

NEW YORK N. Y. GEN. P. O. BOX 150 3

Current Events

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY

TO begin where I left off several months ago, I "see by the papers" that Sheriff Hoffman, the honorable republican custodian of the Cook county jail, has commenced a thirty-day rest in Dupage. Wenders will never cease. To convince a skeptical public that Hoffman actually went to jail, photographers were on the job to snap him as he entered the pen. A few more instances like this and the capitalist press will be telling us that there is only one kind of a law in this country for rich and poor. Quite true. The trouble is that the poor get more of it than the rich.

QUITE a number of the good fellows in the republican machine in the great state of Pennsylvania should be able to make that long-wished-for European trip on the proceeds of their efforts to nominate their respective political employers in the recent primary contest. We always had a lot of respect for Andrew Mellon as a financier, but he also seems to be a good spender. He dropped hundreds of thousands of dollars, if not a few millions, in trying to keep his man Pepper in the millionaires' club in Washington. Which lends color to the suspicion that Andy has something to gain by sending a fearless god-fearing, semi-dry solon to the senate.

A PRISON warden who is alleged to have accepted a \$20,000 bribe from a couple of bootleggers in return for permission to have unlimited dental repairs performed on their molars, gets four months in prison, while the secretary of the treasury, who debauches hundreds of thousands of 100-per-cent Americans will millions of dollars, still remains secretary. In fact, nobody will think the worse of Andy, privately, for his financial venture, except a few crazy people who still think the earth is as flat as it used to be when the declaration of independence was written. Of course the revolutionary workers will say: "Capitalism is rotten to the core. It feeds on filth. If you want a real sanitary job performed, drop the capitalist system into a wide sewer and run a lake thru it."

A YOUNG lady, who left the legitimate stage for the illegitimate pulpit, succeeded in converting a household of Gothamites to the lord after a two-hour exhortation last Sunday. The cautious reporters did not elucidate on the arts brot into play by the young female to squash the brains of her audience. About a dozen listeners remained unconvinced after the lady flashed the last bit of her spiritual hostry on them. But half of them were bullied into imbecility before the show was over.

IN this way beauty serves the lord, the god knows how many erstwhile god-fearing and still more devil-fearing christians have been seduced from the beaten path of conventional virtue by the wiles of the female sex. The fact that the young evangelist was accompanied by her father and mother is almost conclusive proof that a Spiritual Hocus Pocus Company is about to be formed. Now that Billy Sunday is living peacefully on the millions he made fighting the devil, there should be a splendid opportunity for making a little easy money worrying Old Nick.

THREE hundred thousand people bared their heads as the pope's legate passed up Fifth avenue. He is here to attend the eucharistic congress in Illinois, one of the slickest pieces of advertising and propaganda that the Roman church ever put over. Several hundred thousand Kluxers will gnash their teeth regularly while the big publicity stunt is on. Their case is hopeless, however. The Roman church has the inside track with big business, and while the Kluxers are useful for breaking strikes in small communities or tarring and feathering Negroes, the pope's organization gets the big-paying jobs from those who own this country.

O'Flaherty Goes and Returns

T. J. O'Flaherty, who changed the name of his popular column from "As We See It" to "Current Events" under the influence of some evil genius, has been ordered by his doctor to spend the summer in the open air in an effort to overcome heart and lung trouble which has been bothering him for some months. He will, however, contribute his column to the DAILY WORKER with such regularity as his health permits and in addition furnish some special features for the daily and the magazine section.

GARY WORKERS FAVOR PROBE OF DISASTER

"Official" Death List Remains But Twelve

Special to The Daily Worker. GARY, Ind., June 16.—"Officially" the list of dead in Monday's explosion at the by-products plant of the Illinois Steel Corporation remains at twelve, but there is not a steel worker in the whole city of Gary who believes there are less than fifty dead. No investigation other than that being conducted by the steel plant officials, who maintain their own police and fire departments and are a law unto themselves, is under way. Deputy Coroner Robert Marshall is supposed to be investigating the catastrophe in behalf of the county of Lake and the state of Indiana, but seems to know much less about it than even the newspaper men who, with the exception of the Gary Post-Tribune reporter, who takes orders from the corporation, are not given any information from the company. The hospital reports the number of injured within its walls as 43, while the deputy coroner gave the number as 49. Evidently the agents of the trust have not been able to get together on one story. "Company is Satisfied."

The Gary Post-Tribune reporter, telephoning his paper from the hospital telephone, was heard by one of the DAILY WORKER representatives saying: "We handled the case very well and the company is satisfied." The Gary reporter told his office that he was sorry that he was not permitted to see some of the more serious cases in the hospital, but that they were in a separate department.

Bodies Sent Home. The bodies of four of the Negro workers killed in the blast have been sent to their former homes, some of them to Mississippi and others to Louisiana. Like many of the other workers in the great mills they had come north from the small farms and plantations of the south.

Demand Investigation. A number of Negro organizations in Gary, including the Universal Negro Improvement Association (the Garvey movement), have expressed their desire to co-operate in demanding a congressional investigation of the disaster and the storage of highly explosive material in close proximity to the coke ovens, which was responsible for the disaster of Monday.

Meeting Saturday. Arrangements are being completed for the mass meeting to be held at Turner Hall, 14th and Washington street, at 7 o'clock Saturday evening, at which time speakers from various organizations will discuss the explosion and measures for preventing such appalling loss of life in the future.

Negro Trailers Hear of Steel Trust's Disregard for Lives of Workers

H. M. Wicks, of the editorial staff of the DAILY WORKER, spoke before the meeting of the U. N. I. A. last night, exposing the murderous responsibility of the steel trust and the utter disregard for human life shown by the so-called "safety experts" of the mills. His remarks were received with great enthusiasm by the audience, composed largely of Negro workers and their wives. Heywood Hall and L. Dunjee, of Chicago, representing the American Negro Labor Congress, spoke on the necessity of the Negro workers getting together with the other workers in the steel mills to create organizations that will defend the interests of the workers against just such disasters as that of Monday.

"INVESTIGATE" DEATHS OF FIVE WORKERS AT STANDARD OIL PLANT

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., June 15.—Coroner George Bauer of Madison county and officials of the Standard Oil refinery at Woodriver, Ill., were conducting an "investigation" into the explosion of the pitch-tar still at the plant which resulted in the death of five workmen and injury to four others. Two of the injured are in a serious condition. The death toll reached five shortly before last midnight when Bert E. Huff, 25, succumbed to injuries. William H. Koehne and Joseph Luppens, both of Wood River, were almost instantly killed and Frank M. Giard of Wood River and Harry Kinkery, East Alton, died in a hospital a few hours after the accident.

Which Does Chicago Labor Choose--Power or Impotence?

The sixth day of the imprisonment of the members of the I. L. G. W. rolls round and still no public statement has come from the officials of the Chicago trade union movement on the case.

There are plenty of rumors, the kind of rumors that an officialdom always sets going to distract attention from its lack of decisive activity, rumors of pardons, rumors of this and that politician being friendly, rumors of "something going to break soon," etc.

But if the prisoners are pardoned before the expiration of their sentences it will be no tribute to the strength of Chicago labor because Chicago labor has made no public demand for their release.

The secretive policy pursued by labor officialdom in this case results only in putting these courageous trade unionists in the same class with Cook county criminals who when surprised in some midnight stick-up by a policeman who is accidentally awake, have only to appeal to the ward-hoeler of the democrat, or republican party, as the case may be.

Why should men and women who have been sent to jail for their activity in the trade union movement, men and women who have been persecuted by the open shoppers, be placed on the same plane as the depraved elements of the underworld and be forced to beg favors from the labor-hating agents of the Illinois bosses?

Yet This is What is Happening.

What capitalist politician can have an atom of respect for a labor movement which has no respect for itself?

There are two alternatives for the Chicago labor officials:

They can lift the Chicago trade union movement out of the mire of capitalist politics by making the imprisonment of these garment workers a political issue by means of mass meetings and demonstrations or by waging a public campaign against the use of injunctions with this case as its central point and by organizing for a united labor ticket opposed to the capitalist parties in the next elections, or—

They can continue their hole-and-corner policy of back room conversations with gangster bosses and hat-in-hand requests for favors and sink the Chicago trade union movement a little deeper into the pit of compromise and impotence which allows more than two-score women workers to be jailed without raising its voice above a whisper.

CHICAGO I. L. G. W. JOINT BOARD RECEIVES SUPPORT OF ALL LOCALS FOR RESOLUTION ON FORWARD

Characterizing a statement published in the Jewish Daily Forward of May 28 as "detrimental to the organization campaign" in which the union now is engaged and as "an act to bring disharmony in the union," the Chicago joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has passed a resolution setting out in detail its refutation of the Forward's charges.

The Forward's Charges.

The article published by the Forward charged that the rank and file organization committee of the union was a fake; that besides Organizer Davidson six other persons were being paid, and in the article mentioned the Forward claimed to speak in the name of the Chicago cloakmakers.

Locals Support Joint Board. The Chicago Joint Board has received no protest from the local unions since the adoption of its resolution, many of them have endorsed it, and the one local of dressmakers which the Forward depended upon for opposition has voted for the resolution in a recent meeting.

The Forward thus finds itself convicted of inexcusable misrepresentation and without any local to defend its baseless accusations against the left wing forces who are taking an active and leading part in the successful organization drive.

The Resolution.

Whereas, our union is now engaged in an intensive organization campaign to organize the thousands of unorganized workers working under unbearable conditions in the nonunion shops, and

Whereas, the organization work is conducted in the least expensive manner ever practiced with the best possible results obtained, and

Whereas, the Jewish Daily Forward, a newspaper supposed to help in the organization work, printed an article in their issue of May 28th discrediting this organization campaign, challenging the existence

of an organization committee and charging the present administration with spending large sums of money for extra people on the organization staff who do nothing and receive pay, and

Whereas, to the knowledge of the union the expenditures of the organization drive, including salaries, printing of circulars, etc., do not exceed the average of \$75 weekly, and

Whereas, it is known to the union that during the period the work has been going on a number of non-union shops have been organized and many members have been added to the various locals involved;

Be it therefore resolved, that we, the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, brand such irresponsible action as an act to bring disharmony in the union in the phase of the activity now carried on, is detrimental to the organization campaign and tends to harm it, and

Be it further resolved, that we call upon the responsible management and editors of the Forwards to see that such a detrimental act is not repeated again, and

Be it further resolved, that this resolution be sent to all the labor press and to the general executive board of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

BALDWIN'S ACTION PROVES HIM A LIAR, DECLARES SECY COOK

LONDON, June 16.—When Premier Baldwin declared yesterday to the house of commons: "We have come to the definite conclusion that a return to a longer working day is necessary," he is admitted by everyone to have aligned the government squarely on the side of the mine owners and against the miners.

This was at once pointed out by Secretary Cook of the Miners' Federation, who spoke at Aylesbury last night. Quoting from the speech of Baldwin broadcast over the radio during the general strike, in which Baldwin declared solemnly that his whole desire was to maintain the standard of living for everyone, Cook cried dramatically, "Baldwin, you lie!" Baldwin frequently had to appeal for a patient hearing when he made his proposal to the commons for an increase in the working hours.

ILL. ELECTION SLUSH FUND IS NEXT ON LIST

Smith and McKinley Spent \$1,000,000

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, June 16.—An investigation of the Illinois primary campaign, in which Col. Frank L. Smith defeated Senator William McKinley, rivaling the sensational slush fund quiz now turned on the Pennsylvania elections, is foreshadowed by the Reed senate investigation committee.

Senator McKinley is reputed to have spent \$400,000, while \$800,000 or more is known to have been expended to elect Smith.

Public Service Corporations. The senate investigating committee has already made known its intention of scrutinizing the source of the huge funds used in Smith's campaign. A searchlight will be turned on certain public service corporations said to have benefited while Smith was chairman of the Illinois commerce commission.

Samuel Insull, Chicago utility magnate, is slated for examination by the committee to determine if he knows anything about the Smith war chest.

Smith's Money.

Public service corporations officials with applications for securities appropriation before the state commission are to be examined for knowledge of where some of Smith's money might have come from.

The Crowe-Barrett machine, which supported McKinley, claimed they were helpless before the flood of funds poured into the contest in Chicago in the last few days before the election. Incidentally it should be remembered that the Chicago Federation of Labor supported Smith.

Quiz Next Week.

The senate committee is expected to finish the Pennsylvania investigation by the end of this week and will then start on Illinois. In the meantime the Reed committee is discovering that it has only scratched the surface of the Pennsylvania slush fund.

Harry A. Mackey, chairman of the Vore committee, was on the stand today. He told an inside story of the campaign that caused the committee to issue a new batch of subpoenas.

Both Ends Against Middle. Mackey accused Senator Pepper of playing both ends against the middle in the election on the wet and dry issue. "He was wet in the western part of the state and dry in the eastern," was the way Mackey put it.

Jensen Beaten, Say Progressives in a Warning to Machine

Members of the Chicago carpenters' united progressive caucus declare definitely that their candidate, Fred Bobzin, has been elected and the former president of the district council, Harry Jensen, defeated by an ample majority.

While a very few of the locals in outlying territory have not yet reported their ballots, the progressives, reckoning from Jensen's entire vote last year and the known strength of locals remaining unreported, assert Jensen is defeated and that his cautious attempts to claim re-election are ridiculous.

Bobzin's majority in Chicago city proper was over 1,000 and no matter what the outlying few locals left may report, Jensen will be several hundred short of being even with Bobzin. No monkey business with the election by the Jensen machine will be permitted, declare the progressives.

Important Durkin Witness Is Missing

Harlow George, witness on whose testimony the defense counted most heavily in the trial of Martin Durkin, charged with the murder of the red-baiting federal agent, Edwin C. Shanahan, has disappeared, Eugene McGarry, attorney for Durkin, told Judge Harry Miller who is presiding at the trial.

George testified at the coroner's inquest that Shanahan fired at Durkin before the latter shot and killed him. It is on this testimony that the defense has relied to build up a case of self defense.

The defense rejected a panel of four jurors tendered by the state in an effort to complete the jury in the Durkin case. Thus far 354 veniremen have been examined and eight witnesses sworn in.

Latvian Premier



Premier Arthur Alberings of the Republic of Latvia, is the head of one of the most reactionary governments in the smaller states of the world. The Latvian white terror has confined thousands of workers to prison and played a consistent role as a tool of England and France in constituting a buffer state against Soviet Russia.

FARM BILL FACES DEFEAT; SENATE TO ADJOURN SOON

Expect Final Action to-night

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, June 16.—Congress probably will depart on its annual summer vacation within ten days, it was reliably reported today in administrative circles.

The McNary-Haugen farm relief bill, and the new rivers and harbors appropriation bill remain on the republican program for action before adjournment. The farm bill, facing defeat, will be disposed of by Thursday night, according to farm bloc spokesmen, and the other measure will be given the right of way in the closing hours of the session.

May Filibuster.

The demand for final action on the rivers and harbors bill originated among house leaders, it was learned. They sent word to senate leaders that the house would not agree to a date for the adjournment until the appropriations were authorized. Unless an agreement is made to postpone action on the measure until December, it will be considered in the senate early next week. Its opponents however may force the postponement by organizing a last minute filibuster.

VOTE FOR THE LEFT WING IN A. C. W. OF A. ELECTIONS

(Statement on the Elections to the General Executive Board.) TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS, Fellow Workers!

You are called upon to vote for members of the General Executive Board of your union. Unfortunately the conditions prevailing in the Amalgamated at this time made it impossible to put forth a complete ticket against the Hillman-Beckerman-Levin bureaucracy. Of the candidates running for the General Executive Board only four—Anthony Capraro, of Local 68, New York, Joseph Platti, of Local 202, Rochester, Anthony Ramuglia, of Local 24, Newark, and Peter Teems, of Local 200, Rochester—are of such a character that they can be endorsed without reservation by the Left Wing of the needle trades.

These four candidates stand for a militant struggle for the forty hour week, for amalgamation and no contracting. They are opposed to the Hillman-Beckerman-Levin policy of co-operation with the employers (class-collaboration), which results in the reduction of working forces, so-called readjustment schemes aiming to reduce the income of the workers and intensify production for the benefit of the employers. They will fight the entire program of trade union capitalism of the Hillman bureaucracy which adopts the various financial, banking, insurance and other business schemes of the A. F. of L.

These four candidates have fought and will continue to fight for complete internal democracy in the Union, for full amnesty of members expelled or suspended for political reasons, against any unnecessary increases in dues and assessments, especially when they are levied without the consent of the membership.

On the political field these candidates will oppose any co-operation with capitalist parties or capitalist party politicians of the type of Wheeler and LaFollette and will stand for clear cut working class political action thru a Labor Party.

We call upon you to vote for these candidates on the basis of the above program and as a protest against the expulsion and the growing reaction in the Amalgamated. Make sure to cast your vote. Each vote is a blow against expulsion, gangsterism, corruption, reduction of working forces, reduction of wages, and for making the Amalgamated once more a clear, militant working class organization.

VOTE FOR ANTHONY CAPRARO, JOSEPH PLATTI, ANTHONY RAMUGLIA AND PETER TEEMS.

National Committee of the Needle Trades Section, Trade Union Educational League.

MINERS DEFY BALDWIN ON LONGER HOURS

Stormy House as Labor Members Heckle

(Special to The Daily Worker) LONDON, June 16.—The striking miners will not accept the plan proposed by Premier Baldwin yesterday in the house of commons to force longer hours upon them as a term of settlement, declares A. J. Cook, secretary of the British Miners' Federation. "Mr. Baldwin has now unsheathed the sword," said Cook, "and we will fight."

The session in the house of commons was a stormy one when Baldwin made his statement of the government's proposals for breaking the strike.

Demands General Election.

"I have laid before the house the steps which the government proposes to take whether a settlement is reached or not. We are going on."

"You're going out!" yelled a labor party member, amid similar cries of his colleagues. "This means a general election."

The points Baldwin proposed were four in number:

Baldwin's Policy.

1. To leave the seven-hour law for mine work on the statute books but make another one providing that it need not be obeyed for an indefinite period, thus permitting a lengthening of the day to eight hours.
2. After three years of study by a special commission, it is to be empowered to amalgamate the management of only those mines which it deems desirable.
3. Increased tax on royalties to go to welfare work at the mines.
4. No subsidy by the government to the industry to permit a maintenance of the wage scale.

Baldwin got a vote of confidence in his policy by a vote of 299 to 138.

INMATE OF INSANE ASYLUM IS BEATEN TO DEATH BY GUARDS

KANKAKEE, Ill., June 16.—Charles W. Olson, an aged inmate of the Kankakee hospital for the insane, was brutally beaten to death. Three guards were arrested as responsible for the death of this patient, who was committed to the asylum several years ago. All of the guards were released following a questioning by the hospital heads. An "investigation" into the persons that inflicted the beating on the aged inmate will probably be started by Superintendent W. A. Stoker.

CHINESE PREMIER RESIGNS AS NEW CONFLICT BEGINS

Nationalists and Imperialists Renew Struggle

Special to The Daily Worker. PEKING, June 15.—Premier Yen has sent the announcement of his resignation to the provinces and the government here faces a new crisis as the nationalist forces to the north and west strengthen their positions daily and Generals Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu are preparing for new battles which will probably settle the fate of Wu Pei-fu, who will act as commander in chief of the operations against the Kuomintang.

The belief here is that Chang's part in the campaign will be merely the protection of the right wing of Wu's army, altho Chang insists that the Kuomintang (nationalist army) must be annihilated.

Wu to Attack Three Cities. Wu's forces will advance to engage the nationalist armies from three directions, attacking Nankow, Hawli and Hsuanhuafu.

The line of battle runs thru mountain country where the difficulties of transport makes the use of any great amount of artillery impossible.

This means that the less well-equipped nationalist army will be able to meet Wu's forces on nearly equal terms.

Premier's Reason for Resigning. Premier Yen states that the reason for his resignation is that he feels that he has been sacrificed to the militarist ambitions of Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin and can no longer accept responsibility for the outcome of the conflict which is soon to begin.

Hancock Workers Urge Sacco and Vanzetti Be Granted a New Trial

(Special to The Daily Worker) HANCOCK, Mich., June 15.—Two thousand workers, gathered at a mass meeting here today, unanimously adopted a resolution demanding a new trial and justice for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. Matti Hendrickson, well-known Finnish speaker, addressed the meeting, which was composed largely of workers in the copper industry here.

Seat Schall from Minnesota. WASHINGTON, June 15.—The senate today unanimously seated Senator Schall, republican, of Minnesota, against whom an unsuccessful contest was fought by ex-Senator Magnus Johnson.

271,064 WORKERS ORGANIZED INTO UNIONS IN DOMINION OF CANADA

A decline of 17,908 or 9.4% in the Canadian membership of international craft unions is an outstanding feature of the 1925 report of the Canadian department of labor on labor organization in Canada. This loss, the report shows, was balanced by gains in other branches of organized labor.

271,064 Union Members. Total membership in Canadian labor unions, in 1925, as reported to the department, was 271,064. This compares with 133,132 in 1911, the first year for which the department gathered statistics, and 175,799 in 1913, the last pre-war year.

In 1919 the Canadian movement reached a peak with 378,047 on the union rosters. But the sharp deflation of post-war years brot the number down to 260,643 in 1924.

International craft unions, chiefly those affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods, accounted for 172,573 of the 1925 total. In 1911 international craft unions reported a Canadian membership of 119,415, while at the 1919 peak the figure was 260,247. Thus growth of the international unions has not kept pace with the growth of the Canadian labor movement. Their membership increased 45 per cent in the 15 years in which the total membership of Canadian unions increased 103 per cent.

Union Membership. The Canadian membership reported by leading unions in 1925 and 1924 was:

Canadian Union Membership.	
1925.	1924.
One Big Union	17,256
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	14,409
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees	13,700
United Mine Workers	12,500
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen	11,584
Industrial Workers of the World	10,000
International Association of Machinists	8,500
Amalgamated Association St. Ry. Employees	7,500
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen	7,311
Order of Railroad Telegraphers	7,306
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners	7,208
American Federation of Musicians	6,850
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	6,372

PASSAIC VICTORY RELIEF FUND CAMPAIGN TO ADD POWER FOR A CONTINUED FIGHT ON WAGE CUT

PASSAIC, N. J., June 16.—Determined to defeat the mill barons' starvation offensive, the General Relief Committee of Textile Strikers has launched a campaign for a \$200,000 Victory Relief Fund. The move is the result of a resolution unanimously adopted at the recent "Support the Passaic Strike" conference, which was attended by over 200 delegates of labor unions, workers fraternal organizations, etc.

The \$200,000 Victory Relief and Defense Campaign is designed to win the wage cut back, achieve victory for the strikers and foil the bosses in their efforts to railroad the strike leaders to prison. The bosses are already displaying signs of weakening. In the early days of the strike they would not listen to talk about the union. Lately, however, as the strike has cut into their profits they have been trying to palm off a company union on the strikers.

But these Jersey textile strikers, who have conducted one of the greatest strikes in the history of the American labor movement, were not to be fooled. Almost unanimously the strikers rejected the bosses' trick union. More Than Local Interests Involved.

The strikers realize that this struggle involves more than their own interests. That upon victory depends in large measure the immediate future of millions of workers. To accept less than victory would be to give the signal to the bosses all over the country to intensify their wage-slashing campaign against labor. And the textile strikers who have been superbly supported by organized labor, from Maine to California, refuse to permit the bosses to give that signal.

Groups that were at first in opposition, or professing a neutrality that was patently boss-tinged, are now openly for the strikers. Their stomachs have been turned by what they have seen of the mill owners' intense methods of exploitation and oppression. They are now lined up with the strikers. And that alone speaks volumes for the justice of the strikers' cause.

\$100,000 for Kiddies' Milk, Camps, etc. That no cries of hungry children shall break the morale of the strikers, finance decided that \$100,000 of the \$200,000 to be raised in the Victory Relief and Defense Campaign should be spent for the following child relief purposes:

- (1) To buy milk for the strikers' babies;
- (2) To open more children's kitchens. (One thousand children are now being fed daily at the two kitchens in operation. The relief committee plans to feed 5,000 a day shortly.)
- (3) To organize playgrounds in the strike area to take care of the thousands of strikers' children during the school vacation period;
- (4) To establish summer camps where the youngsters can be given a change from the drab, unsanitary environment forced upon them by the

Train Dispatchers Join Movement for Railway Wage Raise

Action which places the Train Dispatchers' association in line with the general wage movement of the railway brotherhoods, was taken yesterday by fifty general chairmen of the dispatchers' association at the finish of a three-day meeting to determine the policies of the organization under the new Watson-Parker law. President J. G. Luhrsens presided.

Plans were drawn up to establish a standard wage of \$275 a month for train dispatchers and an increase for chief and assistant chief dispatchers that would "maintain the differential" between these positions and the dispatchers.

Jersey Dries Gather More Votes Than Wets (Special to The Daily Worker) TRENTON, N. J., June 16.—On the face of unofficial returns the dries apparently were returned victorious over the wets in New Jersey's primary election.

Congressman Randolph Perkins, a confirmed dry, was leading his wet opponent, B. Duncan McClave, by a majority of more than 1,200 for the republican nomination to congress from the sixth district.

Arrest Child Murderer. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 16.—Charged with slaying his father, F. A. Brown, a carpenter, with a revolver while defending his mother, 13-year-old Claude Brown was arrested and paroled in the custody of police with instructions that he should not be put in jail.

Durand Must Go to Jail. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 16.—Jack Durand, foster son of Mrs. Scott S. Durand of Lake Forest, must serve his term of from three to twenty years in the penitentiary, the state supreme court decreed in affirming his conviction and sentence.

Arrest Rapist. LODZ, Poland, June 16.—Polish police arrested Stanislaus Zsetzner, charged with committing more than a hundred savage murders and numerous attacks on women.

Zsetzner, who is wanted by the police of a dozen European capitals, will be summarily court-martialed.

Gold Praised Membership. A large wreath of red roses made up into the huge letter "G" had the picture of Ben Gold in the center.

"The success of this strike," said Gold, "lies in the fact that the rank and file was drawn into this struggle and the workers themselves were called upon to shape the policies and to carry them out. Other unions must do the same and will meet the same success when that plans is followed."

"Our next step is amalgamation, which will insure strength to the union and thus make it invincible against the bosses."

"The present leadership is made up of the expelled members, driven out by the reactionaries. We came back and have made a success of our work."

"We brought into this struggle all the unorganized and have added over 1,000 new members. Most of these were Greeks, and they have already proven to be among the most active. It is now 13 months since the Left Wing came into office, and we have won many advantages during this time and now we have won the strike."

Company Negligence. The accident was attributed by this official of the Window Washer's Union to negligence on the part of the company for which Vando worked and declared that the non-union workers are afraid to complain when they are forced to use defective equipment for fear of losing their jobs. Vando worked as a window washer for over twenty years.

GOVERNOR AND MAYOR KNEEL TO AGENT OF POPE

Smith and Walker Kiss Cardinal's Ring

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, June 16.—After being received yesterday on bended knee and having kisses bestowed upon his episcopal ring by Mayor Walker and Governor Smith of New York, Cardinal Bonzano, papal nuncio to the Chicago Eucharistic Congress, boarded his "Red Special" for Chicago accompanied by a group of other cardinals.

30,000 Watch. At the welcome given the cardinals in New York yesterday some 30,000 people filled city hall square to watch the colorful procession of the prelates and their aides.

The special train that is carrying them to Chicago was specially prepared by the Pullman Company with luxurious appointments. The cars were painted red in observance of the official cardinal colors.

12,000 Railway Cops. The New York Central Railway announced that more than 12,000 railway detectives and policemen were assigned to guard the train on its way to Chicago. Long before the train pulled out at 10 a. m. there was a large contingent of railway detectives on hand at the Grand Central Station augmented by a large force of New York police.

Chicago Procession. Final instructions were issued today from the headquarters of the Eucharistic Congress here to the twenty-one language groups that will participate in the procession of the blessed sacrament around St. Mary's Lake at Mundelein, Ill., on June 24.

One hundred marchers will represent the churches of each of the twenty-one countries participating. The procession will be three miles long and will include floats and bands. Only men are allowed to take part in the public ceremonies of the catholic church. There will be no women in the parade.

FURRIERS' UNION VICTORY PARADE STIRS NEW YORK

Happy Workers March 20,000 Strong (Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, June 17.—In a monster demonstration that stirred even this huge city the Furriers' Union celebrated its strike victory on Tuesday morning in which its 12,000 members joined to the last individual and in which 10,000 other union men and women participated, while hundreds of thousands of sympathetic workers blocked the streets for four hours to cheer the marchers on their way.

Cheer Freiheit. Starting from the meeting halls in lower Manhattan, the line followed 4th Street to 3rd avenue to 8th street and to 2nd avenue, to 11th street, left to 4th avenue, up to 21st street, then to 7th avenue, to 32nd street, turned back to 6th avenue, to 22nd street, back to 4th avenue to Union Square, where a tremendous demonstration was held in front of the Freiheit, with prolonged cheers and the singing of the International.

Business ceased and the multitudes in stores and factories waved their handkerchiefs and red bandannas, shouting and cheering.

"Three cheers for the 40-hour week."

"Long live the Furriers' Union."

"Long live our present leadership."

Large sections kept singing "Solidarity Forever," and after each stanza they shouted, "Three cheers for the Passaic strikers."

Alex Sobolewski, who was working with Vando said that the "safety belt" which Vando was using broke.

W. M. Knight, superintendent of the building, declared that he believed the death of Vando to have been caused by the breaking of the harness, but declared that he "could not understand the breaking of the harness as it is inspected frequently."

Non-Union Conditions. Window washers in this building work under non-union conditions. In an interview with THE DAILY WORKER reporter an official of the Window Washer's Union declared:

"We tried to organize that place many times. They would not join the union. They were afraid of the boss."

Company Negligence. The accident was attributed by this official of the Window Washer's Union to negligence on the part of the company for which Vando worked and declared that the non-union workers are afraid to complain when they are forced to use defective equipment for fear of losing their jobs. Vando worked as a window washer for over twenty years.

Bankers Winning All Victories as Session of Congress Comes to End

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

THE present session of congress is rapidly nearing adjournment. Its absolute subserviency to the great banking interests is shown by predicted action on two bills. It is claimed that the Haugen bill, extending relief to the farmers, will be killed. It is equally certain that the McFadden bill, strengthening the position of the powerful national banks as against the smaller state banks, will pass and become law.

So sure are the profit interests of their position, that the Chicago Journal of Commerce, for instance, taunts the so-called "progressives" with their absolute failure to put up a fight of any kind. Here is what it says:

"The most amazing thing about the funeral ceremonies of the Haugen bill was the fact that Mellon's death blow to the measure was taken lying down by the very advocates of the measure in both the house and senate. In the upper house (senate) the debate droned along, with Peter Norbeck of South Dakota taking up most of the time and with everyone realizing that the whole debate was futile."

That is the final kick in the face that the cringing "progressives," who have tried to be good boys all during the present session, get for their efforts. It has been a most successful session for the great business interests.

The world court plan went thru. Favorable tax reduction legislation was passed. Railroad legislation, in which the most reactionary transportation barons joined, has been made law. The power interests won in the struggle over Muscle Shoals. And now the McFadden bill is about to be scheduled for the congressional waste basket.

There is nothing "radical" in the Haugen bill. It is merely an effort to apply to the farm situation what already applies to industry. Behind a high tariff wall it is proposed to keep up the price of farm products in this country while selling cheaper abroad in order to be able to compete better with the products of foreign agriculture and dispose of the American surplus in the world grain market. The high tariff on steel, textiles and finished food products, like flour, as well as on all "protected" products, enables the great profiteers to hold the home market, at high prices, while selling cheaply, and still at a profit, in foreign markets.

The well-to-do farmers have always supported this robber policy in congress, resulting in a high

cost of living for the whole American working class. Thus Representative Dickinson now wails that:

"Ever since the Civil War, the farmers of most of the great grain belt states have supported the protective system, not because they believed it meant anything to them directly, but because industry insisted that it had a right to a fair price in the home market."

Thus Dickinson confesses that the well-to-do farmers have been the dupes of the nation's great industrial overlords. It was Secretary of the Treasurer "Andy" Mellon who attacked the "protective" policy for the farmers as "economically unsound." It is not unsound, of course, in its application to the products of the steel trust, the coal trust and other large industrial interests in which Mellon has his millions invested. When Mellon issued his edict on behalf of the Coolidge administration Dickinson declared:

"All I've got to say is that if this is the verdict, then the thunderbolt that came out of Iowa the other day (in the nomination of Brookhart against Cummins) is merely the sheet lightning of the coming storm."

It is this storm that should help tear the farmers away from the old political parties and bring about an alliance with city workers for independent political action. Following "progressives" in the old parties has merely led the workers and farmers into blind alleys. They must learn that the way out is thru the Labor Party.

As a result of the promised passage of the McFadden bill, the farmers will see the power of Wall Street creeping ever closer, with the elimination of the small state banks. The national banks are to be allowed to have branches, as many as five in cities with a population of 1,000,000. The only hindrance now consists of state laws that will be doomed for the political graveyard.

Instead of dealing with the small country banker, who sometimes talked his language and joined with him in third party movements, like the LaFollette movement, the farmer will be faced with the visible evidence of Wall Street's power in the form of a branch of some great national bank dependent upon eastern financiers.

The farmer as well as the city worker faces the power of the great bankers. He must learn to unite with the labor in industry to oppose that menace with his own class power.

VANDO'S DEATH IS CAUSED BY FAULTY HARNESS

Window Washer Loses Life in 16-Story Fall

A broken harness, it was brought out at the coroner's inquest, caused the death of James Vando, window washer who fell sixteen stories from his perch on the Marquette Building, corner Dearborn and Adams St.

Kills Woman in Fall. In his fall Vando struck Mrs. Katherine Jez, mother of five children who was waiting for a street car. Mrs. Jez died at the Iroquois Hospital four hours after the accident. Edwin Groelle, manager of a cigar store, was struck a glancing blow and has a badly bruised shoulder.

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VICTIMS OF THE INFLATION RAP VON HINDENBURG

Assail President for Support of Royalty

BERLIN, June 16.—Great bitterness prevails thruout Germany as June 21, the date on which the national disposition referendum will be held.

Victims of the inflation of German currency in the period following the war made public an open letter attacking President Von Hindenburg. The letter charged that while the president championed the claims of royalty he turned a deaf ear to their pleas.

Jugoslavia to Give Pound of Flesh to American Bankers

BERGRADE, Jugoslavia, June 16.—The finance committee of the chamber of deputies adopted by a vote of 17 to 9 a bill providing for settlement of the Jugoslavia debt to the United States.

"Bandits" Are Students. MADISON, Wis., June 16.—Four "bandits" who followed the automobile of President Glenn Frank of the University of Wisconsin, from Lake Geneva to Elkhorn and caused him to obtain a police convoy from Elkhorn to Fort Atkinson, proved to be four youths who were following the university president's car because they thought it would lead them to Madison.

SEND IN A SUB!

BEG SMALL TO PARDON I. L. G. W. STRIKE PICKETS

Labor Officials Seek Executive Clemency

A delegation of Chicago and Illinois trade union heads and a number of catholic clergymen left for Springfield yesterday afternoon to plead with Governor Len Small for a pardon for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union 1924 strike pickets who are now serving 10 to 60 day jail sentences or are about to serve.

Victor Olander, secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor; John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor; John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Edward Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and Agnes Nestor, of the Women's Trade Union League, were among those in the delegation.

One of the members of the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union accompanied the delegation to Springfield.

American Bankers Very Class Conscious

By a Worker Correspondent.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 16.—Morristown is a small town with about 15,000 population. Thousands of New York bankers have their estates here. When I entered the public library here I did not expect to find much literature at my disposal which would give me the latest and correct news of working-class events.

Finds "Workers Monthly." My surprise was great when I found among other magazines the Workers Monthly. I could not resist from exclaiming:

"Why, the Workers Monthly!" A man at a nearby reading table gazed at me with curiosity and asked: "Have you read this magazine before?"

"Yes, sir." "Where?" "In New York. Not at a public library, but at a workers library, and I'm surprised to see one here."

Banker Very Class Conscious. The man smiled and said: "Why, young man, if you want to fight the devil you must know what he looks like."

Then I asked him why they don't allow such literature for the use of the public in all the great industrial cities.

He smiled again and said: "Why, those people are ignorant and will take everything for granted."

"And here?" "Well, here it is different. This is a bankers' town."

I understood his remark. The capitalist class is very class conscious and watches the working class with fear.

BRIAND VAINLY TRIES TO FORM A NEW CABINET

Herriot and Poincare Decline Positions

(Special to The Daily Worker) PARIS, June 16.—Although President Doumergue of France persuaded Aristide Briand, who resigned with his cabinet yesterday, to form a new cabinet, Briand is having no happy time trying to persuade anyone to take cabinet positions. The calamitous fall of the franc makes the new cabinet as unsafe as the one just fallen.

It is planned to form a sort of coalition cabinet from all parties of the right and as far to the left as anyone of that tendency will accept. However, Edouard Herriot, old leader of the left bloc, refused to have any honor thrust upon him by Briand and the socialists are understood to refuse cabinet positions, while former Premier Raymond Poincare also shows no desire to enter the new cabinet.

This is the tenth time Briand has become the premier of France, three times this year taking the head of the government, though it must be said France's condition speaks no good of his guidance.

Fireman Killed When Steam Boiler Explodes

Robert Thompson, a fireman in the boiler room of the Albert David Chemical Company, Twenty-second and Stewart avenue, Chicago Heights, was killed when a steam boiler exploded.

The force of the explosion was such that the boiler crashed thru the wall of the building and landed in a field sixty feet away.

SEND IN A SUB!

Floods Do Much Damage to Crops in Germany

BERLIN, June 16.—Floods, following heavy rains, are reported as doing heavy damage to property thruout Germany.

The Rhine, Elbe and Oder have risen from three to four meters within the past twenty-four hours.

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Men and Women Wanted. Profitable position for those who qualify. Apply in person to E. Lindgren, 570 7th Ave., New York City, between 9 and 12 mornings. Experience unnecessary.

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1/2 year—10 points	.50
The Young Comrade:	
1 year—10 points	.50

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JUST OFF THE PRESS!

CHURCHES BLAME TEXTILE BARONS FOR DEADLOCK

Bosses Turn Down Slavic Committee

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PASSAIC, N. J., June 14.—A statement issued by the executive committee of the Associated Societies and Parishes of Passaic and Vicinity squarely puts the blame on the mills for the continued deadlock. The statement reviews what has taken place since the Slavic Mediation Committee's efforts were ended at the request of the textile barons. After telling of the earlier work of the committee, the statement declares:

Refuse to Meet Committee.
"Two weeks later, however, the mill owners arranged to meet the executive committee of the Associated Societies and Parishes, a group that had, after the dismissal of its Slavic Mediation Committee, unequivocally declared its support of the strikers' cause, the mill owners having failed in their efforts to get hand-picked members of that executive committee to meet them. At that meeting only disorder and bitterness developed.

"Last week again the attempt was made to break up the executive committee of the Associated Societies and Parishes and to get selected members to meet the Botany owners. This attempt failed. The executive committee will meet as a whole or not at all; none of its members can be permitted to intervene in strike matters without the rest. The executive committee was not created, however, for the purpose of negotiating to settle the strike; there is the Slavic Mediation Committee for that purpose. The Associated Societies and Parishes has no thought of putting forth any committee to mediate in the strike except that headed by Judge Cabell. We cannot hope to find any agency with better prospects of success than the Slavic Mediation Committee. Nowhere else could we find a presiding officer of the sincerity, tact and ability of Judge Cabell, nor one who commands such universal respect and confidence.

Urges Immediate Settlement.
"When the mill owners really are ready for settlement, instead of strike-breaking, and wish to use the good offices of the Associated Societies and Parishes for negotiations toward settlement, the association will designate its Slavic Mediation Committee to take up the work where it was so abruptly broken off by the mill owners. And may the day come soon.

Executive Committee.
"Associated Societies and Parishes of Passaic and Vicinity."
The Associated Societies is among the decent elements in the strike area whose stomachs have been turned by what they have seen of the brutal and inhuman methods of the mill owners. The Associated Societies is supporting the strike both morally and financially. Each week a contribution is received from this association, whose executive committee realizes the urgent need of relief support.

Wisconsin Socialists Name Ticket.
MILWAUKEE, June 15.—Alderman Herman Kent of Milwaukee was nominated for governor and Leo Krzycki for lieutenant governor.

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STORIES OF NEW RUSSIA

Eleven short stories written since the revolution by the most significant of the new Russian writers—can now be had in a paper edition at only

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The Harlem Jewish Workers' Center will give a

VETCHERINKA & DANCE

on Saturday, June 19th, 1926 at 81 East 110th Street, New York City.

Comrade Workers! Come and help to keep up the only Workers' Center in Harlem; we are all in need of it. A good time is prepared for you. Games, Community Singing, Music, Dancing, Refreshments. All for 25 Cents. Also Restaurant.

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Slush Fund Quiz Reveals Greater Expenditures In Pennsylvania As Election Witnesses Testify



Out-Newberrying the notorious Senator Newberry of Michigan, who was unseated for large campaign expenditures, by hundreds of thousands, the Pennsylvania aspirants are now trying to cover up. The senate investigation committee looking into the financial end of the Pennsylvania primaries is unearthing the largest record of funds ever spent in one state election. Central figures in the Washington hearing are shown here: Above are

(left) Thomas Watson, treasurer of the Vare-James Woodward campaign and M. Patterson of Philadelphia, in the capital during the quiz. In the background is seen Harry A. Mackey, State-wide manager for Vare. In the inserts are, left, W. L. Mellon, nephew of the Secretary; right, John S. Fisher, unsuccessful candidate on the Pepper-Fisher combination ticket. Labor must break loose from this aggregation.

DEMOCRATS SET CAMPAIGN NOTE ON MORAL TONE

Good Clean Capitalism, to Be Party Slogan

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—The democratic party is going into the campaign for the seventieth congress in November with two charges against the republicans:
1. That the republican party is dominated by "rapacious big business."
2. "Newberryism" revised to fit the latest disclosures that some \$2,000,000 were spent to corrupt the Pennsylvania elections.

Robinson Sets Keynote.
Democratic leader Senator Joe T. Robinson of Arkansas voiced these points in a keynote speech today at the democratic district convention at Bristol, Virginia. The governments of Harding and Coolidge were just the same, said Robinson, both "demonstrated moral breakdown in the administration of public affairs."

Robinson cited the many scandals of the Harding regime. "Three cabinet officers driven back to private life in humiliation and disgrace," "corruption in the department of justice," "the fiscal affairs of the government dominated by a secretary of the treasury whose chief claim to distinction when appointed was his relationship to the aluminum trust and other monopolies, and whose crowning achievement is the cancellation of ten billion dollars due the U. S. from foreign governments at the expense of American taxpayers."

What About Labor? Nothing!
Nothing was said by the democratic leader about the relations between capital and labor. Even "big business" seemed to be courted if it would not be "rapacious," and the "moral breakdown" of the republicans was pointed out, not as affecting the working class and poor farmers, but as injuring the interests of capitalism, which needs administrative officials that can maintain a high moral tone to the exploitation of labor. The virtuous democrats of war boodle and bribery have apparently received self-absolution.

Motorbus Company Scabberder.
DENVER, June 16.—The Motor Travel Co., an interurban bus line is herding strikebreakers to be shipped to San Francisco where the carpenters' union is engaged in a struggle against the open shop. It advertises in Denver for carpenters, offering free transportation. The only condition is that the carpenter sign a yellow dog contract with the representative of the open shop Industrial Association of San Francisco.

A sub a day will help to drive capital away.

Col. House



The so-called "mystery" man of the Wilson administration returns to London on one of his quiet little trips. While he now has no official connection that is known, you can never tell what the colonel is up to, because he has the manner of a sleuth. He was one once, for Wilson and Wall Street.

LIVING COST RISES WHILE FRANC FALLS

Labor Demonstrates and Capital Flees

PARIS, June 16.—A panic is evident among the politicians because of the falling francs. Wealthy Frenchmen are buying heavily of foreign securities and at the same time presenting short term bonds on a large scale for reimbursements. This is hitting the already weak treasury.

Violent manifestations are taking place against the rising cost of living, and the government employes have demanded wage raises.
The much-talked-of commission of experts will render no report before July and everyone is in confusion, with the fact clear to all that nothing practical has been done nor even proposed to head off the continued descent of the franc.

Editor on Trial.

EAST LAS VEGAS, N. M., June 16.—Carl C. Magee, Albuquerque editor, will face a jury in district court here to answer a charge of manslaughter in connection with the slaying in a local hotel of John B. Lassiter, young highway engineer of Santa Fe, who was instantly killed by a bullet from Magee's revolver when the latter attempted to shoot former district Judge D. J. Leahy last August.

GREEN SPEAKS FOR ROTARIANS AT DENVER MEET

Declines Speaking at Ludlow Memorial

(Special to The Daily Worker)
DENVER, June 16.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor is here all the way from Washington to address the Rotarians' International convention. Sunday he addressed the business men's bible class in the magnolia room of the Albany hotel.

Before Green's arrival in Denver, it was rumored that he would speak at Ludlow, in commemoration of the score and more of victims of the Colorado coal and iron company's guards and the state militia who were shot and burned to death by the Rockefeller interests in 1914. But evidently the Rotarian convention was more important to Green, as he did not accept the invitation to speak at Ludlow.

Undoubtedly Green will explain to the Rotarians the beauties of his policy of class collaboration and arbitration, which will especially interest Colorado labor unions, whose state federation convention has gone on record at Alamosa against the Colorado industrial law which compels arbitration before strikes are called.

"Majah" George Berry, head of the International Pressmen's Union, spoke last week in the ballroom of the Albany hotel. The toastmaster was former U. S. Senator Alva B. Adams, the meeting being a banquet. Mayor Stapleton of Denver gave an address of welcome. Morton David, past department adjutant of the American Legion also officiated. Berry's speech was an open endorsement of capitalism and a declaration against strikes. The interests of capital and labor are identical, he declared.

New York Police Raid "Girl in the Bath-Tub" Rehearsal

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, June 16.—Re-enactment of the "girl in the bathtub" episode, staged last night at the new 125th street theater, resulted in the arrest of Samuel Fleashnick, the manager, the assistant manager and the stage manager.

The girl who emulated Joyce escaped thru a back stage exit when the police arrived on the scene. Detectives who witnessed the performance from the audience, said that the young woman appeared wrapped in a sheet and carried out all the details of the original "bathtub act."

All Right for the Supers, But Why Not More for Teachers?

School superintendents in the 50 cities above 100,000 population get an average annual wage of \$8,000, according to information in the monthly bulletin of the American Federation of Teachers. New York pays \$20,000 and Chicago and Detroit \$15,000. "Perhaps not every superintendent is worthy of a large salary, but every school system deserves a high-salaried superintendent," the federation asserts.

Tunnel and Subway Workers of Chicago Get Raise by Strike

A short strike obtained for members of the Tunnel & Subway Constructors' Union in Chicago the union scale on city jobs done by private contractors. The new scale, expiring May 31, 1927, gives them 90 cents an hour minimum instead of 87½ cents, and runs up to \$1.20 an hour. The union is Local 924 of the Tunnel & Subway Constructors' International Union, which has headquarters in New York.

Employment in N. Y. State Falling Off

NEW YORK, June 16.—Employment in New York factories fell 2 per cent during May, according to the state industrial commissioner. This follows a decline of almost the same amount in May and leaves employment in the state less than 1 per cent above May, 1925.

This year's decline means that in two months about 46,000 workers in the state lost their jobs. It leaves factory employment 1 per cent below May, 1924, and 11 per cent below May, 1923. More than 120,000 factory workers who had jobs three years ago in the factories of New York state have had to look elsewhere for employment.

The May curtailment affected a majority of the industries, textile workers being especially hit. Other important industries reducing their forces were iron and steel, automobiles, hardware, railroad equipment and shoes.

Fire in Danville.

DANVILLE, Ill., June 16.—Fire in the retail section threatened several business houses. The Henry Style Shop was badly damaged, as well as the Federal Bakery. A number of doctors' and dentists' offices were badly smoked.

PEACEFUL PICKETING A CRIME IN CANADA, SAYS CANADA'S HIGH COURT

(Special to The Daily Worker)
OTTAWA, Ont., Canada, June 16.—The supreme court of Canada ruled yesterday that "peaceful picketing" is a criminal offense in Canada under section 51 of the criminal code.

The decision was made in the case of a member of the Red Deer Valley Miners' Union, who was arrested while peacefully picketing the properties of the Alberta Block Coal Company at Drumheller, Alberta, last June. It was in confirmation of the decision of the Alberta courts, which also had decided that all picketing is criminal.

Plebiscite Upon the Tacna-Arica Dispute Abandoned by Motion

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 16.—The motion to abandon the plebiscite on Tacna and Arica, made by Major General Lassiter, has been adopted by the plebiscitary commission, carrying with it a condemnation of Chile for its supposed making the plebiscite impossible.

Something like \$15,000,000 was spent on the affair and yet there was no plebiscite. The question for Chile now is to decide whether to reopen negotiations for a diplomatic settlement and to appeal to Coolidge for a return to the pre-protocol status of Chilean sovereignty.

Chilean papers are attacking the United States for the fiasco, and it is understood that Chile has cabled its representatives in Washington to break negotiations for a direct settlement arranged by Coolidge.

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ON July 4th the third annual sub campaign closes. The special premiums will then be withdrawn. EVERY worker should avail himself of this opportunity to secure this beautiful work of true proletarian genius.

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On to Moscow!

AT the conclusion of the campaign names and total points to each ones credit will be published of those workers in the districts entitled to send a person to Moscow. (Only those districts will send someone to Moscow who have secured the highest percent of their quota or 40,000 points.)

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then all candidates' names will be published. Ballots will be sent to all those entitled to vote and the lucky winner will go to Moscow—as a sign of honor for building our press. Every point will count for a vote—

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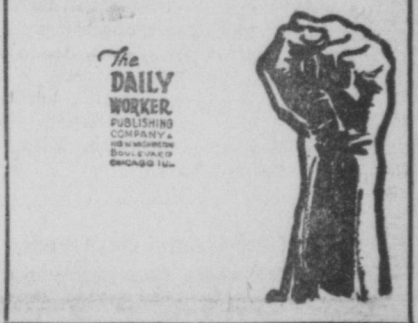
One Noun Per Month a Heavy Average

(Special to The Daily Worker)
GENEVA, Switzerland, June 16.—The League of nations' famous "disarmament conference" is no longer merely a fiasco but a howling joke. With large delegations of grizzled admirals, pot-bellied generals and sleek diplomats from each of twenty nations working day and night, discussing three hours each at eighteen meetings for one solid month, all are completely exhausted and ready to quit because the conference cannot agree on a definition of the word "disarmament."

With their health seriously undermined by the protracted labor of defining one word, some are for taking a vacation for a month recuperating their strength sufficiently to attempt the definition of another word. If the conference could only limit itself to adjectives or impersonal pronouns all might be well, but nouns are fatal. Even after a vacation the delegations would have yet really to settle the meaning of "disarmament," and this once agreed upon by some miracle, unquestionably an equal or worse puzzle would be to define such words as "aggressor," "cannon," "militia" and many other troublesome nouns.

While there has been a vote on what "disarmament" means, it didn't get a majority of the delegations; two, United States and Sweden, being for the definition proposed by the Americans; eight, France, Italy, Japan, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, Belgium and Chile, voting for France's definition. Nine refrained from voting at all, and Uruguay was absent.

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Workers (Communist) Party

PARTY UNITS RAISE CAMPAIGN FUND

THE first returns of the special assessment of 50c. on every party member for the purpose of creating a campaign fund to carry on the work for a united labor ticket in the 1926 elections are reaching the national office of the party. Thus far the following units of the party have made a settlement and sent remittances to the national organization.

Nucleus	City & State	Am't. Paid
Street 1	Sand Coulee, Mont.	\$4.50
Shop 5	Bronx, N. Y.	3.00
Shop 9	Boston, Mass.	1.50
Shop 3	Detroit, Mich.	3.50
Shop 9	Chicago, Ill.	2.50
Shop 1	Detroit, Mich.	6.00
Shop 1	Avella, Pa.	5.00
Street 1	Milwaukee, Wis.	5.00
Street 1	Wauwatosa, Wis.	5.00
Street 1	Makinen, Minn.	10.00
Street 6	Superior, Wis.	10.00
Street 1	Phelps, Wis.	5.00
Street 1	Winlock, Wash.	5.00
Street 1	Reedley, Calif.	5.00
Street 1	Drake, N. Dak.	2.50
Shop 3	Kansas City, Kans.	5.00
Shop 1	Harmarville, Pa.	5.00
Shop 1	Library, Pa.	5.00
Shop 1	McKees Rocks, Pa.	5.00
Shop 1	Helen, W. Va.	5.00
Street 1	Harmarville, Pa.	5.00
Shop 102	Akron, Ohio	4.00
Shop 201	Powhattan Point, Ohio	5.00
Shop 402	Massillon, Ohio	6.00
Street 11	Canton, Ohio	5.00
Shop 2	Detroit, Mich.	5.00
Shop 9	Detroit, Mich.	5.00
Street 23	Chicago, Ill.	10.00
Shop 6	New York, N. Y.	4.00
Shop 12	Bronx, N. Y.	3.00
Shop 12	Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
Fact. 2	New York, N. Y.	2.50
Street D	Philadelphia, Pa.	3.50
Street 303	Rochester, N. Y.	5.00
Finnish	Pocatello, Idaho	5.00
Shop 2	Collinsville, Conn.	2.00
Lithuanian	Nanticoke, Pa.	10.00
Street 1	Lynn, Mass.	10.00
Street 1	East Halden, Maine	4.00
Shop 1	Monson, Maine	3.00
Shop 1	Maynard, Mass.	5.00
Finnish	Iron River, Wis.	5.00
Shop 10-1	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	5.00
Shop 1	Springfield, Ill.	2.00
Street 1	Duluth, Minn.	7.50
TOTAL		\$225.00

The party units listed above have done their part to create the \$5,000 fund which is urgently needed by the national organization for work in connection with the united labor ticket.

These party units represent only a small proportion of the shop and street nuclei which have received the special assessment stamps with the instructions to immediately make the collection from their members and send the remittance to the national organization.

The reorganization of the party on the basis of shop and street nuclei was carried thru in order to create greater efficiency in handling the party affairs. This efficiency must manifest itself in such matters as collecting assessments as well as in conducting the campaign of the party.

Every street and shop nuclei secretary should consider it a matter of pride to promptly collect the assessment in his unit and to quickly make a settlement with the national organization. The quicker the work is done the quicker the party will be able to go forward with full speed.

Collect the special united labor ticket assessment from every party member.

Make a settlement with the national office immediately after making the collection.

MASS MEMBERSHIP TO BUILD PARTY

The district offices of the Party are taking up energetically the work of arranging the largest membership meetings of the Party to hear the report of Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg on "The Tasks of the Party in the Light of the C. I. Decision."

These meetings will be held in the following cities:
New York, Friday, June 18, Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th street, 8 p. m.
Philadelphia, Saturday, June 19, Slovak Hall, 510 Fairmount avenue, 7:30 p. m.
Pittsburgh, Sunday, June 20, Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller street, 4 p. m.
Cleveland, Monday, June 21, Grading Hall, 6021 St. Clair avenue, 8 p. m.
Detroit, Tuesday, June 22, Finnish Hall, 5969 14th street, 8 p. m.
Chicago, Wednesday, June 23, Northwest Hall, North avenue and Western avenue, 8 p. m.
Minneapolis, Friday, June 25.

Every member of the Party in the cities named should attend these meetings. Members from nearby cities are also invited.

The Party is mobilizing to go forward under the slogan "Unity and Work."

Here Are Questions For Class in Marx Next Monday Night

Some of the most fundamental laws in capitalism's development will be discussed at the next regular Workers' School class in Marxian economics, meeting as usual at 19 S. Lincoln at 8 p. m. Monday. The lesson takes in the first two sections of Chapter 15 in Marx's "Capital," volume one, from pages 671 to 689. The following questions are suggested as guides for study:

1. Define organic composition of capital.
2. Explain how accumulation of capital necessarily involves increase of the proletariat.
3. What circumstances may bring a rise in the price of labor resulting from the accumulation of capital? What general law does Marx derive from such conditions?
4. How does Marx explain the conditions supposed to underlie the so-called "natural law of population"?
5. What double part do the means of production play in the accumulation of capital?
6. Explain the law of the progressive increase of constant capital in proportion to the variable.
7. Explain why a certain accumulation of capital is the necessary preliminary of large scale production.
8. Distinguish centralization of capital from accumulation and concentration.
9. What part do competition and credit play in capitalist production?

Read "OIL" by Upton Sinclair



Read it today and everyday in THE DAILY WORKER.

RADEK MERCILESSLY FLAYS MARSHAL PILSUDSKI IN "PRAVDA" ARTICLE

(Special to The Daily Worker) MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., June 16.—In a leading article in Pravda entitled "Napoleon IV" Radek analyzes the tactics of Pilsudski. Radek discusses the declarations of Pilsudski and his attempts to "legalize the fait accompli" and asks whether Pilsudski will submit to the national assembly should that body refuse to legalize the fait accompli and refuse to elect a president according to Pilsudski's wishes, but would decide to clear out Pilsudski's incompetent government and call even Pilsudski himself to order.

Radek sees no clever intentions in the action of Pilsudski, but "merely an expression of the typical political confusionism of Pilsudski."

According to Radek, the real position of Pilsudski is best characterized by the declaration of one of his adjutants that the movement led by Pilsudski has no social basis and that Pilsudski did not dream of making a revolution and had no idea where the movement was taking him.

"The dissatisfied masses of Poland sympathized with Pilsudski as far as he opposed the reactionary government of the large land owners. The soldiers of Pilsudski entered the struggle against the junkers with the slogan, "Down with the Pans," and thus proved that they were led by class feelings and not by the legends about the national hero Pilsudski," points out Radek. "Pilsudski himself has no hatred for the bourgeoisie and the large land owners and for this reason he does not know what to do. History has laid on Pilsudski the role of dictator in a civil war, but the dictatorship of Pilsudski is the joke of world history. It cannot last long, for a great class does not give a fool dictatorial rights for long."

Open Air Meeting Saturday. Sub-Section No. 9 of the Workers Communist Party will hold an open air meeting on the corner of Washburn and Division streets on Saturday, June 19, at 8 p. m. The purpose of this meeting is to bring to the attention of the workers of that neighborhood the unjust persecution of Sacco and Vanzetti, two militant workers, and to urge them to demand and fight for a new trial for these two workers. The speakers will be J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, who will speak in English and Comrade Milgrim, who will speak in Jewish. All workers of this locality are urged to attend the meeting.

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

Left Wingers and Radicals Will Attend Picnic on June 27
NEW YORK, June 16.—The entire left wing and radical labor movement will be represented at the first picnic of the season arranged by the Workers Party for Sunday, June 27, at Pleasant Bay park.

REMEMBER!
The International Workers' Aid of Chicago will conduct a tag day Saturday, June 19, for the striking British miners.
To raise a substantial sum for the miners and their families many tag day workers will be needed. Every worker is urged to report at one of the stations listed below Saturday, June 19, at 8:30 a. m. If it is not possible to give the entire day, a few hours will be appreciated.
Turn out in full force and aid the struggling miners of England.
STATIONS: 3427 Indiana Ave. 2409 N. Halsted St. 10900 Michigan Ave. 2733 Hirsch Blvd. 3116 S. Halsted St. 1806 S. Racine Ave. 3209 Roosevelt Rd. 1902 W. Division St. 19 S. Lincoln St.

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

SEND IN A SUB!

ATTENTION, WORKERS OF NEW YORK!

Just opened a new bargain store by the name "Popular" Men's, Women's and Children's Wear. Will sell below wholesale prices. Still further special reductions for workers presenting this advertisement.

REMEMBER: 236 E. 23RD ST.

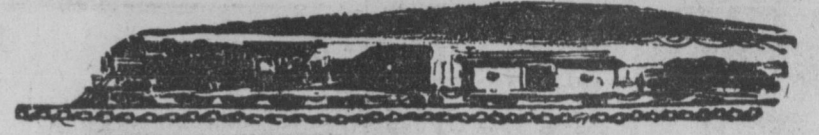
"THE POPULAR"

ERNEST ZELIOT.

Pilsudski Going to War



(From Moscow Izvestia.)



New York Wins a Trip to Moscow!



First to Reach 40,000 Points.
On Monday, the New York District reached 40,000 points in the third annual sub-campaign of The DAILY WORKER and the distinction of being the first district to be entitled to send one worker to Moscow. They are now on the second 40,000 and are in the race to be first in the campaign which holds a special prize of sending another worker to visit the world's first workers' government.

Outstanding Candidates.

The splendid achievement of New York should prove inspiration to Builders throughout the country. This success has been possible only thru the splendid individual accomplishments of such Builders as the following who have done most in the New York district and stand out as the logical candidates for the trip when the ballots are sent out on July 4.

They Did It—

Arthur Smith, New York	3,765 Points
Leo Kling, Brooklyn	3,460 "
H. F. Mins, New York	2,200 "
A. Chorover, New York	1,335 "
L. Hirschman, New York	1,060 "
S. Liebowitz, New York	1,000 "

There are—and will be—more candidates who will be entitled to votes for the trip at the end of this campaign and at that time their names will be announced in full.

California Leads the Race!



District 13, California, still leads all districts in percentage of quota reached. Whether or not the reach 40,000 points (which entitles all districts to send a worker to Moscow) they will win a trip for one worker if they are able to maintain the lead on July 4.

Pittsburgh Second—Detroit Third.

Eastern Pennsylvania has done good work. This district thru the work of Bill Scarville of Pittsburgh and Comrade Kasper of East Pittsburgh has stepped right on the tail of California and is fighting for leadership. Detroit is in the race. Lower Michigan has had the help of Grand Rapids and the race looks like a hot one with at least five districts to fight it out and the winner unknown until the last minute. In each case the help of The DAILY WORKER readers in getting subscriptions will decide the contest.

Subscribe!

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS
CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

KANSAS CITY YOUTH CONFERENCE SPENDS DAY DISCUSSING SYSTEM

By HUGO OEHLER.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 16.—The Midwest Student Conference holding a three day session here with students from the nearby states passed Monday with a variety of presentations of organizations and doctrines. Youth and age mingled to discuss that which their school courses denied them.

Communist Speaks.
The morning session was taken up with presentations of the socialist, single tax and Communist programs. Lincoln Pither, an old-time socialist, who admitted he was not up on the movement, presented the socialist program, a presentation that did not even do justice to the weak socialist position which has betrayed the workers in all countries.

The single tax program was presented with vim, altho in a very confused fashion. John Meihelle of St. Louis then spoke on the Communist program. This talk attracted the interests and aroused questioning by the students.

Open Shopper Speaks.
Judge Higgins, formerly of the Kansas industrial court, debated C. Sumner, international secretary of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers Union, on the open shop. Judge Higgins proved himself to be a dogged defender of capitalism in debate as well as its defender as judge of the industrial court, but Brother Sumners proved his equal, altho he did not attack capitalism fundamentally.

Gompers Praised by Open-Shopper.
Judge Higgins in his discourse upheld Gompers as the world's greatest labor leader, greater than J. Ramsey MacDonald, if you please. Judge Higgins heard that Communism was discussed in the morning, so he informed us that he would not blame any employer for not meeting a Communist, especially when Gary refused to meet Foster, a Communist in the A. F. of L.

After his discourse, Meihelle informed him that Foster was not yet a Communist at the time he led the steel strike, showed the open-shopper up on many other points and then told the judge that he was a Commu-



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

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
Seventh Article.

IT is my opinion that The DAILY WORKER in the past has preached and chided too much.

When carried to extremes this gives the Communist press a tone of doubt as to the ability of workers to draw correct conclusions on the basis of facts submitted.

If, for instance, we are able to prove that some labor leader has accepted bribes from the bosses to sabotage organization in non-union fields (it can be said in passing that we expect to prove this concerning the head of one of the largest unions in the country within the near future) it is not necessary for us to exhaust our vocabulary of invective in denouncing him.

Instead of that, we can and should use the same energy in pointing out the way to get rid of him and preventing such betrayals in the future.

WE can, I think, learn some valuable lessons from the English Communist press in this respect. One comparison will suffice.

Just before the general strike the executive board of the Amalgamated Engineering Union refused to give dispute pay to engineers in the London district in event of their striking, altho the executive formally sanctioned strike action.

The London engineers, thru their union, issued a call for joint action of all union executives for twenty shilling increase per week in spite of the sabotage of the general executive.

unions have failed to give any lead whatsoever, and this is giving rise to a great deal of comment among the rank and file. . . . The London Joint Trades Committee, representing 17 of the unions, is proceeding to take a joint ballot on the question of strike action. . . .

The Executive Committee of the A. E. U., while it has sanctioned the taking of this ballot vote, has stated that should its London members decide to strike they will receive no dispute pay.

In spite of this it is confidently anticipated that the engineering workers of London will return a large majority in favor of strike action. . . . London realizes that no section of the country is entitled to get an increase at the expense of the other districts. . . . Will the National Committee of the A. E. U., which is meeting in Manchester, endorse this policy? . . .

National action, with every section and class of engineering labor in the fight, backed by the General Council of the T. U. C., can assure the engineers of victory.

LET us compare this concise recital of facts and firm and clear enunciation of the necessary line to follow, with an article published in The DAILY WORKER while the I. L. G. W. U. convention was in session, just after it had passed a resolution denouncing fascism. The article was headed "Sigman the Fascist" and proved by an intricate process of reasoning that Sigman was a supporter of fascism. Or we might also compare it with a news story published just before the convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, which urged the workers to "Defeat Mike Tighe, Tool of the Bosses."

THE difference between the manner in which the English Communist

press makes its appeal to the workers and puts forward the Communist program is not solely a difference in tone. The main difference is that in the story quoted, as in all the material in English Communist papers, there is evident a feeling of great responsibility to the labor movement and the working class, a feeling that it is not un-Communist for Communists and Communist parties to be careful to have their facts straight and to speak in what some might call a mild tone, if this will get the best results.

IT may be argued that the English Communist Party is a bit too careful in its criticism of labor officialdom, but if we take into consideration the great difference in tempo and development between the American and British labor movements we can conclude that we can afford to be less acrimonious and more accurate, and at least experiment with a less explosive method of pointing out the vagaries and misdeeds of labor's misleaders.

THEN there is also what in baseball parlance is called "a change of pace." Some cases, criticism of capitalist politicians and their allies, for instance, the leaders of the socialist party, need the most drastic treatment, but even in such instances the distinction must be made between controversial and polemical writing. If one is trying to reason an opponent out of court one as a rule weakens one's case by invective.

THE example of Lenin and his continual characterization of Kautsky as a "lackey of the bourgeoisie" is often cited by lovers of invective, but it is enough to say in reply to this that there was only one Lenin and that he wrote his greatest polemics at a time when the working class of Europe, already a half-century ahead of American workers in political consciousness, was vibrant with the in-

AMERICAN COAL USED TO BREAK BRITISH STRIKE

Send 50,000 Tons of Coal to England

BALTIMORE, June 16.—Is American coal being used to break the British mine strike? British Parliamentary Secretary Lane-Fox of the mines department announces that no American coal whatever had been received in England since the beginning of the strike May 1. He said that the 87,000 tons imported since May 1 had all come from European countries.

But since Lane-Fox's statement was made the Consolidation Coal Co. of Baltimore has received orders for the export of 100,000 tons of American coal. Fifty thousand tons of this large order are consigned to England, for use by the railroads, power houses and other public utilities, it is announced, and the rest is to be shipped to Italy and the Argentine, to markets usually supplied with British coal. The coal is to be shipped from Baltimore and Hampton Roads.

Exports of United States coal to South American countries generally have increased since the British mine strike began, and it is now reported that Norway and other Scandinavian countries will place large orders in America, seeing that their needs cannot be met by Britain.

Thos. Hardy



The famous English novelist, has just celebrated his 86th birthday. He is still in excellent health and maintains a lively interest in the world. He is the oldest living novelist. He has written scores of novels of English rural life and apparently is not yet thru.

On to Moscow! SEND IN A SUB!

SOVIET LABOR UNION LEADER TELLS OF AID

Proves Source of Aid Sent British Miners

MOSCOW—(By Mail)—The secretary of the central council of the labor unions of the Union of Socialist Soviet Russia, Dogadov, in an interview to the press concerning the action of support for the British miners, which is being conducted in the Soviet Union declared the following: "The general strike and the miners' lockout in Great Britain caused the greatest interest and enthusiasm amongst the working class of the Soviet Union. The central council of labor unions decided together with the central committees of the various labor unions to contribute a quarter of a day's wages to the funds for the striking workers.

"A commission was elected and instructed to take the necessary sums according to need from the trade union reserve funds and from other resources of the unions in order to assist the British workers as quickly as possible. In actual fact, however, the workers very often decided to give a half day's wages. According to temporary and conservative estimates we shall be successful in collecting 3,000,000 roubles in the whole of the Soviet Union.

Sent Advance Collections.

"As the struggle in Great Britain was in full force, the central council of labor unions was of the opinion that immediate help was necessary and its presidium decided on the 5th of May to send the general council of the British Trades Union Congress 250,000 roubles as a first installment of the coming collections. Shortly afterwards it was decided to send another 2,000,000 roubles from the resources of the central council and the central committees of the Soviet Labor Unions.

"The most active representatives of the British bourgeoisie who were already excited enough through the strike itself, issued statements concerning "Russian money," "Russian agitators," etc., in order to discredit the strike and at the same time to aim a blow at the workers of the Soviet Union for daring to support the British workers.

"The letter of Tweed, the chairman of the British Association of Creditors of Russia, which was published in the Times and in a number of other papers followed the same aims and declared that the money which was sent to the general council was taken from British credit. Tweed's contention is based on the fact that the financial report of the central council shows that it was not in possession of any such sum as was sent to the general council.

"Recently the central council has issued no financial report. The labor unions are, however, strong enough to send assistance quickly to the striking British workers without having to call in the help of the credits. The general financial situation of the labor unions of the Union of Socialist Soviet Russia is no secret for the foreign trade union organizations which receive the information bulletin of the central council of the Russian labor unions."

Bank Balance of Soviet Labor Unions. At the same time, Dogadov gave the press representatives information about the state of the treasury of the central council and the central committees of the labor unions of the Union of Socialist Soviet Russia. On the 6th of May, 1926, the bank account of the central council showed 1,529,390 roubles to the good. On the 1st of April it was 5,500,691 roubles. Considerable funds belonging to the provincial departments are not included.

Alien Property Bills Shelved Until Next Session of Congress

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—Legislation for the return of alien property seized during the world war has been shelved until the next session of congress. The house ways and means committee has pigeon-holed the pending bills and has decided to meet Nov. 15 to draft a measure to present to the December session of the house.

Chicago, Aurora and Elgin Railroad Seeks a 15% Fare Increase

The Chicago, Aurora & Elgin Railroad Company has asked the Illinois commerce commission for authority to increase its fares 15 per cent on July 15.

Scott's Wife Loses Fight. Attorneys for Mrs. Catherine Scott, wife of Russell Scott, lost their first bout in her fight to stage a "starvation show" in a local theater. The "show" was to have been staged to raise money for the defense of Scott. Mrs. Scott appeared in a glass cage on the theater stage, lying on a hospital bed, and it was announced that she would eat nothing so long as people would pay to see her or until she obtained money enough to defray the expenses of her husband's defense.

Gen. Ely



Is talked of as the successor of Major-General Hines as chief of staff of the United States army. He is now the head of the Army War College. General Ely is one of the old school of United States army men who compose the military bureaucracy in this country and know just what it means to send troops to Nicaragua, Haiti, Panama, etc.

WAR DEPARTMENT CHUCKLES OVER CAL'S TROUBLES

Army Fails to Salute Haitian Puppet, Borno

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, June 16.—War department officials are chuckling, and state department chiefs are trying to look shocked, because the order for firing a salute of 21 guns in honor of the landing of the dummy president of Haiti, Louis Borno, got "lost" on the way from Washington to New York.

The military are nursing a grudge toward President Coolidge because he has not helped them to get a bigger appropriation, and because he sabotaged their Defense Day mobilizations, and in general because they consider him a tightwad, unworthy to lead a powerful military nation. Hence they are delighted when they can cause him embarrassment.

Put Puppet in Power.

Borno, whose father was a colored French colonial, is the puppet of Gen. John Russell, military commander of Haiti. He is ineligible by the fact of his foreign parentage to hold the presidency of Haiti. He was not legally elected to the office. He was merely set up as president by a group of 14 government officials, called councilors of state, who met secretly at night and issued a decree declaring him president. In the background stood Gen. Russell with his American forces of occupation. This "election" took place April 10, 1922, and Borno has continued in office, while Russell and the marines have run the country. In April of the present year Borno's council again declared him elected for four years. He now comes to Washington to pay his respects to President Coolidge and Secretary of War Davis, and to enable editors of Negro newspapers that draw republican campaign funds every two years to print his picture.

Haitians Rap Borno.

On the same ship with Borno came circulars of protest from the Haitian patriotic societies, denouncing Borno as a usurper and fraud.

"Russell and Borno," said one of these letters, "are boasting the progress and prosperity of Haiti under their despotic leadership. There is not a word of truth in that proposition. The country is under the heaviest burden that it has ever experienced since it became a nation in 1804. The people of Haiti are getting poorer every day by the continual increase of the taxes and customs duties. Haitian laborers are paid from 20 to 30 cents, American money, a day, with a depreciated currency called gourde. How can a man live on such a wage? It is why they are leaving the country for Cuba and Santo Domingo. Already more than 300,000 have left. Russell and Borno are responsible for this sad state of things."

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

Get the Point? SEND IN A SUB!

While You Are Reading "OIL"—read also OIL IMPERIALISM THE INTERNATIONAL STRUGGLE FOR PETROLEUM By LOUIS FISCHER. \$2.00 Cloth Bound. The latest publication of the inside story of the rivalry between American and British oil interests. OIL AND THE GERMS OF WAR By SCOTT NEARING. THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO. 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Paper 10 Cents.

\$70,000 SUIT FILED AGAINST SIX POLICEMEN

Passaic Strikers Bring Police to Civil Court

PASSAIC, N. J., June 15.—Civil suits amounting to \$70,000 damages have been brought against six Passaic policemen in the circuit court by Benjamin Lavanski, Polish organizer for the United Front Committee, and John Ricci.

Severe Beating.

Benjamin Lavanski, an active organizer for the United Front, has been threatened by police many times for his successful work. On May 6 they seized the opportunity to punish him by beating him up and arresting him. His was one of the most severe cases of beating during the strike and, as usual, entirely unwarranted.

On May 6 a woman scab was hit by a tin can thrown by a mischievous child. Many workers were about, it being time for the few scabs to leave the mill. The police chased some workers' children and handled them roughly.

Lavanski, who was standing near, spoke to the police officer, asking him not to frighten the child, and then to the child, telling her to go quietly. The cossacks seized that excuse. They set upon Lavanski and beat him badly, so that more than five weeks afterward he still bears the marks and is under medical care. The officers named are Herman Zober, Barney Warsaw, Henry Berger, Peter Niadrada and Edward J. Hogan. After the beating and arrest of Lavanski he was charged with attempting to incite the crowd to riot, but was acquitted at his trial.

"Bloody Friday."

"Bloody Friday," May 14, is still echoed in the case of John Ricci against Officer John Van Hoven. On this day, when scores of strikers were set upon and clubbed by police as they were returning from the meeting hall to their homes, John Ricci was attacked on his own property and was beaten by Van Hoven. The officer was engaged in the "noble" work of clearing the streets of strikers. He came upon Ricci standing in his yard and ordered him to move on.

"I can't move on. I'm home already," said Ricci. "I'll show you whether you can move on or not," said Van Hoven as he assaulted him. Ricci is asking for \$20,000 and Lavanski is asking \$50,000 damages.

Action in Civil Courts.

It remains to be seen what the courts will do in the civil cases. It has been established quite definitely during the strike that no redress can be had from the criminal courts when a striker is beaten to unconsciousness by the cossack police. In two attempts to bring policemen to justice warrants could not even be obtained for sixteen cases and were only served in the other cases after much quibbling and delay. Officers finally accepted service and were released without bail.

DAILY WORKER BARRED FROM COUNTY JAIL

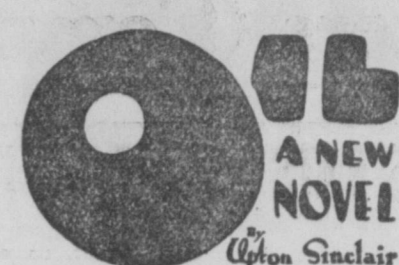
Prison Heads Refuse to Admit Reporter

The reporters for the capitalist press are at all times allowed to enter Cook county jail and have interviews with the prisoners, the reporter of The DAILY WORKER was barred on two occasions from interviewing the 29 International Ladies' Garment Workers serving from 10 to 60 days in Cook county jail for an alleged violation of "Injunction Judge" Dennis E. Sullivan's injunction against the union in the 1924 strike.

On both occasions when The DAILY WORKER reported presented his credentials at the jail doors and sought admittance he was not allowed to enter. Capitalist press reporters, on the other hand, who are aiding the open shop bosses in their fight against the garment workers, were allowed to interview the strike pickets.

No valid reason was given by the jail heads for their action. When asked why The DAILY WORKER reporters were being barred while reporters from the capitalist press were allowed to enter freely and speak to the prisoners and even take photographs in the jail if they wanted to, the jail head refused to answer, saying: "You can't see them, that's all."

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair) WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

J. ARNOLD ROSS, oil operator, formerly Jim Ross, teamster, drives over the smooth California roads with his young son, "Bunny", beside him on the way to Beach City. In the hotel they meet Ross's lease-hound, Ben Skutt, who has arranged for Ross to meet a group of property owners, whose land Ross is anxious to get because it contains oil. Those that own the lands at first agree to share alike. But intrigues soon split the group. A number of oil promoters bribed a few of the more influential ones in an attempt to get the lease. Skutt enters with Ross and the boy when the discord is at its highest point. He attempts to get them to sign a lease with Ross. At the moment when threats begin to fly Skutt introduces Ross. Ross arises and in his southwestern American language tells the owners that he is an oil man; that they must beware of mere promoters and crooks; that he will drill quick and drill right and guarantee them good royalties. Many of the owners are impressed. But there are still recalcitrant ones. Bunny is sitting near the window taking it all in. A boy appears at the window. He tells Bunny he is Paul Watkins and the lady of the house his aunt. He ran away from home but he is afraid his aunt will send him back. He wants Bunny to go out in the kitchen on the excuse he wants a drink and open the back door. Then Paul can sneak in and get something to eat. Bunny does this and slips out of the house.

VIII

Bunny went round the house, and got to the back-door just as Paul Watkins was closing it softly behind him. "Thanks, kid," whispered the latter, and stole away to the wood-shed, with Bunny close behind him. Paul's first sentence was: "I got a piece of ham and two slices of bread, and one piece of pie." He already had his mouth full.

"That's all right, I guess," said Bunny, judiciously. He waited, and for a while there was no sound, save that of a hungry creature chewing. The stranger was only a shadow with a voice; but outside, in the starlight, Bunny had noted that the shadow was a head taller than himself, and thin.

"Gee, it's tough to be starvin'!" said the voice, at last. "Do you want any of this?"

"Oh no, I had my supper," said Bunny. "And I'm not supposed to eat at night."

The other went on chewing, and Bunny found it mysterious and romantic; it might have been a hungry wolf there in the darkness! They sat on boxes, and when the sounds of eating ceased, Bunny said: "What made you run away from home?"

The other answered with another question, a puzzling one: "What church do you belong to?"

"How do you mean?" countered Bunny.

"Don't you know what it means to belong to a church?"

"Well, my grandmother takes me to a Baptist church sometimes, and my mother takes me to a 'Piscopal one when I'm visitin' her. But I don't know as I belong to any."

"My Gosh!" said Paul. It was evident he was deeply impressed by this statement. "You mean your father don't make you belong to no church?"

"I don't think Dad believes in things like that very much."

"My Gosh! And you ain't scared?"

"Scared of what?"

"Why, hell fire and brimstone. Of losin' your soul."

"No, I never thought about it."

"Say, kid, you dunno how queer that hits me. I just been makin' up my mind to go to hell, and not give a damn. Do you cuss?"

"Not very often."

"Well, I cussed God."

"How do you do that?"

"Why, I said, 'Damn God!' I said it half a dozen times, see, and I thought sure the lightnin' would come down and strike me. I said: I don't believe, and I ain't a-goin' to believe, and I don't give a damn."

"Well, but if you don't believe, why should you be scared?"

Bunny's mind was always logical like that.

"Well, I guess I didn't know whether I believed or not. I don't know now. It didn't seem like I could set my poor frail mind up against the Rock of Ages. I didn't know there was anybody had ever been that wicked before. Pap says I'm the wickedest boy was ever born."

"Pap is your father?"

"Yes."

"What does he believe?"

"The Old Time Religion. It's called the Four Square Gospel. It's the Apostolic Church, and they jump."

"Jump!"

"The Holy Spirit comes down to you, see, and makes you jump. Sometimes it makes you roll, and sometimes you talk in tongues."

"What is that?"

"Why, you make noises, fast, like you was talkin' in some foreign language; and maybe it is—Pap says it's the language of the arch-angels, but I don't know. I can't understand it, and I hate it."

"And your father does that?"

"Anytime, day or night, he's liable to. It's his way of foilin' the tempter. If you say anything at meal times, like there ain't enough to eat in the house, or you mention how the interest on the mortgage will be due, and he hadn't ought to give all the money for the missions, then Pap will roll up his eyes, and begin to pray out loud and let go, as he calls it; and then the Holy Spirit seizes him and he begins to jump and shake all over, and he slides down out of his chair and rolls on the floor, and begins to talk in tongues, like it says in the Bible. And then Mom starts to cry, 'cause it scares her, she knows she's got things to do for the kids, but she dassn't resist the Spirit, and Pap shouts, Let go, let go—real loud, in the Voice of Sinai, as he says, and then Mom's shoulders begin to jerk, and her mouth pops down, and she begins to roll in the chair, and shout for the Pentecostal Baptism. And that turns the kids loose, they all begin to jump and to babble; and gee, it scares you, somethin' starts to grab you, and make you jerk whether you want to or not. I rushed out of the house, and I shook my fist up at the sky and I yelled: 'Damn God! Damn God!' And then I waited for the sky to fall in, and it didn't, and I said, I don't believe it, and I ain't a-goin' to make myself believe it, not if I get sent to hell for it."

"Is that the reason you ran away?"

"That's one of the reasons. You can't get nowhere, livin' like we do. We got a big ranch, but it's mostly rocks, and we'd have a hard time anyhow; you plant things, and the rain falls, and nothin' but weeds come up. Why, if there's a God, and he loves his poor human creatures, why did he have to make so many weeds? That was when I first started to cussin'—I was hoin' weeds all day, and I just couldn't help it, I found myself sayin', over and over: 'Damn weeds; Damn weeds. Damn weeds! Pap says it wasn't God that made 'em, it was the devil; but then, God made the devil, and God knew what the devil was goin' to do, so ain't God to blame?"

"It seems like it to me," said Bunny.

"Gee, kid, but you're lucky! You never knew you had a soul at all! You sure missed a lot of trouble!" There was a pause, and then Paul added: "I had a hard time runnin' away, and I spose I'll go back in the end—it's tough to think of your brothers and sisters starvin' to death, and I don't see what else can happen to 'em."

"How many are there?"

"There's four, besides me; and they're all younger'n me."

(To be continued.)

MORE JOBS IN ILLINOIS THAN LAST YEAR, BUT TEN PER CENT UNDER 1923; LABOR SHIFTING

Employment in Illinois factories appears to be holding its own despite a general downward tendency in the country as a whole. According to the May report of the state department of labor the total falling off since the high point in March was only six-tenths of 1 per cent. A year ago the drop from March to May was 2 per cent and in 1924 nearly 4 per cent.

This year's falling off of employment meant loss of jobs to less than 5,000 workers. It leaves employment nearly 4 1/2 per cent ahead of May, 1925. But there are still about 25,000 fewer workers on Illinois factory payrolls than in May, 1924, and 85,000 fewer than in May, 1923. The three-year decline is over 10 per cent.

122 Men to Each 100 Jobs.

The free employment office bears out the general optimism of the department's survey. But there is a surplus of workers for jobs. There were 122 applicants for each 100 jobs in May, compared with 129 in April,

145 a year ago and 154 in May, 1924. In May, 1923, however, there were only 91 applicants for each 100 jobs.

Also the situation is considered generally favorable in several industrial centers the news is not encouraging. The closing of the locomotive shops at Bloomington "because of extreme depression in business" threw 650 out of employment, while reports from Belleville assert that 5,000 are out of work in that region. The revival of road building thruout the state and the fact that building contractors increased the number of workers on their payrolls 23.3 per cent during May cut down the number unemployed.

Worker Still Suffers.

Figures show that comparatively stable employment thruout industry as a whole does not necessarily spell stability for the individual worker. He must shift from an industry laying off men to one increasing its force or join the ranks of the temporarily unemployed.

COME! to the Liveliest Affair of the Season! Where you can dance to the music of Letchinger's Orchestra. Sing with the crowd—Eat good food—Play the games—or just rest in the many shady spots of the beautiful CHERNAUSKAS GROVE at the YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE PICNIC SUNDAY, JUNE 20th, 1926 Take Archer Ave. car to end of the line; then Justice Park car to 79th and Archer—the grove is there. ADMISSION 35c in Advance 50c at the Gates

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Gary Paper Consoles Steel Trust

There may be more self-debasing subserviency than that displayed by the lone daily paper in Gary, the *Post-Tribune*, in its comment upon the frightful disaster of last Monday, but we have never come in contact with it.

In a brief editorial commenting upon the havoc wrought in the community by the explosion of the by-products plant the paper expresses its sympathy with the families of the dead and injured, and also to the "officials of the mill which (sic) must bear the brunt of the worst industrial accident in Gary's history."

The *Post-Tribune* does not consider that the wives, parents and children of the dead and dying bear the brunt of the disaster, but the brunt of the disaster is borne by the officials of the steel corporation, not one of whom had so much as a hair on his head harmed by the blast that blew into fragments possibly scores of human beings and blinded and maimed others for life.

In order to prepare public opinion for a report that the blast was caused by unknown factors or in order to blame the workmen who were slaughtered in the inferno, this reptile press says:

"It is too early to place the blame, but we have no doubt the coroner and officials of the steel company will do all in their power to locate the cause of this disaster. If a careless match thrower was responsible, he doubtless paid for his carelessness with his life and so the truth may never be known."

That is the most probable whitewash of the company—blame it on one of the dead men. The *Post-Tribune* goes even further and indicates that the company is blameless:

"Safety first has long been one of the guiding principles of the steel corporation and it is not likely any known safety device was ignored by the management."

Survivors in the by-products plant where the explosion occurred declare that for weeks the gaseous fumes were so heavy in the plant that workers became ill and that protests were made in vain to those responsible.

It is plain that there will be no honest investigation by the local officials, all of whom are agents of the steel trust.

Certainly a congressional investigation into the disaster should be launched immediately, to determine just to what degree a greedy corporation is permitted to operate a human slaughter house without interference by the authorities.

Newberryism in Illinois

After the senate committee investigating slush fund expenditures in the Pennsylvania primaries gets thru with examination of facts regarding the corruption practiced by the machines of Governor Pinchot, Senator Pepper and Congressman Vare, they will turn their guns on the Illinois primary contest and investigate the two traction candidates, Senator William B. McKinley and Col. Frank L. Smith, the opponents in the recent republican primary in this state.

The connection between Samuel Insull's scab public utilities combine and Col. Smith, first exposed in *The Daily Worker*, will come under the fire of Senator Reed and his committee. There was little choice between the two candidates. McKinley is the head of the powerful down-state traction system bearing his name, while Smith, as chairman of the public utilities commission aided the Insull combine raise fares and buy railroads for a song.

Newberryism, the policy of spending enormous slush funds to corrupt the electorate, has become the regularly established procedure in old party politics, and ought to be sufficient to convince many workers of the fraud of parliamentary democracy.

The vast majority, however, only learn thru long experience, and the slush fund investigations, if good for nothing else, will serve forcefully to bring out some facts regarding the capitalist backers of the old party candidates and contribute toward bringing the government of the United States, administered by either of the old parties, into contempt.

President William Green—Rotarian

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has trekked to Denver to address the national convention of Rotary Clubs.

The memorial anniversary of the Ludlow massacre, in which striking union miners, their wives and children, were shot and burned to death by the Colorado state militia, acting under orders from the Rockefeller-owned government of that state, occurred while President Green was on his way to Denver.

He turned down an invitation to address the memorial meeting and hurried on to join his Rotarian friends, pausing only long enough to speak to a gathering of Baptist Sunday school ladies and near-males.

In case our readers have forgotten the fact, we state for their benefit that President Green is a member of the United Mine Workers of America which conducted the Ludlow strike.

In case it has slipped their memory we also would like to remind them that the British miners are on strike, that they have asked President Green to collect money to aid them.

President Green, however, chooses to speak to the National Convention of Rotary Clubs—the spiritual leader of the open shop movement in every city where the organization exists.

Where is the valiant Mr. Bok, former editor of the *Ladies Home Journal*, who handled the slush fund for Morgan that induced the Mellon-Coolidge senate to vote adherence to the world court, as the political slaughter of his heroes proceeds unabated?

The limit of denunciation has been reached by a Washington correspondent who writes that Vare probably will be unseated because "he is conceded to be mentally and morally below the level of the great majority of senators."

Subscribe!

The Struggle in Great Britain

By EARL R. BROWDER.
(Part III.)

FROM the beginning of the British general strike the right-wing leaders of the council and of the labor party had begged the government to use them for its purposes. Mr. Thomas, himself, described his own attitude in the house of commons as "groveling for peace." Mr. Arthur Henderson, with others, made a trip to the government, their mission being to "find a formula" for the surrender, shortly after the strike was called; they were met by Churchill, with the question: "Have you come to say that the strike notices are withdrawn?" "No, we . . ." "Then there is no reason to continue this discussion," said Churchill.

Yes, the government knew with whom it had to deal! As even that kind-hearted, muddle-headed pacifist, Lansbury, remarks: "The government felt that these were not the men to conduct a successful strike." The government was correct!

In the first days of the strike the council took another backward step when it responded to Baldwin's challenge of "unconstitutional, illegal and revolutionary," with the declaration which they repeated every day, that the strike was nothing but an economic struggle directed against the mine-owners.

ALTHOUGH it was obvious that government had come into the open as the executive committee of the bourgeoisie, including the mine-owners whose cause it made its own, and that therefore to fight against the mine owners must necessarily mean to fight also against the mine owners' government—yet the General Council deliberately shut its eyes to this fundamental fact, and tried to prevent the membership from seeing it. In that slogan of "only an industrial struggle" was written the final surrender.

A few days later, among the demonstrations from abroad of the international solidarity of labor with the British workers, came the financial contribution of the Russian unions of \$1,300,000 (2,600,000 roubles), with the promise of more to follow. Surely here was, even apart from its practical value, a splendid symbol of the international solidarity of labor that would build up even higher the morale

of British workers, who have an official alliance with the Russian unions. But no, the General Council bowed to the corrupt, hypocritical, bourgeois "public opinion" which says that assistance cannot be accepted from the revolutionary Russian workers; they refused the contribution of the seven million trade unionists of the Workers' Republic. Another unmistakable sign that the general staff was looking for means of losing the war, rather than of winning.

THEN came the news that the government was about to strike at the General Council. Immediately Mr. Thomas and his friends overwhelmed the timid council members with prospects of "the streets running with blood," with tales of strikers already returning to work, of thousands of trains being restored to service by the government and the O. M. S., of the unions being smashed. All the government propaganda suddenly appeared within the General Council itself as the basis upon which decisions affecting the millions of striking workers should be based.

These were the conditions within the General Council, this was the foundation it had built for its leadership, at the opening of the second week of the general strike.

The Betrayal of the Miners.

THROUGHOUT the country the workers were unanimously, solidly, determined to fight the battle to a finish. Those trades still at work were demanding that their leaders call them out. The only complaints heard from anywhere in the ranks of the workers were complaints that the General Council was not aggressive enough. Every call, every demand made upon the masses, was instantly complied with and even anticipated. A thousand testimonials to this fact could be quoted from every camp in the labor movement from extreme right to left, and even from the camp of the bourgeoisie.

There was absolutely not the slightest excuse for a General Council, if it were really concerned with winning its battle, to fall into pessimism at such a moment. On Tuesday of the second week, yielding to the pressure of the members, the call had gone forth for the metal workers to come out. The *British Worker*, No. 7, Tuesday evening, May 11, says:

"So far from 'dribbling back,' as Mr. Churchill pretends, the men on

strike are standing like a rock, and more are coming out. Tomorrow another section of the movement will be called into action. The men have awaited the instructions impatiently, and all over the country they have received their marching orders with enthusiasm and a sense of relief. 'Not a single area has weakened,' is Mr. Cramps' report."

And yet the very next issue of the *British Worker* carried the big headline, "Great Strike Terminated." On Wednesday telegrams had gone out all over the country to return to work. What had happened?

TO the negotiating committee of the General Council, dominated by Mr. Thomas, had come Mr. Herbert Samuel, chairman of the coal commission, called back from Italy to render yet another service to the bourgeoisie in the war against the British working class. Samuel gave the trembling "leaders" to understand that Baldwin had sent him, to offer a private "gentlemen's agreement" that if they called off the strike without conditions the government would secure the cancellation of the lockout on the miners, would extend the subsidy at least for a period of negotiations, and certain gains for the miners would be secured. A specific memorandum was drawn up of the proposals, which has become famous as the "Samuel Memorandum."

The miners' leaders were called in. They questioned the authority of Samuel to bind the government. They pointed out that they were being called upon to surrender the basic principle of their struggle without even a guarantee that the few crumbs offered would really be given them. They rejected the Samuel Memorandum.

Quite as if in a panic, the General Council proceeded, in violation of its solemn pledge to the miners, to act upon the Samuel Memorandum. It decided that the memorandum was sufficient basis for calling off the general strike. A committee was sent to Baldwin to announce, without any conditions, that the strike was terminated. After Baldwin was seen the miners were notified of what had been done. The General Council had broken relations with the miners. After millions of workers had risked all to support the miners, the miners had been betrayed. The general strike was over, but its object had not been won; it had been surrendered.

What Is the Farmer-Labor Movement?

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
Fourth Article.

THE Minnesota farmer-labor clubs, although less important units than the unions which endorse the Farmer-Labor Party in the industrial districts, and although they will be superseded by joint union committees as the party develops, in the rural regions are the real organizational basis of the party and will remain so.

They represent the only organizational form by which farmers have been enabled to rid themselves of the political buzzards which have fastened themselves upon the farmer movement since farmers began to venture into the political arena as an economic group.

THE granges, farm bureaus and the non-partisan league, all had an organizational form in which the shyler lawyers and others of that ilk could secure and exercise organizational control. All of these organizations were controlled from the top exclusively, but the farmer-labor clubs have managed to obtain organizational coherence while also allowing far more inner party democracy.

The failure of the old non-partisan league bureaucrats to capture the farmer-labor movement in Minnesota is due to two causes:

1. The increasing consciousness of the farmers and workers.
2. The rank and file character of the organization based on the clubs.

The best the old officialdom of the non-partisan league could do was to recruit thirty or forty alleged farmers into a convention for which Johnson's opponent, Davis, paid all expenses. Inside the Farmer-Labor Party the old officialdom was powerless.

INSIDE the trade union movement the process of clarification on the farmer-labor question has not proceeded as rapidly as it has among the farmers.

The reason for this is probably because of the fact that the labor unions still have a tendency to depend exclusively upon their economic strength and look upon politics rather as a tributary stream than as the main current of the labor movement. They do not see the two movements as an indivisible whole as yet.

THE farmers rely only on securing control of the state apparatus for marketing, etc., and a much higher percentage of farmers have thrown themselves into the farmer-labor movement than have the workers.

BUT the process is at work and already some substantial gains have been made. The split between the officialdom and the rank and file of the unions on the issue of support of the convention decision of the Farmer-Labor Party convention has been mentioned already and other developments of a favorable nature can be recorded. The connection between them and the agitation for support of the Farmer-Labor Party and its authorized candi-

dates does not appear at once, but it is there. The weakening of the local bureaucracy led by Paul Smith, by reason of its opposition to the Farmer-Labor Party and its authorized candidates, the strengthening of the Communists and the left wing because of their honest and militant support of the farmer-labor movement, are major contributory causes for such events as the defeat of Paul Smith and his cohorts on the question of support for the Sacco-Vanzetti defense in the Minneapolis Central Labor Council two weeks ago.

THIS is the first time that the Central Labor Council reactionaries have been defeated in two years on a major question of policy, and it undoubtedly indicates a serious decrease in both their ideological and organizational control.

Another indication of a new and more progressive alignment in the Minneapolis labor movement is the beginning of the organization of a building trades bloc in opposition to the present leadership of the Central Labor Council.

Since the expulsion of the Communists and the disruption of the left wing movement which followed it, the Minneapolis trade unions have been going from bad to worse.

THE recent defeat of the Lathers' Union because of the failure of the other unions to support it, the hostility of the Central Labor Council leadership to the strike, their attempts to jockey the Lathers' Union into a class collaboration agreement with the bosses, have disgusted the honest elements in the building trades and steps have been taken already to build an offensive and defensive alliance which will make it possible for these unions to mobilize their full strength in support of any building trades union which is attacked.

THIS plan is in direct contradiction with schemes of the Central Labor bureaucrats, whose relations with the Citizens' Alliance are under investigation, and whose policy is to keep the unions weak and divided.

It is significant that the line of division on this issue is, with a few exceptions, the same as that on the question of supporting the convention candidates of the Farmer-Labor Party.

The demarcations will become still clearer if Magnus Johnson wins the Farmer-Labor Party primary and the union reactionaries in the Leach and Davis camp are faced with the problem of accepting and supporting him or supporting capitalist party candidates.

SATURDAY

LOOK FOR THESE FEATURES

LENIN—A story of his life during the period of the world war, and the beginning of the Russian revolution in February on his return.

OLGIN—This brilliant writer contributes "MASHURA"—a picture of a young Russian—a delightful story that you will enjoy, and one that will enable you to get more light on the new Russia.

ELLIS—Our splendid proletarian artist again will be seen in some of his unusual work.

PARKER—Florence Parker writes her stories from England specially for *The Daily Worker*—and of great interest to women.

You will find these features in the new

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

SATURDAY

Looks Happy But He's Not



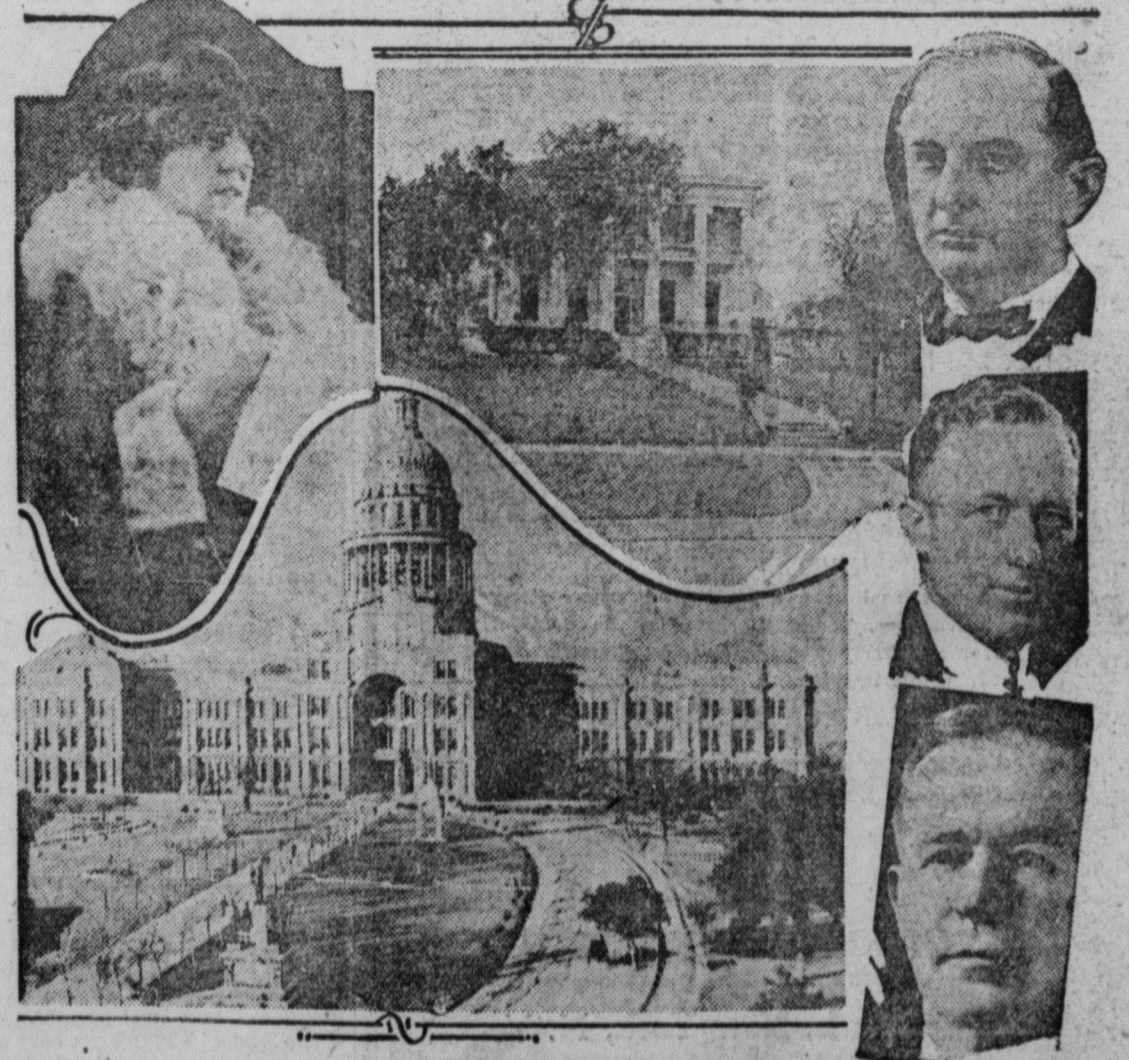
You would think President Doumergue of France was having the time of his life, on his visit to Metz, where he is shown kissing a French maid. But he is more worried about the falling franc than he appears to be.

New Persian Shah



Reza Khan, Former Soldier, Friendly to Soviets.

TEXAS GUBERNATORIAL CAMPAIGN WILL WITNESS BITTER CONTEST THIS YEAR



"Ma" Ferguson, the present governor of Texas, will have a hard fight in the Texas primaries very soon. The Texas governorship has been the center of a two year's battle. Jim Ferguson, above left, former governor, was ousted by the legislature and his wife managed to get elected in his place. Now the attorney general, Dan Moody, right center, is after her job with the support of Lynch Davidson, below, Texas politician. The other pictures show the governor's mansion and the state house.

NEW NOVEL

By Upton Sinclair