

COMMUNIST AND FASCISTI IN GERMAN STRUGGLE OVER CONFISCATION REFERENDUM

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, June 6.—Communist and fascist forces are girding themselves for the great struggle to come following the referendum June 20 on the dispossession of the kaiser and his family, with numerous other members of the deposed German royalty. Fascisti bands are organizing thruout the nation declaring that if the referendum passes they will seek to overthrow the republic and institute a monarchy. The German workers and farmers, under Communist leadership, are preparing to battle the fascisti when the black-shirted gangs attempt to seize power.

The referendum calling for the dispossession of the royal family will fall on the following proposal:

Confiscate Entire Fortunes.

ARTICLE I.

"The entire fortunes of the princes who have ruled in any one of the German states until the revolution of 1918, as well as the entire fortunes of the princely houses, their families and family members, are confiscated without compensation in the interest of the general welfare.

Will Aid Workers.

ARTICLE II.

"The confiscated property is to be used to aid:

- (a)—The unemployed.
- (b)—The war invalids and war widows and orphans.
- (c)—Those dependent upon the public.
- (d)—The needy victims of the inflation.
- (e)—The agricultural laborers, tenants and peasants, through the creation of free farm land in the confiscated estates.

"The castles, residences and other buildings are to be used for general welfare, cultural and educational purposes, especially for convalescent hospitals and homes for war invalids, war widows and orphans, and for the socially dependent as well as

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MAGNUS OPENS F.-L. CAMPAIGN IN MINNESOTA

Davis Forces Attempt to Split Ranks

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 6.—Magnus Johnson opened his primary campaign with a speech at Willmar on June 3 and it is possible now to draw some conclusions as to the strength of the contending forces in a struggle from which the farmer-labor movement in this state will emerge greatly clarified and strengthened no matter what the formal outcome may be.

Thomas Davis, the Minneapolis attorney who was overwhelmingly defeated by Magnus in the convention of the Farmer-Labor Association, entered the farmer-labor primary in defiance of the decision of that body and

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Capitalist Politics



If he picks up one bucket he gets doused with the other.

SENATOR BUTLER, BOSS OF MASS., CAN SEND SACCO AND VANZETTI TO DEATH OR SAVE THEIR LIVES

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Most powerful of all men in Massachusetts just now is William M. Butler, United States senator, chairman of the republican national committee, and textile mill magnate. He is senator by appointment at the hands of the republican governor of the state, and he was appointed because he had succeeded the late Murray Crane as ruler of the republican political machine in the state.

This machine made Calvin Coolidge and it made the present governor of Massachusetts; it can unmake the present governor or it can promote him. What Butler desires, the governor of Massachusetts, elected on the republican ticket, does not ordinarily refuse to do.

With these facts in mind, The Federated Press has sought an interview with Senator Butler on the Sacco-Vanzetti case. It has asked him what the governor is likely to do, since the court of last resort in Massachusetts has declined to interfere with the execution of these two working class radicals on the charge of murder, of which they were convicted when public feeling against labor radicals had been brought by organized employers to a fever heat.

It has tried to smoke out Butler as to any human feeling he may have toward the people for election to the senate to the proposed execution of these two Italian-Americans on evidence which appears as unreliable and fanciful as that perjured testimony upon which Tom Mooney was convicted in California. Would Butler say one word indicating that the convicted men, fighting against his group in the industrial war in Massachusetts, should be saved from death?

Butler's soft little hands fumbled his watch chain while he hunted for safe words in which to evade the is-

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GARMENT STRIKE PICKETS MUST GO TO PRISON

Thirty men and women pickets arrested during the 1922 International Ladies' Garment Workers strike for refusing to obey the injunction issued by "Injunction Judge" Denies E. Sullivan must start serving their jail sentences either today or tomorrow.

Attempts were made to quash the sentences against the strike pickets by various organizations. These attempts proved fruitless as Judge Sullivan, lacking of the open-shop interests in Chicago, insisted that the pickets must serve their sentence ranging from 10 days to 60 days in the county jail.

Keep July 3rd, 4th and 5th open for N. Y. Daily Worker Encampment, on North Shore of Long Island.

PASSAIC STRIKE CONFERENCE IS CALLED IN N. Y.

United Relief Effort Is Object

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, June 6.—To organize the Passaic strikers' relief work in this city a delegate conference has been called to meet here during the present month. The call has been sent to the labor unions, workers' fraternal organizations and to all sympathetic associations inviting them to send delegates to this conference. Every effort has been made to cover all organizations, but any organization not receiving an invitation to the conference is asked to communicate at once with the local office of the General Relief Committee, Textile Strikers, 799 Broadway, Room 508.

Support the 16,000.

The call for the conference cites the periodic and spontaneous strikes in the textile industry, and tells how the unorganized textile workers, driven and exploited beyond endurance, have had to revolt time and again against further wage reductions and inhuman conditions. The big Passaic strike is such a revolt. And it tells how spy systems, persecutions, suffering from vocational diseases and further wage reductions compelled 16,000 textile workers of Passaic and vicinity to leave the mills and enter the most heroic and courageous struggle that labor history knows.

Against Company Unions.

The call states in part "the textile mill owners, having organized themselves into their employers' union, have now issued an ultimatum that the textile strikers are not to have their own union. Worse than this—they have offered the workers poison in the form of a bosses' union—a company union. The fight is now for a real workers' union for these strikers. In this battle your organization must stand by and lend a hand.

All Can Help.

Your organization cannot, of course, help on the picket line in Passaic, withstand the violence of the brutal police, brave the jails and riot guns, the tear gas bombs and other forms of cruelty invented by the bosses. But you can help the textile strikers to victory, you can help them to win their union, if you will help them and their families to bread, their babies to milk."

All friends of the Passaic strikers are called upon to work energetically for the success of this conference. The babies of the textile strikers must have milk, and the strikers staunchly backed up in the fight they are waging for the right to organize—the fight of all labor.

JUDGE VACATES WRIT AGAINST SHOE WORKERS

Brooklyn Court Quashes Injunction

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, June 6.—Justice Carswell, sitting in supreme court, Brooklyn, vacated a temporary injunction issued against the Shoe Workers Protective Union, under which P. Pascal Cosgrove, organizer, was fined \$250 for contempt of court, and six pickets were sentenced to 10 days in jail.

The fine and conviction of the shoe workers is a result of a strike called in the Weismann Bros. Shoe Co. factory in Brooklyn, five months ago. It followed the discharging of all the male workers in the fitting room. In spite of the injunction order the union kept up the fight and maintained a picket line which resulted in the temporary injunction being issued by Judge Selah B. Strong. The dismissal of the suit canceled the penalties for contempt against Cosgrove and the six pickets.

More Determined Than Ever.

"Altho the pickets have been on duty for the past five months they are now more determined than ever to carry on the fight until the shop is organized 100%," declared Cosgrove.

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

British Miners Battle Bravely In Victory Drive

YESTERDAY began the sixth week in the great battle of the one million British coal miners. Never has such a large contingent of labor's hosts struggled more valiantly and doggedly than the coal diggers of England, Scotland and Wales. Their fight is not one merely of the weeks since the first of May. It has been going on for years. They faced "Black Friday" with a determined grin and fought on. When they were deserted by the reactionary right-wing leaders of the British Trade Union Congress, who maliciously destroyed the solidarity of the whole British working class who were supporting the miners to a man—the miners fought on alone. The whole force of capitalist Britain is arrayed against them. Their funds are all but depleted. Their wives and children are starving. But they have not weakened. The rank and file of British labor is still with the miners. The workers of the continent are doing their best to help. The workers of America must do their share. It is a first charge upon the labor movement of the world, America included, to render every possible assistance to the British coal miners.

COOK BLASTS TALK OF MINE STRIKE BREAK

Shatters Owners' Hope by Clear Statement

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, June 6.—A. J. Cook put an end to talk that the deadlock between the miners and the mine owners was thought to have been broken when Evan Williams, the owners' chairman, invited Herbert Smith, the miners' president, to an informal conference. The latter two have become sort of friendly enemies thru years of negotiations and it is recalled that Smith gave Williams a very sharp cross-examination at the time of the meeting of the royal coal commission.

But Smith left for Brussels to attend a meeting of the executive of the International Miners' Federation. Cook stayed over until today and then flew to Brussels by plane. Before he left he re-stated the miners' position as follows:

"We shall consider any proposal that comes from the owners with an earnest desire to try to reach a settlement on the basis of what the miners have declared to be the only reasonable terms they can entertain."

And so hopes of a strike settlement have again glimmered. The coal owners have latterly shown a desire to compromise in the matter of higher wages. But they hope at the same time to effect a lengthening of hours. It was for this purpose that Williams invited Smith to meet him. But the miners' executive is as firm in their demands as the men in the coal fields. Whatever they do in any case will have to be sanctioned by a ballot among the coal diggers themselves.

It was reported today that the mine owners are considering a new tactic. There are rumors that they are going to dissolve their association to force the miners to deal with them by districts. The miners' struggle for a national agreement as opposed to district agreements has been one of the central battles of the present fight. The miners stand solid, however, and would not be intimidated by such a move.

CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR SUPPORTS SACCO AND VANZETTI

At its regular meeting yesterday afternoon the Chicago Federation of Labor passed a resolution calling for the support of the Chicago labor movement behind the campaign to save Sacco and Vanzetti from death in the electric chair.

Members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union introduced a resolution asking all sections of organized labor in the city to mobilize in defense of the 91 members who have been sentenced to jail terms by Judge Dennis Sullivan on contempt charges for violating an injunction issued by that judge during their strike two years ago.

This was passed with the provision that Chicago locals be appealed to for funds to support the families of the defendants in case the struggle to free them fails and they are forced to go to jail.

COOK, PURCELL APPEAL TO U. S. FOR MINE AID

Two Cables Ask Quick Help for Strikers

The national office of International Workers' Aid received the following cablegram from Great Britain: CAN YOU HELP BRITISH MINERS AT ONCE. SEND IMMEDIATELY TO PREVENT STARVATION. This cable was signed by A. J. Cook, secretary of the British Miners' Federation, George Lansbury, labor M. P. and editor of Lansbury's Weekly, and Marlon Crawford, secretary of the British section of Workers' International Relief.

National Appeal.

F. G. Biedenapp, national secretary of International Workers' Aid, replied that the organization is making an urgent appeal to all workers' organizations and 50,000 individuals in this country by mail immediately, to forward funds to 1553 W. Madison St. Chicago, Ill. for transmission to the British Miners.

Purcell Cables.

A. A. Purcell, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions and a member of the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress forwarded the following appeal to American workers thru International Workers' Aid.

"On behalf of the struggling mass of British miners and their families I appeal to all workers the world over to respond to their appeal for aid and sustenance. Their struggle is not merely one of the past few weeks but one expending over a period of four years. Their persistence has been continuous for a long period and their resistance is now at a low ebb. Nevertheless, their long agony has in no sense broken their spirit, on the contrary they are firm to a high degree."

Striking Furriers Help to Send Daily Worker to Passaic

NEW YORK, June 6.—The striking furriers of New York have just given another splendid example of the spirit of class solidarity. The New York office of THE DAILY WORKER issued collection lists for the purpose of securing contributions with which to pay for THE DAILY WORKER to be sent to the Passaic textile strikers. There was no thought of collecting money from strikers themselves.

But when one of these lists got into the hands of furriers in their strike meeting in Beethoven Hall every one present contributed from meager funds in order that THE DAILY WORKER might spread its message of hope among the striking textile workers of Passaic. The list circulated by M. Spivak, secretary of Beethoven Hall, contained \$18.20 when it was brought in THE DAILY WORKER office, and was headed:

"From Furrier Strikers of Beethoven Hall to Comrade Strikers of Passaic."

This is the first list to be returned of all those that were sent out, and will pay for THE DAILY WORKER to be sent for two months to 18 striking textile workers.



By Upton Sinclair

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WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.



Ross and Co., general merchandise, on his way to Beach City to sign a lease. Beside him sits "Bunny" thinking of altogether different things. They come to Santa Ynez, a newly built, white painted, California town. The only hint of the old west was a solitary cow-boy in "chaps" and an old Indian mumping the waitress. For the rest, it was like any other main street town—with its nationally advertised magazines containing all the nationally advertised advertisements of the nationally advertised articles ranchmen came in to buy, the waitress. They leave the town, drive carefully thru another "speed trap" and hit it up on a board boulevard called Mission Way. There were signs with queer Spanish names indicating a history behind each one. "Bunny" asks Dad what happened in "Verdugo (Executioner) Canyon." Dad doesn't know. He shares the opinion of the manufacturer of a nationally advertised automobile—that history is mostly "bunk."

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The road was asphalt now; it shimmered in the heat, and whenever it fell away before you, a mirage made it look like water. It was lined with orange-groves; dark green shiny trees, golden with a part of last year's crop, and snowy white with the new year's blossoms. Now and then a puff of breeze blew out, and you got a ravishing sweet odor. There were groves of walnuts, broad trees with ample foliage, casting dark shadows on the carefully cultivated, powdery brown soil. There were hedges of roses, extending for long distances, eight or ten feet high, and covered with blossoms. There were wind-breaks of towering thin eucalyptus trees, with long way leaves and bark that scales off and leaves them naked; all the world is familiar with them in the moving pictures, where they do duty for sturdy oaks and ancient elms and spreading chestnuts and Arabian date-palms and cedars of Lebanon and whatever else the scenario calls for.

You had to cut your speed down here, and had to watch incessantly; there were intersections, and lanes coming in, and warning signs of many sorts; there was traffic both ways, and delicate decisions to be made as to whether you could get past the car ahead of you, before one coming in the other direction would bear down on you and shut you in a pair of scissors. It was exciting to watch Dad's handling of these emergencies, to read his intentions and watch him carry them out.

"Railroad Crossing," proclaimed a sign, two white boards crossed and painted in black letters. The road made a jog to the left to get across, and there was a big red sign, "Danger: Listen for the Bell." Dad took his swift glimpse backwards and then swung across the track, a turn to the left and then one to the

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GRAND JURY WHITEWASHES CROWE'S GANG

Fails to Solve Murder of McSwiggin

The special grand jury that was impelled to investigate the murder of William H. McSwiggin, assistant state's attorney, in company with a carload of gunmen and gangsters engaged in the business of beer running failed to report on the facts of the slaying but indulged in a wholesale whitewashing of States Attorney Robert E. Crowe's office.

Strong criticism from Coroner Oscar Wolfe, Harry Eugene Kelly, head of the Union League Club, and numerous other groups of officials and citizens was directed against Crowe's office at the time of the murders. Demands were made for a special grand jury with a special prosecutor to investigate the affair. In order to avert investigation of his own office and the presence of his assistant prosecutor in company with known gunmen that he, himself, has pretended to prosecute for murder a few months before, Crowe and Attorney Oscar Carlstrom hastened to improvise a grand jury in order that they could keep the presentation of evidence in their own hands.

The result was what was anticipated from the first—no solution of the murders and a complete whitewash of the state's attorney office and a condemnation of those who endeavored to secure an investigation of Crowe's office and his notorious political machine which, it is charged, maintains its power thru its alliance with gunmen and beer runners.

Afraid to Touch Gunmen.
Because of this alliance it was not possible for a thorough investigation and as the special grand jury passed out of existence it issued the statement that a conspiracy of silence, among gangsters and intimidation of witnesses, make it almost impossible to solve gang murders.

Praise for Crowe for the efficiency and energy with which he conducts his office, was also contained in the report. Following this, the report takes a slap at Harry Eugene Kelly, president of the Union League Club, who charged following the murder of McSwiggin that Crowe was not competent to conduct the special grand jury quiz. After naming Kelly and Coroner Oscar Wolfe as obstructionists, the report says:

Assails "Reformer."
Reform organizations, self-appointed, self-styled reformers, organized apparently for the purpose of securing satisfactory remuneration for individuals, and often actuated by political motives, are a detriment and not a help.

Blaming the crime situation in general and gang murders in particular, to prohibition, the report says:

Blames Public.
"It cannot be denied that there has been a lack of acceptance by the public of the Volstead act. A large number of persons have not accepted the statute as a law of the land and are willing to pay and do pay exorbitant prices for intoxicating liquors, which creates a field of activity and profit unheard of in former times.

"This illegal traffic, being criminal and without legal foundation, brings about internecine warfare between operating gangs who invade each others territory, with the result that they commit murder to carry on their illegal commerce."

"Colvin To Stay"—Len Small.
KANKAKEE, Ill., June 6.—"Will Colvin has not resigned. So far as I know he will not resign. The situation is just as it has been."

This is the statement made by Gov. Len Small at his home in answer to reports that Colvin, head of the state board of pardons and paroles, either would resign or be removed by the governor as the result of grand jury investigations into the alleged "pardon mill" in Illinois.

NEW YORK HAS FOREIGN-BORN MEET JUNE 13

Hold Conference in Manhattan Lyceum

NEW YORK, June 6.—The New York Council for Protection of Foreign Born is calling the third conference for Sunday after, June 13, at 2 o'clock at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth street.

The conference will hear a report on the Washington conference. In addition, plans will be laid for establishing an immigration, deportation and naturalization bureau in connection with the New York Council.

All delegates should be present at this conference. Labor and fraternal organizations not affiliated with the New York Council are invited to send representatives to the third conference.

Every Worker Correspondent must be a subscriber to the American Worker Correspondent. Are you one?

WORKERS FIGHT THESE CLAIMS OF MONARCHISTS AGAINST THE REPUBLIC

Twenty-two former ruling houses of Germany, overthrown in 1918, and comprising the former kaiser and about 150 kings, dukes, princes and princesses, filed claims for the return of the following properties, seized during the revolution:

1. Landed estates and forests, 1,200,000 acres, value \$250,000,000.
2. Castles, \$125,000,000.
3. Real estate, industrial plants, theaters, museums and other properties, about 100 individual pieces, \$50,000,000.
4. Art works, gold and silver, \$125,000,000.
5. Annuities, capital values, \$25,000,000.
6. Cash, \$75,000,000.

Total, \$650,000,000.
Seven houses, dethroned before the war, some by Napoleon I, or which are merely related to other ruling houses, demand annuities to the annual total of \$360,000.

Eleven princely houses of German nationality, which had sovereign rights up to the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire in 1803, demand annuities to the annual total of \$92,000.

Two dozen princes, dukes, barons, counts, knights and some plain citizens who merely married members of such families demand annuities for relinquishing "vested rights" which their families formerly possessed from feudal times, in the shape of rights to collect bridge tolls, "Jew tolls," local customs duties, hunting taxes, head taxes on strangers and for compensation for the liberation of serfs, including the relinquishment to the rights to the serfs' bridal night, to the annual total of \$50,000.

Communists and Fascists in Germany Gird for Struggle

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for children's homes and educational institutions."

Communists Initiate Move.
The initiative for the dispossession of the royal family, following on the demands of the kaiser and his family for a return of the vast estates, was taken by the Communists. The socialists were forced by circumstances to join with the Communists in this move.

Government Rejects Bill.
The government and the reichstag, in which the bourgeois parties have the majority, rejected the bill, signed by 12,500,000 German workers and farmers, as an "infringement on private property."

When the reichstag refused to accede to the demand to confiscate the vast estates of the royal family, the bill automatically went to a nationwide referendum. For the bill to pass in the nation-wide referendum it will be necessary, according to the German constitution, to get a majority of the total registered vote. The total registered vote is 40,000,000. The bill will pass if 20,000,000 voters declare themselves favoring the measure.

Fascists Seek Monarchy.
Fascist demonstrations held in Germany call for the return of the monarchy. The slogans used at their demonstrations are: "With God, for King and Fatherland, against Bolshevism and Bribery," and the "Sanctity of Private Property."

Workers' and Farmers' Rule.
The socialists call for the perpetuation of the republic. The Communists point out that this is a step toward the workers' and farmers' government.

Intimidation and terrorization will be used at the polls by fascists in an attempt to keep voters from entering the polls.

Bourgeois Boycott Elections.
The bourgeois parties have called on their members to boycott the elections. They declare abstention from voting is a vote against the bill. All of those that go to the polls will be those voting for the bill they declare. In the industrial cities spies are to be stationed at the polling places by the bosses in an attempt to weed out the "unfaithful ones."

Reichsrat Compromise.
The reichsrat, German senate, has drawn up a compromise bill which they will seek to put over if the confederation bill is defeated. This compromise proposal will cut down the amounts demanded by the royal family. This compromise is offered at this time in an attempt to defeat the referendum. The churches are on the side of the monarchists and are urging their congregations to boycott the referendum.

Workers Determined to Win.
Wide-spread agitation is being carried on by the workers to get out the largest vote possible for the referendum. If the law passes it is declared that President Hindenburg will refuse to sign the measure.

The government it is stated will also refuse to carry out the law. Parliament will be dissolved and new elections may be held. The fascists are preparing to take advantage of such a situation by an armed coup and establish a dictatorship. Class conscious workers are determined to prevent the ascension of the fascist to power.

MAGNUS OPENS F.-L. CAMPAIGN IN MINNESOTA

Davis Forces Attempt to Split Ranks

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is being supported by many labor of ficials of the Twin Cities.

Rank and File For Magnus.
The rank and file however, is supporting Magnus and in the farmer-labor clubs—the basic units of the association—the lines are clearly drawn. The Minneapolis and St. Paul Central Labor Councils have endorsed neither Davis nor Johnson. They are following the ancient policy of remaining "neutral" altho actually this amounts to support of Davis or what is worse—support of Mayor Leach of Minneapolis, candidate in the republican primaries against Governor Christensen.

Arch-Reactionaries For Leach.
The followers of Paul Smith, A. F. of L. organizer, sent into this territory by the regime of the late President Gompers to combat the "red menace," either are openly or covertly supporting Leach.

The line-up as it appears from views expressed by active supporters of Magnus is as follows:
Cramer, editor of the Minneapolis Labor Review, is supporting Leach; Bennett, business agent of the Painters' Union, is supporting Leach; the Plumbers' Union business agent is supporting Leach; Sinton, business agent of the Cooks' and Waiters' Union, is supporting Leach.

The Davis Support.
Weir, of the Stage Employees' Union and business agent of the Minneapolis Central Labor Council, is supporting Davis.

Christian, business agent of the Building Trades Council, is supporting Davis; Nelson, former business agent of the Carpenters' Union, is supporting Davis; Miller, of the Electrical Workers' Union, is supporting Davis.

Richard Wiggins, assistant city attorney and influential member of the City and County Employees' Union, is supporting Davis; Mallon, former business agent of the Building Trades Council and now one of the county commissioners, is supporting Davis.

Lynn Thompson, former organizer of the Central Labor Council, elected county commissioner on the farmer-labor ticket two years ago, is campaign manager for Davis.

Floyd Olson, farmer-labor candidate for governor two years ago and at present county attorney, has made no public statement so far and is said to be on the fence waiting for further developments.

Mahoney For Magnus.
William Mahoney, editor of the St. Paul Trade Union Advocate, is supporting Magnus 100 per cent. So is Frank Starkey, of the Central Labor Council, who is now state secretary of the farmer-labor association.

G. W. Alexander, financial secretary of the Minneapolis Electrical Workers' Union, is supporting Magnus Johnson; Walter Frank, business agent of the Lathers' Union, is supporting Magnus. Louis Engstrom, state chairman of the Farmer-Labor Association, is supporting Magnus; I. G. Scott, of the Plasterers' Union and labor alderman, is supporting Magnus.

From the above it is plain that the campaign has divided the Twin City labor movement into right, left and center. The beginnings of a revolt against the sabotage of the farmer-labor ticket are apparent.

The Farmer and Labor Press.
As to the outcome of the primary fight, in which the bitterness is growing daily, it is difficult to speak definitely. Magnus Johnson will get strong support from the farmers and from the union membership in the Twin Cities, but the Davis machine is flooding the state with so-called official organs of the completely defunct non-partisan league whose fake convention gave him the endorsement which constitutes his sole excuse for entering the race after his crushing defeat in the Farmer-Labor Association convention.

In addition to the support already mentioned, the bona fide farmer-labor ticket is supported by Victor Lawson's paper published at Wilmar, the St. Louis County Independent, the Milaca Times, the Farmer-Labor Advocate published in St. Paul and other smaller sheets.

Richard Wiggins, a keen observer of Minnesota political campaigns, altho supporting Davis, stated in private conversations yesterday that "I have a hunch that Magnus will get the nomination."

Senate Committee Upholds Coolidge Volstead Act Order

A subcommittee of five lawyers in its report to the senate judiciary committee declared that the action of President Coolidge inducing municipal, county and state law enforcement agencies into the federal prohibition service was constitutional and within legal bounds, but was an "unwise and improper" move. The vote on submitting this report was 4 to 1.

Iron League Bosses Hope to Force Open Shop Wedge in Union

From indications, the Iron League, an association of contractors devoted to breaking the Iron Workers' Union if possible, has decided to make war on the Chicago union of Structural Iron Workers and have broken off negotiations with the union representatives after withdrawing a proposal to increase wages from 1.37½ cents an hour to 1.50 after October 1.

Wish To Breaks Union.
The strike continues against Iron League jobs, tying up the bulk of heavy construction work in Chicago, although the union asserts that 1,600 union men are working on jobs held by other contractors than those of the Iron League.

The Iron League has long wished to find an excuse for trying to destroy the union in the Chicago district. The open shop Landis award committee has officially offered to help the Iron League, by furnishing seals.

Both Meet Today.
That the bosses intend to at least make a show of fight is seen in the meeting scheduled today by the structural iron contractors who are members of the league, to be followed by a general meeting of all members of the league at the Hotel Sherman.

The union members are scheduled to meet tonight at Musicians' Hall, 175 West Washington. If any offer is made by the league, the union will consider it tonight. The open shoppers are known to be anxious to undermine the union by insisting on removal of the clause providing for the withdrawal of union men from new jobs where non-union men are hired who refuse to join the union.

FRANCE STILL AT WAR WITH MOOR TRIBES

Natives Well Armed and Holding Ground

PARIS, June 6.—Although Abd-el Krim has surrendered and the Rif is supposed to be "pacified," France still has several little wars on its hands with native tribes who refuse to yield to imperialist demands and give up their independence.

The Atlas mountains are full of forces of hostile natives armed with modern rifles and in no mood to be coaxed into surrender.

A humorous phase of this situation is the attempt of the French to hinder native rebellion by buying rifles from the tribesmen at a much higher price than the natives paid for them. The tribesmen pay about \$64 for a rifle, then sell it to the French for \$80 or more. While the French think this is the way to stop revolts, the natives figure it a good way to finance the purchase of more rifles.

There are seven or eight tribes with several thousand each of well-armed warriors who have no intention of letting the French enter their territory.

Detective Agency Seeks to Collect From Steel Company

GIRARD, O., June 6.—The Gross Detective Agency has instituted a suit for \$1,000,000 against the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company to collect money due the spy agency from the company.

Workers employed in the great open shop mills of this company will watch with interest the developments of this trial and the relationship of the Gross industrial spies with the company union operated by the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. at its Campbell works.

3 Chicago Policemen, 3 Watchmen, Execute 100 Loop Burglaries

Three Chicago policemen, two Central Watch Service patrolmen, and a Pinkerton watchman, were arrested charged with 100 loop burglaries.

Records at police headquarters show that several of these policemen were assigned to clear up the burglaries that they had committed.

Stolen goods were found in the homes of all of them. One of the policemen and two watchmen confessed their part in the burglaries. One of the policemen was on night traffic duty at the Jackson Blvd. bridge, the second was on the night flivver squad and the third was a member of the detective squad.

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.
- Tiltonsville, June 13, 7 p. m.
- Powhatan Point, June 14, 7 p. m.
- Bellaire, 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.

Class Solidarity Grows Among Workers in Lands Bordering Pacific Ocean

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

THE Hearst press treats its readers to another scare about the Japanese menace to the United States. New revelations regarding the preparations being made by the Nipponese for the impending war with this country are presented with all possible hysterical accompaniment.

Yet it is difficult to see where the jingo, Hearst, presents anything not already known to the student of relations between capitalist nations in the present imperialist era.

It is declared that Japan plans the exploitation of the vast natural resources of Korea (Chosen) and Manchuria, the great province of North China, and the production of immense quantities of essential materials of war—iron, coal, oil and foodstuffs. It is claimed that Japan suffers a huge deficiency in these war materials at present.

It is declared that Japan plans the construction of a comprehensive system of railroads thru Manchuria and Korea to transport these materials to the shores of Korea Straits and the Sea of Japan, and the development of harbors connected with these railroads.

It is declared that preparations are being made for the powerful defense of Korea Straits and the Sea of Japan to guarantee safety of transport for war materials across these waters to Japan in time of hostilities.

It is declared that Japan seeks the adoption of a friendly policy by Japan toward China and avoidance of hostile action against the Chinese in order to facilitate the Japanese exploitation program.

It is not known that Japan is making a secret of any of these allegations. Japan, just like the United States, does everything possible to exploit every possible natural resource that can be brought under its influence. The United States government has an elaborate program, that is being carried out in detail. Hearst knows this. He favors it. His so-called exposure of similar Japanese preparations is merely an effort to stimulate the American war program.

The railroad situation in Manchuria is not new. There has been an endless struggle over the Chinese Eastern Railroad, which is now operated jointly by the Chinese and the Soviet Union. Chang Tao Lin, the Japanese catspaw in Manchuria, recently tried to seize this very important railroad that shortens the distance from western Siberia to the red Soviet port of Vladivostok. But he failed in the effort. It is only natural that Japan should seek to develop its control over an increased network of transportation in Manchuria and Korea. The same is true of transportation by water. Imperialist Japan is as much interested in the protection of the Korean Straits as

the United States is to safeguard the Panama Canal and transform the Hawaiian Islands into an "impregnable fortress."

The Hearst expose, however, becomes extremely ridiculous when it talks of Japan seeking the adoption of a friendly attitude toward China. This is intended to infer that the Tokio imperialists are capable of friendship toward the Chinese people. The truth is that the Japanese government, in common with all imperialist nations, is the bitter foe of the Chinese people. Japan supports the bandit war lord of Manchuria, Chang Tso Lin, just as the United States and Great Britain give their aid to Wu Pei Fu, who throws in his fortunes with Chang when the Kuominchun (National Revolutionary Army) threatens to exterminate them both.

Just as all the imperialist powers united in an effort to deliver a fatal blow to Soviet rule in Siberia, so these international bandits now unite in their common attack on the revolutionary power of the Chinese workers and peasants.

The threatening war between the United States and Japan, for control of the Pacific, can only be looked upon as an opportunity for the Chinese masses (and the workers of all countries affected) to consolidate their power. It would give China a much needed breathing spell, during which it would be possible to develop a strongly centralized revolutionary government for the whole nation.

The Trade Union Council of New South Wales, Australia, has called a conference for July of labor representatives from nations bordering the Pacific to discuss this impending war. The Australians are breaking thru their isolation from the Asiatic peoples, that resulted from the intensive campaign to maintain a "white Australia." Now the vanguard of Australian labor is anxious and eager to develop the solidarity of workers of all colors, yellow, brown and white, who suffer under imperialism. It is an encouraging sign. No more is the yellow worker of China, or the brown worker of Japan, looked upon as an inferior being by his enlightened Australian brother. Rather he is considered a comrade in arms against the capitalist rulers.

American labor is still saturated, to a very great extent, with the jingo hysteria that Hearst and his kind spread over the land. It still looks upon oriental labor as something beneath its serious attention, except to exclude it from this country. The prejudice will be gradually wiped away, however, with the development of the class solidarity of labor within the borders of this nation. That class solidarity will grow as American labor decides it must give no support to U. S. imperialist ambition in the Pacific, that it must unite with all Pacific labor for the ending of imperialist rule.

CHINA RESENTS YANKEE'S PLAN FOR CONQUEST

Interventionist May Be Forced to Get Out

SHANGHAI, June 6.—The Chinese newspapers and nationalist organizations are demanding the deportation from China of an American imperialist scribe, Rodney Gilbert, who in a recent book attacks the principle of Chinese independence as a ridiculous idea, and the Chinese as fit only for being the humble subjects of foreign exploiters that know what is better for Chinese than do the Chinese themselves.

Foreigners should rule China, says Gilbert in the book, which is entitled "What's Wrong With China." Gilbert recently says that foreign imperialists should intervene with armed force to compel Chinese to accept the partition of Chinese among imperialist powers. He adds that this should have been done fifty years ago and that America should do it now.

Gilbert is a Harvard graduate, born in Lancaster, Pa., and is employed in China by British newspapers.

Arrest 400 Homeless Men.

NEW ORLEANS.—(FP)—Over 400 homeless men were arrested last week for being out of employment and put to work cleaning the streets of New Orleans, working out fines of \$25 and under.

This action of the police department throws out of work men who otherwise would be paid to clean the streets.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

MACHINISTS IN STRIKE VOTE TO RAISE WAGE

Automatic Co. Refuses New Agreement

Machinists, tool and die makers and specialists employed at the Automatic Electric Co. located at 1027 West Van Buren St. voted by an overwhelming majority to go on strike when this concern refused to sign the 1926 agreement with District No. 8, International Association of Machinists. The district officers have wired to the grand lodge for strike sanction.

The new agreement, which calls for a wage increase of 3c. per hour, making the new wage scale 95c. per hour instead of 92c. causes the company to refuse to deal with the union, according to the statement of the company officials.

Boss "Principle."
These officials further stated to the representatives of the union that they have adopted as a "principle" of no wage increases for 1926 which in reality means an attempt to establish an open shop. The machinists are determined to force the company to sign the agreement and pay the small increase to the men.

The strike against the American Oven Machine company still continues in spite of Judge Dennis Sullivan's 2-minute decision granting an injunction asked for by the company. The labor movement of Chicago must come to the assistance of the machinists in this case as this is one of the most outrageous decisions ever handed down by this notorious anti-labor judge.

Coolidge Senator Has Power of Life or Death Over Sacco-Vanzetti

(Continued from page 1)
sue. He said he was not "submitting to an interview," and hence his exact language will not be quoted. But he is not interested in the fate of Sacco and Vanzetti. He wants the outside public—especially the workers who have voted—to believe that nobody is interested in Sacco and Vanzetti unless it be a few labor people, and a few Italians.

While Butler seldom talks in public about anything, it was quite clear that he wanted least of all to talk of the fate of these two radicals who had stirred up revolt among the mill hands in Massachusetts. The courts—elected or appointed by his machine, and under the approving eye of Butler's fellow mill owners—had found no flaw in the conviction. That was all he saw in it. No racial prejudice and no class prejudice. Just a conviction.

Butler Can Order Life or Death.
If the governor wants to pardon Sacco and Vanzetti, or to commute their sentences, he can do so. When the courts of Massachusetts are thru with a case, the governor and his council may take it up for possible clemency. The actual decision is made by the governor. Life and death are in his hands. Butler is sure on that score.

Butler did not say to The Federated Press that the political life and death of the governor are in the hands of the Butler machine. He is intelligent enough to assume that that fact is understood. If the governor acts in this case, he will do so with knowledge of Butler's judgment as to how his action will affect Butler's chance of election next fall. Butler can be trusted to see to that.

CARROLL PLANS TO APPEAL TO SUPERIOR COURT

NEW YORK, June 6.—Earl Carroll, Broadway theatrical magnate, will not go to Atlanta to serve his jail sentence until some time around next Christmas, if then, is the opinion of many lawyers.

Carroll was sentenced to one year and one day in prison and fined \$2,000 by Federal Judge Goddard for perjury before the federal grand jury which investigated the serving of liquor at Carroll's Washington's birthday "bath-tub party."

Carroll's lawyer will take the producer's appeal to the circuit court at the beginning of its term in October. It is regarded as likely that when the October term begins press of business will be so heavy that Carroll's case will not be reached until November. Then there is the customary lapse of about a month between argument and the decision of the court. Further legal technicalities may be interposed that would mean the case would not be finally settled until about Christmas.

500,000 Mexicans Enter U. S.
MEXICO CITY.—(FP)—Official reports estimate the number of Mexicans emigrating to the United States in 1925 at approximately 500,000 persons, says the Mexican News agency.

THOSE WHO AID ALIENS TO BE DEPORTED ALSO

New Law an Attack on Protective Bodies

WASHINGTON, June 6. — (FP) — Favorable report has been ordered by the house committee on immigration for a new draft of the Holiday bill, which is substituted for the Holiday bill reported by that committee on April 26.

It is, however, more objectionable to the Intl. Seamen's Union of America than was the first bill, since a guaranty that excluded alien seamen shall not be deprived of earned wages if placed in hospitals for temporary treatment has been stricken from the original bill.

To Deport "Offenders."

The significant feature of this Holiday measure is its provision that an alien may be deported at any time after entry if convicted more than once of offenses for which, in each of two instances, he has been sentenced to one or more years of imprisonment.

Only less drastic are the provisions that an alien may be deported for having, within ten years after entry, committed an offense for which he is sentenced to one year of imprisonment, and that an alien may be deported for having, within ten years after entry, committed a series of offenses for which the aggregate terms of imprisonment given him have totaled 18 months or more.

Deport All Their Friends.

Other provisions are for the deportation of any alien, who may willfully harbor or conceal, or attempt to harbor or conceal, any alien liable to deportation, "if the secretary of labor, after hearing, finds that he is an undesirable resident of the United States; also for the deportation of any alien who willfully "aids or assists in any way any alien unlawfully to enter the United States."

There appears only a slight chance that this bill will pass the house this summer, but it will be on the calendar for possible action in the short term beginning in December.

REED TO HEAD CAMPAIGN FUND INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6. — United States Senator James A. Reed was elected chairman of the committee to investigate the wanton expenditure of funds in an attempt to put over Senator William B. McKinley in Illinois and Senator Pepper in Pennsylvania.

Congress Hotel Seeks Harry K. Thaw's Son for an Unpaid Bill

Search for Russell Thaw, 19-year-old son of Evelyn Nesbit, former wife of Harry K. Thaw, who mysteriously disappeared from the Congress Hotel here leaving a \$250 bill unpaid, has been extended to other cities, and particularly to Detroit and Kansas City, Mo., it was stated by the hotel management.

Young Thaw arrived at the hotel May 20 and immediately began staging a series of parties, two of which were particularly lavish and all of which were charged to his hotel account.

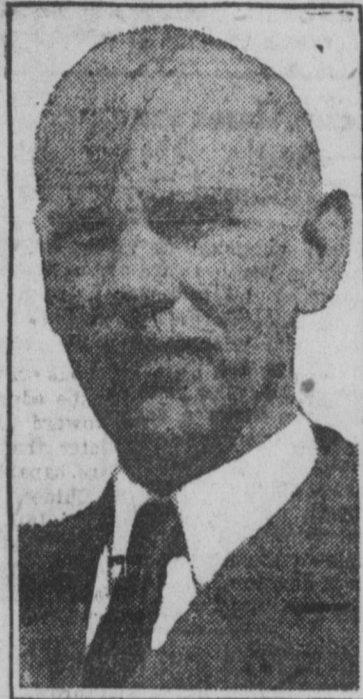
HYPOCRISY OF LARGE NATIONS AT 'DISARM' MEET ROILS GERMANS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, June 6.—The German press points out the "grotesque hypocrisy of the disarmament comedy evident in the Geneva decisions, taken only in favor of strong nations and against the weak."

The press declares that the most obvious "horse sense" would declare that army reserves are a part of a country's armament. But the Geneva assembly ruled otherwise. This is said to prove that the Geneva meeting was "useless if not dangerous."

Beet Sugar Senator Smoot Seriously Ill



Reed Smoot, mormon senator from Utah, is suffering from acute indigestion. Anxiety is being felt by the Coolidge machine in Washington. They are in danger of losing one of their stalwarts.

213,000 SEEK TO MODIFY THE VOLSTEAD ACT

Chicago Council for a Referendum Vote

About 213,000 signatures have been gathered by the George Brennan machine in the democratic party to a petition asking for a referendum on the modification of the Volstead act to permit light wines and beer. A total of 250,000 are needed to put the matter to a state-wide referendum. Most of the signatures were gathered in Cook county.

Chicago Council For Vote.

The judiciary committee of the Chicago city council, by a vote of 8 to 4, recommended the passage by the council of a resolution approving a referendum on modification of the Volstead act.

Papal Legate Comes De Luxe to Tell Us to "Avoid Frailty"

ROME, June 6. — Accompanied by the gorgeously clad troops of the pope and amid impressive ceremonies attended by many wealthy American tourists who asked him to take to America "the strength to avoid faults of human frailty," Cardinal Bonzano, papal legate to the eucharistic congress soon to be held in Chicago, left on a luxurious special train for Paris, where he will sail in the Aquitania with his whole entourage.

War and Epidemics Killed 52,000,000 in Last 12 Years

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—T. K. Kittredge, assistant director of the League of Red Cross Societies, announced that war and disaster took a toll of 52,000,000 lives between June 1914 and June 1926.

Mr. Kittredge made his figures public during an address before the Pan-American Red Cross conference. "Nine million of this number lost their lives in war," Mr. Kittredge said, "six million in civil strike, 30,000,000 in epidemics, 5,000,000 in famine and 2,000,000 in earthquakes and other natural disasters. At least 14,000,000 persons were seriously injured. The total of dead and injured includes more than 10 per cent of the world's population."

Union Lace Workers Aid Passaic Strikers

PASSAIC, N. J., June 6.—"Trade unionists all over the United States should support men and women who previous to this dispute were not organized and not knowing when they came out whether they were going to be supported in their fight against tyrants," writes J. Hardwick, secretary of Branch No. 8 (Philadelphia), the Chartered Society of Amalgamated Lace Operatives of America, in forwarding a contribution from his union. "We in Branch No. 8 feel proud of having people in the ranks of trade unionism of the caliber of the Passaic strikers, who by their heroic fight for a living wage have beaten anything in the annals of trade unionism. Stick to your guns, men and women of Passaic, in your gallant fight for justice and fair play, and I am confident victory will be yours."

NYE FACES HARD FIGHT AGAINST COOLIDGE TOOL

North Dakota Primary Is June 30

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BISMARCK, N. D., June 6.—Close political observers here see the defeat of U. S. Senator Gerald P. Nye in the primary election on June 30. His principal opponent is L. B. Hanna, former congressman from North Dakota, staunch supporter of Coolidge. The other candidate is C. P. Stone, who is a "wet," but he will not get very many votes.

Sorlie Faces Fight.

The general talk is that Sorlie will be nominated for governor and speculations are rife as to what will happen in that event. The independent voters' alliance may support Sorlie as against Ralph Ingerson, the gubernatorial candidate of the farmer-laborers in the general election next fall. We are told that this is very likely to be the case if Nye is defeated. But such a combination is practically certain to be unsatisfactory to many of the old-time leaguers and it is not improbable that they will desert Sorlie and throw their support to Ingerson.

Democrats Ruled off Ballot.

The democrats in the state have a set of candidates to be filed for nomination, but their petitions have been rejected by the secretary of state on the grounds that they arrived at the capitol too late for filing. This matter will now be aired out by the legal lights. The democrats poll a very tight vote in North Dakota.

Youngstown Workers Protest Passage of Anti-Alien Bills

YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 6.—The Youngstown Council for the Protection of Foreign Born held a large enthusiastic meeting here protesting against the bills now before congress calling for the registration, fingerprinting and photographing of the foreign born.

Pointing out the danger such bills are to the American-born workers, D. E. Early of Pittsburgh called on the American workers to join with the foreign-born workers and defeat passage of these laws. J. Fisher of Chicago spoke in Croatian on the proposed laws.

Resolutions were passed condemning these bills and copies were ordered sent to the press and to the representatives in congress and senate.

Youngstown Negro Labor Congress Plans Inter-Racial Event

YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 6.—The Youngstown Negro Labor Congress of Youngstown held a well-attended mass meeting at the Union Baptist Church. William Scavrin, member of the national executive committee of the congress, was the speaker.

The aims and objects of the congress were explained by the speaker and the Negro steel workers expressed great interest in his work. The Youngstown congress is arranging a large inter-racial workers' field day to be held early in July.

Ford Makes Twenty to Forty Per Cent Profit on Each Car

DETROIT, Mich., June 6.—Herbert L. Lester, chief auditor of the Ford Motor Company, in testifying in a suit of the Parker Rustproof Company against the Ford concern, stated that the Ford Motor Company make a profit of from 20 to 40 per cent on each car.

Glider Flies Over 9 and a Half Hours

BERLIN, June 6. — Ferdinand Schultze established a new world record for flying a glider with one passenger at the gliding contest at Rosstien, East Prussia. He flew for 9 hours and 43 minutes.

Hanihara Represents the Japanese in Italy

TOKIO, June 6.—Vasano Hanihara former Japanese ambassador to Washington, has been selected to be ambassador to Italy in succession to Kenoaro Ochiai, who died in Shanghai while on his way to Tokio. Shunichi Nagaoka, former minister to Holland, has been selected to be ambassador to Germany.

Use Blood Test to Decide Alimony Case

BERLIN, June 6.—A blood test will be used to decide an alimony case in a Berlin court for the first time in the history of Prussian courts, the test will be made on a man who denies that he is the father of a child.

Another "Bucketeer"



Harry Acton, a New York broker, who is held by the police, is a member of a firm of the class known as a "bucket shop." Many middle class aspirants for a house on Riverside Drive have been hooked by this smooth talking group of burglars, who sell phony stocks and bonds. They cleaned up a cool \$5,000,000 in a couple of years.

CHINESE ARMIES PLAN REVOLT TO OUST REACTION

Wu and Chang Face a Strong Opposition

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, June 6.—Imperialist diplomatic circles are alarmed at what they term is a "plot" by the Chinese to gain control of China by overthrowing the Chinese militarist agents of foreign rule, Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu, thru a mutiny in the latter's forces combined with an assault from the south.

It is claimed that the refusal of General Chin Yu-nao, a subordinate of Wu, to attack the Kuominchun (national) army that is holding its own west of Peking and is approaching the capitol, was part of a plan by the independence movement. Chin, it is claimed, was to join the Kuominchun instead of giving battle to it at the Nankow pass.

This action was to be—and may yet be—concurrent with an advance by the troops of Sun Chuan-fang, governor of Kiangsu province, concentrated at Hsuechow, into Shantung province, all joining with the Kuominchun in an attempt to retake both Peking and Tientsin and confine Chang Tso-lin to Manchuria and Wu Pei-fu to the upper Yangtze.

Kouminchun Educates Workers for War on Imperialist Backers

MOSCOW.—(FP)—Gen. Feng Yu Hsiang, commander of the Chinese "Peoples Armies," recently driven from Peking and Tientsin by Chang Tso-lin of Manchuria and Wu Pei-fu of the central provinces, has arrived in Moscow and made a statement to the press. He declares his armies are keeping their strength in men, munitions and fighting capacity, in the northwestern provinces to which they have retreated, and that they are carrying on the educational work which will result finally in expelling foreign imperialists from China.

He predicts that Chang and Wu will be unable to agree, and hence cannot form a government, although he charges that they both are servants of the Japanese and British. His own party, the Koumintang, he asserts, is in harmony with the Canton government, and is determined that all foreign special privileges and all foreign troops shall go.

Need College Training to Succeed, Declares University President

President A. Lawrence Lowell of the Harvard University, in an address before the Associated Harvard Clubs here, pointed out that as things become more and more specialized in industry highly skilled executives are demanded and that in order to have any degree of success it is necessary to have an academic education. In his talk he declared that the day when men could rise to high positions of influence without academic education has disappeared.

U. S. Students Scab on British Workers

LONDON.—(FP)—A large number of American students at Oxford offered their services to the government in any capacity during the general strike. The attitude of the great seats of learning in the struggles between capital and labor was demonstrated by action of university authorities who promised scabbing students favorable consideration in the examinations.

The Story of a Proletarian Life

By Bartolomeo Vanzetti

THIS story was written by Bartolomeo Vanzetti, who with Nicola Sacco, faces death by execution as the result of one of the most criminal frame-ups in the history of the American labor movement. It was written by Vanzetti in prison and tells in simple and moving terms the story of his life until the time when, due to his activity in the labor movement, he and Sacco were singled out as victims of the anti-labor reactionaries in the mill-owned state of Massachusetts.

MY LIFE cannot claim the dignity of an autobiography. Nameless, in the crowd of nameless ones, I have merely caught and reflected a little of the light from that dynamic thought or ideal which is drawing humanity towards better destinies.

I was born on June 11, 1888, of G. Battista Vanzetti and Giovanna Vanzetti, in Villafalletto, province of Cuneo, in Piedmont. The town, which rises on the right bank of the Magra, in the shadows of a beautiful chain of hills, is primarily an agricultural community. Here I lived until the age of thirteen in the bosom of my family.

I attended the local schools, and loved study. My earliest memories are of prizes won in school examinations, including a second prize in the religious catechism. My father was undecided whether to let me prosecute studies or to apprentice me to some artisan. One day he read in the Gazzetta del Popolo that in Turin forty-two lawyers had applied for a position paying 35 lire monthly. The news item proved decisive in my behalf, for it left my father determined that I should learn a trade and become a shopkeeper.

AND so in the year 1901 he conducted me to Signor Conino, who ran a pastry shop in the city of Cuneo, and left me there to taste, for the first time, the flavor of hard, relentless labor. I worked for about twenty months there—from seven o'clock each morning until ten at night, every day, except for a three-hour vacation twice a month. From Cuneo I went to Cavour and found myself installed in the bakery of Signor Goutre, a place that I kept for three years. Conditions were no better than in Cuneo, except that the bi-monthly free period was of five hours' duration.

I did not like the trade, but I stuck to it to please my father and because I did not know what else to choose. In 1905 I abandoned Cavour for Turin in the hope of locating work in the big city. Falling in this hope, I went on further to Courgne, where I remained working six months. Then back to Turin, on a job as caramel-maker.

In Turin, in February of 1907, I fell seriously ill. I was in great pain, confined indoors, deprived of air and sun and joy, like a "sad twilight flower." But news of my plight reached the family and my father came from Villafalletto to take me back to my birthplace. At home, he told me, I would be cared for by my mother, my good, my best-beloved mother.

AND so I returned, after six years spent in the fetid atmosphere of bakeries and restaurant kitchens, with rarely a breath of God's air or a glimpse of His glorious world. Six years that might have been beautiful to a boy avid of learning and thirsty for a refreshing draught of the simple country life of his native village. Years of the great miracle which transforms the child into the man. Ah, that I might have had leisure to watch the wonderful unfolding.

The three hours on the train I leave to the imagination of those who have suffered pleurisy. But even through the mist of pain I saw the majestic country through which we passed and became part of it in imagination. The deep green of north Italian valleys which not even winter can dull, is a living thing in my mind even today.

My mother received me tenderly, weeping from the fullness of her happiness and her sorrow. She put me in bed—I had almost forgotten that hands could caress so tenderly. There I remained for a month, and for two months more I went about with the aid of a heavy walking stick. At last I recovered my health. From then until the day I departed for America I remained in the house of my father. That was one of the happiest periods of my life. I was twenty years old; the magic age of hopes and dreams, even to those who, like myself, turn the pages of life's book precociously. I made many friends and gave freely of the love that was in my heart. I helped to cultivate the garden at home with an ardor that I had never felt in the cities.

But that serenity was soon disturbed, and by the most painful misfortune that can strike a man.

ONE sad day my mother fell sick. "What she, the family and I suffered no pen can describe. The slightest noise caused her atrocious spasms. Many times I rushed towards the group of young men approaching along the road of an evening and singing gaily to the new-born stars, imploring them for the love of God and their own mothers to be quiet. Many times I begged the men on the street corner to go elsewhere for their conversations. In the last few weeks of her life her sufferings became so agonizing that neither my father nor her relatives, nor her dearest friends had the courage to approach her bedside. I remained alone to comfort her as best I could. Day and night I remained with her, tortured by the sight of her suffering. For two months I did not undress.

Science did not avail, nor love. After three months of brutal illness

she breathed her last in my arms. She died without hearing me weep. It was I who laid her in her coffin; I who accompanied her to the final resting place; I who threw the first handful of earth over her bier. And it was right that I should do so for I was burying part of myself. . . . The void left has never been filled.

But it was too much. Time, far from softening my loss, made the pain more cruel. I watched my father get gray in a short time. I became more retiring, more silent; for days at a time I uttered not a syllable and passed the days wandering through the forests which border the Magra. Many times, going to the bridge, I stopped long and looked down at the white stones far below in a bed of sand, and thought of them as a bed where there would be no more nightmare.

THIS desperate state of mind decided me to abandon Italy for America. On June 9, 1908, I left my dear ones. My sorrow was so great at the parting that I kissed my relatives and strained them to my bosom without being able to speak. My father, too, was speechless in his profound sorrow, and my sisters wept as they did when my mother died. My going had excited interest in the village and the neighbors crowded the house, each with a word of hope, a blessing, a tear. In a crowd they followed me far out in the road, as if a townsman were being exiled forever.

An incident of the parting is vivid in my memory; several hours before leaving I went to say farewell to an old woman who had for me a maternal feeling since the death of my mother. I found her on the threshold of her home, together with the young wife of her son.

"Ah, thou hast come," she said, "I expected thee. Go, and may the love of God follow thee. Never have I seen a son do for a mother what thou hast done; blessings upon thee, my son."

We kissed. Then the young daughter-in-law spoke. "Kiss me, too. I like you so much, you are so good," she said swallowing tears. I kissed her and fled, and could hear them weeping behind me.

TWO days later I left Turin for the frontier town, Modane. While the train carried me towards the border some tears fell from my eyes, so little used to crying. Thus I left my native land, a wanderer without a country! Thus have blossomed the benedictions of those simple souls, those noble hearts.

(Continued tomorrow.)

CROWE ATTEMPTS TO BLOCK PROBE OF VOTE FRAUDS

Labor-Baiter Seeks to Hide Crooked Work

Desperate attempts are being made by the Robert E. Crowe-Charles V. Barrett-William Hale Thompson alliance in the open-shop republican party to have the petition of Municipal Judge Daniel P. Trude for a recount of the ballots cast for county judge in the April 13 primaries transferred from Superior Court Judge Michael L. McKinley to the courts of either Superior Court Judge Denis Sullivan or Superior Court Judge Oscar Hebel.

Crowe Terrorizes Voters.

Trude, who is a member of the Deeney-Lundin-Small faction and was their candidate in the April 13 primaries, charges that wholesale frauds were committed by Crowe-Barrett-Thompson workers in an attempt to defeat Trude. Joseph P. Savage, who was the candidate of the Crowe machine, is charged with having had the entire force of State's Attorney Crowe at his command to terrorize voters and to stuff ballot boxes.

In his complaint Trude points out that "Scarface Al" Capone, whom Crowe is supposed to be seeking for the McSwigin special grand jury quiz, was an active Crowe vote-getter in Cicero, Berwyn, Stickney, Forest View, also known as Caponeville, and Chicago.

Capone Aids Crowe.

Trude points out that Capone had automobile loads of gangsters and gunmen tour from polling place to polling place terrorizing voters, election clerks and judges. In a number of places the gunmen and State's Attorney Crowe's men took over the polling place, arresting judges and clerks not favorable to their machine. In seeking an investigation into these vote frauds, representatives of Trude went down to the court building and found out which of the judges was due to get the cases under the rotation rule. There are three judges in the superior court that cases are now being assigned to. The three were Judge Hebel, Judge Denis Sullivan and Judge McKinley. When they heard that McKinley was to get the next case they presented their petition

for a recount. The clerk in charge of the office immediately turned the case over to Judge Sullivan.

Crowe Fears Probe.

McKinley then called the clerk into court. From the clerk, who is a Crowe henchman, it was learned that the Crowe machine sought to take the case from McKinley, who is opposed to the George Brennan machine in the democratic party, which is in a bi-partisan alliance with Robert E. Crowe, and give it to either Denis Sullivan, a strong Brennan supporter, or to Hebel, a member of the Crowe-Barrett-Thompson faction.

Savage is already appealing to the executive committee of the superior court to take the case away from McKinley. State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, fearing disclosures before McKinley might show up connections between the state's attorney's office and gunmen, has presented a petition for an "investigation" to Chief Justice Lynch, with a request that a special grand jury and special prosecutor be appointed. Immediately Lynch appointed Joseph P. Mahoney, a Brennan democrat, as the special prosecutor.

Michael L. Igoe has launched an attack on Mahoney pointing out that Mahoney posed as a democrat when Igoe ran against Crowe for state's attorney but was in reality working for the re-election of Crowe.

In his petition before Lynch, Crowe seeks an "investigation" into the charges made by Municipal Judge Daniel Trude as to the connections between Crowe's office, gunmen, booze-runners and gangsters, and into charges that ballot boxes were stuffed and election clerks and judges and voters terrorized.

This investigation which was requested by Crowe can be looked on merely as an attempt to combat the revelations that will be made in McKinley's court and the task of this special grand jury will be to "whitewash" the state's attorney's office.

Dutch Also Worried by Japanese Hunger for Bigger Empire

AMSTERDAM, Holland, June 6.—Even the Dutch regard a war in the Pacific as imminent and are advocating a larger navy to protect Dutch imperialism's colonial interests in the East Indies. Dutch statesmen declare that Japan has designs on their possessions, as well as upon the colonial interests of United States and other imperialist powers.

PAYROLL GRAFT TRAIL LEADS TO COOLIDGE'S DOOR

Wife's Private Secretary on Crooked Payroll

WASHINGTON, June 6. — (FP) — Disclosure that the social secretary to Mrs. Coolidge has been on the payroll of the Alien Property Custodian's office instead of on the private payroll of the Coolidge family, has been made in a report secured from Custodian Sutherland by a senate resolution offered by Sen. Norris. Norris demanded a list of employees of the Custodian's office who had been assigned to work elsewhere.

This list showed that from December, 1923, to October, 1925, the capable woman who determines what shall be the table arrangement and decorations and other social entertainment details of White House wooing of popular favor was paid out of funds belonging to Germans.

Norris has now called for further information as to transfers of alien property employees. He expects to uncover a situation almost as discrediting to the administration as he revealed in the tariff commission. It was Norris who first told the country of the buying-off of Commissioner Culbertson with the appointment as minister to Roumania.

Jesse James' Cousin on Trial for Murder Over Fifty Cent Debt

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., June 6.—John James, alias Jesse James, who claims to be a cousin of the famous Missouri bandit of that name, is under indictment here on a charge of first degree murder. James is alleged to have shot and killed George Shelton, a huckster, during an argument over a 50-cent debt. The killing occurred May 9.

Open Shop Conference.

DETROIT.—(FP)—The semiannual open-shop conference is being held in an attempt to offset in advance the effect of the A. E. of L. convention coming to Detroit in October.

Workers (Communist) Party

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party

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

THE plenary session of the central committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, held on May 26, 27, and 28, marked the beginning of the development of a new stage in the life of the party. The party has overcome the crisis which developed through the inner party struggle. This inner party struggle developed with increasing sharpness during a period of two years. The party has now turned its face away from this struggle and towards constructive work among the masses for building the party influence and organized strength.

There were in attendance at the sessions of the central committee, not only the members of the central committee, candidates and alternates, but the district organizers, representatives of the language fractions, members of the national executive committee of the Young Workers League and comrades active in leading the trade union work of the party throughout the country. In the number of leading and responsible comrades present, the plenum exceeded the national convention of the party.

The plenary session of the central committee was called principally to hear the report of the delegates to the enlarged executive committee of the Communist International to act upon the resolution of the factional controversy in the party and to work out a resolution on the trade union work of the party. Other questions which were on the agenda, were the development of THE DAILY WORKER into a mass paper, the work among the masses thru non-party organizations, the Young Workers League and the composition of the committees of the central committee.

The C. I. Decision.

AFTER listening to the report on the enlarged executive committee of the Communist International by Comrades Ruthenberg, Bittleman and Dunne and adopting a unanimous resolution expressing endorsement of the work of the enlarged executive committee, the decision of the Communist International in regard to the situation in the party and the tasks of the party in the light of this decision was taken up.

In contrast to the experiences of the party in past discussions on such a question, there was no factional approach to the question. The resolution (already printed in THE DAILY WORKER), which has been unanimously adopted by the political committee, received a similar unanimous vote from the central committee.

The approach made by the political committee in discussing this resolution was that of finding a basis for harmonious work of all the members and leading comrades in the party. The effort was to make a reality in the party life the spirit of the decision of the Communist International which called for an immediate cessation of

the faction struggle in our party. The resolution did not seek to emphasize points of difference which may still exist, or to make factional capital out of the situation, but find the point of agreement, as the basis of co-operation in carrying on the work of the party.

The attitude of the leadership of the party, expressed in this resolution, was the dominating spirit of the plenum of the central committee. The warning of the Communist International that a continuance of factional struggle held great danger for the future of the party has gone home. There is a growing determination to eliminate factional strife and to consolidate the party strength for its work in the labor movement of this country.

The Trade Union Question.

The question of policy and tactics of the party on the trade union field presented the most serious danger so far as elimination of group struggles within the party were concerned. This question had been the principal issue in the last appeal before the Communist International. On this question the widest differences of opinion as to how the party should proceed had existed.

The decision of the Communist International, while laying down a general line, left many questions open. The political committee conducted discussion on these questions before the plenum in an effort to frame a resolution which could be unanimously accepted. The fact that such a unanimous resolution was drafted and submitted to the central committee for approval and accepted by it by the same unanimous vote is the best evidence that the party is turning from the inner struggle toward consolidating itself for the struggle for leadership in the labor movement.

The trade union work of the party took first place in the discussions in the central committee. The report and the discussion showed that the party has come to realize the importance of its work in this field and that the greater part of the strength of the organization is going into this work.

The resolution adopted by the plenum lays down clear guiding lines for the future development of the trade union work. The policies and tactics to be pursued will be conveyed to the party units in instructions giving directions for the guidance of the work in the concrete situations as they develop.

The DAILY WORKER.

The third point on the agenda was the question of THE DAILY WORKER. The political committee had come to the conclusion that THE DAILY WORKER, in its old editorial form, was not the kind of paper which could be developed into a mass labor paper in the United States. A resolution pointing out the character of THE DAILY WORKER was drafted by the editors and approved by the political committee for submission to the central committee.

This resolution, which makes certain criticisms of the defects of THE

DAILY WORKER, will be printed in THE DAILY WORKER for the information of the party members.

The fact that such a resolution could be drafted and accepted unanimously in the political committee and the central committee speaks volumes for the new atmosphere which is developing in the party. If the spirit of the last two years prevailed such a resolution would have been viewed in the light of a factional attack and opposed from the standpoint of factional defense. There was no such atmosphere in considering the question. The attitude and approach was that of approving and bettering THE DAILY WORKER and making it a stronger weapon for the movement.

In addition to these main questions, there came before the plenum a report on the Young Workers League, a report on the reorganization of the party and a discussion on work among the masses thru non-party organizations, all of which evoked constructive discussion.

The C. E. C. Committee.

ONE question on which difference of opinion developed in the Plenum of the central committee was the question of the composition of the political committee and the acting representative to the comintern.

Under the decision of the comintern, the political committee of the party had been reorganized to consist of Ruthenberg, Lovestone, Foster, Cannon, Bittleman, Bedacht and Gitlow with Comrades Minor, Engdahl, Dunne and Johnstone as candidates. A motion was proposed by Comrade Cannon to substitute Comrade Dunne for Comrade Minor, who is seated in the committee as candidate for Comrade Bedacht. The voting on this motion resulted in six in favor and eleven opposed, with five members of the committee not voting.

On the question of the action of the political committee in electing an acting representative to the executive committee of the comintern during the illness of the regular representative, Comrades Pepper, Hathaway and Browder were nominated, and the vote resulted in eleven for Pepper, five for Hathaway and six for Browder.

While the voting on this question still expressed the previous groupings in the party, there was a factional spirit in connection with the question in the plenum of the central committee. The votes were taken without discussion and the vote may be considered as a hangover from the past, which in no way dissipated or destroyed the spirit of moving away from factional struggle, which was the keynote of the plenum.

The Party and the Plenum.

The chief task now before the party is to transfer the spirit which dominated the plenum of the central committee into the party as a whole. The whole membership and leading organs of the party must turn their faces away from the factional spirit which has been such a great detriment to our party during the past years and towards the constructive work among the masses. The party as a whole must be impressed with the fact which guided the leadership of the party in this plenum; that the party cannot stand further inner strife, but must turn from this strife and with all its strength take up its work in the labor movement.

The spirit of common work for the rebuilding of the revolutionary mass movement and the strengthening of our party must become the keynote of the party life. Our efforts must be not to create and emphasize differences but to develop and complete the unification of all the party forces for work in the class struggle.

It will not be possible for the party to achieve a miracle. All the struggle and bitterness of the last two years cannot be wiped out with a wave of the hand, but the party must earnestly take up the task of eliminating the remnants of factionalism. Just as the central committee was able to make great achievements in arriving at this goal the party as a whole can immediately take great strides forward in this respect and create a new atmosphere of unity and work.

The plenum of the central committee has given the party the lead in the right direction. It has transformed into the actualities of party life the spirit of the decision of the Communist International. The spirit of this decision and that of the central committee in carrying it into effect must express itself in every party unit and in every party member.

"Unity and Work" is the slogan of the party. Under that slogan the party will go forward to big achievements in the class struggle in the United States.

Chicago workers will celebrate the Sesqui-Centennial on the legal holiday Monday, July 5, at Chernauskas Grove, Justice Park, Ill.

It is the fifth annual Workers (Communist) Party July Fourth picnic. Tickets are now available. The admission is 50 cents.

BOSSSES HATE PASSAIC STRIKE RELIEF WORK

Strikers Determined to Win Fight

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., June 4.—The splendid way in which labor has supported the textile workers of Passaic has enabled the creation of a relief machinery that has spread consternation among the bosses and given hope and inspiration to the strikers.

Workers Aid Strikers.

The response from labor has been wide and generous. Help has been forthcoming from labor unions and workers' fraternal organizations of all sorts; from workers' political parties and a number of churches. All this money sent in has been put to very good use—has been spent judiciously and economically to achieve the greatest possible amount of relief.

The relief committee issues food cards on the basis of the size of the family, the highest denomination being \$10. Each application for relief is investigated. Only those families having absolutely no resources receive strike aid.

Four Food Stations.

There are four food stations issuing food to the strikers.

The committee has five picket line lunch counters, where coffee and sandwiches are served to strikers on picket duty.

There are two children's kitchen that feed 1,000 children a day and one garment store where considerable worn apparel is dispensed.

Barbers Donate Time.

In addition to this, the spirit of labor solidarity which has featured this strike has brought groups of barbers from New York City to give free haircuts to the textile strikers. Groups of New York shoe workers have repaired shoes of the workers, thus keeping them fit for the work of picketing. Free fuel and medical attention has also been dispensed. Several landlords, in sympathy with the just demands of the strikers, have offered the use of apartments for those suffering eviction.

Strict Economy.

Making for economy in the conduct of the relief machinery is the fact that 125 strikers themselves carry on the relief work, giving their services without remuneration and managing the food and clothes stores, doing the difficult work of buying (and doing it effectively), making investigations of the applications for relief, etc.

Longshoremen's Bill for Compensation in Accidents Advanced

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Carrying a schedule of compensation rates identical with that now established in the federal employees' compensation act, the longshoremen's industrial accident compensation bill has been ordered favorably reported by the senate judiciary committee. This measure, backed by the International Longshoremen's Association, the American Federation of Labor and the American Association for Labor Legislation, seeks to bring men employed on ships tied up at dock in American harbors under the provisions of workmen's compensation.

If the bill becomes law it will affect longshoremen, ship repairers and other men engaged in tasks on ships at dock and alongside such ships. It prohibits deductions from employees' wages for benefit funds; it bars waivers of liability, assignments of benefits to creditors or attachment of any payments made under the act.

It prescribes that insurance against liability shall be taken out by employers, in lieu of proof furnished to the U. S. employees compensation commission that such employers are responsible for any possible payments. Stevedoring firms would have to furnish to the shipowner a certificate of compliance with the insurance clause. The bill does not apply to men protected by the compensation laws of states or by the seaman's act. The house judiciary committee has reported a similar bill.

Minister to China Silent on White Guard Barbarities

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Atrocities committed on Chinese citizens in Peking by the White Guard, Russian mercenaries of Chang Tso-Lin during the two weeks following their taking of that city have not yet been mentioned to the state department by Minister MacMurray. Press dispatches giving the outline of the horrible fate of Chinese women and girls at the hands of these sadistic remnants of the Kolchak, Semenov and Ungern forces were not doubted by department officials who have been in the Far East. They offer no explanation of MacMurray's silence.

"Old China of Bolshevism" was the slogan under which the anti-Communist Russians marched to Peking with Japanese, British and American approval.

SEND IN A SUB!

Subscribe!

Heads Direct Sellers



Robt. L. Simons, who appears here, is none other than the newly elected president of the "National Association of Direct Sellers" who just finished their convention in Washington. This particular group of butter and egg men work under the revolutionary slogan, "from factory to you."

CALGARY I. W. W. JOINS PROTEST OVER FRAME-UP

Demands Release of Sacco and Vanzetti

CALGARY, Alta., (By Mail).—The Calgary branch of the Industrial Workers of the World called a meeting to protest the action of the Massachusetts court in the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

This meeting was attended by a large crowd which represented the workers of every shade of opinion in Calgary. Fellow worker, Sam Scarlett addressed the meeting and pointed out that only thru working class solidarity could we expect to free our fellow workers, then read the following resolution:

"To the Governor of the State of Massachusetts:

"We, the workers and citizens of Calgary, Alberta, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby resolve:

"Whereas, our fellow workers Sacco and Vanzetti, have been imprisoned and their lives placed in continual jeopardy, for the past six years,

"And whereas, there is a confession in the hands of the defense by one Celestine Mederies, that he and not Sacco and Vanzetti committed the crime for which these men were convicted and that said conviction was secured when war hysteria and the so-called red menace was rampant.

"Therefore, we the workers of Calgary, demand and join in protest with all international labor, that this horrible miscarriage of justice shall not be permitted and that these innocent victims of political and class hatred shall be unconditionally released."

The resolution was carried unanimously. We are sending the above to the governor of Massachusetts and to all working class papers in Canada and the United States.

James Sharp, Branch Secretary.

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

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

How About Another Youth Award at Sesqui-Centennial?

Much publicity is given to the American Youth Award of the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition taking place at present in Philadelphia. The pictures of full-cheeked young boys and girls are printed in some of the boiler plate sheets.

May we make a suggestion for a youth exhibit which would typify the country which ranks as the second biggest child exploiter in the world? Suppose we send to Philadelphia the most typical child laborer as an example of the rottenness of the Wall Street dictatorship. Hark! The patriots cry "No!"

KUOMINTANG AND UNIONS GREET YOUNG WORKERS

HARTFORD, Conn., June 4.—The Young Workers' League of Hartford held its second anniversary celebration tonight at the Lyceum Hall.

Delegates from various organizations were seated around tables in a brilliantly lighted hall, whose walls were covered with slogans. To the strains of the International, sung by the Pioneers, who were the attraction of the celebration, the affair was called to order by the chairman, Comrade Davis. He briefly reviewed the growth of the local unit of the League and then gave the floor to delegates from the organizations present.

The president of Machinists' Union, the local lodge, speaking in behalf of his organization, expressed admiration and praise at the spirit shown by the League members. Pointing to the Pioneers, he said that they are starting right, getting early experience in the class struggle which will make them efficient fighters for the working class.

The Kuo Min Tang, represented by two delegates, presented the League with a bouquet of roses, and said the Young Workers' League is the only youth organization which does not discriminate against races and which is actively fighting imperialism, the bugbear of the enslaved Chinese masses.

The Metal Polishers' Union, Mothers' League, Workers, Party, Pioneers followed with greetings.

In between the Pioneers furnished the entertainment. Clarence Miller of New York briefly discussed the future work of the League. Recitations, piano and violin solos and dancing completed the program.

SEND IN A SUB!

Get the Point!

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!

New London Youth Describe Conditions

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 4.—I am a young weaver 17 years old. I have been working for the Edward Bloom Co. for about a year and a half. I was making \$13 a week and had to work 55 hours to make it. We went on strike because our wages were cut about 25 per cent. We will not go back without a union, because if we do Mr. Bloom will fire our leaders and treat us like dogs.

By F. A.

I am a young weaver 16 years old and have been working for the Ed. Bloom Co. for nearly two years. As soon as I was 14 I had to go to work to help support the family of eight. My sister also went to work at 14.

When I started to work I was getting \$9 for 44 hours. After two years I was getting \$16 for 48 hours a week. I am working on three looms and have to stand on my feet all day. After work my feet hurt.

By N. V.

At the R. & J. Waist Co., which makes children's underwear, we have to work 9 hours a day and 50 hours a week. On day work we get \$10 a week. The conditions are very unhealthy. The toilets smell so bad that the girls do not use them. They must think that we are fishes, because the water tastes that way.

The foreman drives the girls as hard as he can. The work is very tiresome and even the machines are no good. If we had a union conditions would not be so rotten.

By V. W. C.

For a Mass Organ Thru Worker Correspondents

Plumbers Helpers' Club of Brooklyn, New York

calls on all helpers to join the club. Meetings every FRIDAY night, 8:30 p. m., at

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What The Daily Worker Is-- What It Must Become

Article 3

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE Communist is pictured invariably by the capitalist press as an individual who always is frothing at the mouth. Even the term "radical" in the United States is construed by the popular mind to mean a person who is slightly unbalanced, tremendously wrought up continually and therefore more or less unreliable.

This is not a good situation for us as Communists but it is a fact and certainly it is unwise for us to give aid and comfort to this mistaken impression.

BUT if one looks over a file of THE DAILY WORKER covering any length of time, he will be struck by the constant repetition of such words as "labor faker," "fink," "traitor," "terrorism," "tools of the bosses," "white guard," "counter-revolutionist," "fascist," "black treacher," "degenerates," "scoundrels," "crooks," "betrayal."

The labor officials and their actions described by such phrases are probably everything we say about them and more. As a matter of fact, even we Communists do not appreciate fully the depth of the black pit into which the labor leadership has pulled the labor movement.

THIS, however, is beside the question. It is not what we think and know but what we are able to convince the masses of on the basis of their actual experiences. We prove nothing by hurling such terms into the ranks of the masses at present but we do weaken our own case.

It is my opinion, formed after some experience in the labor movement, and careful consideration of the matter,

that the so-called labor fakers are damaged very little by such abuse but that it actually aids them in that it gives them a chance to shift the issue, i. e., to talk about our abuse of them rather than the concrete demands we put forward.

The history of every struggle of the left wing has shown that personal abuse in THE DAILY WORKER has been used very effectively to rally wavering elements to the support of the machine.

AFTER all the trade unions have their traditions, even though we may pay little attention to them, and one of those traditions is that one must be proved guilty by something more than phrases.

If we ask ourselves what the reason is for our high-power phrasing and give a little thought to the question we discover that by such methods we are catering to our Communist vanity. We get a certain amount of satisfaction from publicly branding our enemies, who are also the enemies of the working class.

It is very noticeable and enlightening, however, that as the strength of the left wing in the labor unions has decreased, the heat of our utterances concerning the iniquitous practices of the labor officialdom has increased until our general approach and criticism can be described as a sort of venomous fury.

To anyone outside our party the impression is given that we are shouting loudly to conceal our disappointment.

There are other methods by which we cater to our Communist vanity and in dealing with them, I repeat, the whole party must take the blame.

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COOLIDGE CUTS CIVIL SERVICE OLD AGE INCOME

Olds Out Three and a Half Per Cent of Pay

By C. STERN
(Worker Correspondent)
NEW YORK CITY.—Workers who have given thirty years of labor in government employ are being allowed a miserable sum of \$720 a year as old age pension after they have reached the age of 70 years. To obtain this pension they are obliged to contribute 2 1/2% of their yearly wages to the government pension fund. This meager income is insufficient to permit a worker and his family to be self-supporting and at the age of 70 is obliged to seek additional work to deprive himself of the necessities. Furthermore, only a few workers, after decades of strenuous labor, live to the age at which the pension is given.

Through continued agitation of the Federal Employees' Union, a bill was introduced providing an increase of old age pension to \$1200 a year beginning at the age of 65. Workers in dangerous occupations might stop work at 60 years. This bill was reported favorably by the committees of the houses of congress. This does not mean that the government was using the model employer for its half million workers. On the contrary, under this bill the workers would contribute over 29 millions of dollars out of their wages to get this security. Coolidge Cuts Benefits, Raises Holdouts.

But Coolidge, the mouthpiece of the financial interests, who had just supported a bill giving millions of dollars to the army and navy for imperialistic purposes, had to justify his campaign "economy" by economizing, not at the expense of the capitalists, but of the workers. He, therefore, ordered another bill to be drawn up which would cut the government cost and which was then introduced as an amendment to the bill already reported.

What To Do.

Workers in government service are employed by a capitalist government. Attempts to improve working conditions by workers in government employ have met with the same treatment as have the efforts of all workers at the hands of the greedy, profit seeking capitalist class. Labor must organize its own powerful, political party that will enable it to meet the tactics of the capitalists, both in congress and the state legislatures, by fielding up a labor party that will fight for labor's interests and protection.

Organizing Fails in Bloom Mill Strike

By a Worker Correspondent.
NEW LONDON, Conn., June 4.—We, the weavers of the Edward Bloom company, have been on strike for the last seven weeks. The reason for the strike was a wage cut of 25 per cent. For the first five weeks the Bloom mill was practically shut down, but in the last part of the sixth week they tried to break the strike by hiring abs.

The foremen went to some of the workers' homes, telling them that they should come back to work; that a strike was over. When the strike committee heard of this they went to the weavers and told them to be on picket line the next morning. Fifty of us were on that picket line and we worked all but three professional scabs. Mr. Bloom had the cops protecting the scabs all day long. With such good work we should win the strike soon.

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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.

SOLID STRIKE OF MASS. WEAVERS WINS WAGE BOOST

Organize Into United Front Committee

By a Worker Correspondent.
NO. CHELMSFORD, Mass., June 6.—The weavers of the Sliasia mill won a raise in wages of 5 per cent after a brief strike that lasted two days. The Sliasia mill is owned by the United States Worsteds Co., which operates the Usawco mill in Lawrence, two large mills in Lowell, and several other mills in different parts of New England.

Majority Girls.

The Sliasia mill employs about 1,000 workers in all departments. The majority of the workers, with the exception of those in the weaving department, are young girls, who are miserably exploited. The hours are long and wages run from \$12 to \$18 a week. The weavers averaged about the strike \$21 a week running one loom, and lost time in repairing damaged cloth for which they did not get paid. This was a standing grievance of the weavers.

Shop Council.

A shop council was organized and a demand for an increase of 20 per cent was put to the bosses. The superintendent refused the demand. The weavers walked out to a man and tied up the two weave rooms completely. After striking for two days the weavers went back to work with an increase of 5 per cent and a rate of 54 cents for each hour spent in repairing damaged cloth.

Organized by United Front.

The weavers are being organized by the United Front Committee of Lowell textile workers. An effort will be made to organize shop committees in all other departments of the mill and affiliate to the Lowell United Front Committee of Textile Workers.

Altho the raise won is by far inadequate and the pay much below a living wage, the strike is a decided victory for the weavers and shows what solidarity and united action can accomplish for the workers.

THE MURDER OF PRIMO TAPIA

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

Primo Tapia, beloved peasant leader of Mexico, president of the League of Agrarian Communities of the state of Michoacan, has been court-martialed and shot by the Mexican government. In this manner the Calles government keeps back the Communist movement by ridding Mexico of its few much needed leaders.

Primo Tapia was the best type of Mexican peasant leader. Of Indian extraction and speaking not only the language of the country (Spanish) but also the Indian dialect of the natives of the state of Michoacan, Tapia was both worker and peasant. The peasant leaders of Mexico are all brave and rebellious, but few of them have any gift for organization or any clear concept of the relation between the peasant and the worker.

A Wise Leader.

Primo Tapia was an outstanding exception to this rule. Like many Mexicans, he had gone to the United States as an unskilled contract laborer and worked, first on the railroads and then in the coal mines, where he had joined the Miners' Union, and learned how the class struggle is conducted by an organized labor movement.

Then, after 10 years in the United

IMMIGRATION SPIES BULLY THE WORKERS

Snarl at Workers But Smile at the Rich

By B. LEFCOSKI,
(Worker Correspondent)
SEATTLE, Wash.—(By Mail)—I was coming on the steamer from Bellingham to Seattle, and while sitting on a deck chair reading a newspaper, along came the immigration and customs officers.

With the instinct and action of a detective he asked me what nationality I was, when I came to this country, whether I was ever in Canada, and finally—asked if the hat I was wearing was my own hat. Then he looked inside it to see if it was a Canadian make or from a Canadian store.

He asked if I had any relations in this country, where I was travelling from and where to I was going. He at last was satisfied, and gave my hat back to me. Then he followed the same line of talk with other travellers. This sort of spies humiliate workers particularly. They don't bother the rich tourists, but often bully workers, even the sovereign and "free born" American workers in their own country.

Passaic Strikers Open a Shoe Repair Shop

By a Worker Correspondent.
PASSAIC, N. J., June 6.—The general relief committee of textile strikers has opened an A-1 shoe repair shop. The shop is equipped with modern machinery that will make possible the repairing of hundreds of pairs of shoes a week. The shop constitutes a big economy to the alternative of buying new shoes for the workers.

For several weeks groups of New York shoe workers have been coming to Passaic to give their services free of charge in the essential work of keeping the strikers properly shod. But without machinery the work has been too slow, and the need grows greater with every day of picketing.

Incorruptible and Brave.

He organized the League of Agrarian Communities of the State of Michoacan, with a membership of 15,000, and affiliated it with the League of Agrarian Communities of the State of Vera Cruz, which in turn affiliated with the Krestintern. He was absolutely fearless, and what is more important in a land where all leaders are systematically corrupted, absolutely incorruptible.

Whenever an injustice was committed against the peasants, he would take the field at the head of an armed band and see to it that justice was done. At times he was at the head of large guerrilla bands and at other times he was isolated and in hiding. His name became a terror to the big landowners of his state, and a household word in the home of every oppressed Indian.

Hitherto attempts to assassinate him, to frame him in legal trials, to isolate and render him unpopular had proved as futile as the attempts to bribe him with office or wealth.

Second Murder of Communist Leaders.

The peasants and the Communist Party of Mexico have lost, in his death, one of their greatest leaders.

Primo Tapia is the second Mexican Communist killed in a few months. The other, Francisco Moreno, deputy of the state of Vera Cruz, was shot from behind a pillar upon leaving the chamber. His fight on behalf of the peasants of Vera Cruz made his death dangerous to the government as Primo Tapia had become.

IMPERIALISM PICTURED AS PEACE PLAN

Women's Clubs Hear Conquest Glorified

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 6.—The convention of the General Federation of Women's Club appears to be lacking in all sense of humor from the placid way they received the speech of Paul Harvey of New York, who told them that the International Chamber of Commerce is "one of the most effective instruments for world peace ever devised."

Its purpose, said this disciple of human brotherhood and exploitation, was "to further the development of the natural resources of the world under international law, the lack of which development was the root of war."

Look Out Below!

"It is of the utmost importance to world peace," said Harvey, "that the oil, iron, coal, copper and other mineral resources lying in the territories occupied by backward peoples, utterly incapable for the uses of progress, shall be opened and developed for the benefit of humanity as a whole."

He urged the club women to support his "program for world peace" thru the development of the world's resources under "international law and the International Chamber of Commerce."

"The organization will not be under the world court because its problems are not judicial. It will not be under the league of nations because its problems are not political. It must be kept out of politics. The new world secretariat planned by the International Chamber of Commerce will have branches in every nation of the globe."

Open Mind—Open Shop.

Mrs. Rufus Dawes, sister-in-law of the famous open shop banker with the queer looking pipe, spoke following Harvey on the subject, "Shall the Meek Inherit the Earth?" Evidently not, if one was to believe Mrs. Dawes, who glorified the "open mind" much as her brother-in-law does the open shop. Nothing close about the Dawes family.

Mrs. Thomas G. Winters, past president of the federation, speaking on the best way to guarantee world peace, advocated that the very best plan she thought of was the creating of international scholarships and the swapping of college professors between the various nations.

HAVELOCK WILSON'S INJUNCTION AGAINST STRIKE BY SEAMEN; THE OUTLAWING OF GENERAL STRIKE

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press Service.

The courts are again revealed as one of the most powerful anti-strike weapons of the owning class in a decision by Justice Astbury in the court of chancery dealing with the recent British general strike. According to The Wall Street Journal this decision, granting an injunction against a sympathetic strike, undermined the confidence of the General Trades Union Council.

What broke the strike, says the journal editorially, was a momentous decision by Justice Astbury. The Seamen's and Firemen's Union, of which Havelock Wilson is the head, asked an injunction against a strike declaration by certain of its officials. The decision granting an injunction was reported by the London Times as follows:

General Strike Illegal.

"The so-called general strike (the justice decided) was illegal and contrary to law, and those inciting persons to it were not protected by the trade disputes act of 1906. There was no trade dispute whatever alleged to exist, except in the case of the mining industry, and no trade dispute could exist between the general council of the Trade Union Congress and the government. The orders of the council were therefore unlawful, and the defendants were acting illegally and ought to be resipined. Members of the union refusing to strike could not be deprived of their benefits. No member of the union or any other union could lose his benefits by refusing to obey illegal orders and the orders of the Trades Union council were illegal. "Members striking would not be entitled during the continuance of the strike to receive strike pay. The funds of a trade union were held in a fiduciary capacity and could not legally be used for, or depleted by, paying strike pay to those strikers who obeyed illegal orders. The matter was beyond question. The defendants, in addition to defying the law (the court concluded), had broken the rules of their union."

The Wall Street Journal holds that this puts an end of sympathetic strikes. It says, "The union officers who order a strike without being able to show a trade dispute as a reason for doing so, can be enjoined from spending union funds by members of the union, while the union can be sued by the other party to the collective bargain, the employer. It will be remembered that the British railway men made an especially humiliating surrender to save their union funds. The trade disputes act was passed in 1906 to protect unions from being sued for damages by employers following a strike. It resulted from the

Taff Vale decision in which the courts had held the union liable for heavy strike damages. But the act strictly specifies a trade dispute as a cause for strikes.

Courts Forbid Class Solidarity.

Justice Astbury simply held that unions which go out on a sympathetic strike without themselves having a dispute with their employers do not enjoy the protection of the act and their employers can sue them for damages and attach their funds.

This decision implies that the workers as a class cannot have a trade dispute with the employers as a class. It threatens the leaders in charge of the general strike with immediate loss of their resources followed by a subsequent assault on the treasuries of all the unions involved. Says the journal: "Small wonder that the British strikers surrendered."

Japanese Volcano Active.

TOKIO, June 6.—Tokachi, fiery volcano of Hokkaido, was again in eruption today, outbursts of ashes and sulphur causing great alarm among the populations of surrounding communities. While no casualties have been reported, authorities are cautioning watchfulness.

FORD'S NET PROFITS ARE \$526,441,951 FOR A SEVEN YEAR PERIOD

DETROIT, Mich., June 6.—Net profits of the Ford Motor Company for the seven years 1917 to 1924 were \$526,441,951 and the gross profits were \$876,176,230, declared Herbert L. Leister, chief auditor of the company, in his testimony before the United States district court.

The figures were brought out in a suit of the Parker Rust Proof Company for royalties approximating \$1,000,000 for infringement of a patent in the use of a rustproofing process.

A firm of public accountants who testified for the Parker Rust Proof Company claimed the net profits of the Ford Motor Company over the seven year period was \$702,080,001.

SPLIT BEGINS IN BAPTIST CHURCH OVER MODERNISM

Pastor and His Flock Remain Fundamental

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLINTON, Ill., June 6.—Charging that "theistic and atheistic evolution that teaches man is an offspring of an ape" is backed by "John D. Rockefeller's millions and the University of Chicago," Rev. Forrest L. Perkins, pastor, and the congregation of the First Baptist church here have decided to withdraw from the Northern Baptist convention modernistic wing. It was announced today.

Split is Inevitable.

No support will be given to any board, school, or organization endorsing a liberal view of the bible, the announcement said.

"A split in the Baptist church is inevitable and is well on its way," Rev. Perkins declared. "Rockefeller's millions and the University of Chicago have poisoned the Northern Baptist convention to the extent that they are departing from the real faith of the Baptist."

Rev. Perkins is a member of the executive board of the state Baptist Bible Union and head of the Clinton Ministerial Association.

"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.

VAN SWERINGENS TO SUBMIT NEW MERGER PLANS

WASHINGTON, June 6.—O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen, railroad magnates, are preparing to submit a revised unification plan to the interstate commerce commission.

The Van Sweringens have practically completed their new plan, which involves the merger of the Chesapeake & Ohio, Pere Marquette, Erie, and Hocking Valley with the Nickel Plate system, along lines that will remove the objections that were raised by the interstate commerce commission against the former proposed unification. It is understood the new plan will be submitted to the commission this month.

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(Continued from page 1)

right; this latter turn swung his car over to the left-hand side of the road, and there, directly in his path, was another car, coming towards him. It was a ticklish moment; the driver of the other car—it was a woman—jammed her brakes on, and Dad spun his wheel, and swung his car over to his own side of the road, just in time. It took but the fraction of a second, but it was a funny fraction, because of the behavior of the two women in the other car. The one at the steering-wheel had clung to it, of course, but her eyes had opened wide with terror, and her mouth also; the other woman had flung her hands up into the air, and you got a swift flash of a face with five apertures, two eyes, two nostrils, and the widest open mouth ever seen on a human being, framed by two arms with hands and fingers wide apart. Bunny burst into laughter, and he laughed quite a while over that comical spectacle. The silly creature, imagining that anything would ever go wrong while Dad was driving!

There were towns every five or ten miles, and you were continually being slowed up by traffic, and continually being warned to conform to a rate of movement which would have irritated an able-bodied snail. The highway passed through the main street of each town; the merchants arranged that, Dad said, hoping you would get out and buy something at their places; if the highway were shifted to the outskirts of the town, to avoid traffic congestion, all the merchants would forthwith move to the highway! Sometimes they would put up signs, indicating a turn in the highway, attempting to lure the motorist onto a business street; after you had got to the end of that street, they would steer you back to the highway! Dad noted such tricks with the amused tolerance of a man who had worked them on others, but did not let anyone work them on him.

Each town consisted of some tens, or hundreds, or thousands of perfectly rectangular blocks, divided into perfectly rectangular lots, each containing a strictly modern bungalow, with a lawn and a house-wife holding a hose. On the outskirts would be one or more "subdivisions," as they are called; "acreage" was being laid out into lots, and decorated with a row of red and yellow flags fluttering merrily in the breeze; also a row of red and yellow signs which asked questions and answered them with swift efficiency: "Gas? Yes." "Water? Best ever." "Lights? Right." "Restrictions? You bet." "Schools? Under construction." "Scenery? Beats the Alps."—and so on. There would be an office or a tent by the roadside, and in front of it an alert young man with a writing pad and a fountain-pen, prepared to write you a contract of sale after two minutes conversation. These subdivisions had bought the land for a thousand dollars an acre, and soon as they had set up the fluttering little flags and the tent it became worth \$1675 per lot. This also Dad explained with amused tolerance. It was a great country!

They were coming to the outskirts of Angel City. Here were trolley tracks and railroads, and subdivisions with no "restrictions"—that is, you might build any kind of house you pleased, and rent it to people of any race or color; which meant an ugly slum, spreading like a great sore, with shanties of tin and tarpaper and unpainted boards. There were great numbers of children playing here—for some strange reason there seemed to be more of them where they were least apt to thrive.

By dint of constant pushing and passing every other car, Dad had got on his schedule again. They skirted the city, avoiding the traffic crowds in its centre, and presently came a sign: "Beach City Boulevard." It was a wide asphalt road, with thousands of speeding cars, and more subdivisions and suburban home-sites, with endless ingenious advertisements designed to catch the fancy of the motorist, and cause him to put on brakes. The real estate men had apparently been reading the Arabian Nights and Grimm's fairy-tales; they were housed in little freak offices that shot up to a point, or tilted like a drunken sailor; their colors orange and pink, or blue and green, or with separately painted shingles, spotted with various colors. There were "good eats" signs and "barbecue" signs—the latter being a word which apparently had not been in the spelling-books when the sign-painters went to school. There were stands where you got orange-juice and cider, with orange-colored wicker chairs out in front for you to sit in. There were fruit and vegetable stands kept by Japs, and other stands with signs inviting you to "patronize Americans." There was simply no end of things to look at, each separate thing bringing its separate thrill to the mind of a thirteen-year old boy. The infinite strangeness and fascinatingness of this variegated world! Why do people do this, Dad? And why do they do that?

They came to Beach City, with its little avenue along the ocean front. Six twenty-five said the tickle clock; which was five minutes ahead of the schedule. They stopped before the big hotel, and Bunny got out of the car, and opened the back compartment, and the bell-hop came hopping—you bet, for he knew Dad, and the dollars and half dollars that were jingling in Dad's pockets. The bell-hop grabbed the suit-cases and the overcoats, and carried them in, and the boy followed, feeling responsible and important, because Dad couldn't come yet, Dad had to put the car in a parking place. So Bunny strode in and looked about the lobby for Ben Skutt, the oil-scout, who was Dad's "lease-hound." There he was, seated in a big leather chair, puffing at a cigar and watching the door; he got up when he saw Bunny, and stretched his long, lean body, and twisted his lean, ugly face into a grin of welcome. The boy, very erect, remembering that he was J. Arnold Ross, junior, and representing his father in an important transaction, shook hands with the man, remarking: "Good evening, Mr. Skutt. Are the papers ready?"

(To be continued.)

Eckener Discovers New Gas for Use as Dirigible Fuel

JENA, Germany, June 6.—The discovery of a new gas, as light as air and possessing all the power without the combustibility of gasoline, was announced here in an address by Dr. Hugo Eckener, who designed and piloted the dirigible Los Angeles, formerly the ZR-3, to the United States.

The new gas, Eckener said, increases the safety of dirigibles and raises the carrying capacity by 20 per cent.

Nearly 3,000 Dead in Burma Storm and Cholera Epidemic

LONDON, June 6.—The total dead in the recent cyclone on the Arrakan coast in Burma was placed today at 2,746, according to advices from Rangoon. The death list was increased by an epidemic of cholera.

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Britain's New Colonial Crisis

Trouble is brewing again for British imperialism in Egypt. What amounts to annulment of two decisions of the Egyptian people is contained in the note dispatched to the Egyptian government by the British foreign office.

Zaghloul Pasha, leader of the movement for Egyptian independence, after being elected by an overwhelming majority, is deprived of even a position in the new Egyptian cabinet, and the acquittal of the six nationalists accused of complicity in the killing of Sir Lee Stack in November, 1924, also is to be overruled.

British battleships are ordered to positions from which they can shell Egyptian cities.

All of the above is the result of the imperialist reaction to the growing strength of the nationalist liberation movement shown by the election of Zaghloul Pasha in the face of the opposition of the British puppets—King Fuad and Premier Ziwar Pasha.

Britain seems willing to repeat the murderous bombardment by which she levelled Alexandria in 1882 and established herself on Egyptian soil.

But the situation, both in Egypt and in the Mediterranean area, has changed since then.

Not only has the nationalist movement gained the support of the masses of the Egyptian people but France and Italy are no longer willing to allow Great Britain to hold the Mediterranean as a British lake thru a system of naval bases beginning at Gibraltar and extending to Suez.

A colonial war in Egypt might easily set all Europe aflame.

The Egyptians are Mohammedans. So are the Turks and a huge percentage of the population of India. Asia as well as Europe is interested in the outcome of the struggle in Egypt.

In such a war Britain will have no friends.

Two Views of the British Betrayal

The *New Leader*, socialist party organ of New York, in its editorial comment upon the miserable action of the British Trade Union Congress in calling off the general strike says:

"... It appears fairly clear that the trade union leaders placed too much reliance upon the agreement for ending the strike, which was negotiated with Sir Herbert Samuel."

Not one word of criticism of the rank traitors and agents of the capitalist class, J. R. MacDonald and J. H. Thomas, who, from the very first conspired with Baldwin to shamelessly betray the strike.

The *second* organ tries to conceal the monstrous treachery of their fellow members of the Second International by apologetically stating that "they placed too much reliance" upon Samuels, whose record as agent of British imperialism is too well known because of his services to the empire in Palestine to need any elaboration.

How different from this puny apology is the clear-headed statement of the workers of the Red Railway Depot at Moscow, many of whom had fought thru two revolutions and who know how properly to estimate the role of the MacDonalds. These workers told the British strikers in the early days of the strike what to expect from their traitorous leaders:

"Do not believe the traitors, satellites and servants of the bourgeoisie—Thomas and MacDonald. Kick these leaders out of the leading posts."

How different is the revolutionary attitude to that of the yellow socialists! Even after the betrayal is known to all the world the American socialist organ has the brass to apologize for it, while during the struggle itself the workers of Russia had the revolutionary understanding to point to the MacDonalds and Thomases and brand them as traitors, thereby carrying out the correct policy of BRANDING THE TRAITORS WHILE THEY ARE ENGAGED IN THEIR TREACHERY.

However, we do not expect the Hillquits, Oneals and other leaders of the socialist party of this country to brand their British counterparts as traitors even AFTER their betrayal. They hope to some day be in the position where they can serve the bourgeoisie of this country as cabinet members and official government strike-breakers, thereby contributing to the glory of the Second International. But we will see to it that their ambitions are never realized.

Crowe "Whitewashes" His Office

Everything regarding the slaying of McSwiggen, "star" prosecutor in State's Attorney Crowe's office, is now cleared up to the satisfaction of Crowe and the reptile press of the city. The murderer has not been apprehended, but that is a minor matter. What was most embarrassing to Crowe was the fact that his man was killed while touring various bootleg parlors with two or more notorious beer runners and gunmen.

It now develops, according to the statement of Crowe, that his assistant was not endeavoring to aid his pals, O'Donnell and Duffy in their campaign to get the business of beer selling away from the Capone-Torrio gang, but was merely engaged in the benevolent pursuit of trying to locate a few bullet-proof vests that had been stolen from a "friend."

This information, "whitewashing" the state's attorney's office, was obtained from that eminent gentleman, "Klondyke" O'Donnell, who with one of his gang, was interviewed about the McSwiggen affair.

If Crowe's assistant was part of the O'Donnell gang it is hardly reasonable to assume that the survivors would tell a story that would bring them into conflict with the state's attorney's office. Especially unconvincing is anything Crowe may say on the subject in view of the recent expose of Judge Trude who declared that young McSwiggen and others were particularly active at the polls during the primary election terrorizing voters who were known to be unfriendly to the Crowe slate.

The additional fact that a Crowe grand jury also "whitewashed" the state's attorney's office only makes the whole mess smell the more strongly.

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

Senators Told of Conditions at Passaic

The statement made by W. Jett Lauck, economist, before the senate committee on education and labor May 26, 1926, at a hearing on the Shepard resolution (S. Res. 177) calling for an investigation of conditions in the textile, aluminum and steel industries, was as follows:

If the protective tariff system is designed, among other alleged advantages, to make possible decent standards of work, living and compensation to American wage earners, the highly protected textile industry of Passaic and vicinity is the most colossal sham and hypocrisy every perpetrated on the American wage earner.

The woolen and worsted industry, which is highly localized in that city, now enjoys an average protective duty of 78 per cent. This should afford an abundant margin of profit to the mill owners after establishing standards of work and wages which are contemplated by the tariff law and which have been sanctioned by enlightened public opinion and successful industrial leadership. Instead of conditions which arise from wise industrial statesmanship, however, and which are to be stimulated by the existing tariff legislation, those which actually exist are quite the reverse. They not only repudiate all accepted industrial safeguards and guarantees to wage earners, but they also disregard the most elementary moral and human standards. The mill owners of Passaic have flagrantly violated the fundamental intent of the existing tariff law and have been recreant to every obligation of political and industrial democracy. They should have the unreserved condemnation of the congress, and of all those who love humanity and who cherish democratic institutions and ideals. They are un-American and greater enemies of American ideals than are the most radical and revolutionary labor agitators and subversive propagandists.

Of the conditions, which exist in Passaic it is difficult to speak temperately and briefly. The wrongs, oppressions and exploitations which the people have suffered there, under the alleged protection of high customs duties, may, however, be summarily recapitulated as follows:

First—The Passaic mills, against which the strike has been directed, are alien controlled. The majority were under the alien property custodian during the war. They are now under the domination of large German textile interests. The alien property custodian reported that the Botany Mills were 85 per cent enemy owned, the Garfield mills 47 per cent, the Gera mills 83 per cent, Passaic Worsted Spinning Company 60 per cent, Forstmann-Huffmann Company 72 per cent. They have been established behind our protective tariff wall in order to evade competitive disadvantages. Since the war and the return of these properties to German control, the effort has been constantly made to impose an intolerable Prussian industrial autocracy upon those who have been employed.

Second—The employees of these mills have been denied the right to organize. Industrial spies have been used to detect and thwart any attempts in this direction. Wage earners who have joined labor organizations have been blacklisted, discriminated against and summarily discharged.

Third—The employees of these mills are denied the right of collective bargaining thru representatives of their own choosing. The mill owners will not recognize or deal with their organizations. This is a fundamental right which is essential to industrial freedom and which custom, precedent and enlightened opinion and statesmanship have established in our basic industries. Its denial in industrial life is analogous to the denial in political life of representation as a condition to taxation. The mill owners of

Passaic, however, repudiate this fundamental safeguard of industrial liberty.

Fourth—The employees of these mills are denied a living wage or a wage sufficient to enable them to support their families decently or in health and with any degree of comfort. By the way of illustration, 71 per cent of the workers in the Botany Worsted Mills earned during 1925 less than \$1200, while the remaining 29 per cent earned less than \$1,600. The absolute inadequacy of these earnings is shown by the fact that the National Industrial Conference Board, a federation of the leading employers' organizations of the country, which is not sympathetic with the attitude of organized labor, as the result of original investigations in the adjacent textile communities of West Hoboken and Union Hill, New Jersey, established the sum of \$1604 per annum as the necessary "minimum cost of living among wage-earners' families. As a matter of fact, the annual earnings of the worker in the Passaic mills are not sufficient to maintain the minimum standards of subsistence, or, a bare annual existence for himself and his family.

Fifth—Under the deplorable conditions wives and children, in order that families may exist at all, must go to work in the mills, in order to supplement the earnings of the husband and father. The 1920 census shows that in New Jersey textile industries there were employed 27,588 men, 24,609 women, and 8,168 children under 16 years of age.

OUR own original investigations have shown that the usual custom in Passaic is for the husband to work in the daytime, while the wife works during the night. Altho this night work of women is forbidden by state law, the law is not enforced because of a legal tangle deliberately produced by the mill owners in an action against the state. Altho the people of New Jersey have forbidden it, the Pas-

saic industrial autocracy has by manipulation thwarted their will and women are forced to work at night.

Because of the economic pressure upon the mother, she can secure no relief even during the period of pregnancy, because it is then that the family expenses increase. There are many instances of babies being born at the mills. Frequently the time taken from work by mothers amounts to no more than a few days before and after the birth of the child.

Sixth—The effect of these conditions upon infant mortality is appalling. Those who control the Passaic mills and direct their policies are indirectly but morally guilty of the premature and avoidable deaths of thousands of infants. Passaic has 43 per cent greater mortality than has the entire state of New Jersey among children under one year of age, 53 per cent greater for children under 5 years, and 52 per cent greater among children 5 to 9 years of age. The blood of these children is on the hands of the Passaic mill owners, for they have created the conditions which have resulted in their deaths. And they have done this thing under a tariff of 78 per cent, which was designed to protect the wage earner and his family.

Seventh—The working conditions in the Passaic mills are intolerable. During rush periods the wage earners, both men and women, are forced to work long overtime hours under penalty of discharge for refusal or even unwillingness. During slack seasons they are placed upon part time and are sent home at unexpected and irregular hours.

The foremen are exceedingly brutal. Language used to employes is profane and indecent. Facilities for men and women are unsanitary. Ventilation is bad. The results are preventable occupational diseases such as rheumatism and tuberculosis. Much of the work is classed as dangerous and most of the danger could be eliminated by

humane management. The mill owners as a whole are completely indifferent to the welfare of the workers.

THE workers are thus deprived of their fundamental industrial liberties and subjected to intolerable working conditions. They have been deprived of all rights and privilege which have been sanctioned by state and federal legislation, by judicial decisions, by public and private arbitration boards, by the best public opinion and industrial statesmanship and the pronouncements of all christ churches, without regard to denomination.

On the other hand, the mill owners have been reaping excessive profit from the benefits of protection and exploitation of their employes. In the seven years ending December 1923, the profits of the Botany Worsted Mills, by way of illustration, averaged \$3,160,212 per year, or \$93.33 share on each share of capital stock outstanding. In 1924 a holding company was organized with a tremendously increased number of shares no par value in order to conceal earnings. This new company owns the Botany and Garfield mills and large interests in two Germany title manufacturing groups. A part of the funds realized from the reorganization was used to finance these title interests in Germany. Blair Co., the underwriters of the new holding company, in their statements relative to the sale of the new securities created, stated that the Botany "had never had an unprofitable year."

All the other companies, with the exception of the Botany, are close corporations and make no public report to the usual financial markets and agencies. The alien property custodian, in taking over the property in 1908, reported earnings ranging from 10 to 25 per cent, and these returns have been larger instead of smaller since their return to their original alien owners.

The General Strike and Revolution

By H. M. WICKS.

NOTE—The following article was written and read at the first "living newspaper" in the English language in the city of Chicago, where the author of the article acted as editor, on Saturday evening, May 8, during the progress of the British general strike.

SO accustomed is the capitalist press to denouncing as revolution every advance of labor, every effort collectively to improve the condition of the working class that it is not surprising to see it organizing an anvil chorus monotonously to chant that the general strike in Britain is revolution.

The vast mass upheaval convulsing the United Kingdom today certainly has tremendous revolutionary implications, which can, under certain conditions, lead to revolution, but thus far it falls far short of revolution.

That the bourgeois press recognizes the fact that the general strike can be made the starting point for prosecution of the class struggle to the bitter end is evidenced by the hysteria that pervades its editorial and news columns. To the *Chicago Journal of Commerce* the general strike under any conditions, of long or short duration, appears as revolution. In an editorial under the head "Revolution," it declares:

"Whatever may be done from now on cannot alter the fact that the Trade Union Congress has proclaimed a revolutionary act. A general strike of long duration is revolution; a general strike of short duration is revolution. The Trades Union Congress has ordered an assault on the government of Great Britain."

OTHER avowed spokesmen of the big bourgeoisie and many semi-liberal publications re-echo this statement with variations. The only capitalist publication in the United States that has even remotely perceived the role of leadership in the present general strike is *The Chicago Tribune*, which, under the caption, "Conservatives in a Revolution," carried this remarkable editorial, which we publish in full:

"J. H. Thomas, secretary of the railwaymen's union in England and a leader of the Labor Party in parliament, has been negotiating with the government in the hope of restoring peace. Premier Baldwin has announced that he will not consider any terms until the general strike is called off unconditionally.

"Mr. Thomas is not a revolutionary. He has confidence in the parliamentary system of government. If he is anxious to make peace as speedily as possible, the explanation is simple. He knows that if peace is not speedily restored he will lose his influence over his own followers. A general strike is a revolutionary movement. It cannot be led by any one but an avowed revolutionist.

"Blood has been shed already in Great Britain. The general strike cannot continue without more blood-letting. The longer it continues the more bitter it will become and the more surely the strikers will make revolution their goal. Mr. Thomas and many others among the veteran leaders of labor are realizing now that if they are to retain leadership they must bring the strike to an end. In that fact lies the chief hope of an early settlement."

No Communist will take issue with

the claim that a revolution cannot be led but by an avowed revolutionist. The *Tribune* editorial also shows a remarkably clear insight into the role and the motives of Mr. Thomas as a traitor to labor, as one whose interests it is to endeavor to stifle any development on the road to revolution in order that he may continue to play the role of labor lieutenant of capitalism.

BUT a general strike confined to economic demands alone is not revolution and without developing into a political struggle is doomed to defeat. The notion that the strike is a substitute for the political struggle of the working class is anarchism, utopian. Furthermore, no such thing as a purely economic strike can exist in the world of reality. It belongs to the realm of fantasy where dwell the utopians of all shades from yellow socialists to anarcho-syndicalists. In this connection the position of the socialist organ, *The Milwaukee Leader*, is interesting as enunciated in its editorial comment:

"But just the same the general strike is in its effects a revolution, whether it adopts the frills of Bolshevik psychology or goes forward with the staid determination of British trade unionism. It is all the more effective in its revolutionary results when it shuns the frills and attends strictly to its economic issues."

THE *Leader* editors would probably vehemently deny any taint of anarchism, but identically the same sentiments could have been expressed and have been better stated by every prominent anarcho-syndicalist in the world. The disciples of Pouget, Sorel and others of the anarchist school can agree in every detail with Mr. Berger's publication, which again proves that the line separating the reformist socialists from the anarchists is very thin and also emphasizes their utter confusion in face of great working class upheavals.

GENERAL strikes are not things for fools and cowards to play with. A nation-wide general strike should only be launched when the working class is developed to the point where it is ready to fight against every obstacle in its path and under a leadership that knows the goal toward which it must travel to be successful. There is ample evidence that the British workers are ready—the question of leadership is dubious. In itself the general strike is, of course, not revolution. But like all other social phenomena, it doesn't exist "in itself," that is to say, as a thing separate and apart from the rest of society and running its own course. It is one stage of the class conflict. It is a challenge to the capitalist class, which has as its defense the state power. This state, by its very existence, proves that there are class antagonisms that are irreconcilable, and when the class it represents is threatened it steps in and by various methods endeavors to crush the working class.

One of the methods used by the state against the working class is that of dependence upon the right-wing leaders to betray the struggle. Thomas and MacDonald, "realizing now that if they are to retain leadership they must bring the strike to an end," are striving night and day toward that goal and are capable of any treachery to realize it.

THESE leaders are not with the workers in the struggle, but are continuously in conference with Baldwin, in spite of the fact that they have

no mandate from the workers whom they pretend to serve—but whom they strive to betray—to confer with the enemy. Their action in this strike dramatizes the entire right-wing leadership of the whole labor movement. When the time of decisive struggles arrive and they have to choose between plunging into the struggle on the side of the workers or going over to the side of the capitalists they invariably do the latter and become the final bulwark of the enemy.

The right-wing leaders, like the *Milwaukee Leader*, hastened to deny the political character of the struggle and assured Baldwin and the British ruling class that they had no intention of waging a political struggle, even at this time, when the government is preparing to try to crush by force of arms the strike in case Thomas and MacDonald and Bevin do not succeed in their efforts to betray it.

AT this time, when these agents of the bourgeoisie are engaged in their greatest treachery, they must be unmasked before the workers of England and expelled from their places and the leadership of the movement must pass into the hands of the most resolute section of the working class. It is true that a revolution can only be led by revolutionists. And the general strike may be made the starting point for revolution. But in order for it to travel that road it must rapidly advance from success to success, must constantly initiate new and more audacious attacks, must always be on the offensive and ruthlessly hurl its entire forces directly against the state power of the capitalist class.

A general strike alone that confines itself to the "economic" struggle, a folded-arms policy wherein the government pretends to remain neutral, as in Italy in 1920, can at best hope to reach a compromise with the enemy, for the reason that it soon assumes the nature of a starvation contest between the working class and the capitalist class, with the capitalists in legal control of the food supplies of the nation. To break thru this legality requires a struggle against the government itself, which, with its laws, give sanction to the armed forces to defend private property in food supplies. The industries cannot be seized and held without challenging the legal ownership of the capitalist class.

SUCH a movement can only be carried forward by a revolutionary leadership. In Britain the general strike can only develop into revolution if the Communists can take the lead, unseat the Thomas, the MacDonalds, the Bevens, and openly challenge the government thru striving to break the power of the armed forces of the state, by inciting mutiny in the ranks of the army, and enlisting the mutineers in the ranks of the revolutionists in order to launch an insurrectionary assault upon the loyal forces of the government.

The general strike can be the starting point for such a development as it gets the workers out of the industries and into the streets. But to become revolutionary it must be under fearless revolutionary leadership, that drives forward with irresistible force to the conquest of state power and establishes a government of the proletariat which disarms the bourgeoisie, arms the proletariat, crushes the whole bureaucratic apparatus of capitalism and combines in a revolutionary state the legislative and executive functions that enable it to uproot the last vestiges of capitalist class power.

Hiking 1,000 Miles Without Food—Tell It to a Passaic Textile Worker



A Chicago gymnast director, who appears on the right in this picture just left Chicago to hike to New York without eating any food en route. He admits he is accustomed to a regular diet of good food and built up the tissues of his body to withstand a long fast. But textile workers in Lawrence and Passaic work ten and twelve hours under unbearable conditions on very ill and very bad food. When this fasting walker gets to New York he will sit down to a meal of well chosen food—when the textile worker goes home to face an empty cupboard.

Motor of Trans-Atlantic Plane



Rene Fonck, French aviator, is shown here inspecting the motor of his plane in which he will take off from Long Island this season in an attempt to fly to Paris.