or suspected bank robber and a considerably smaller reward for capturing one.

ENGINEER KILLED ON CAIRO DIVISION OF BIG FOUR RAILROAD

DANVILLE, Ill., May 23.—William D. Earl, engineer on the Cairo division of the Big Four railroad, was killed when the engine on passenger train No. 43, which he was piloting, turned over as it entered an open switch at St. Francisville, Ill.

Train Derailed.

HAMILTON, Ont., May 21.—Engineer Thomas Robinson, of Niagara Falls, Ont., was seriously scalded and 300 passengers were shaken up when the Buffalo-Toronto Canadian Pacific railway passenger express was derailed at Stoney Creek, five miles east of here today.

BELLAIRE POLICE FORBID MEETING OF FOREIGN-BORN

Mill and Mine Owners Fear Workers' Protest

BELLAIRE, Ohio, May 21.—A squad of police surrounded the entrances to the Miners' Hall here and declared that the meeting of the Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born could not be held.

The members of the council were told "to move on" and "to shut up" "or it would be worse for them" and more "polite" phrases in the same vein when they protested against such an action.

Free speech and free assembly is a myth in Bellaire. It is clear that the owners of the Bellaire mines and mills are not anxious to have the workers get wise to the bills now pending in congress. They want these bills made into law on the "q. t."

In Martin's Ferry, Ohio, the meeting was prohibited by the mayor. Successful meetings were held in Neffs, Yorkville and Powhatan Point. Sadie Antler of Cleveland analyzed the nature of the anti-foreign born and anti-labor bills. A resolution condemning these bills and urging a nationwide protest was passed at these three meetings. Protest petitions were signed by all of the citizens present.

Boss Plasterers to Demand Men Return to Work at Old Pay

The Employing Plasterers' Association which offered to meet the striking workers of Plasterers' Union Local No. 5, evidently intend when they meet the union negotiators Monday to demand a surrender according to the statement of William Balhatchet, president of the association.

Balhatchet says that the association will refuse to grant the demand for a two-year contract at \$14, and will propose that the men go back to work at the old rate of \$12 pending arbitration. The Contracting Plasterers' Association after meeting on the situation, announced they continue to demand that the men go back to work at the old scale and would use scabs if the union does not surrender.

In another building trade union, the carpenters are halting on an agreement offered by the employers. The wage demand of \$1.50 was granted, but to be deferred until October 1. It affects 26,000 men. After June 1, carpenters declare, they will not work on material furnished by non-union mills.

Objects to Use of Burnside's Picture on Colgate Cream Ads

NEW YORK, May 23.—Describing herself as a niece and "on information and belief" the sole surviving relative of General Ambrose E. Burnside of civil war fame, Mrs. Ella C. Patterson, of Milwaukee, Wis., demands \$150,000 by way of damages in a suit filed in the supreme court against Colgate and Company for what she describes as the "illegal, flippant and undignified use" of the picture of General Burnside, in advertising "Colgate's quick-shave cream."

Mrs. Patterson also asks that an injunction be granted to her restraining Colgate and Company from continuing to use any portrait, name or description of General Burnside in any way whatsoever.

State Seeks to Send Scott to Gallows

Russell Scott is sane, is the official announcement of a commission of alienists which examined the slayer of Joseph Maurer, Chicago drug clerk.

Attorney General Carlstrom, in an opinion given C. H. Jenkins, state welfare director, said that his only duty now was to carry out the terms of the mittimus which sent Scott to the Chester asylum for the insane, and return him to Cook county where he is under sentence to hang.

Cemetery Workers Stand Pat.

SAN FRANCISCO.—(FP)—Contrary to first reports, the cemetery workers have refused to accept the employers' compromise offer of \$5.75 a day and insist on their full demand of \$6. They are awaiting further negotiations before striking.

COURT HEARS OF MODEL BATHING IN TUB OF WINE

Reporter Tells Details of Carroll Party

NEW YORK, May 23.—Joyce Hawley, Broadway model, "entirely undressed," splashed merrily in a bathtub of bubbling champagne while a score of men drank from the contents of the tub, Arthur F. Irwin, newspaper reporter, testified as a government witness at the perjury trial of Earl Carroll, theatrical producer.

Irwin testified that at 4:30 on the morning of February 22 a bathtub was placed in the center of the stage at the Earl Carroll theater, where the famous party was being held.

Miss Hawley, he said, was then brought on the stage. "A chair was placed beside the tub which contained the champagne," declared Irwin. "Somebody shouted for a cloak, and they brought one out."

"Who held the cloak?" counsel for the government asked. "Earl Carroll," Irwin answered. "Was Miss Hawley undressed?" was the next question put to Irwin. "Yes," the witness replied.

"How much undressed?" "Entirely," replied Irwin. "How much of her could you see after she stepped into the tub?" "From a little below her shoulder up."

"Did Carroll make any announcement?" "The line forms at the right," Carroll said, Irwin declared. "Anything happen?" "Fifteen or twenty men went up on the stage."

"What happened next?" "As they passed by they filled their glasses from the contents of the bathtub."

Irwin said that after five or ten minutes the bathtub containing the beautiful Joyce and the champagne was trundled into the "wings" of the stage. The witness testified that previous to the champagne plunge of Miss Hawley he had taken two glasses of the sparkling liquor from the spigot attached to the tub.

Carroll bit his fingers nervously while listening to Irwin's story. Irwin's testimony was a flat contradiction of the story told the February and March grand juries by the theatrical producer, who repeatedly declared at that time that neither Miss Hawley nor anyone else was in the tub, and stated that the tub contained only ginger ale. It is because of these statements, which the government expects to prove untrue, that Carroll was indicted on six counts of perjury.

Joyce Hawley is expected to be the principal government witness tomorrow.

Five witnesses at the famous Carroll party have already told in intimate detail how Miss Hawley looked when she slipped out of a cloak held by her host and plunged into the tub of liquor centered on the stage of the Earl Carroll theater, while between 400 and 500 guests looked on.

Chinese Release U. S. Officer Captured on a Mysterious Mission

(Special to The Daily Worker) PEKING, May 23.—Captain Thomas J. Betts, U. S. A., military attaché of the American legation who was captured by bandits, has been released, according to a telegram received from officials of Yunnan Province today.

Betts, who is a native of Maryland, was seized while accomplishing a "dual mission," part of which was the bringing of relief into a famine-stricken area. What the other part of the "dual mission" was, is not divulged by the American legation.

Upon hearing of his capture, the American legation asked the Chinese foreign office to seek his release at once.

Summer's Fertilizer Factory Is Destroyed in Big Baltimore Fire

BALTIMORE, Md., May 20.—Fire destroyed two Canton fertilizer plants, with a loss totaling \$1,000,000. Originating from an unknown cause in the Griffith & Boyd Company's plant the flames spread to the Summer's fertilizer factory occupying the next block and destroyed both.

Plumbers Helpers' Club of Brooklyn, New York

calls on all helpers to join the club. Meetings every FRIDAY night, 8:30 p. m., at 7 Thatford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO MOSCOW! CAL EXPOSED AS TOOL OF SUGAR TRUST

Letter of Minister to Rumania Hits Coolidge

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, May 23.—The senate commission to investigate the tariff commission has uncovered a pole cat in the form of a letter written by William S. Culbertson, the present American minister to Rumania and former vice-chairman of the tariff commission to Commissioner E. P. Costigan accusing President Coolidge of appointing a sugar trust lobbyist to the commission.

One of the senate investigators, while Culbertson was on the stand, pulled out a letter from his pocket and asked Culbertson to read it. Culbertson read it, then admitted that he had written it. In fact, it was on the legation stationery of the U. S. at Bucharest. It read as follows:

Honesty Not Coolidge's Policy. Legation of United States, Bucharest, July 27.

Dear Mr. Costigan—I can hardly believe it, but it's in The Emporia Gazette, so it must be true. It's not much of a compliment to me that Brossard is selected to fill my place. If this appointment is to be regarded as a revelation of the president's policy, I feel fully justified in leaving the commission.

They were certain to put you and me into a minority, and I would have been driven by the force of circumstances to break with my party without saving the commission. How does Dennis take the new appointment? This will test his professions to me. I didn't suppose that Coolidge would do a thing so rawly, if he did it at all. Evidently our suppositions were correct, and Brossard has been playing with the sugar lobby and now he has his reward.

I can imagine the effect on the staff—upon men like Comer, Clark, Delowry, Simpson, Wallace, etc. They must feel that honesty is not the best policy.

A "Raw Case." Write me thru the pouch what the liberal elements will do about confirmation. If they can defeat Warren, this raw case ought to be easy.

I arrived here last Saturday. My family is in Paris. Since I am away, I may not stay, but I am to Central Europe. I can't function as minister until I am received by the king.

My work here will not be less exciting than in Washington, and I hope more satisfactory. I shall miss your wise advice and kindly sympathy. More power to your arm in the fight you are in.

Affectationally yours, W. S. Culbertson.

The man mentioned as the Coolidge appointee who got his reward thus for "playing with the sugar lobby" is Edgar B. Brossard of Utah, and the accusation against Coolidge left the spectators gasping.

Religious Riots in India May Be Work of British Agents

CALCUTTA, May 23.—In some quarters the hand of British agents who seek to incite religious hatred among the people to prevent their unity against British rule is seen in the recurrent riots between Hindus and Moslems.

The dead number seven at Kharagpur and the wounded fifty after three days fighting, and some secret organization seems to supply the combatants with arms as in the Calcutta riots recently. The same sort of weapons appeared in both cities.

Workers' Theater Is Founded in New York

By MARGUERITE TUCKER, Federated Press. NEW YORK, May 21.—In a long bare room in one of the oldest houses on historic Washington Square, New York City, the Workers' Theater was re-born this May. Wooden boards lay on the unwashed floor—later to be made into benches and platform; pots of paint and canvases filled the corners. Around a small marble-topped table gathered the founders of the first English-speaking revolutionary workers theater formed in America.

The group hopes, by example of their own devotion and enthusiasm, to be the inspiration for much larger groups in all parts of the country. Participants in this Workers Theater launching are: Michael Gold, Leo Hartmann, William Gropper, Hugo Gellert, Helen Black, Florence Raub, Irving Franklin, Robert Leslie, Dr. Alexander Arkatov. The latter has directed in the modern workers theaters in Russia.

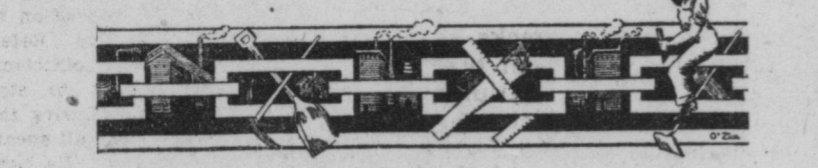
BROKEN EARTH MAURICE HINDUS

An unusual story of Russian life in the village. The author visited this little place where he was born—and tells the story of Russian life as he has seen it.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop

Plumbers Helpers' Club of Brooklyn, New York

calls on all helpers to join the club. Meetings every FRIDAY night, 8:30 p. m., at 7 Thatford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.



ON THE JOB IN THE THIRD ANNUAL NATIONAL BUILDERS' CAMPAIGN SARAH IS VICTOR TO DATE!

Twenty Leading Builders

Sarah Victor of Detroit, believes there's nothing in a name unless you can prove it. And then she proves it. She has left other Builders trailing behind and bids fair to stand out as the best Builder in the country. Up to the 9th of May she has gathered over 4,460 points and leads the list by a fair margin.

20 Candidates for Moscow!

- Sarah Victor, Detroit, Mich.....4,460
W. H. Scarville, Pittsburgh, Pa.....2,805
Paul C. Reiss, Los Angeles.....2,065
Frank Spector, Los Angeles.....2,045
John Heinrichson, Chicago.....2,035
Elsie Pultur, Boston.....1,435
Leo Kling, New York City.....1,325
Eugene Bechtold, Grand Rapids.....1,290
Alfred Valentine, Chicago.....1,150
H. F. Mins, New York City.....1,110
Arthur Smith, New York City.....1,015
C. E. Beuhler, Toledo, Ohio.....995
J. Cooper, Buffalo, N. Y.....830
E. Hugo Oehler, Kansas City, Mo.....695
A. Chorover, New York City.....675
A. Victor, Detroit, Mich.....670
Joseph R. Brodsky, New York City.....625
Max Cohen, Peoria, Ill.....550
Joseph Angelo, Springfield, Ill.....520
S. Leibowitz, New York City.....500

Look 'Em All Over And then run down the list of other good Builders. Twenty of them have reached over 500 points and have received a bust of Lenin and books of cartoons. Twenty leaders of the campaign have established themselves as logical candidates for the trip to Moscow with six of them out of New York City and others from all districts.

You do the job twice as well—when you distribute a bundle of THE DAILY WORKER with your story in it.

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs Resolutions

Our Factory Papers on the Job

(Article 2.)
By JAY LOVESTONE.

THE National Industrial Conference Board, one of the leading agencies of the employing class, has hailed the publication of company shop papers as an idea "Made in America."

It is no accident that the first company shop paper was published in the United States in 1890. At this time America was making its debut on the imperialist stage. Then gigantic industrial organizations in which the personal element was being reduced to a minimum or even entirely obliterated, were being developed at a rapid pace.

The World War gave tremendous impetus to the development of the company shop papers. It is said that there are now being published approximately one thousand of these employing class factory organs.

The Shop Paper—A Basic Proletarian Weapon.

The various sections of the Communist International have made vigorous use of the workers' shop papers. The All-Union Communist Party (Soviet Russia) and the Communist Party of Germany have set the pace in the establishment of successful shop papers of, by and for the workers.

Our own Party has already made a fair beginning in the publication of factory nuclei papers. The twenty-five papers now being gotten out in the various big factories throughout the country by our shop nuclei are only a small beginning yet we already have enough experience with these valuable means of the class struggle to designate important lessons for our major and minor districts.

Contents of Shop Papers. Let us examine the main line of contents in our shop papers. We will analyze some of our leading factory nuclei papers.

1. Immediate Factory Problems. All of the shop nuclei papers concentrate on immediate factory problems. Such basic, elementary questions as wage cuts, unsanitary working conditions, the speed-up system, industrial spies, long hours, insufficient pay, accident hazards, and the right to organize are hammered home very effectively in all of the workers' papers prepared by our shop nuclei.

Thus we quote from the Rivet—"A Paper of the Pullman Workers, by the Pullman Workers and for the Pullman Workers"—published at Pullman, in the Chicago district:

"Heavy Work for Very Low Pay."
"Laborers in Pullman do heavy work dragging steel and iron around for nine long hours each day, and all they get is only \$3.94 per day. We would like to see the bosses do this work, and find out how they like it. Such ridiculously low wages are paid

WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE! THE FORD WORKER

Vol. 1 Issued by Exploited Ford Workers No. 1

INTRODUCING OURSELVES

GREETINGS to all workers; those who toil, irrespective of their race, color or creed. May this little missive, the first issue of a publication devoted to the interests of the Ford workers, reach all toilers and be the means of drawing us all closer together in a common bond of working class interests.

MAY it create the determination and unity needed in the effort to put our class in its rightful position, that of a ruling class instead of ruled. We aim to bring about a condition where the exploitation of man by man shall cease to be.

IN our efforts to win freedom we are not unmindful that the bitterest opposition will be our lot. Opposition is not always coming from the boss class but from our own as well. The most humble as well as the most highly-paid of workers must realize that they are only tools and means of making profits for the parasites who govern their every action. Then and then only will the unity necessary for the emancipation of our class be realized.



Ford's Favorite Tune

MAY this little paper of ours not be judged alone on literary merit but rather as a medium of expressing the intense longings, aspirations, hopes and desires for brotherhood among the class to which we belong.

LET us strive by exchange of opinions in this paper to bring about a common understanding in our ranks that may enable us to create a government without room for capitalist domination and in which the chief claim to honor will be the work one performs and the services he renders for the benefit of the great mass of workers from whose labor all wealth comes. You can aid in this task by contributing to this paper. Send your stories to THE FORD WORKER, 2546 Saint Aubin, Detroit.

because we are not organized. The company pays the least it can and each worker alone can do nothing. If, however, we get together in a labor organization, a different story would be told.

And the very live Westinghouse Workers' Bulletin—published by the Workers' Party Shop Nuclei in the Westinghouse plant at Pittsburgh—says:

"Worker Killed." "The safety posters put up by the company and the propaganda spread by its safety committee would lead us to believe that accidents are due to the worker's own fault. But a little investigation proves to the contrary. In the shipping department a worker was recently killed when the hook-block of the crane fell on the unfortunate worker, crushing him to death. Many of the cranes throughout the plant are unsafe.

"How many workers will be crushed to death before the cranes are safeguarded?"

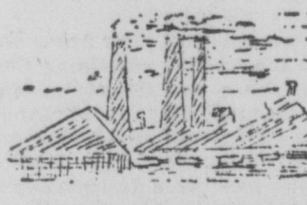
2. The More Basic, General Class Questions. Of course, the shop papers do not limit themselves to the elementary, immediate factory problems, important as these are.

The laws proposed to limit the rights and freedom of the foreign-born workers, May Day, the British General Strike, company unionism, the company shop paper, the labor party, the DAILY WORKER, trade union unity, recognition of the Soviet Republic, political prisoners, the Passaic strike, the Negro question, the youth workers' conditions, nationalization of coal mining, Lenin Memorial Day, the Ku Klux Klan, and the role of the police as strikebreakers are among the basic class problems dealt with in our shop nuclei papers.

Let us turn to the fighting Ford Worker, issued by the Ford Nuclei of the Workers' Communist Party, Vol. 1, No. 2.

"Business and Politics." "Did you ever notice how capitalists and business men in general support the democratic and republican

ment without room for capitalist domination and in which the chief claim to honor will be the work one performs and the services he renders for the benefit of the great mass of workers from whose labor all wealth comes. You can aid in this task by contributing to this paper. Send your stories to THE FORD WORKER, 2546 Saint Aubin, Detroit.



ISSUED BY UNITED ALLOY STEEL PLANT NUCLEUS WORKERS' PARTY

Vol. 1, No. 1

WHERE IS THE PROSPERITY?

The capitalist papers tell us there is prosperity in the steel industry. The plants are supposed to be working full capacity and we are supposed to be earning very high wages. THIS IS ALL TRUE. We know better, for it's our pockets that get the money—and there is VERY LITTLE when we get it.

Some people are getting prosperity—and they are the BOSSES. Look at the STEEL CHIPPERS DEPARTMENT. The workers used to get 90¢ a thousand pounds. Now they get less than 60¢. When the chippers did not want to take the cut, they were told that they could give notice and get their money.

WORK IS SLOWING UP Two of the bar mills, 9" and 12" mills, are now running only two 8-hour turns. The workers of the third turn have been laid off.

In the shipping department, three-quarters of the 600 men were laid off, and the men remaining on the job had to take a wage reduction.

A few days ago, piece work was introduced in the cold drawing wire department. Next will come a wage reduction.

WAGE REDUCTIONS ALL OVER

All over the plant, wages are being lowered to get profits. What's the difference to live on or not? That is the care of ourselves.

The bosses know they are in it every word.

Briand Refuses Call for Parliament; U. S. Blamed for Low Franc

PARIS, May 23.—While the American Connecticut Footguards and the Richmond Blues were parading down the Champ Elysees, many Frenchmen who were incensed at "the offensive from New York against the franc," cried out derogatory remarks from the sidewalks. "Long live the dollar at thirty-five," was the favorite cry.

The radical-socialist group of the chamber of deputies, led by Louis Malvy, has called upon Briand to demand an immediate convocation of parliament. Premier Briand refused, saying, "The franc will take care of itself without the assistance of parliament."

Workers of Lawrence Aid Sacco, Vanzetti

LAWRENCE, Mass., May 23.—"Sacco and Vanzetti must live" is the slogan of the General Workers' Committee, organized by delegates from 14 groups representing 2,000 workers of all nationalities. Plans for holding a big mass meeting are already under way.

"Stand firm, the workers of Lawrence will not allow two innocent men to die," read telegrams sent to Sacco and Vanzetti in their cell at Dedham jail and Charleston prison. Italian workers assembled in a mass meeting sent the messages to their fellow workers in prison. The General Workers' Committee was formed in response to a resolution of this meeting.

Eucharist Secretary Arrives. Count Henry de Yanville, general secretary of the permanent committee of the International Eucharistic Congress, to be held here in June, today arrived in Chicago. He will assume direction of the activities of the committees which have in charge the preparation for the congress, expected to be attended by a million visitors.

parties? These parties represent their interests.

"The workers should support a labor political party. A government of the working class would prevent further exploitation of the workers. A labor party is a step in the direction of a workers' government. Get wise. Support a labor and working farmers' party."

The Hot Ingot, issued by United Alloy Steel Plant Nucleus of the Workers (Communist) Party, Cleveland, handles the question of the foreign-born very effectively when it says:

"We are all workers, no matter what language we speak. There is no difference between us workers. It is only an accident that we speak different languages. We have the same interests. We all want decent wages, decent conditions. We don't want to creep on our knees to get a job. We don't want to slave like a dog in the mills and be broken down before we are forty years old. We want to be able to give our children and families a decent living.

"Do we get it? We do not! On the contrary, they tell those of us who are foreign-born that if we don't like conditions here we should go back to where we came from." We are good enough to do all the dirty work in the mills, that is why the boss likes "alien" labor.

"Let us stick together." We have presented only typical examples of approach made by our shop papers in dealing with immediate factory questions and with the more general, the more fundamental class problems.

In the next article we will discuss the method and organizational plan of getting out the shop nuclei papers.

FOREST VIEW IS CONTROLLED BY CAPONE GUNMEN

Gangsters Rule Village to Suit Self

Forest View, a small village just south of Cicero, is practically owned and absolutely controlled by "Scarface Al" Capone, notorious Chicago booze runner, declares Captain John Stege of the detective bureau, following a raid by his squad on this village.

The entire village consists of two hotels and forty shacks. It was incorporated about 18 months ago by Captain Joseph Nosek, commander of the headquarters company of the Illinois National Guard, when it was discovered that about 212 acres of land, formerly believed to be a part of Stickeen, were not in the village at all.

Shortly after the incorporation of the village "Scarface Al" Capone and his gunmen descended on the village and forced the village authorities to move out, and the Capone gangsters assumed control of the village administration.

Frank "Porky" Dillon, a paroled convict living at 3207 West North avenue in Chicago, is the chief of police of Forest View. Harry Fisher, another Capone henchman, is president of the village. The three village trustees have never been in the village. Police Magistrate Albert E. Jares lives in Chicago, and a number of other Capone gunmen that are officials of this village, which has become "Caponeville," are not even registered voters in the village.

This village has run wide open with no interference on the part of State's Attorney Crowe, who is in charge of crime prosecution in Cook county. "Scarface Al" Capone maintained a notorious resort known as the "Stockade" in the village.

Governor Blaine Assails Ku Klux Klan and Other Terrorist Organizations

MADISON, Wis., May 23.—Governor John J. Blaine in a statement assailing various terrorist organizations, such as the Ku Klux Klan, in the state of Wisconsin, declared that he would hold every sheriff responsible for any acts committed by these bands in his respective county.

"A body of men, armed as fully as an army, experience has shown, becomes ruthless and shoots down men according to whim, caprice, inexperience, misjudgment, or even willfulness," the governor said.

"As to preventing bank robberies, it is interesting to note that the record at the penitentiary shows that there have been more bank thieves among bank officers than there have been bank burglars."

"Holy Bonds" Unite Bank Account of 62 With a Girl of 11

TAMPA, Fla., May 23.—The economic aspects of marriage under capitalism is fittingly illustrated by the legal ceremony which made Mary Lee Johnson, 11 years of age, and Albert O. Driggers, who is 62, man and wife. The mother of the girl gave her consent because of the bank account of the groom and says she is satisfied, "because it will take Mary Lee off her hands."

Find Nine Machine Guns in Herrin, Ill., Library

(Special to The Daily Worker) HERRIN, Ill., May 23.—Nine machine guns and nine rifles were found in the public library of Herrin, the county seat of "Bloody Williamson." Ownership of the weapons is unknown. The custodian of the library has admitted that some of the guns had been taken from the building and later replaced. He denied knowing who owned them.

The American Legion claims it bought the guns from the government several years ago for use in a parade. This is taken here as a blind to cover the actual ownership. The guns are now in the hands of the mayor, at Marion.

Cotton Spindles Reduce. WASHINGTON, May 23.—There were 37,725,744 cotton spinning spindles in place in the United States on April 30, of which 32,892,042 were in operation at some time during the month, as compared with 33,233,382 in March, the census bureau announced today. The aggregate number of spinning hours during April was 8,347,811,947.

Medal For Byrd. WASHINGTON, May 23.—Lieutenant Commander R. E. Byrd and Aviation Pilot Floyd Bennett would be awarded congressional medals of honor for making the first airplane flight over the North Pole, under a bill introduced in the house today by Representative Tilson, of Connecticut, republican floor leader.

Don't waste your breath, put it on paper.

OPEN SHOP DRIVE ON MINERS' UNION CONTINUES WHILE THE UNION OFFICIALS DO NOTHING

By PAT TOOHEY.

THE union-smashing campaign of the bituminous coal operators continues unabated. Within the past month, and in particular the past two weeks, a host of mines, hitherto operating on a union scale, have been closed down and immediately reopened on a scab basis of operations, the 1917 scale of wages being the rate paid (being 20% below that of the union contract) and in some sections of the eastern Ohio and northern and southern West Virginia area a rate even less than the 1917 scale is being paid.

The Paisley interests, with extensive holdings in this territory have but recently decided to rigorously emulate their brother robbers by indulging in a bit of extensive union-smashing and persecution of the workers employed by them, by openly repudiating the contract and operating their mines scab, importing scab labor, evicting wholesale all miners who refuse to scab, who live in the shacks called "houses" by the coal company.

A General Policy. All this is but in line with the general policy of the bituminous operators to smash the miners' union, which is the only barrier of protection of the workers, lower their wage scale and worsen their working conditions, not content with the already great dividends made possible by the blood and suffering of these exploited miners.

This concern owns four large mines in Elm Grove, West Virginia. As an experiment they selected the Boyd mine to start on. Using the very flimsy excuse that the workers refused to accept their pay monthly, while the contract specifies semi-monthly, the company declared a lockout. This minor infraction of the contract was but utilized to gently prepare the miners for the ultimate cut in wages.

Merely An Excuse. The lockout was declared, on the basis of the excuse of the workers' refusal to accept monthly pay. The mine re-opened on a scab basis, state cosacks were transferred to a point near the mine where their services could be utilized efficiently by the bosses in case the workers did not act according to Hoyle.

The workers who refused to return to work under scab conditions were served with eviction notices. Meanwhile the bosses poured a steady stream of propaganda to the workers as to the wonders and beauties of life and work under their "new" contract. The workers refused to work and they also refused to move, declaring that it is just as well to starve fighting as to starve slaving for ruthless exploiters.

Quite evident is the fact that the bosses have more reasons for going scab than the "refusal to accept pay monthly." At the time of the reopening of the mines, Joseph Awkright, a mine official, made a statement to the effect that—

The Usual Poverty of the Rich. "We have found it impossible to pay the union scale and operate our mines, due to the low price of coal and competition of non-union mines. All former employees will get preference if they apply for work before Wednesday. Those who do not apply will be required to vacate company houses." He added that the wage cut was about \$1.50 per day per employe.

In the absence of assistance from the district and international union, rank and file members of the local union are fighting their own case. Fifty-seven miners will carry their case to the circuit court in Wheeling in an effort to restrain the company from evicting them from the houses. The Sub-District Union intimates the union "may" attempt to secure an injunction restraining the company from breaking the contract. The utter fallacy of this is quite obvious when one considers the class character of the West Virginia courts. Several local unions just now are attempting this method in Monongalia county but they are having little success.

Officialdom Destroying Union. With two-thirds of the industry unorganized, and day by day the union going to pieces in every part of the nation, the present administration of the union takes little interest in the union-smashing campaign of the bosses. On the contrary, the chief pastime of the bureaucrats is an intensive attempt to exterminate all militant and progressive elements and thought from the union.

The bosses go merrily on with their union smashing, little or no official opposition being met. In Elm Grove the union has held but one mass meeting and at that meeting the whole speech of the organizers was to the effect "look out for the reds, tell us who they are, we'll expel them."

Organize The Unorganized. Within a very short period of time the miners' union will be a thing of the past, if things are left as they are just now. The miners' union must undertake an intensive campaign to organize the unorganized, to attempt organizing every coal miner in America, before the miners can feel secure. Only with a powerful union and militant leadership can the coal bosses be taught a lesson, can the miners stop their ruthless campaign of lowering wages and worsening conditions.

The question of organizing the unorganized is a question paramount at this time, and for the realization of this demand and necessity the American miners must fight. To stand idly by and permit the employing class to wreck the union and lower the standard of life of the miners is a repudiation of the principles and function of the U. M. W. of A. and cannot be tolerated by any thinking miner. The miners must rally to the progressive miners' cause if the U. M. W. of A. is to be saved.

Finnish Sport Club 'Vilkas' Stages Field Event Sunday, May 30

The Finnish workers' sport club, "Vilkas," will stage a fine program of athletics on Sunday, May 30, at a picnic at Beyers Grove.

A javelin-throwing event, high and broad jumping, a 440-yard run, a mile run and relay races for men, women, boys and girls will be held. Excellent prizes are being offered for the winners.

In addition to the athletic program there will be dancing. Admission is 50 cents in advance and 60 cents at the gate. Beyers Grove can be reached by taking an Irving avenue car to 2800 west, then walking two blocks south.

Students Continue Fighting R. O. T. C. A nation-wide campaign against opponents of military drill was planned by Scabbard and Blade, collegiate military fraternity, at its fifteenth annual convention at Baton Rouge, La. A resolution to that effect will be broadcasted thru the United States.

Complete silence is still maintained by faculty committee of the University of Minnesota as to the nature of their report on compulsory drill to be given President Coffman in May. The committee is investigating the success of compulsory drill and of optional drill at other schools.

Open your eyes! Look around! There are the stories of the workers' struggles around you begging to be written up. Do it! Send it in! Write as you fight!

WESTINGHOUSE WORKERS' BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY THE WORKERS PARTY SHOP NUCLEUS

Vol. 1, No. 3. APRIL, 1926. Published Monthly

HOW LONG ARE YOU GOING TO LET HIM TEASE YOU?



WESTINGHOUSE WORKER AVERAGES \$85.00 PER MONTH

It is one of Mr. Wilson's favorite pastimes to inform the Joint Conference Committee (Company Union) per that the standard of wages paid the Westinghouse worker is on the wages paid through the district.

Now, all

On to Moscow! Every point you get for subs sent in— WHETHER YOU WIN PRIZES OR NOT— counts for a vote for the Trip to Moscow! Send in That Sub!

DR. S. ZIMMERMAN DENTIST 2232 N. California Avenue Telephone Armitage 7466 Near Milwaukee Avenue I guarantee to make your plates fit and make your appearance natural. Gas or Novol for Extraction. NO PAIN. Logan Square "L," Milwaukee, Kedzie and California Ave. cars to door.

Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

WEAVERS STICK ON STRIKE FOR ORGANIZATION

A Strong Union Only Protection in Mills

By a Weaver. (Worker Correspondent) NEW LONDON, Conn., May 23.—The strike of the weavers of the Edward Bloom company is now in its fifth week. The strike was the answer to a wage cut of twenty-five per cent against the wages of weavers, warpers and other workers, but the weavers were the only ones who organized a protest.

The United Front Committee of Textile Workers were called upon for leadership and responded at once. The strikers will probably be organized into the Associated Silk Workers.

Labor Show Solidarity. The strikers have the support of the organized labor movement of New London, as shown by generous contributions from local unions and fraternal societies of workers. Bloom's management is notorious for its bad treatment of workers.

This is the third strike of the weavers against wage cuts. They won the other two strikes, but failed to organize a union, so the company tried to victimize the leaders of this strike and leave the rest at his mercy. But the weavers are now determined to organize and prevent the firing of their leaders and wage cuts by Mr. Bloom.

Determined to Fight. The New London strike is evidence, along with that of Passaic, that the textile workers are ready to fight to realize the slogan of "no wage cuts" and "organize the mills."

Railroaders Kick on Job But Forget to Fight in Union

By a Worker Correspondent. I don't believe that there is another group of workers that do more sobbing and kicking about their conditions than the railroad workers. In the washrooms and "switch-shanties" they give vent to their feelings. To hear them you would think that they were all going to walk off the job and pull a strike.

The job is the only place that these workers get together. They all have the same grievance with the same enemy. After a discussion of all of their bad conditions and the remedy that they are going to apply, it is resolved that they will all attend the next meeting of the local and "lay it out to the grievor."

This sounds good. But when they get to their next meeting the crowd is not so large, they have not got so much confidence as they had on the job. They find that instead of all of them being together, as they were on the job, that they are divided into several small groups and that the several small groups are meeting in several widely separated lodge halls.

They "size-up" their "officer" group that they are up against. So the minutes of the last meeting are read, adopted as read, and all go home. Next week there will be the same conference in the washrooms and in the "switch-shanties."

Railroad workers must write up their grievances and send them to the Workers' Correspondence Page. In this way you will get unity of opinion and in the end the result that they are striving for.

Trust of Miners in Capitalist Courts Due to Be Jolted

By GEORGE PAPCUN (Worker Correspondent)

WHEELING, W. Va., May 23.—A trial of the first eviction suit against the 57 coal miners, who were former employees of the Elm Grove Mine Co., is started. The case of Joseph Sitos was selected to make it a test case. If the company succeeds in evicting him it will mean that the other 56 miners and their families will also be evicted.

The reason for this is that the company has been trying to evict their former employees so that it would be able to put in scabs who would break the strike of the miners, although these miners have lived in the houses for years and have paid actually double and sometimes triple for what the houses are worth now. The miners went out on strike against the 20 per cent reduction which the company has tried to enforce, also because the company violated a state mining law in the operating of electric motors in the mine. In this case the company violated its own law which the coal operators of that state put into effect.

Senator Wright Hugas, the so-called representative of the people, is the counsel for the coal company. The trial started May 18. The courts of West Virginia are well known all over the United States as trade union busting concerns of the bosses.



NEW PRIZES

for the best worker correspondent's story sent in this week to be published in the issue of May 28

- 1—WHITHER RUSSIA? In this brilliant book by Leon Trotsky every worker will find the latest facts about the world's first workers' government in Soviet Russia.
2—One year subscription to THE WORKERS MONTHLY—twelve issues for a year's pleasure and benefit.
3—THE AWAKENING OF CHINA, by Jas. H. Dolsen. A new book that should be in every worker's library.

The Guide to World's Labor



Cleveland Prison Hell Oozes a Bit of Brimstone Smell

By a Worker Correspondent

CLEVELAND, O., May 23.—The atrocious conditions in the county jail has caused a revolt of the prisoners in which they defied the armed guards of Sheriff Kohler in their demand for more and cleaner food.

The grand jury was on the point of one of its usual periodic but futile "investigations" when the revolt occurred. Prisoners wrecked wooden benches, tables and chairs and when cowed by drawn pistols, barricaded themselves in the "bull pen" and refused to return to their cells. Finally they were starved out and went to their cells.

The grand jury is investigating reports of under-feeding and profiteering by Kohler thru the prison commissary also of working a woman cook 70 hours a week against the state law for woman labor.

Kohler would not allow prisoners to answer questions of the investigators, and each time a question was asked, answered it himself or added to the prisoner's reply—"That's the bunk!" "They're crazy, etc." He said the prisoners ate "all that was good for them" and ascribed the sickness of prisoners to the building conditions.

Frisco Builders Get Going With Sub Drive

By a Worker Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—"On to Moscow," "Get a sub," "Make that trip," and other slogans greeted the workers that filled the Workers' Hall, 225 Valencia street. The occasion was the first affair of the DAILY WORKER Builders' Club of San Francisco.

Telegrams were received from the DAILY WORKER with greetings from 2,000 Builders, and from Los Angeles reading: "Rebel greetings to DAILY WORKER Builders. Los Angeles expects to meet Frisco in Moscow with many subs to its credit."

The affair was an all-around success. Fifteen subs were taken and with renewed effort the San Francisco Builders will go on with their work of building our daily.

NO WORKER CORRESPONDENT CLASS TONIGHT.

In accordance with the decision of the Chicago Worker Correspondent class, there will be no class tonight. Watch THE DAILY WORKER for the announcement of the next class meeting.

Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers.

WORKER CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE SOVIET UNION

LIFE IN THE SOVIET RED ARMY

DEAR Comrades: — Desiring to impart a few impressions of the life of our young army and to become acquainted with the life of your workers and peasants and if possible soldiers' life, I have decided to write to you about the life in the "Corners" of a Red Army barracks of the U. S. S. R. I can tell you that the present barracks are far from what they used to be formerly. For those who come to the barracks from villages and towns, a new picture is opened up before them: instead of the stink, and threats that are deceptive for the ears we hear every day correct, frank, instructive, encouraging, directing, sensible explanation in a polite form. When we come to the barracks there is quite a new life. There are all kinds of study circles, such as the circle for general education, political, military, scientific, sport, dramatic circles, etc. We also have formed courses in which not only literary but also poorly educated people can develop. Illiterate people who enter our present army never leave the army as such, but on ending the service, become quite new people hardly recognizable. Having served a short period in the Red Army everyone of us has a good idea, not only about all corners of the Union of Soviet Republics, but also has a good idea of the life in nearly all the countries of Europe and Asia. And would you believe it, we can hardly realize that we are in the ranks of the army, it seems as if we are within the walls of a general school and racks. Cleanliness, proper equipment,

not within the walls of military barrack feeding, and at the same time military training, and in between, also the work in the circles I have mentioned.

In general the work is varied and merry and is not fatiguing as it moves ahead at a fairly rapid rate. We don't feel any strained relations or high airs on the part of our commanders, but always look upon them as the best, and most well-informed comrades who are always ready to share knowledge that any of us Red Army men might ask about. It would be truer to say that our barracks was a township of military and well-educated, developed people, which I can affirm judging by myself, i. e., I joined the army badly educated and timid, while now much new is clear to me. And knowing a little about the life abroad the desire arose to get into communication with you. I have served in the army for 6 months; as for myself, dear comrades, I come from a corner of the U. S. S. R. the Kutaisk District, of a former Cossack family—if only comrades, you have heard of such a place and such people.

Well, goodbye comrades. If you should so desire, I will write again when I receive your reply and will answer all the questions you ask.

Address: — Moscow, Khodinka, 61st Cavalry Regiment, 1st Special Branch Cavalry Brigade, Khozkomand, Red Army Man, A. I. SHTOMPEL.

We need more news from the shops and factories. Send it in!

JEWISH FARMERS SUCCESSFUL IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Persecutions Grow in Baltic Countries

NEW YORK, May 23.—"By common consent, the Russian Jewish farming experiment is not only a success, but it is the only bright spot in the whole dark horizon of European Jewry." So says the leaflet of the united Jewish campaign, which is raising \$15,000,000 in the United States for relief and rehabilitation of Jews in Europe and Palestine.

Data on the back-to-the-land experiment initiated by Jews in Russia is furnished by Dr. Joseph A. Rosen, joint distribution committee agent in Russia, who supervises credits and loans and implements supplies, etc., given the Jewish farmers from funds raised in America.

Many Till Soil.

David A. Brown of Detroit, national manager of the United Jewish campaign, surveyed Dr. Rosen's work personally in Russia and is reported to have seen "more than 25,000 Jews happily engaged in this new vocation, enduring hardships which they cheerfully accepted because they know that out of these hardships will come peace and economic restoration. He saw other thousands clamoring for the same opportunity—eager to labor in the fields, but needing financial backing. Fifteen thousand more Jews have left the Russian cities this spring to take up agricultural life, so that today there are 50,000 Jewish farmers in Russia, whose number is destined to grow."

City life is very hard for Jews in Russia now, with high taxes on shops, government monopoly of basic industries, government supported co-operatives, "against which private competition is hopeless," the leaflet says.

Persecution in Baltic States.

Conditions in other European countries are terrible, the leaflet continues. In Poland "hundreds have gone insane and other hundreds have taken their lives." Jewish workers are boycotted with their merchants and non-Jewish co-operatives fostered so that a third of Poland's Jews—nearly three million people—are starving and another third on the brink. In Lithuania, Galicia, Esthonia, parts of Austria and Germany, even, the Jews' situation is worse than it was at any time during the war, relief campaigners here say.

GRAND JURY TO MAKE SMALL FRY 'GOATS' IN QUIZ

After hearing the testimony of over one hundred saloonkeepers, most of them from Cicero, at which they were questioned as to where they bought their liquor stores and who and what they paid for protection, the special grand jury picked by Attorney-General Carlstrom to investigate the killing of Assistant State's Attorney William McSwiggan and two notorious Cicero booze runners, had under consideration the voting of a number of true bills against officials of county towns where liquor, gambling and vice have been allowed to flourish.

Most of the sessions of the grand jury are taken up with an investigation of the connections between the parole and pardon commission headed by Will Colvin, a Len Small appointee, than on the circumstances surrounding the McSwiggan murder. This move of the special grand jury considering the voting of true bills against some officials is looked upon by a number of the opponents of the Crowe-Barrett-Thompson alliance in the anti-union republican party as one to silence the criticism that is being made of the conduct of the investigation. Charges are being leveled at the special grand jury of using Cook county funds to further the political ambitions of the Crowe-Barrett-Thompson alliance rather than probe the circumstances surrounding the McSwiggan murder and the true meaning of the list of Cicero vice and booze joints with sums checked off against each name found on Thomas Duffy, one of the murdered trio. Questions are being asked by many whether McSwiggan was touring the district to aid the bootleggers in collecting money due them on booze accounts or money for police protection, or whether he was aiding the two to drum up new business and run the "foreigners," Torrio and Capone, out of business.

Druses Attack French.

JERUSALEM, May 23.—Druse tribesmen, fighting against the French, have attacked the French positions at Baalbek, Syria, and burned the government buildings.



American Airplane Firm Bucks British for Chilean Trade

VALPARAISO, Chile, May 23.—The American firm, the Curtis Export Corporation, is making strenuous efforts to wrest from the British the contracts from the Chilean government to supply Chile with airplanes. Charles Webster, president of the firm, has arrived with a sample of a Curtis armored pursuit plane.

During the last Alessandri administration the firm received a \$400,000 contract, but it was not confirmed owing to Chilean political changes and the British now have a monopoly on furnishing Chile airplanes.

SOVIET TEXTILE PRODUCTION AT PRE-WAR LEVEL

Demand for Cloth Now Greater Than Supply

NEW YORK, May 23.—Stores of the All-Russian Textile Syndicate of Moscow are not able to supply the demand of Russian workers for cloth, in spite of the fact that production in the textile industry has now practically attained the pre-war level.

The All-Russian Textile Syndicate Inc., which acts as purchasing agency in the United States for the All-Union, shows these facts in its latest report. Average production of Russian cotton mills in 1925-26 is expected to be 30 per cent higher than last year.

368,239 Workers Employed.

A total of 368,239 workers are employed in Russian cotton mills; 95 per cent in mills belonging to the All-Union Textile Syndicate. There are 60,584 woolen textile workers, 71,458 linen and 11,787 hemp workers. United States government figures (1920 census) show an average of 446,852 cotton mill workers in this country, working with over 33,000,000 spindles. The Russian mills operate over 8,000,000 spindles per shift.

The All-Russian Textile Syndicate supplied Russian mills in the last fiscal year with \$162,280,075 worth of cotton, \$58,311,050 of which came from America. It also supplied over \$12,000,000 worth of chemicals, \$7,000,000 plus of dyes, and over \$9,000,000 worth of mechanical equipment.

Import \$86,000,000 Cotton.

Doubling of its original capital has just been achieved by the All-Russian Textile Syndicate on vote of its stockholders. The organization now operates on \$2,000,000 capital. Besides its main office in New York it has branches in Houston, Tex., and in New Orleans. Over half a million bales of cotton, valued at over \$56,000,000, have been shipped from the United States to Russian mills on 59 steamers chartered by the syndicate.

Forty-one textile trusts formed the All-Russian Textile Syndicate in 1922. The Russian trusts operate 154 cotton mills, 73 woolen mills, 57 flax mills, 21 hemp mills, 13 knit-goods mills, 11 silk mills and six sundry manufacturing plants.

Test Liability of Sanitary District for Flood Damages

RUSHVILLE, Ill., May 23.—The first real test of the liability of the Chicago sanitary district for flood damage along the Illinois river, involving thousands of acres of land, will come before Judge Wolfe in court here tomorrow, when the case of the Coal Creek Drainage and Levee District vs. the Chicago Sanitary District gets under way. Damages are sought for overflow on land by flood water of the Illinois river, alleged caused by the intake of water from Lake Michigan.

Coolidge Authorizes Increase of Dry Act Enforcers by 10,000

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The treasury has made public an executive order by President Coolidge which will increase the federal dry enforcement army by approximately 10,000 men.

The order permits the treasury to enlist at a nominal salary state, county and municipal officers as special federal dry agents. It will apply to all states except those having constitutional barriers to the employment of state officers as federal employees.

Vandervelde Gets the Tough Job of Helping to Save Belgium

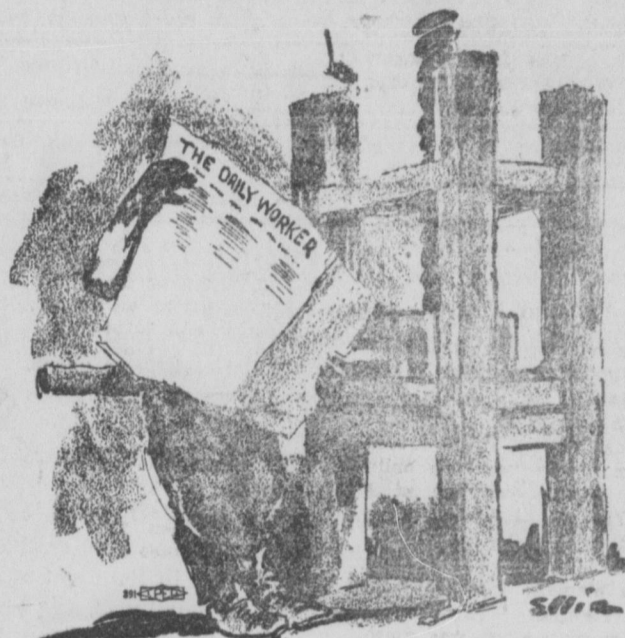
BRUSSELS, May 21.—M. Jasper has formed a Belgian cabinet which is pledged to settle the nation's financial difficulties. It is supposedly a non-parliamentarian cabinet, with M. Fraonul as minister of the treasury, Baron Houtart as minister of finance and M. Vandervelde as minister for foreign affairs.

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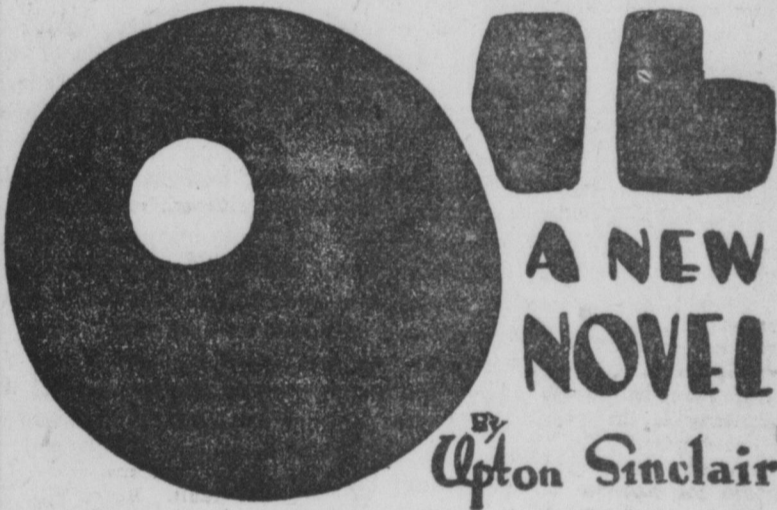
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Advertising rates on application.

Money for the British Miners

Only the fact that the general strike preceded it and that the miners' strike therefore comes as somewhat of an anti-climax prevents it receiving more serious treatment by the capitalist press. For the British capitalist class and declining British capitalism the coal tie-up is a major disaster.

More than any other nation, Great Britain's industry, holding first place before the war, is built on coal.

The invention of the steam engine, its application to factory machinery and the discovery of two great seams of coal crossing Britain from north to south and east to west in the form of a rough T, the enclosure of the commons and the driving of the peasantry from the land to make way for the more profitable sheep, laid the foundation for the British industrial system that rose on the ruins of feudalism.

England is a great engine that runs and turns out billions in profit for its rulers because 1,200,000 miners follow the thin and crooked coal seams in Wales, Scotland, Durham, Lanarkshire and Fifeshire.

These workers are on strike because they have reached the limit of endurance. They and their families cannot exist on a wage whose maximum is two pounds, ten shillings—\$12.50—per week.

The coal owners and the government not only are trying to reduce wages but to lengthen hours and introduce a system of district agreements which will divide and cripple the Miners' Federation of Great Britain—the most powerful union in the British labor movement.

Upon the miners the coal barons and their backers in the ranks of British capitalism are trying to place the burden of the industry.

"First the miners, then the rest of the trade union movement," is the slogan of the British ruling class and their government.

Due to the cowardice, ignorance and underhanded treachery of the MacDonalds, Thomases and Hendersons—the right wing of the labor movement—the miners now are forced to fight alone.

They must be given every dollar of financial assistance that the labor movement of the world can raise. The splendid example of the trade unions of Soviet Russia—they have sent \$1,000,000 to the British miners already—must be followed.

News dispatches state that A. Purcell, on tour for miners' relief, has raised a quarter of a million dollars in Germany and France.

Surely in the United States, where President Green of the A. F. L. has said again the other day that wages are higher and employment better than in any other country in the world, our unions can double and double and double again the contributions of the European labor.

Money for the British miners should be the first order of business before every union in America.

Government Aiding Fascist Murderers

Last November in one of his bombastic proclamations before the Italian chamber of deputies Mussolini declared that his fascist bands would destroy all opposition abroad as he had crushed it in Rome. He particularly emphasized the anti-fascist agitation in France and the United States, declaring that it must be exterminated.

Special agents have been sent to this country. Italian political refugees trying to escape the monstrous tyranny of fascism have been assaulted and kidnaped on American soil, taken aboard Italian ships where they were subjected to torture at the hands of Mussolini's agents. Many of the refugees have been arrested by American police on "information" supplied by agents provocateur and held under enormous bond for deportation to Italy and the hands of the fascist assassins.

Deportation of political refugees to Italy is similar to sending a man to his death without trial.

The United States government is participating in these crimes; is encouraging Mussolini and his brigands in their campaign of terror against Italians in this country who dare tell the facts of the bloody regime that has reduced Italy to one vast cemetery.

Once the haven of refuge for the oppressed and exiled of the world, this country now turns loose upon all rebels the jackals packs of police and detectives recruited from the scum of the earth. Encouraging fascist spies to hunt out the enemies of Mussolini and deporting them to the slaughter house in Italy is a depth beneath which it can never sink.

Against this murderous business American labor should arise as one man and demand that the fascist groups transplanted to this country by order of Mussolini be immediately disbanded. We further demand that this whole question be taken up in the congress of the United States and investigated so that the workers of this country may know the facts regarding the government encouraging the terror of fascist hirelings of Mussolini in this country, and also actively aiding fascism by persecuting its enemies.

From coast to coast labor must protest against the United States government aiding the fascist murderers.

Grable Loses His Job

Mr. E. F. Grable, a good and faithful servant of the railroads and the capitalist government, is now out of a job. When President Coolidge signed the Watson-Parker bill it automatically abolished the railroad labor board of which Grable was a member.

In case Mr. Grable has been forgotten by labor we remind our readers of the fact that he was the president of the Maintenance of Way organization in 1922 who betrayed the 400,000 members of that union and refused to grant strike sanction in spite of the fact that they had voted almost unanimously for such action. A convention of his union unseated him, but the bosses took care of him by rewarding him with a soft job on the government's rail board.

Now that he is thru as the so-called "labor" representative on the labor board he may try to repeat the performance of other discarded labor politicians—get back into the labor movement so he can again knife the workers. It is well to remember the records of such creatures and see that he secures his livelihood exclusively from the class he serves instead of the workers he so contemptibly betrayed.

Lessons of the English Strike

By A. ENDERLE (Berlin).

THE struggle of the 1,200,000 English miners and the general strike of the whole English working class resulting from it has at one stroke placed on the order of the day the general and unavoidable struggle between capital and labor in all capitalist countries. In England we have experienced for the first time in history a general strike of the whole working class of a country for the attainment of purely economic, that is to say, trade union demands, whilst previously all general strikes in the various countries were only partly for economic demands and for the greater part for political demands.

The struggle in England imposed on the workers and trade unions of the other capitalist countries not only the obligations of solidarity but prevention of transport of coal and goods to England or to the English markets. The questions around which the struggle raged in England are precisely the same, in fact are much more urgent, in the remaining capitalist countries.

Same Fight, Elsewhere.

IN Germany, France, Italy, Poland, Czechoslovakia, etc., capital has been conducting for years the same fight against the workers as the English bourgeoisie is now conducting. Capitalist economy can no longer fulfill its social task; it can no longer feed and maintain the whole population; it finds itself in a chronic and ever-sharpening crisis. Capital must overcome this crisis, must stabilize itself, if it wishes to continue its rule. This stabilization can only be accomplished by means of increasing the misery of the working class. It means in practice lowering the standard of living of the working class, closing down of "superfluous" factories, throwing many millions of proletarians on the street, reduction of wages and lengthening of working time of the workers remaining in the factories.

"Stabilization."

ON the European continent, before all in Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland, capital, with the help of the reformist trade union leaders, has for years been able to carry out this "stabilization." In this respect capital has gone from success to success, while the working class has lost one position after another. If the reformist trade union tactics had been continued, capital would have had the prospect of continuing its "stabilization" for some considerable time, while at the same time the working

class would have been plunged into ever increasing misery.

End of English Rope.

THE English bourgeoisie, as the leader of European capitalism, as the European victor in the world war, had much longer than the less powerful continental capital the possibility of paying its working class relatively high wages. Now, however, English capital also is faced with the necessity of carrying out the sanitation and rationalization of its economy at the cost of the English working class. In England capital is now faced with the issue: now or never. And all attempts to evade the struggle are in vain; the position of capital compels it to take up the struggle.

But while in Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, etc., the reformist trade union leaders, in the same situation, evaded the struggle, and, in fact, under the slogan of restoring production, supported the capital efforts at stabilization, agreed to the abolition of the eight-hour day, to reductions of wages, the closing down of factories and the deprivation of the workers of their rights and even beat down the opposition on the part of the workers who were fighting against this, in England the proletarian resistance against the efforts of capital has gained the upper hand. The reformist trade union leaders were, for the greater part, removed from the leadership of the trade unions, and replaced by left wing leaders. This revolutionizing of the English trade union movement has as a result, that now the trade unions no longer evade the struggle with the employers, but take it up with all its consequences. Not "salvage of economy," which means in practice salvage of capitalism, but salvage and assurance of the existence of the working class is the slogan of the English trade unions.

Solidarity.

THE realization of this slogan renders necessary measures by which a defeat of various isolated fighting groups of workers is prevented and by which every attack on the part of capital on one section of the workers can be determinedly repelled by the entire working class. Hence there was set up the fighting alliance of the most important industrial groups, the miners, railway workers, metal workers and transport workers. As a result of these tactics the attack upon the miners could only be answered with a general strike.

International Tasks.

WHAT were the tasks arising out of this for the proletarians and the

trade unions of the other capitalist countries?

The first task was, of course, absolute solidarity with the fighting English proletariat, i. e., prevention of any export of goods to England and to the English markets by the employers in the other countries. In addition to this, there is necessary: strict control of shipping and railway transport in all the continental industrial centers, no dock worker, no seaman, no railway worker and transport worker in the whole of Europe shall handle coal destined for England or to the English markets. Everywhere there must be set up control committees by the trade unions, which shall keep a sharp eye on all transport activity. Tho the general strike is over, the miners are still fighting and need support.

ALL overtime work must be immediately stopped in the continental mining areas, no matter whether the overtime agreements are still in force or not.

The trade union executives in the various countries must issue an appeal to the whole working class calling upon them to refuse to perform any kind of strike-breaking work, while at the same time they pledge themselves to stand with their whole power behind every worker, employee and official who is victimized for refusing to perform strike-breaking work against the miners.

Learning from England.

IT is also the task of the trade unions to draw the lessons and conclusions from the English example for the fight of the working class in the remaining countries of Europe; the fight against reduction of wages and lengthening of working time, against closing down of factories, unemployment, etc., which up to now has either not been conducted at all or has been quite unsuccessful owing to false tactics, must everywhere be organized and conducted according to the English model.

This means the immediate setting up of fighting alliances and the common struggle of the most important groups of workers for the complete realization of the eight-hour day, for the seven-hour shift for mine workers, for increase of wages and for the restoration of the rights of the workers which have been lost as a result of the employers' offensive. Only the organization of an aggressive counter-attack by the working class offers the guarantee for victory, creates the conditions for beating back the capitalist offensive and for the victory of the workers in all Europe.

Pilsudski Wars on Polish Labor

By B. K. GEBERT.

In the writer's last article in THE DAILY WORKER, it was pointed out that in Poland "We have now a repetition of 1918—the socialists joining hands with Pilsudski against workers' rule." This statement has been doubly confirmed by the latest news from Warsaw. Pilsudski's political representative, Colonel Wieniawa-Dlugiszewski, declared, "The object of Marshal Pilsudski's coup was to prevent a BIGGER REVOLUTION that would have swallowed the whole of Poland."

Pilsudski armed thousands of volunteers who aided him in his insurrection against the Witos government. Now that he has accomplished his purpose Pilsudski is disarming them. To achieve this, rumors were spread in Warsaw saying that volunteers who engaged in the insurrection were to report to barracks to receive a sum of money. When they reported, officers took away their guns and said they knew nothing about money for volunteers. But a number of thousands did not go to the barracks. They still have their arms. They have put them away with the chance that they may soon have to be used against the bourgeoisie. It is plain that Pilsudski fears the armed workers.

Vilna Revolt.

Pilsudski crushed a revolt of workers in Vilna where one hundred workers were put in jail following a demonstration that resulted in an armed clash between troops and workers. While Pilsudski thus carries on a veritable war against the workers, he permits the extreme reactionaries to mobilize in Posen. In the city of Posen, under the flag of a workers' butcher, General Haller, the big bourgeoisie and rich landlords are setting up a government in western Poland with the double intention of either overthrowing Pilsudski or failing that of establishing a separate government. In this they are looking to France for aid.

Pilsudski Seeks Compromise.

Pilsudski is looking for a compromise with General Haller and his extreme reactionaries. This is a sign that he is weaker than they. Pilsudski knows enough about insurrection to understand that it is dangerous to allow opposition forces to mobilize to begin with. But Pilsudski does nothing about the gathering of the landlord army in Posen. Why? Pilsudski sees in General Haller and his followers an element much closer to him than workers and peasants. In other words, Pilsudski is fighting the workers and peasants while allowing the extreme reaction to make the ground ready for setting up a fascist dictatorship. Pilsudski, in this, is

rendering the reaction great service.

"King Joseph."

Pilsudski is not alone in doing this. Attached to his tail are the leaders of the P. P. S. (the Polish Socialist Party), the N. P. R. (the National Workers' Party) and the peasant parties, "Wyzwolenie" and "Radykalne Stronnictwo Chlopskie." These parties are performing the task of making way for fascism. These leaders it was who came to the support of Pilsudski's flag. They demanded that he make himself president, dictator or even king. Do not laugh. Pilsudski supporters in Vilna arranged a demonstration under the slogan, "Long Live King Joseph I—Pilsudski."

[This is no accident. The above quoted political representative said to a correspondent: "The Polish army will not betray loyalty to the king—I should have said chief." A slip of the tongue, but significant.

The Communists.

While the leaders of the P. P. S. and the other above mentioned parties gave their full support to Pilsudski as against the movement of the revolutionary workers and peasants, these latter have by no means been eliminated from the picture. A recent press report stated, "Pilsudski is very much afraid of the growing Communist movement in Poland, seeing in this Poland's greatest danger. More radical factions are joining with the Communists under the slogan, 'Form Workers' and Peasants' Councils' as happened in Russia before the revolution."

There is also news of peasants demanding division of the rich land owners' land without compensation.

Pilsudski's coup has also hastened the collapse of Polish industry. The Polish zloty goes lower and lower. This of itself, with its unemployment and starvation and misery is teaching the workers that their liberation will not come thru Pilsudski—but in spite of him.

Fascist Danger.

There is genuine danger of fascism in Poland. The Communist Party knows this and has warned the Polish workers. Monarchist organizations, landlord and bourgeois parties are openly advocating a fascist regime. There is only one object in this: to crush the trade unions and further enslave the Polish workers, taking from them even their simple political rights. For the peasants it means a terrorist rule of landlords. For the national minority groups, And Pilsudski, who may be characterized as a "left" fascist, it means complete abolition as it is helping to "bring this situation about."

The Communist Party of Poland said in its May Day Manifesto: "Who but Pilsudski is a symbol of war against the Soviet Union? Who

but Pilsudski militarized the railroads during the strike of 1921? Who but Pilsudski permitted the land workers to be defeated in their own blood in their strike? Who but Pilsudski has shown himself to be a tool of foreign imperialists, aiding the anti-Russian plans of England?

Polish Soviet Republic.

"Never in the last seven years have the toiling masses found themselves in so critical a situation. It is not merely a fight with the old or the new government, this or that lackey of the bourgeoisie like Pilsudski. It is now a straight-out struggle for the Polish Republic."

When this was written the situation was already such that it was possible to see what was coming. The Communist Party issued a call to the soldiers to stand by the workers and peasants and to refuse to be the tools of the bourgeoisie.

Left Swing of Masses.

In the official organ of the C. P., The Red Flag, it is stated that in Cracow, Lublin, Silesia and other sections there is growing up in the P. P. S. itself a strong opposition. The leaders who are really in touch with the masses are going to the left.

Altho the press censorship makes it hard to come to any definite conclusions, we are sure that the masses are travelling to the left at a rapid pace and are preparing for a fight that will end in the Polish Soviet Republic.

Chicago Bricklayers Sign \$1.50 Contract; Bosses "Encouraged"

The Bricklayers' and Masons' Union of Chicago has signed up an agreement with the contractors for one year with the old wage of \$1.50 an hour. This affects between 8,000 and 9,000 men. The contractors are reported as "encouraged" by this agreement as indicating that they will have no trouble with the other unions.

Building Laborers Strike for Raise

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 23.—A strike of building trade laborers for recognition of the union and a raise of wages is on after the contractors refused to meet the demands. Reports are current of a general walkout of building workers.

More Building Laborers' Strike.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 23.—More than 500 building laborers of the Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Union are striking for an increase in wages of eighty cents a day. The Structural and Building Trades Alliance is understood to be taking no steps to support the strikers.

DEFENDER OF COMPANY UNIONS GIVES AWAY THE BOSSES' GAME

By ROBERT DUNN.

The "science" of company unionism has developed rapidly in recent years. The National Industrial Conference Board, the American Management Association, the Russell Sage Foundation, as well as the National Association of Manufacturers and the League for Industrial Rights have given it attention and several books have dwelt on company union experience in particular plants and companies.

Now comes E. R. Burton, a member of the bureau of personnel administration, with a book ("Employee Representation," by E. R. Burton, 283 pages, \$3.00; Williams and Wilkins Company, Baltimore.) covering the whole field and dealing with the minor technique as well as the higher strategy of company unionism. The tone of the work may be judged from the first paragraph of the foreword:

"Employee representation is making at least three significant contributions to American industrial life. It is converting industry from a purely productive process . . . into an educational experience for all engaged in its absorbing activities. It is facilitating the realization of a more truly scientific method of management. Thru its operation as a means of orderly industrial government, it is injecting new meaning and value into that much maligned concept, democracy."

"The New Era."

Burton considers the "company union" as the lofty and enlightened way toward "the new era in industry." Hard boiled employers reading the book should be inspired to give up their gangsters and strikebreakers, blacklists and spy systems, and devote themselves to the co-operative and philosophical spirit in industry about which Burton is so cautiously lyrical.

Anti-Strike.

But the chief objectives of company unionism come out in the book. It is seen as "the talisman likely to ward off strikes" and intended to "facilitate wage and personnel readjustments." The 50 or so employers with whom the author conferred indicated they favored "employee representation for exchange of opinions and information with the workers, a procedure for prompt adjustment of grievances" and "for collective negotiations (unhampered by external influences or irrelevant issues making for fruitless controversy) regarding wages, hours and other terms of the employment contract." There is also the usual objective of "educating the employe," not thru the Workers' Education Bu-

reau, but thru contacts with managers, capitalist economists, and others saturated with Babbitt theories on the industrial order.

Big Companies For It.

It is ironical that among companies listed as providing these great "educational possibilities" in their company union plans are the Wheeling Steel Corporation, the Standard Oil Company, the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, and others whose names are synonyms for open shop oppression in the trade union world, all of whom have successfully crushed trade unions in the process of introducing the company union.

Discrimination.

On the all-important issue of no-discrimination for "employee representatives who may be fired for too ardent work on behalf of the employes and against the management, Burton feels there is ample protection in the arrangement of the Bethlehem Steel Company to permit any worker who considers himself discriminated against, to appeal to Secretary of Labor James B. Davis—Davis, who recently distinguished himself by trying to break the textile strike in Passaic.

Relations.

Workers who read this book—and it is worth perusal by all workers faced with the company union problem—should pay particular attention to the section pertaining to "Relation of Employee Representation to Union," in which the author admits that:

"There can be no doubt that one of the motives inducing some employers to inaugurate employee representation has been a hope that it would provide a method for collective dealings with their employes, which would be superior to that afforded by the unions. In some instances, moreover, this purpose was conceived of in negative terms, simply to counteract the baneful and destructive effects, both in morale and production, of constant agitation outside the employes themselves, such agitation being almost wholly of imported union inception."

To Break Unions.

Which sounds very much like Mr. Forstmann and his fellow textile magnates of Passaic. Many employee representation plans are introduced to break and to beat the unions. All the pretty phrases of Burton and his personnel administration associates cannot hide this dominant purpose of the company union—to liquidate trade unionism and create the 100 per cent non-union open shop.

TROTSKY'S "WHITHER RUSSIA"

A Review by H. M. WICKS.

NO longer can there be any excuse for lack of knowledge regarding the factors in the Soviet Union that are moving in the direction of socialism. Leon Trotsky's latest book, just issued from the press of the International Publishers in New York, is clearly pointing the way which Russia is traveling under Bolshevik rule as did his "Whither England" reveal the forces operating to bring about the disintegration of that great imperialist power.

"Whither Russia" annihilates the sophistries of the Kautskyans and others who argue that the Soviet Union is traveling in the direction of capitalism instead of socialism and proves not merely that the movement is definitely in the direction of socialism, but that the velocity of that movement guarantees the early triumph of the socialist economy over capitalist tendencies.

TROTSKY'S narrative of the achievements in the socialization of industry is told in such a fashion that it holds the attention of the reader thruout its 150 pages. Instead of dry figures, the pages contain the story of the conquest over capitalist tendencies on the economic field. A short appendix containing four tables, compiled in admirable form, contain all the statistical data required.

The recovery of industry from 1920 onwards gives some idea of the tempo of the movement. Six years ago production was one-fifth or one-sixth of normal capacity of industries, based upon the high production year of 1913—the year before the outbreak of the world war. For 1926 production will be not less than 95 per cent of normal.

In the field of heavy industry production has exceeded pre-war figures. More than 89 per cent of the means of reproduction in industry are socialized; together with railroad transportation, the figures for socialized industry are 97 per cent; in heavy industry alone the percentage is 99. Hence state, or socialized, industries, show the most pronounced gains, and that particular branch of industry that is most completely socialized shows the greatest gain, while those operated by private capital lag behind.

THESE figures are certainly a complete refutation of the claims of those who held that the New Economic Policy (N. E. P.) adopted in 1921 would lead directly to capitalism and the collapse of the revolution.

Trotsky's analysis of the agricultural situation is also reassuring. He handles without gloves the question of cheapening industrial commodities to sell to the peasants and the necessity for further and rapid development of perfected farming implements and



the introduction of the system of collective exploitation of land.

After discussing the speed of the development towards socialism, Trotsky says:

"The figures are of world-historic importance. For the first time the activity of the socialists—now more than a century old—which began with the utopias and later developed into a scientific theory, has been put to a powerful economic test, a test which is already entering its ninth year. . . . The figures of the state Planning Commission make up the first balance sheet of the first chapter of the great experiment of transforming bourgeois society into socialist society."

The general table of the State Planning Commission is connected by means of unbroken threads running all the way back to the Communist Manifesto of Marx and Engels, which appeared in 1847, and reaching all the way out into the socialist future of mankind."

SO full of sharp analysis and brilliant passages is the book that one is tempted to quote long excerpts from every chapter. But that would be infringing upon the copyright of the publishers. Every student of history and of economics, as well as all persons who, for any reason, desire to know the facts regarding the rise of socialism in the Soviet Union, should have this book.

Automobile Accident.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 23.—Three persons are dead, one is dying and three others suffering from severe burns as the result of an automobile accident in which the car overturned in a ditch eight miles outside of Lockport.