

R. S. SHAFER
GEN. P. O. BOX 150
NEW YORK N. Y.
8-11-26



By Upton Sinclair

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

Dad and his young son, both dressed alike and richly, are motoring over the hills on a smooth and flawless concrete road. A barrier of purple mountains lays across the road in the distance. They approach the mountains at fifty miles an hour, Dad's regular road speed. The boy sits next to his father, eager-eyed, alert. His father is his hero. They reach the mountains and climb higher and higher. They reach the top and continue their journey having an experience with a speed cop in which, however, they are only the witnesses. Dad hates speed cops. They recall they had both been witnesses in court during a traffic accident case. As Dad drove he mused to himself. He used to be Jim Ross, teamster, then he was J. A. Ross and Co., general merchandise, at Queen Center, California, and now he is J. Arnold Ross, oil operator on his way to Beach City to sign a lease. Beside him sits "Bunny" thinking of altogether different things. The two motorists shoot by many quaint roadside inns with queer signs.

VI

They were passing through a broad valley, miles upon miles of wheat fields, shining green in the sun; in the distance were trees, with glimpses of a house here and there. "Are you looking for a Home?" inquired a friendly sign. "Santa Ynez is a place for folks. Good water, cheap land, seven churches. See Sprouks and Knuckleson, Realtors." And presently the road broadened out, with a line of trees in the middle, and there began to be houses on each side. "Drive slow and see our city; drive fast and see our jail," proclaimed a big board—"By Order of the Municipal Council of Santa Ynez." Dad slowed down to twenty-five miles; for it was a favorite trick of town marshals and justices of the peace to set speed-traps for motorists coming from the country, with engines keyed up to country rates of speed; they would haul you up and soak you a big fine—and you had a vision of these new-style highwaymen spending your dollars in riotous living. That was something else Dad was going to stop, he said—such fines ought to go to the state, and be used for road-repairs.

"Business zone, 15 miles per hour." The main street of Santa Ynez was a double avenue, with two lines of cars parked obliquely in the centre of it, and another line obliquely against each curb. You crept along through a lane, watching for a car that was backing out, and you dived into the vacant place, just missing the fender of the car at your right. Dad got out, and took off his overcoat, and folded it carefully, outside in, the sleeves inside; that was something he was particular about, having kept a general store which included "Gent's Clothing." He and Bunny laid their coats neatly in the rear compartment, looked safe, and then strolled down the sidewalk, watching the ranchers of Santa Ynez valley, and the goods which the stores displayed for them. This was the United States and the things on sale were the things you would have seen in store-windows on any other Main Street, the things known as "nationally advertised products." The ranchman drove to town in a nationally advertised auto, pressing the accelerator with a nationally advertised shoe; in front of the drug-store he found a display of nationally advertised magazines, containing all the nationally advertised advertisements of the nationally advertised articles he would take back to the ranch.

There were a few details which set this apart as a Western town: the width of the street, the newness of the stores, the shininess of their white paint, and the net-work of electric lights hung over the centre of the street; also a man with a broad-brimmed hat, and a stunted old Indian mumbling his lips as he walked, and a solitary cowboy wearing "chaps." "Elite Cafe," said a white-painted sign, reading vertically; the word "Waffles" was painted on the window, and there was a menu tacked by the

(Continued on page 4)

U. S. LEGATION IN MONTEVIDEO SHAKEN BY BOMB

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay June 4.—The United States legation was bombed here today.

The bomb, which had been placed in the doorway of the legation, exploded at eight o'clock.

Small damage was done to the property and no one was injured.

The police have the case in hand.

This is the second instance of bomb attacks upon American legations in South America within a few weeks.

83,000 Women Work in Mines of Japan

GENEVA, June 4.—Japanese representatives to the international labor conference here reveal that there are 83,000 women working in the mines of Japan, 48,000 of them in the darkest depths and 700 were girls of less than 15 years of age, while great numbers are only a little above that age. The Japanese government delegates expressed their regret at "the slowness" of the Japanese parliament. That seems to be the total of what is to be done about it.

THOUSANDS SEEK WORK IN THE CITIES OF THE NORTHWEST

SPOKANE, Wash., June 4.—Thousands of workers are walking the streets in the cities of the northwest seeking a chance to get work. The capitalist press tells of great prosperity in the northwest and how industry is running at full capacity. These stories get the workers to come here. When the workers come here they find no work. They swell the ranks of the unemployed and aid the boss to further lower wages and worsen conditions.

Brick Manufacturers Seek to Cut Wages of Their Workers

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—Millions of bricks made by low-paid European labor are being imported into the United States, declares the Monthly Digest, issued by the Common Brick Manufacturers' Association of America.

The Monthly Digest points out that European workers work for one-quarter of the wages paid American workers. This announcement in the employers' magazine may be followed by an attempt to slash wages of American brick makers.

LODI POLICE CLUB PASSAIC STRIKE PICKETS

Thugs Arrest Seven Strikers

PASSAIC, N. J., June 4.—Seven strike pickets were arrested by Lodi police at the gates of Mill B of the United Piece Dye Works after they were brutally clubbed by police thugs stationed at the mill.

The 400 pickets at the gate were carrying on their picketing in an orderly manner when one of the police thugs began to bully the pickets. The pickets told his hireling of the bosses that they were within their legal rights and refused to move.

This patrolman then attacked one of the pickets. The strikers began to defend themselves. A number of other police then began to club the pickets. Seven pickets were arrested.

Argument will be made for vacating the injunction restricting the number of pickets before the Forstmann and Huffmann mills to eight before Vice-Chancellor John Bentley, Monday morning.

Union Lace Workers Aid Passaic Strikers

NEW YORK CITY, June 6.—The workers of the B. Weinstein Shops, New York, have sent in their fourth contribution for the relief of the Passaic textile strikers. N. Goldberg, their secretary, writes "we are sending you the small sum of \$21.49 as our fourth weekly contribution."

INJUNCTION IS GRANTED IN 2 MINUTES HERE

Judge Sullivan Gives Fast Writ

The quickest injunction ever handed down against a trade union, was served on the International Association of Machinists, Wednesday, by the notorious, labor-baiting Judge Dennis Sullivan, restraining the organization from picketing the American Oven Co., Harrison St. and California Ave. plant, where the machinist have been on strike for 6 weeks.

The bosses become desperate when the strikers' successful picketing made them fail to get scabs into the plant. They went to their willing tool, Judge Sullivan, who granted an injunction in less than two minutes, not even giving the representative of the machinists, J. J. Uhlman, an opportunity to secure an attorney to present the case of the workers on strike.

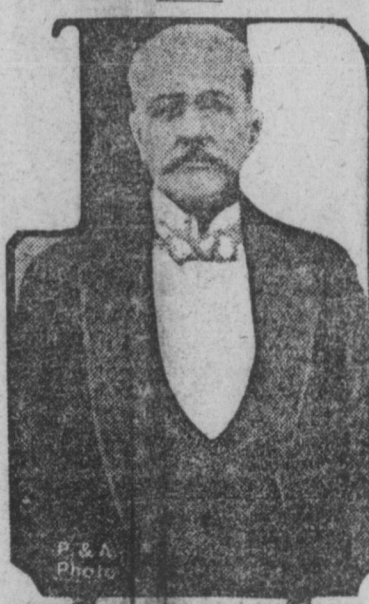
INDICT KEHOE IN NEW YORK MILK PROBE

Former Health Dept. Officials Implicated

NEW YORK, June 4.—William H. Kehoe, an assistant corporation counsel during the early part of Hylan's administration, was indicted as the master mind in the conspiracy of health department officials and milk combines to bring thousands of quarts of untested milk into New York City. Kehoe, when a member of the corporation counsel's staff, was assigned to aid in the health department. He was responsible for prosecution of violators of the health laws.

In the three grand jury investigations that are now on in the Bronx, Queens and Manhattan it was brought out that Kehoe, and a number of other health department officials, made arrangements with various milk combines by which untested milk could be brought into the city at the rate of \$1 a can.

Poland's "President"



Prof. Ignatz Moscicki, shown above, was elected President after Pilsudski had declined the post. But he was not allowed to take the oath of office, he claims, because Pilsudski disapproved of his dirty shirt.

U. S. TO SPEND \$268,000,000 ON AIR EXPANSION

To Build 3,414 War Planes in 5 Years

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3. Appropriations totaling \$268,000,000 were made by the senate and the house for the construction of a total of 3,414 combat planes within the next five years.

Naval Air Expansion. In the senate the naval air expansion bill calling for \$93,000,000 for the construction of 1,614 combat planes, two huge dirigibles of 6,000,000 cubic feet capacity and one metal-clad dirigible for experimental purposes, was passed without an adverse vote. The bill goes to a committee to adjust minor differences.

Army Air Expansion. The House sent to conference committee the army air expansion bill, passed by both senate and house, which calls for an appropriation of \$175,000,000 for the construction of 1,800 combat planes and the building of aviation personnel of 17,000 officers and men.

Seek Biggest Air Force. Senator Hiram Bingham, republican of Connecticut, in commenting on the passage of the appropriations declared: "The United States within the next five years; will have a greater military air force in proportion to its size of the American army than any other country in the world."

Commercial Aviation. Plans are being laid by Secretary of Commerce Hoover and President Coolidge for carrying into effect the bill that has already been signed by the president to establish a civil bureau of economics to chart air-planes, hangars and encourage commercial aviation.

Monster Dirigibles. The two dirigibles that are provided for in the navy air bill, have a gas volume three times that of the Shenandoah and are capable of traveling 80 knots an hour. They will be 785 feet long and 125 feet in diameter. In urging an appropriation for these two dirigibles the senate naval affairs committee declared: "Such an airship could cross the Atlantic ocean at sixty knots, carrying the full military load, and still have a considerable margin of fuel."

ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR ASSAILS THE ASWELL ANTI-ALIEN LAW

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 4.—Professor Chester A. Graham of the University of Illinois, in an address before the Springfield Citizenship Committee at the Lincoln Library, denounced the Aswell anti-alien bill as "one of the most pernicious pieces of legislation of the last decade."

In describing the methods used to enforce the bill he pointed out that even the native-born would be challenged on the streets.

"It would be necessary to challenge just about everyone on the street. Even our native born would be subjected to indignity and inconvenience."

COMMUNISTS IN PILSUDSKI DEFY ACCLAIM SOVIET

Demonstrate While New President Is Sworn

BULLETIN. (Special to The Daily Worker)

POSEN, June 4.—General Haller, chief opponent of Marshal Pilsudski, today sent a letter to M. Rataj, president of the senate requesting the immediate release of generals cast into prison during the revolt.

WARSAW, Poland, June 4.—A Communist demonstration in the Polish assembly today during the inauguration of the new president, Prof. Moscicki, filled the historic castle of the Polish kings with the slogans of the Polish proletariat.

The president had just taken his oath when the assemblage was thrown into consternation by loud cries from the Communist benches and from the galleries, "We want political prisoners released." "Give us work for the unemployed."

Acting President Rataj rapped in vain for order. "Long live the peasants and workers' soviet government," was the answer to the reactionaries' "Long live Poland."

Marshal Pilsudski with the ministers of the cabinet ranged about him sat on the platform. He was plainly disturbed by the workers' demonstration. He had entered the hall with no acclaim greeting him from the assembly.

Moscicki repeated the oath after the acting president. He was finally officially installed and conducted out of the chamber under the presidential guard's watch. It is no secret, however, that so far as power goes, Pilsudski still has what there is of it.

But the reactionary national assembly will be long in forgetting the great voice of the workers that echoed in the old castle demanding release of their thousands of political prisoners and work for the starving unemployed.

LLOYD GEORGE BEATS ASQUITH LIBERAL GROUP

Wins Party Against Chief Opponent

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, June 4.—Lloyd George, former premier and veteran of many political battles, has won a decisive victory in the liberal party over the Earl of Oxford and Asquith (former Premier Herbert Asquith and husband of the noisy Margot).

Lloyd George refused to participate in the party conferences dominated by Asquith during the general strike because he disapproved of the attitude of that group and professed sympathy with the strike. Asquith assailed Lloyd George and tried to lead him out of the liberal party and for a time rumor was rife that Lloyd George intended joining the labor party.

Carries Fight to Asquith.

Lloyd George is chairman of the parliamentary group of the liberal party and yesterday called a meeting of the members and made a strong speech defending his actions during the general strike and justified the split between himself and Asquith, with the result that practically everyone present expressed confidence in him.

A vote of confidence would have been carried by an overwhelming majority but the Asquith supporters pleaded to be given a chance to acquaint their leader with the "consensus of opinion" in an effort to heal the breach in the party.

As a political force, the liberals once so powerful in the affairs of Britain, now constitute a puny third party, between the laborites and the Tories.

State Seeks to Hurry Death for Sacco, Vanzetti

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., June 4.—"The sooner the death penalty is exacted in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, the sooner the agitation we have seen will be abandoned," declared District Attorney Winfield M. Wilbar today, in connection with the alleged "bombing" of the house of a relative of one of the minor witnesses for the prosecution in the case. "I intend to go just as far and as fast as the law will allow to bring Sacco and Vanzetti to their ultimate justice."

This attempt to rush the two innocent Italian workers to an early death on the electric chair follows close on the heels of the nation-wide agitation of protest in their behalf, and of the so-called "bombing," which is being used as a reason for hurrying the execution.

It is an indication that the protest movement which is growing swiftly day by day is worrying the Massachusetts authorities. It is clear that they intend to try to railroad the two Italians to their death before the protest movement gains sufficient strength and momentum to put a stop to the legal assassination which is being planned.

Wilbar has announced that he intends to enter court on or after June 12 and ask for a prompt passage of the death sentence at an early date.

Protest Continues. Protests against the proposed execution continue to pour in. A telegram to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts from Seattle, Wash., says: "Elected delegates representing one hundred thousand workers of Seattle in protest mass meeting assembled, passed resolution urging you to use your power to stay execution of Sacco and Vanzetti permitting new evidence now in hands of defense counsel to be submitted at a new trial." The resolution drawn up at the meeting resolved that copies "be sent to the press of our city and state, and also Eastern papers so that our workers in the East may know that we in the West stand shoulder to shoulder with them in this great battle of liberation for the working class." The statement is signed by the resolution committee of the United Front Committee, Jake Miller, Frank Bostrom and George A. Harrison.

The Rochester, Minn. Trades and Labor Assembly has voted to send a telegram of protest to the Massachusetts governor and urged its delegates to work with the Rochester Labor Defense Club in their local unions. The defense club has also wired a protest to Governor Fuller.

Big Lawrence Meeting. In Lawrence, Massachusetts, over six hundred workers attended a protest meeting under the auspices of I. L. D. for Sacco and Vanzetti, despite the attempts of the local American Legion to prevent the holding of the meeting. Lawrence newspapers carried stories to the effect that the meeting would be stopped by all means, in order to scare workers from attending it. The meeting, however, was held, well attended, a good collection taken and much literature sold. When Stanley Clark said, "The International Labor Defense is stepping in and will help Sacco and Vanzetti to the utmost," the crowd stood up and cheered loudly. With Clark spoke Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Albert Weisbord, and Joseph Salerno.

Brought Charges Against Straton. The four members who resigned as trustees after bringing charges against Straton were kicked out of membership in the aristocratic spook shop for the sole crime of criticizing the man of gold.

The four men asked time to prove their charges against the pastor, but the board of deacons decided such procedure would be "against church policy" and recommended hasty expulsion of the disturbers for fear they would prove so much against the eminent divine that he would have to change his occupation.

HARRIMAN AIDS LILLIAN GISH TO MOVIE STARDOM

Engineers Draw Up Demand for Raise at Cleveland Meet

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 4.—Three hundred general chairmen of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers from both the United States and Canada have elected a sub-committee to determine the amount of wage increase to be asked of the railway lines, and to report their conclusions to the general body.

None is discouraged by the report from New York that the eastern roads have refused the request for a 20 per cent wage increase to the conductors and trainmen.

Stanley Clark Tours for Sacco, Vanzetti

Stanley Clark, well-known labor orator, will tour the eastern Ohio mining section in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti as follows:

Neffs, June 13, 2 p. m.
Tiltoonsville, June 13, 7 p. m.
Powhattan Point, June 14, 7 p. m.
Bellairo, June 15, 7 p. m.
Other Sacco-Vanzetti meetings to be held there are:
Bradley, June 16, 7 p. m.
Dillonvale, June 17, 7 p. m.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

Beginning Monday, June 7th "THE STORY OF A PROLETARIAN LIFE" BY B. VANZETTI The life story of a worker, sentenced to death with Sacco, for his battles for his class.

EGYPT YIELDS TEMPORARILY TO JOHN BULL

Fake Independence Is Zaghoul Issue

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, England, June 4.—The British foreign office has issued a statement to the effect that Zaghoul Pasha, Egyptian nationalist leader and former premier, who was deposed after the assassination in 1924 of the sirdar, Sir Lee Stack, will not take the premiership of the new government, but that the office will be taken by Adly Pasha, when and if the present lackey of British imperialism, Zivar Pasha, resigns.

British Terrorism.
The nationalist party of Zaghoul won an overwhelming victory in the recent elections in spite of every effort on the part of the British backers of Zivar Pasha, the premier and Pasha, the puppet king, to brand the former premier as a blood-thirsty assassin.

British imperialism used the acquittal of six men charged with various political crimes against Britain to again threaten Egypt with the mailed fist.

It is probable that the Zaghoulists yielded to the insulting demands of Britain in order to gain time in which to prepare to defend the independence of Egypt against the invader.

Fake Independence.

"Limited independence" granted Egypt by Britain in 1922 is the most flagrant fraud, some of the conditions being that Britain is responsible for the defense of Egypt (meaning armed invasion under the pretext of maintaining defensive forces in that country), control of foreign affairs, protection of foreigners, protection of the Suez canal and control of the Sudan.

Because Zaghoul refuses to accept such terms, Britain claims that he has sacrificed the "independence" of Egypt.

The logic of events will drive the Egyptians to take up arms against British despotism and the Baldwin government is rather uneasy about the situation and is preparing for the impending colonial uprising that appears inevitable at this time.

New York Passaic Strike Relief Meeting Postponed to June 11

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, June 4.—Meeting for Passaic strike relief, under the auspices of Council No. 2, Bronx, of the United Council of Working Class Housewives, which was to be held tonight at Bakers' Hall, 1570 Webster avenue, Bronx, has been postponed to Friday, June 11.

QUESTIONS FOR CLASS IN MARX'S 'CAPITAL' ON MONDAY, JUNE 7

The class in Marx's "Capital" will meet Monday, June 7, as usual at 8 p. m., at 19 South Lincoln St. New students are welcome to join. The assignment for this week is from pp 619-944. If possible bring the following questions in writing. Gertrude Brown will lead the discussion.

1. What is the value of knowing the relative price of labor?
2. Define money.
3. Distinguish between money and capital. What is a capitalist?
4. On the basis of the first half of the lesson—in what sense is it true that workers are not paid for their labor?
5. What is the source of the money used by the capitalist?
 - (a) for wages,
 - (b) for rent,
 - (c) for machinery,
 - (d) for his individual consumption?
6. What are the fundamental conditions for capitalist production?
7. What is meant by the perpetuation of the laborer?
8. Explain simple reproduction?
9. What is the difference, between production consumption and individual consumption of the laborer? How are they inter-related? What is the difference in a Communist society?
10. Define "accumulation of capital," and compare with simple reproduction.

IN SPOKANE, WASH.

You can buy The Daily Worker and The Workers Monthly at the cigar store of

S. P. JACOY,
N. 230 Stevens.

Drop over for a paper and a smoke!

"Loaned" to Peru



Commander Harold B. Grow, United States Navy, was sent by his department down to Peru to organize an air service for that country. Anybody who thinks this gentleman was "loaned" for nothing, knows little about how United States imperialism operates in a country with so much good metal and with so many potential and cheap slaves as Peru has.

CHICAGO LABOR RALLIES TO AID SACCO-VANZETTI

Conference on June 11 to Organize Campaign

The campaign of the labor movement to save Sacco and Vanzetti increases its force in the Chicago district as the various delegates are being chosen by the organizations to the Chicago Sacco-Vanzetti conference to be held June 11 at 8 p. m., at 30 North West street, in Hall No. 304. The conference was initiated by the International Labor Defense.

Delegates Elected.

The Machinists' District Council, the Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Painters' Local 194, Hotel and Restaurant Employes No. 7, Bakers' Union No. 237, Watch and Clock Makers, Wood Turners, Wood Carvers' Association, Painters' No. 199, the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund No. 249, etc., have elected delegates.

In addition, the 27 organizations affiliated to the I. L. D. locally will, of course, send delegates. These include: Machinists' No. 84, No. 337, No. 390, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers No. 39 I. L. G. W. No. 104 and No. 5, branches of the W. S. D. B. F., Workmen's Circle, and others.

The conference will go into the Sacco-Vanzetti case thoroughly, with complete reports, and take up ways and means of rallying Chicago organizations for a great campaign to arouse public opinion and demand a fair trial and release of the two victims of the Massachusetts frame-up.

All labor bodies and sympathetic organizations are invited to send delegates to the conference.

Meeting in South Chicago.

The workers of South Chicago are expected to turn out in large numbers next Tuesday evening, June 5, to attend a mass meeting of protest against execution of the two workers. The meeting will be held at the Croatian National Home, 9616 Commercial avenue at 8 p. m., the speakers being Marx Schachtman, editor of the Labor Defender, who will speak in English, and M. Krasic of the I. L. D. who will speak in Croatian. Admission is free.

McSWIGGIN AND GUNMEN STUFF BALLOT BOXES

As the special grand jury impeached to investigate the murders of Assistant State's Attorney William H. McSwiggin and his two bootlegger pals neared adjournment, McSwiggin's name was brought into an election row in which Municipal Judge Daniel P. Trude is demanding a recount of votes.

The late assistant state's attorney is charged with having taken part in intimidating voters and election officials. Judge Trude, in a petition asking for the recount, filed in superior court, charges that:

"Large numbers of ballots were unlawfully cast, counted and tallied for Joseph P. Savage, and among the lawless persons conspicuous for their sinister activity was James Doherty, the same man who was recently prosecuted by William McSwiggin, and who, after acquittal, was the companion of McSwiggin on a fatal ride in an automobile in Cicero with McSwiggin, James Duff and two other persons whose identity has not been revealed; friends in life, companions in death."

PROGRESSIVES IN CARPENTER UNION IN DEBATE DEFY

Johannsen Challenges Reactionary Leader

Chicago carpenters are anticipating the appearance at a mass meeting which is scheduled to be held tomorrow in Douglas Park Auditorium of Charles H. Sands, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago Council of Carpenters, to answer a challenge to debate issued by Anton Johannsen, a prominent member of the carpenters' union, on behalf of the United Progressive Caucus of carpenters, which is contesting the forthcoming elections with the candidates of the conservatives led by Harry Jensen and Mr. Sands.

Former S. L. P.

Sands, who is an ex-member of the Socialist Labor Party, once an avowed advocate of revolution and overthrow of the capitalist system, now looks with ill-concealed displeasure on that section of the membership of the carpenters union which has for its object the development of that organization into a fighting instrument for the overthrow of the capitalist system of exploitation.

In fact, union carpenters declare that he does not even stop at attacking Soviet Russia, where the workers own and control the government.

The Challenge.

In a recent speech made by Mr. Sands before Local Union No. 62 he challenged Brother Johannsen to debate, charging the Progressive Caucus with receiving its orders from Soviet Russia.

Brother Johannsen immediately accepted the challenge and in a letter to Mr. Sands offered to meet him in Douglas Park Auditorium tomorrow at 4 p. m., Mr. Sands to be free from all liability for expense of the hall. The carpenters are doubtful that Mr. Sands will accept the challenge.

A prominent member of the carpenters' union declared to a DAILY WORKER reporter that Sands was once the foe of reformism and was the editor of the Svenska Socialisten, now the Ny Tid, organ of the Swedish language section of the Workers (Communist) Party. Progressive carpenters apply the term "renegade" to Mr. Sands because of his retreat from the advanced position which he once held.

Elections June 12.

The elections for officers of the district council will be held on June 12. The progressives have a full ticket in the field against the reactionaries, led by Jensen and Sands.

UNITED STATES AND JAPAN GET READY FOR WAR

Barrage Both Peoples with Patriotism

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOKIO, June 4.—That the Geneva "disarmament" parley, where the United States and Japan tried to disarm each, is but part of the preparation for war, is seen by the way both nations are preparing their populations by patriotic propaganda for war. Japanese magazine carry articles agitating for war upon the United States. Teisuka Akiyama, who, because of his political influence with the Mikado's court is called the "Colonel House of Japan," writes that the warning of war given Secretary of State Hughes in 1924 by Ambassador Hanhara on the occasion of the exclusion law, is nearing its fulfillment.

"That phrase was a warning from heaven, which God spoke thru the pen of a clumsy diplomat," he says.

Seijiro Kawashima, a famous political writer says that the question of population is one of life or death to Japan. "One evil spirit restrains Japan's desire for friendship with America, Australia, Africa and others—the United States. Not only do they exclude Japanese themselves, but they encourage other to exclude us. Japan can no longer stand such injustice. The Japanese-American war has been decreed by heaven."

This is the Japanese version of the outcome of the imperialist conflict between the two nations for domination in Asia.

General Meeting of W. P. in Grand Rapids

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 4.—A general membership meeting of the local Workers (Communist) Party will be held Monday, June 7, 8 o'clock at the downtown headquarters, 211 Monroe Ave.

As the points on the agenda for this meeting include the election of a new city executive committee, a program for summer activities and further plans for reaching the Grand Rapids quota of 7,000 points in THE DAILY WORKER campaign, the attendance of each member is absolutely necessary. Comrades will show membership card for admittance. Those in arrears may purchase stamps at this meeting.

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

Rubber Guardian



Ever since Herbert Hoover threw a fit about Britain's rubber monopoly, he has been scouting around for a rubber expert to look after the supplying of American rubber manufacturers with a cheaper product. From now on Everett G. Holt will act as liaison officer between the rubber grower and the department of commerce to get cheaper raw gum for Mr. Goodrich and Mr. Firestone. Did you ever hear of the department of labor attempting to get cheaper food for workers?

IMPERIALISTS QUARREL OVER OTHERS' ARMS

Geneva Scene of Fake "Disarm" Meeting

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, June 4.—France and the "little entente," together with Italy, are giving the big boys of the league of nations conference, on arms a chance to split hairs, as all angle for advantage trying to disarm the other fellow while keeping their own forces untouched.

The French submitted a definition of the peace-time armaments specifying "material and live stock in the service in the army and navy and air force in time of peace."

What "in service" leaves out. It is pointed out that this quietly provided that even battleships made ready for war could be built at will without being counted as armaments "in service" until, when necessary to use them, the fire could be built under the boilers, the flags raised and the fleet sent to sea.

The doughboy might be listed as the "live stock," especially when covered with oodles, the French have a provision similar to the one on materials to apply to man power, no reserves being counted as peace-time forces. This coincides with the desires of the United States, which has no intention of letting her militarist schemes for a great army reserve be prevented, by the league of nations or anything else.

Brazil Plans Strike Breaking. The French proposal provided, however, that police, forest guards and all forces "available without mobilization are to be counted as peace-time forces." Brazil was afraid that militia reserves called out to break strikes of workers would be counted, therefore, evidently expecting to break strikes that way, Brazil objected.

The French replied that calling out militia to break strikes was not mobilization, therefore such militia had to be counted as peace-time effective. Brazil was voted down thirteen to four, three, including the United States, not voting.

SEND IN A SUB!

Get the Points!

THE SECOND ISSUE OF THE LIVING NEWSPAPER WILL APPEAR TOMORROW

In addition to the picnic and the ninth issue of the Prolet-Tribune to be given tomorrow by the Russian, Ukrainian and Polish workers clubs at Marvel Inn Grove, Milwaukee Ave., opposite Adalbert Cemetery, THE DAILY WORKER builders and worker correspondents of Chicago are going to have their second issue of the English living newspaper.

Fred Ellis will be the cartoonist of the living newspaper. Tickets for the picnic are for sale at the following places:
Workers House, 1902 West Division St.; Russian Co-operative Restaurant, 1734 West Division St.; DAILY WORKER office, 1113 West Washington Blvd. Tickets can also be had from the members of the Russian, Ukrainian and Polish workers' clubs. Ticket bought in advance are 40 cents. At the gate 50 cents.

Bathtub Orgy Not an Isolated Incident in Life of Bourgeoisie

By J. LOUIS ENQDAHL.

CAPITALIST morality again claims it has been vindicated. Earl Carroll, producer of risque shows on Broadway, has been sentenced to a year and a day's imprisonment. It is risky to go the limit, even on New York's Great White Way. But it seems that hiring a 17-year-old girl to bathe nude in a bathtub of champagne, while debauched parasites drank their fill, didn't constitute "the limit." That came when Carroll, the showman, failed to tell "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth" to the grand jury that investigated the bacchanal. Sacred capitalist "justice" must not be trifled with.

It is poor old Arthur Brisbane, Hearst's editorial buffoon of the kept press redlights, who whispers:

"Mr. Carroll, who hired a girl of 17 to appear naked in a bathtub partly filled with alleged champagne, is fined \$2,000 and sentenced to prison for one year.

"But he is punished for lying to the grand jury, not for outraging public decency and contributing to the degradation of a 17-year-old girl. This is a queer civilization."

Yet it was a Hearst editor, Philip Payne, of the New York Mirror, who was at the bathtub side as a member of what Carroll calls "a private gathering attended by ladies and gentlemen." Carroll compared the Hearst-Brisbane kept man with Judas who betrayed the Christ for 30 pieces of silver when he declared bitterly after receiving sentence that:

"For 30 pieces of type he broke a story which not only broke one of the cardinal rules of friendship, but also proved that a gentleman, who is always a reporter cannot always be a gentleman. I understand that Mr. Payne's salary increases with the circulation of his paper."

Thirty pieces of type constitute about five inches in a column. That isn't much in the day's work of the capitalist press. No more than the giving of a bathtub orgy is part of the activities of the American stage. But they are symptoms of the disease that permeates both.

Hearst started "The Mirror," a tabloid sheet, to compete with the Daily News, another tabloid, the first of its kind in New York, launched by the Chicago Tribune. The tabloids revel in smut. "Every reporter a snooper!" is the command of the editors that rally the hired writers to their daily tasks. The editor, Philip Payne, was at the Carroll party in his role of "snooper" who knew that five pieces of type would quickly expand into many pages of type and pictures as days wore on, the stuff that gets circulation.

Carroll dragged the stage into the gutter with his party, in full view of the nation, and thus became partner with Payne, the editor of a gutter newspaper that finds its sustenance in the social filth of the capitalist order that rules in the land. Carroll's shows cater to the "tired business man" just as the Hearst-Brisbane-Payne newspapers offer

themselves as narcotics to the fagged minds and tired bodies of workers dragged thru the daily grind of America's metropolitan maelstrom.

Not that the stage generally under capitalism is on any plane higher than the level of Carroll's bathtub, nor the capitalist press as a whole any degree less filthy than the Hearst sheets. They merely try to appear so, venerated with the fake respectability that prompted Carroll to refer to his drunken parasite guests as "ladies and gentlemen."

The Chicago Tribune, for instance, carefully publishes the Hearst connection with the Carroll party, displaying its customary "holier than thou" attitude that has placed this self-styled "world's greatest newspaper" in a class by itself, a class toward which the Hearst sheets aspire. Thus the venerated Tribune, in its more modest black attire, that does not so easily give evidence of mud and filth, proclaims in defense of both stage and the law, that the Carroll incident:

"... ought to encourage a little more respect for the restraints of common decency in quarters accustomed to immunity from public criticism which seems to have been abused.

"But Mr. Carroll was punished, at least technically, not for scandal, but for false swearing. In this legal aspect of the case, as in the more notorious social aspect, there is acute need of the lesson given."

This is laughable coming from The Tribune, (or it might be the New York Times) with its vicious trail running a broad swath thru Chicago's whole civic history. When Carroll's bathtub party and subsequent perjury are long forgotten, the workers of Chicago will still remember the school leases secured by The Tribune thru fraud, that has robbed thousands of the working class children of the little education to which they are supposed to be entitled. Carroll's crime consisted in getting caught, or in not having sufficient power to bully his way out of a tight situation. In that alone he has set a bad example, and must be punished. But if he will do better next time, the convict's stripes he may have to wear will soon be forgotten.

The Carroll incident is not an isolated one. It is just another revelation of the decadent bourgeoisie seeking stimulation in its pleasure cesspools. Every day almost the saffron press reveals some new similar incident that raises another stifling stench.

In the days before the world war it was the Russian aristocracy that was given full leeway in the licentious life of Paris. Now this deposed aristocracy waits on the new rich American parasites who have taken their places in the gambling houses, assignment dens and pleasure resorts. Carroll's efforts to bring a bit of this Paris atmosphere to Broadway was not appreciated. But where he failed others will succeed. Parasites under capitalism insist on it.

THREE JURORS ARE CHOSEN IN DURKIN TRIAL

So far but three jurors have been chosen in the trial of Martin Durkin for the murder of the red-baiting Federal Agent Edwin C. Shanahan. The three are: Benjamin Affleck, president of the Universal Portland Cement company; John Dyke, loop department store salesman, and William J. Dave, an industrial engineer at the Western Electric company.

The state has announced that these three are acceptable. The defense declares that so far they see no reason to challenge them. The picking of the jury goes on slowly. Most of those called seek to evade jury service.

Clarence Darrow to Speak in Chicago to Aid Passaic Strikers

Clarence Darrow, famous labor lawyer, will speak at the Passaic Defense meeting to be held Wednesday, June 16, 8 p. m., at the Plasterers' Temple Hall, 1644 West Van Buren street. Darrow's subject will be "The Courts, the Law and the Workers." The speaker and the subject is expected to attract an overflow audience. But in addition another famous labor orator, Stanley J. Clark, who has been in the struggle with the textile workers of Passaic, will tell the story of "What I Saw in Passaic."

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

COMMITTEE ON ELECTION GRAFT WILL ACT SOON

Will Hold Sessions All Summer

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—The senate's "slush fund" inquiry, growing out of charges that millions of dollars were squandered in the senatorial primaries in Pennsylvania and Illinois, will get under way as soon as congress adjourns, it was learned today.

The investigation will carry the committee into each state where charges exist that "slush funds" were used to influence the electorate in its choice of party candidates for the senate. Its inquiry will cover democratic as well as republican primaries but the start will be made in Pennsylvania, where newspapers declared \$5,000,000 had been spent in the Vare-Pepper-Pinchot contest.

The committee will function throughout the summer, keeping a wary ear open to "slush fund" whispers in the campaigns preceding the November elections.

Conduct State Investigations.

The committee will convene regularly throughout the summer, it was said, as the senate gave it authority to investigate the general elections to the senate as well as the primaries. It will meet occasionally in Washington, but most of its investigations will be conducted in the states where "slush fund" charges are made.

The democrats, represented by James A. Reed of Missouri, chairman, and William H. King of Utah, by an alignment with the progressives, will control the committee's deliberations, the progressives being represented by Senator LaFollette, republican of Wisconsin. Thru this democratic-insurgent alliance, they hope to provide considerable campaign ammunition in the next few months.

Pennsylvania First on List.

The situation in Pennsylvania will be investigated first. Later, the committee will go to Chicago to determine the truth of reports that from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 was spent in the McKinley-Smith fight for the republican senatorial nomination.

If \$5,000,000 were spent in Vare's defeat of Pepper and Pinchot, it was pointed out, the amount would exceed the total expenditures of republicans, democrats and progressives in the 1924 presidential election. As compared to the last off-year of 1922, the amount would be ten times as much as was spent by both the republican and democratic national committees throughout the whole country. In that year, the republicans reported that they spent \$489,263 and the democrats reported \$114,344.

Senator Reed will call a meeting of the committee shortly to map out a program.

"VILNIS" PICNIC TO BE HELD AT STICKNEY GROVE

Lithuanian Communists Plan to Launch Daily

This month marks six months since the Lithuanian Communist organ "Vilnis" came into existence. "Vilnis" started as a weekly during the Palmer "red raids."

From a four-sheet weekly with a few hundred readers it has now grown to an eight-sheet semi-weekly with thousands of subscribers. "Vilnis" now plans to become a daily in September. "Vilnis" is arranging a picnic at Stickney Grove, Lyons, Ill., tomorrow. All workers are urged to come to this picnic and help "Vilnis" establish itself as a daily Communist organ in the Lithuanian language.

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The Party and the Election Campaign

By C. E. RUTHENBERG,
General Secretary Workers (Communist) Party.

Our party has before it a big opportunity in the election campaigns this year. If the party strength is effectively mobilized to carry out the program which the party has set for itself, it will not only achieve a step forward for the labor movement for this country, but will materially strengthen the party organizationally.

The party has declared repeatedly in its statement of policy that the next big step forward for the labor movement of this country is the crystallization of the movement for independent political action through the formation of a Labor Party. We have set as our immediate goal the creation of a class opposition to the capitalist parties on the political field. As the next step toward developing a revolutionary mass movement we are seeking to sufficiently awaken the class consciousness of the American workers to create a mass movement to fight in their own political interests.

The period of the state and national congressional elections offer a particularly favorable opportunity to advance this program. The election period is always a period of awakened political interest. By organizing our campaign in connection with the elections and at the same time raising the issues affecting the life of the workers and exploited farmers, we take advantage of the favorable conditions to put our program into effect.

ORGANIZATIONAL FORMS.

In outlining its campaign for the United Labor ticket in the elections this year, the party has not laid down any hard and fast organizational forms for placing such a ticket in the field. Its goal is the crystallization and organization of a Labor Party. The party will co-operate with the existing labor parties and farmer-labor parties. It will endeavor to organize labor parties where favorable conditions for the success of its efforts develop. If this goal cannot be achieved, the party will support the efforts to put United Labor tickets in the field through united front organization formed for the election campaign. The nomination of a United Labor ticket by a united front conference and the carrying on of an aggressive campaign in support of such a ticket will be the best possible means for the reaching of the goal of the actual organization of a Labor Party. Where the party cannot achieve the placing of a united labor ticket in the field, then it will nominate its own candidate and raise its own banner and thus create the rallying point for the workers in the election campaign.

The 1926 elections and the party campaign in connection therewith, must be considered as preparation for the effort to build a Labor Party on a national scale for the 1928 presidential election. Past experience make certain that the movement for independent political action by the workers and exploited farmers will gain increased momentum as the presidential election approaches.

THE PARTY RESPONSIBILITY.

The success of the program outlined by the party depends upon the mobilization of the full strength of the party in this campaign. Half-hearted efforts will not succeed. Every district committee and city committee must immediately make a survey of the field and concentrate all the forces at its command in an effort to stimulate the movement for united front conferences and the nomination of a united labor ticket.

The most important field for the activities of the party are the trade unions. Our success in rallying support of the trade unions will determine the success of the whole campaign. The slogan of a united labor ticket in the 1926 elections must immediately be raised in every local union and central body where we have party members or sympathizers. A systematic campaign for support of such a conference must be carried on. At the same time, efforts must be made in other workers' organizations. We must endeavor to draw other existing political organizations of workers into the movement. We must extend the campaign to the labor fraternal organizations and the co-operatives.

There exists a large body of sentiment for independent political action for which leadership and direction is necessary. The party must show that it is really the developing vanguard of the labor movement by giving it leadership and direction.

THE PARTY ASSESSMENT.

The central committee of the party has levied an assessment of 50 cents per member on the party to create a fund for the beginning of this work. The response to this assessment will show the measure of support which the party is giving to this campaign.

It should be a matter of pride for every member of the party to place this assessment stamp in his book and to do it immediately. The response to the assessment will not only measure the interest and support of the election campaign, but it will be an indication of the present strength of our party. It will show how the party stands after the reorganization on the basis of the shop and street nuclei.

The secretary of every party nucleus must make it his duty to see that every member promptly pays the assessment and that the funds are forwarded to the national office so that the work of sending out speakers, printing literature and other means of supporting the election campaign can be quickly gotten under way.

THE MEMBERSHIP DRIVE.

Every campaign of the party must not only be a campaign to extend influence and leadership of the party, but also a campaign to strengthen the party organizationally. Our party often forgets this in its work. It does not always remember that the building of a powerful Communist Party organizationally is a essential part of our task in the United States. The party influence among the masses far outruns its own organized strength. While the party influence among the masses is on the increase, the party has neglected that part of its work which consists of drawing new blood into the party and thus strengthening itself for leadership.

This error in our work must be remedied in the election campaign. We must take part of the general campaign to lead the working class a step forward through crystallizing the movement for independent political action a campaign for building up the leadership of the labor movement in this country, that is to build a Communist Party.

The central committee has set as its goal of this year's work of the party, to recruit for the party a sufficient number of new members to give the reorganized party an organized strength of at least twenty thousand dues paying members by the end of the year. That means drawing back into the party members who did not register in the reorganization or new members up to a total of eight or ten thousand.

"A Mass Movement Against Capitalist Parties in the Elections" and "Ten Thousand New Members for the Communist Party" are the slogans which must guide the party work.

A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

The party is entering a new era of achievement. It is breaking its isolation and extending its influence. The election campaign will carry this work forward with big strides. The period of pessimism and doubt for the party is over. It is going forward stronger in organizational form and more closely knit ideologically.

This is the spirit which is growing in the party. It must be extended to every member of the party. It is in this spirit that the election campaign must be carried on.

Forward to work and achievement for the revolution movement is the slogan which must dominate every member and which must be expressed in work for the party.

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

THE SECOND PRIZE WINNER

DURANT AUTO WORKS NOW HAS SLACK PERIOD

Half of the Workers Are Laid Off

By a Worker Correspondent.
ELIZABETH, N. J., June 4.—The Durant Automobile Works here employs about 4,000 workers in "normal" times. At present only half the force is working as it is now the "slack" period, which may last for the next three months.

Workers Fear Slack Period.

One of the clubs the bosses hold over the heads of the workers is the slack period. If a worker does not work fast enough he is in danger of being laid off during these periods. The workers, in order to avoid being laid off in slack periods, vie with each other in speeding up in an effort to gain favor with the boss.

Rapid Labor Turnover.

In one of the departments where the cars are sprayed with paint the odors are such that a worker cannot stand them very long. The odor goes to one's lungs. The labor turnover—as the bosses call it—is very large in this department.

In the punch press department the ventilation is bad. The noise in this room is worse than a boiler factory.

Hours, Wages, Overtime.

Workers in this plant are supposed to work but 9 to 10 hours a day. Actually the working hours are from 12 to 14 a day. The overtime hours are paid for at the rate of straight time. Any worker that refuses to work overtime once or twice is laid off.

Wages are one-half what they were last year. The truckers last year made 75 cents an hour on a tonnage basis. Now they are able to make but 45 cents an hour, the amount of work they are forced to turn out has been increased.

The sprayers, who are on piece work, average between 60 and 65 cents an hour, compared with last year's 75 and 80 cents an hour.

The chain gang, which puts the wheels on the finished bodies, get 70 to 75 cents an hour. They were able to make 85 to 90 cents an hour easily last year.

On the third floor, where they stuff the cushions, the girls are able to make only 45 and 50 cents an hour on a piece-work basis. This department has a great labor turnover as many cannot stand the stench.

There is but one department in which the piece-work system is not used. In that department the highest wage is 50 cents an hour. There are 24 men in the gang. There are only two of them that receive the 50-cent an hour rate. The others must work for much less. Everybody is speeded up. If anyone slackens down and is not able to stand the pace he is immediately laid off. At present in this department the workers must turn out twice as much as they formerly did.

Dinner Half-Hour.

All that is allowed for dinner is half an hour. It takes about that much time to reach the company cafeteria. Most of the workers are forced to bring their lunch and eat it amid the stench of the paint shops. As the workers must punch the time clock going out for lunch and when they return and are docked 15 minutes' pay for every minute they are late, they bolt down their food.

Shop Nucleus Active.

Two shop papers have already been issued by the Workers (Communist) Party shop nucleus here. In the first distribution two comrades were arrested. In the second distribution 12 comrades from New York were arrested. They were arrested on the ordinance which prohibits "littering the streets." They were held under an exorbitant bail. The first two comrades were fined \$5. In the second case three were discharged, while the case against the other nine is still pending.

Due to the spy system maintained by the bosses, it is necessary for the nucleus to carry on its activities very cautiously.

The shop paper was enthusiastically received by the workers at both distributions. They are impatiently awaiting the third issue.

STORIES OF LABOR!

WIN THESE BOOKS!

To the writer of the best (very short) story on wages, conditions or life of workers sent in this week, the following prizes will be given and announced in the issue of June 11:

- 1—MANASSAS, by Upton Sinclair. A novel of the Civil War. A fine addition to your library.
- 2—THE AWAKENING OF CHINA, by Jas. H. Dolsen. A new book of great interest to all workers.
- 3—A MOSCOW DIARY, by Anna Porter. A record of vivid impressions of an extensive trip thru Russia.



THE THIRD PRIZE WINNER.

UNION ORGANIZES GIRLS IN LUDICK AND GROSS SHOP

Cut Hours, Raise Wages of Garment Workers

"Before we joined the union," declared one of the Negro garment workers in the Ludick & Gross shop at 223 South Market street, "we had to work all kinds of hours and at the end of the week we got \$12 to \$20 a week.

Long Hours.

"We had to go to work at 8:30 in the morning. We worked until about 12:30. Then we took a few bites to eat. We started to work again as soon as we finished the couple of sandwiches and bottle of milk we had. Then we worked until 6:30. That was supposed to be our regular work day. After 6:30 we often worked to 8 or 9 o'clock at night.

"On Saturday we worked from 8:30 in the morning until 3 or 4 in the afternoon.

Low Piece Rates.

"All our work was piece work. We did not know what prices the boss had on the piece work. We worked hard and at the end of the day we knew the number of pieces we had made, but we did not know how much we had made until pay day came around. The boss was able in this way to do as he pleased."

These conditions existed in the Ludick & Gross shop until the rank and file organization committee of the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union succeeded in organizing the shop. After the 35 workers, mostly Negro, were organized into the union the boss was then forced to sign a contract with the union.

Union Shortens Hours.

The hours of the girls were immediately shortened. The eight-hour day and half day Saturday is now in force in this shop. Piece rates are no longer at the whim of the boss. The girls all know what they will receive for each garment they work on.

Bosses Sore.

"The boss certainly was sore when we joined the union," declared one of the Negro girls working in the shop. "But he'll soon find out that if he wants work done he'll have to get over it. We know why he is sore. He's sore because he has to pay us higher wages and can't make us work all kinds of hours as he used to do."

Seek to Divide Girls.

"The other day he went among the girls trying to antagonize one against the other. He promised us if we left the union he would make things better for us. But we know his game. He knows if we stick to the union he will have to pay union wages and have union hours. If we give up the union and listen to his promises, why we'll have the very same conditions as before," declared a second girl.

One of the girls in the shop told how she received but \$41.30 after making 32 dresses. The union representative pointed out that this operator would have received \$72.10 in a union shop for the same number of dresses.

Union Fixes Piece Rates.

"In a union shop the union decides the price the boss must pay for each garment. The decision of the union is based on the principle that each worker must be able to make a minimum of 90 cents an hour," declared one of the Chicago Joint Board International Ladies' Garment Workers' organization committee.

Average Wage \$1 an Hour.

"The average wage that the girls in the union garment shops receive is

TOMORROW!

The picnic of the Russians, Polish and Ukrainian Workers' Clubs together with the Daily Worker builders and worker correspondents, will be held tomorrow, Sunday, June 6, at Marvel Inn Grove, Milwaukee Ave., opposite Adalbert Cemetery. Living newspapers in Russian and in English will be the attractions of the day. Amusements, games, dancing, etc. The Singing Society of the Workers' House promise a good time to all. Come!

Directions how to reach the grove: Take Milwaukee-Gale car going west to the end of the line. Transfer to Gale extension line; go to the end of the line, then walk a few blocks ahead. Only one fare to reach the grove.

The general admission price is 50 cents. Tickets bought in advance are 40 cents.

Get your tickets in advance at the following stations:

Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St.; Russian Co-operative restaurant, 1734 W. Division St.; in the office of THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., and by all members of the Russian, Polish and Ukrainian Workers' Clubs.

about \$1 an hour. In the non-union shops that we have come across we find girls working for the lowest wages imaginable. Some of the girls work their heads off to make \$15 a week. For the same work in the union shops their wages would be from \$30 to \$35.

"There are no regular working hours as a rule in the non-union shops," went on the union member. "The girls come in early in the morning and work as late as they please. The rate that is paid on piece work is so low that the girls must work long hours to make a living wage."

"There is no such thing as a dinner hour or half-hour in most of the shops. They eat their sandwiches as they work. After the girls in the union shops have gone home and are preparing to enjoy themselves the girls in the non-union shops are still hending over their work trying to make enough to live on."

Bosses Fear Union.

"In our organization drive the bosses do all they can to hinder us. That can be expected. The moment their shop is unionized they must pay better wages and the hours, instead of being 54 and 60 a week, are then but 44. This cuts into this profits. In a number of shops that we have already organized the bosses sought to spread dissension among the workers. They try to play the single girl against the married one and try in every conceivable way to get the girls to leave the union by making all kinds of promises."

"The present organization drive of the union is bringing many new workers into the union. In this drive many Negro workers have been brought in. We are determined to carry on this drive until the Chicago market is fully organized."



The ninth number of Prolet-Tribune, the Russian living newspaper issued by the Chicago worker correspondents of the Novy Mir, will be out Sunday, June 6, at Marvel Inn Grove, Milwaukee Ave., opposite St. Adalbert's cemetery.

It will be the first summer issue of Prolet-Tribune. During the summer months the paper will be issued outdoors.

This Week's Prize Winners!

The first prize this week, the book "Ten Days That Shook the World," by John Reed, goes to the writer of the story, "Klansmen Fall in Attempt to Convict Negro," which appeared in the worker correspondence section of THE DAILY WORKER on Thursday, June 3.

The second prize, "100%," by Upton Sinclair, goes to the writer of the story, "Durant Auto Works Now Has Slack Period," appearing today. The third prize, "Education in Soviet Russia," by Scott Nearing, goes to the author of "Union Organizes Girls in Ludick and Gross Shop."

The prizes to be offered next week are announced at the top of this page. Send in your worker correspondences. The address of THE DAILY WORKER is 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

'You Can't Swim with Us!'

Y. W. C. A. to Negro Youth.
BOSTON, Mass.—Large numbers of young Negroes here are incensed over the recent racial discrimination case of the New Bedford Y. W. C. A. A troop of Negro girl scouts were refused permission to swim in the pool of the new building. Miss Ruth Hawkins, secretary of the Y. W. C. A., was emphatic in her order that the pool is restricted to white girls.

That this matter of not allowing Negro girls the use of the Y. W. C. A. swimming pools is a general one was stated by Miss Hawkins, who told a reporter that the whole question is not a local one, other communities facing the same problem.

Thus we see that altho the capitalists are glad to enroll the Negro youth into strike breaking, anti-labor organizations and there to instill them with patriotic buncombe, that on the question of equality, regardless of race distinctions, they draw a sharp line.

Flag Bill Called "Fool" Bill

A good sample of the "fool" bills introduced into congress is H. R. 57, entitled "A bill to make the Star-Spangled Banner the national anthem . . . and to punish any disrespect to said national anthem or to the national flag of the United States of America." This bill provides among other things that "any citizen who knowingly and willfully deposits . . . any letter, paper, writing . . . containing any criticism (of) said national anthem or said national flag . . . shall be imprisoned for not less than five years and fined not less than \$10,000." Perfectly good money and time, ink and paper, are spent in printing such stuff as this! We hope the bill was referred to the Gilbert and Sullivan committee for appropriate consideration and action.

CHICAGO NOTES.

CITY ORGANIZATION CONFERENCE.

Monday, June 7, 8 p. m., 1902 West Division street. Agenda: Report of district executive committee.

1. Organizational report and discussion, one hour.
 2. Anti-militarist activity, discussion, one hour.
 3. Sports, thirty minutes.
- A delegate from every concentration group must be present.

All Chicago League members must be present at the next city membership meeting, which will be held Friday, June 11, 1926, at 1902 W. Division street. The report of the recent national plenum will be given by our national secretary, Comrade Sam Darcy. Questions and discussion will follow the report. Reports to the various locals throughout District 8 will follow soon after the Chicago meeting. Locals take notice and arrange for membership meeting.



Read it today and everyday in THE DAILY WORKER.

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Sunday, June 6, 1926

at Stickney Park Grove

10 A. M.

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Your attendance will help to make "Vilnis" a daily paper. There will be singing by the Lithuanian Liberty Chorus and the Chicago Future Blossoms. There will be games of all kinds, for grownups as well as children. Dancing and refreshments of all kinds.

DIRECTIONS—Take 22nd St. Kenton Car to end of line. Take Berwyn-Lyons Car to Ogden Ave. and Harlem Road. Walk couple of blocks south on Harlem.

ATTENTION!

THE DAILY WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGBAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE, MORITZ J. LOEB - Editors; Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

British "Democracy" in Egypt

Only the most fanatic Anglophiles will believe that the warlike threat of Britain against Egypt is for any reason other than to prevent the Zaghoulou nationalist party, which was duly elected to power by the votes of the Egyptians, taking control of the government.

Britain used the assassination of Sir Lee Stack in 1924 as an excuse to oust Zaghoulou Pasha as premier of Egypt and put in his place Ziwat Pasha, a lackey of British imperialism.

The election infuriated the imperialists of England. With a nationalist party in control the British exploitation of the cotton plantations that produce for British textile mills could not be conducted in such a high handed manner and the nationalists would also insist upon the right to export cotton to other countries besides Britain.

To avert the consequences of such a victory Britain, "the mother of parliaments," reveals its utter contempt for democracy by throttling the Zaghoulou party which was elected in conformity with parliamentary democracy.

The attitude of Britain toward Egypt is a characteristic of imperialist policy, which demands complete subservience on the part of colonial governments. It is one with the despotic action of the United States in suppressing at the points of bayonets the governments in Haiti and its present efforts to crush the movement for independence in the Philippine Islands.

Lowden and Dawes

The wave of resentment against Coolidge and the republican administration that is sweeping the agricultural belt of the middle-west has forced the wily politicians in control of that organization to prepare to ditch Coolidge in 1928 and run a candidate that has some chance of again hoodwinking the farmers.

For many months Frank O. Lowden, of the Pullman corporation, has been building political fences in that region and the press of the railroads and the harvester trust has been creating the myth that Lowden is a true representative of the farmers just as the press of the nation tried to create the myth that Coolidge is a superman instead of a nonentity raised to the presidential chair by Wall Street.

So, while not immediately abandoning Lowden the Wall Street directors of the republican party proceed to train Vice-President Dawes for a prospective candidate and this lackey of the House of Morgan pretends to be gravely concerned about farm relief legislation.

In case both Lowden and Dawes and other candidates that will be brought forward in the next two years are discredited there is always the stable full of "dark horses," one of which can be saddled on short notice to make the run as was the case with the late Harding when Lowden and Major General Leonard H. Wood were out of the running.

Perth Amboy—An Example

The organization movement now under way in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, is one of those signs which point the way to a bigger and more aggressive trade union movement in the United States.

Getting its impetus from a small strike of smelters in the Raritan Copper Works, the movement has grown until it embraces workers in brickyards, tile and porcelain factories, cigar factories and fire proofing manufacture.

The workers are joining the existing trade unions, four organizers are now in the field and what a short time ago was a desert so far as the labor movement was concerned, is now developing genuine organized workingclass activity.

Most of the workers are foreign-born and again a hoary myth has been refuted—that foreign-born workers are hostile to unions. Wages are low in Perth Amboy, working conditions are bad—the usual condition in localities where no unions exist.

The United States is dotted with Perth Amboys—big and little. They can all be organized.

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID TO CONDUCT OPEN AIR MEETINGS

The International Workers' Aid will conduct open air meetings for the purpose of familiarizing the workers of Chicago with the growing intensity and significance of the British coal mine strike and the Passaic textile strike.

A series of open air meetings have been arranged and will take place as follows: Saturday, June 5, 8:00 p. m.—Corner Western Ave. and Division street. Speakers: Jack Braden, Les'le Hurt and L. Greenstone.

The Brookhart-Cummins Contest in Iowa

By H. M. WICKS.

WHILE the republican primary contest in Iowa over the nomination for United States senator is basically no different than a dozen similar contests in other states it deserves special consideration because many of the contradictions within the capitalist class are more sharply brot out than elsewhere.

The forces supporting Albert B. Cummins, for eighteen years senator from that state, are directly connected with Wall Street. He is always on the Mellon-Coolidge side when the roll is called.

Smith W. Brookhart, the "insurgent" republican who was ousted from the senate by the administration-democratic coalition in order to seat Daniel W. Steek, a Morgan democrat, speaks for the petty bourgeoisie and, whether he deserves it or not, will have the support of the impoverished farmers among the republican voters, to whom Coolidge "prosperity" has become a cynical jest. He has always been on the opposite side from Cummins.

Next Monday, June 7, is the primary election that will decide the fate of Cummins as republican standard-bearer in the state.

It means much to the administration at Washington, for Coolidgeism is rebuked in Iowa, following the defeat of McKinley of Illinois, Pepper of Pennsylvania and Stanfield of Oregon, the entire middle west agricultural belt will unquestionably fall in line and stage a political revolt against the Wall Street coalition.

Wage Terrific Struggle.

ALL legislation desired by the Mellon-Coolidge gang has been put thru without serious opposition. The insurgents were even prevented from talking on the senate floor because Wall Street had enough votes to impose cloture (gag rule) whenever they desired to get quick action. The Wall Street gang didn't need to debate—they had the votes. It was and is an ideal situation for the plunderers, and they want to maintain it, so they are concentrating their forces in Iowa, the pivotal state in the present agricultural crises.

There are few big capitalists in Iowa, but many great railroads cross the state and it has always been a center of agitation against interstate commerce. The most powerful backers of Cummins in this campaign are the railroads, with the harvester trust throwing its influence on the side of the senior senator. Then the food trust—the packing houses and milling combines—contribute their quota to the cause of the old guard senator.

These trusts are out to slaughter Brookhart and have mobilized the most formidable array of political scouts that ever traversed the Hawkeye state in a political campaign. The same slush fund that was bestowed so lavishly upon the Pepper candidacy in Pennsylvania furnishes ammunition for Cummins in Iowa.

Roundup the Small Fry.

IOWA farmers are up in arms against the Coolidge administration. For years, among the most prosperous agricultural states, they were hard hit by the corn crisis; thousands of them were driven from farms on which they had lived all their lives; others still clinging to their land while the standard of living sinks lower; no amount of sophistry on the part of the administration supporters can overcome their resentment against Cummins and his colleagues in the senate.

The debates on farm legislation now proceeding at Washington were initiated for the purpose of aiding Coolidge senators in the coming elections and not because of any inclination to solve the farm crisis, even if that were possible. Cummins is trying to convince the farmers that their problem is so many-sided and bewildering that even the "best minds" at Washington stand appalled before its magnitude. But he's getting no response and has about given up hope of obtaining their support.

In despair the Mellon-Coolidge political sharpshooters in Iowa turn from the farmers to the small towns and villages and concentrate their heavy fire there, where they hope to swing that always unstable and cowardly element behind Cummins. This roundup of the small and middle business class brings into play various forces that deserve special mention.

Small Town Newspapers.

SPECIAL agents are employed to round up the small town newspapers for the Cummins camp. This is usually accomplished thru the advertising agents of the railroads, who bribe the publishers with advertisements for which they pay exorbitant rates. Many heavy mortgages on small printing plants are lifted when advertising contracts with railroads are closed.

The so-called farm papers operated by private concerns are mere advertising agencies for the harvester trust, which has also interests in many small country banks that play an important role in modern agricultural life. Their mission is to induce the farmers to mortgage their lands in order to obtain expensive farm machinery on the installment plan, for which they are expected to pay exorbitant prices. All of these papers support Cummins either directly by praising his alleged achievements or indirectly by assailing Brookhart as a destructive "radical."

Only a handful of farm organization papers back Brookhart, while editors

of others are openly bribed by the trusts.

The Traveling Salesmen.

THE so-called commercial travelers, or "traveling salesmen," who are merely glorified peddlers, roam the state from town to town calling upon the petty business men and repeating the propaganda of Wall Street that is carefully instilled into their vacuous heads in "salesmen's conferences" held at the head office of the combine for which they peddle. The gaping Babbitts and yokels that operate the small town stores listen to the propaganda of the salesmen and are usually convinced that unless Cummins and other Wall Street minions remain at Washington they will not be able to remain in business.

Most of the small business men obtain liberal credits from the concern represented by the salesman and are easily persuaded that their interests are closely bound up with the desires of big business. They are mere distributors for the trusts and are economically obligated to them. Those known to have backbone enough openly to oppose the candidates of the trusts suddenly find themselves denied the liberal credits they hitherto enjoyed and frequently have a change of political opinions after pressure has been put upon them.

The American Legion.

IN spite of the fact that Col. Brookhart is an ex-service man with a record that ought to appeal to the patriots, the bulk of the American Legion, a purely petty bourgeois organization in Iowa, is against him. Wall Street has been particularly fortunate in gaining influence over this element thru the fact that Hanford McNeider, former national legion commander and now assistant secretary of the navy, owns a bank at Mason City, Iowa, which town he claims as his residence, and utilizes his influence to line the members of his organization up behind Coolidge and imperialism, whose favorite in Iowa is Cummins.

Railroad Labor Officials.

IN a number of railroad centers the officials of the railroad unions have come out for Cummins and carry into these centers the alliance with imperialism that was realized at Washington when the grand lodge officials of the brotherhoods and the heads of standard railroad unions put over the

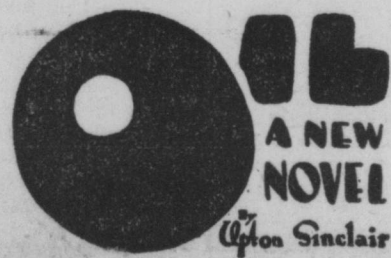
notorious Watson-Parker swindle. Railroad agents and the union officials unite in telling the railroad workers that any interference with the right of the companies to raise freight and passenger rates will cause deductions in their wages and promise them that increases in rates will result in increased wages. Many railroad workers believe that sort of thing, and it is not at all unlikely that there will be slight, almost insignificant, increase in wages, which will be followed by increased freight rates, as bribes to induce the railroad workers to support the reactionary policies and candidates of American imperialism.

Petty Bourgeois Futility.

THE powerful forces in operation in Iowa to swing that middle class state into line behind the program of Wall Street, which obviously is meeting with success with large elements of that class, is a splendid example of the utter futility of the petty bourgeoisie hoping to lead an effective independent political existence. In spite of the noticeable absence of great capitalists in that state the dependency of the lower-middle and middle class on trustified industry furnishes powerful allies who act as agents for the Mellon-Coolidge defenders of monopolistic capital and imperialism.

With the continued increase of the power of the trusts what little independent political expression the middle class now retains will be wiped out as the last stone of its independent economic existence is shattered and its members either driven into the ranks of the working class or forced to become mere distributing agents for the trusts.

If Cummins, the Wall Street senator, who, like most Iowa solons, started his career as a radical and "insurgent," but soon capitulated to the flesh pots, is defeated, it will be the achievement of the farmers and those elements of the working class of Iowa that are not under the spell of imperialism, but who have not yet advanced far enough to realize the fact that republican "insurgency" is merely a hopeless yearning for a return to the pre-monopolistic days of free competition and that the only effective opposition to the power of Wall Street today must come from a class party of labor that will be able also to defend the interests of the impoverished farmers, as well as its own interests.



(Continued from page 1)

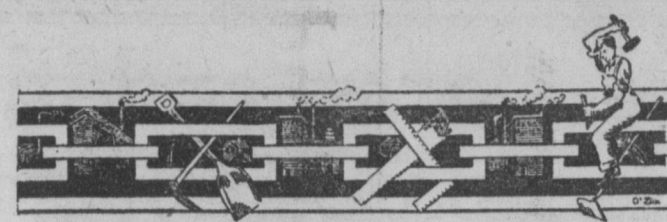
door, so that you could see what was offered; and the prices charged. There were tables along one side of the wall, and a counter along the other, with a row of broad backs in shirt-sleeves and suspenders perched on top of little stools; this was the way if you wanted quick action, so Dad and the boy took two stools they found vacant.

Dad was in his element in a place like this. He liked to "josh" the waitress; he knew all kinds of comic things to say, funny names for things to eat. He would order his eggs "sunny side up," or "with their eyes open, please." He would say, "Wrap the baby in the blanket," and laugh over the waitress' effort to realize that this meant a fried egg sandwich. He would chat with the rancher at his other side—learning about the condition of the wheat, and the prospects of prices for the orange and walnut crops; he was interested in everything like this, as a man who had oil to sell, to men who would buy more or less, according to what they got for their products. Dad owned land, too; he was always ready to "pick up" a likely piece, for there was oil all over Southern California, he said, and some day there would be an empire here.

But now they were behind their schedule, and no time for play. Dad would take fried rabbit; and Bunny thought he wouldn't—not because of the cannibalistic suggestion, but because of one he had seen mashed on the road that morning. He chose roast pork—not having seen any dead pigs. So there came on a platter two slices of meat, and mashed potatoes scooped out in a round ball, with a hole in the top filled with gluey brown gravy; also a spoonful of chopped up beets, and a leaf of lettuce with apple sauce in it. The waitress had given him an extra helping, because she liked this jolly brown kid, with his rosy cheeks and hair tumbled by the wind, and sensitive lips, like a girl's, and eager brown eyes that roamed over the place and took in everything, the signs on the wall, the bottles of catsup and slices of pie, the fat jolly waitress, and the tired thin one who was waiting on him. He cheered her up by telling her about the speed-cop they had met, and the chase they had seen. In turn she tipped them off to a speed-trap just outside the town; the man next to Bunny had been caught in it and fined ten dollars, so they had plenty to talk about while Bunny finished his dinner, and his slice of raisin pie and glass of milk. Dad gave the waitress a half dollar for a tip, which was an unheard-of thing at a counter, and seemed almost immoral; but she took it.

They drove carefully until they were past the speed-trap; then they "hit it up," along a broad boulevard known as the Mission Way, with bronze bells hanging from poles along it. They had all kinds of picturesque names for highways in this country; the Devil's Garden Way and the Rim of the World Drive, Mountain Spring Grade and Snow Creek Run, Thousand Palm Canyon and Fig Tree John's Road, Coyote Pass and the Jackrabbit Trail. There was a Telegraph Road, and that was thrilling to the boy because he had read about a battle in the civil war for the possession of a "Telegraph Road"; when they drove along this one, he would see infantry hiding in the bushes and cavalry charging across the fields; he would give a start of excitement, and Dad would ask, "What is it?" "Nothing, Dad; I was just thinking." Funny kid! Always imagining things!

Also, there were Spanish names, reverently cherished by the pious "realtors" of the country. Bunny knew what these meant, because he was studying Spanish, so that some day he would be equipped to deal with Mexican labor. "El Camino Real"—that meant the Royal Highway; and "Verdugo Canyon"—that meant "executioner." "What happened there, Dad?" But Dad didn't know the story; he shared the opinion of the manufacturer of a nationally advertised automobile—that history is mostly "bunk." (To be continued.)



ON THE JOB

FOOD FOR THOUGHT IN LOS ANGELES.

The Ginsburg Vegetarian Restaurant at Brooklyn and Soto Sts., in Los Angeles, gives out good food for thought and for the "tummy." They have donated ten meal tickets at five dollars each toward getting subscriptions for THE DAILY WORKER. They probably figure it out this way: "First a worker will read THE DAILY WORKER and that will make him a lot wiser. And if he gets wise, he will surely eat in this restaurant!"

Whatever way these loyal supporters figure it out we suggest this to our Los Angeles readers: If you are a meat-eater, stop over sometime to Ginsburg's restaurant and nibble a carrot for a change—or some other tasty vegetable. It will do you good and they deserve to see you.

LOS ANGELES CALLS FRISCO.

Los Angeles is going good in this campaign. But their district is in the lead in the race to Moscow and they insist on getting help. At a general membership meeting they decided to challenge Frisco and here's their resolution:

"We, the members of the Workers (Communist) Party, Local Los Angeles and the members of the Daily Worker Builders Club, in membership meeting assembled pledge ourselves to raise THE DAILY WORKER Sub quota assigned to our city. We also challenge San Francisco organization to do likewise."

And then Comrade and Builder Jerome Maltzoff donated \$15.00 in addition to a collection which netted a few dollars more. That's action!

SUBS RECEIVED IN THE THIRD ANNUAL NATIONAL DAILY WORKER BUILDERS CAMPAIGN.

Subs of May 27, 28 and 29.

Table listing subscribers and points for the National Daily Worker Builders Campaign. Columns include Name, Points Total, and City/State.

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