

SOVIET LABOR DEFIES BRITAIN

Steel Workers Hit Fake Probe by Gary Coroner

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

GARY, Ind., June 20.—In the same hall where the first organization meeting was held in 1918, leading up to the historic 1919 steel strike, the workers in the Gary steel mills gathered again last Saturday night to protest against the slaughter of 13 of their number and severe injuries to scores more, according to official figures, in the death-dealing blast that destroyed the by-products plant of the Illinois Steel Co., Monday morning, June 14.

The false investigation of the company-owned coroner, that resulted in a verdict seeking to place the blame for the disaster on the heads of the workers, especially those who lost their lives and were badly injured, was denounced in bitter terms. A thorough investigation was demanded, to bring out the real facts, all those present being convinced that many more lost their lives than the actual official figures show.

STEEL LABOR DEMANDS REAL INVESTIGATION OF DEATH-DEALING BLAST

The great mass meeting of steel workers, gathered at Gary to protest against the slaughter of their fellow workers, unanimously adopted resolutions as follows:

"In view of the fact that a horrible explosion occurred in the Gary steel mill, resulting in death and injury to a great number of workers employed by the Illinois Steel Company (13 dead by this time and 45 injured, according to official figures, 14 being still at the point of death,

"And in view of the fact that the steel corporation and the city and county governments have shown deplorable negligence in investigating the cause of the explosion with a view to preventing the repetition of such terrible disasters in the future;

"And in view of the fact that the steel corporation used its power and influence in order not to permit full publicity in this matter;

"Be it therefore resolved, that we, more than 1,000 workers in mass meeting assembled, demand that the United States congress take immediate steps to institute a thorough investigation of the causes of the explosion and

"Be it further resolved, that we will give all assistance in order that the truth be established and relief and legal protection secured for workers in the mills."

They listened again to William Z. Foster, who was secretary of the Organization Committee of the Steel Strike, and heard him predict that new and greater struggles lie immediately ahead for the steel workers.

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, who was chairman of the Strike Organization Committee, sent his regrets at being unable to attend. He stated in his message:

Fitzpatrick Sends Regrets. "I received your letter in reference to your meeting Saturday evening, and I am indeed sorry to have to say that I have an engagement for Saturday evening which I cannot possibly break.

"I read about the horrible accident in which our brothers lost their lives, and I am glad to know that a public meeting will be held so that those who are responsible for this frightful situation may be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law."

Sees Bigger Struggles Ahead. In commenting on the big 1919 steel strike, Foster, who had received a great ovation from the assembled steel workers, declared: "That strike was not near as big as another fight we are going to have in the near future.

"The future belongs to the workers, and the steel workers are the very heart of the working class.

"In the next struggle of the steel workers we are going to march forward to a 100 per cent victory."

Foster pointed out that the steel workers are considered by the steel

(Continued on page 2)

CATHOLICS ATTACK MEXICO

THE Twenty-Eighth Eucharistic Congress of the catholic church, the most gigantic religious publicity stunt ever staged, has, on the first day, revealed one of its main objects by a broadside upon the Mexican government.

The private talk of the thousands of church functionaries attending the congress in Chicago is turning upon the opposition to the catholic church in Mexico and gives added strength to the belief that one of the purposes of holding the 28th congress in the United States is to influence the situation in the republic to the south.

On Sunday, the first day of the four-day congress, lurid stories have been given the press telling of the persecution of the church in Mexico. A high churchman who withheld his name

(Continued on page 3)

FORGED GREEN LETTER USED IN PA. PRIMARIES

Investigate \$250,000 W. C. T. U. Fund

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Production of evidence at Saturday's hearing of the Pennsylvania slush fund investigation showing that Senator Pepper used a forged letter from President Green of the American Federation of Labor in his campaign in Western Pennsylvania caused the Pepper backers on the stand to be very much at a loss for an explanation of who was responsible.

The letter, purported to have been written by Green to Eric Fisher Wood, chairman of the Pepper-Fisher committee in Western Pennsylvania, supporting Pepper's and Fisher's (gubernatorial candidate) candidacy, was branded as a forgery by Green.

Neither Wood nor Vernon Taylor, treasurer of the committee, could find an explanation for the letter or tell who was responsible for it. The blame was conveniently shifted to a "publicity committee of thirteen or fourteen."

Both, however, admitted that the letter was a forgery. Treasurer Taylor also was forced to admit the drawing of some \$167,000 in notes on Mellon banks in Pittsburgh. When asked how he expected to pay back the money he said that so far as he knew it became a debt of the organization.

Look Into \$250,000. Anti-Saloon League and Women's Christian Temperance Union leaders of Pennsylvania are to be summoned to determine what happened to a \$250,000 fund raised by the W. C. T. U. in Pennsylvania for "law enforcement" prior to the primaries.

The disclosure of the \$250,000 fund was hastened because the W. C. T. U. had been split over the question of supporting Pinchot or Pepper, both running on dry platforms. A woman has been subpoenaed from McConnellsville, Pa. who has stated that an accounting was never given of where the money went.

Violation of Law. From what evidence it at hand, it would appear that Pinchot got more money than Pepper. If conclusive proof is given that the fund raised for "law enforcement" was used in the primaries for either, it will constitute a direct violation of several laws.

New Pole Revolt Hinted. WARSAW, June 20.—A hint that a new revolution may be necessary in Poland if the cabinet's program of an eighteen-month recess of parliament and the granting of extraordinary powers for the president is approved by parliament is contained in an article written by chairman Daszynski of the socialist party in Robotnik.

SACCO AND VANZETTI GIVEN TWO WEEKS TO PREPARE AFFIDAVITS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., June 20.—Sacco and Vanzetti have been granted a two weeks' stay of sentence to allow their attorneys to present affidavits in support of a new trial. The affidavits will strengthen the confession made by Celestino Madeiro who charges that a gang known as the Morrelli gang performed the payroll robbery at South Braintree, Mass., for which Sacco and Vanzetti have been convicted. Madeiro claims he fell in with a gang of thieves in 1920 and participated in the robbery that resulted in the double murder with which the two Italian workers were charged.

Offered \$150,000 to Withdraw from Penn. Elections



Magistrate Frank X. O'Connor of Philadelphia who testified that he had been offered \$150,000 by the Vars machine to drop out of the race for Congress.

CHICAGO UNIONS TO HOLD PARADE UPON LABOR DAY

Local Federation in Call to Affiliates

The Chicago Federation of Labor, at its meeting yesterday decided to mobilize the trade unionists of Chicago for a great parade on Labor Day and action in support of this is asked from every affiliated organization in the city.

The executive council of the federation reported upon the question and many delegates spoke in approval of the plan which originated from a resolution of the last convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The delegates voiced unanimous approval of their votes, after many had pointed out that such parade could be used to protest against the growing attacks upon labor by injunctions, as in the sentencing to jail of the girl pickets of the I. L. G. W. U.; others saw in the proposed Labor Day parade a beginning of the much needed campaign to organize the unorganized.

The resolution calls upon all affiliated bodies to act favorably upon the matter of joining in a great Labor Day parade that will show the public and labor itself its power in Chicago. All organizations affiliated to the Chicago Federation of Labor are asked to have their delegates report back to the federation at the next meeting or in the early future. The federation's radio broadcasting station was also discussed at the Sunday meeting.

White-Collar Workers Seek the 5-Day Week

MELBOURNE.—(FP)—White-collar workers, employed by state governments in Australia now demand a 5-day week.

Charity Recommendations. SAN FRANCISCO.—(FP)—After completing a 3-month investigation of 1500 cases of homeless beggars in San Francisco, the Community Chest urges the maintenance of a central bureau with physicians and lodging facilities; aid in finding work and confinement of subnormal persons in state institutions. 70% of the men examined were nativeborn Americans.

STRIKE LOOMS IN N. Y. CLOAK-MAKING TRADE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, June 20.—(FP)—Recommendations made by Governor Smith's special mediation commission have been rejected by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, which contends that those recommendations fail to provide for decent living and working conditions for those employed in the cloak and suit industry.

In behalf of the I. L. G. W. U. a set of nine demands has been presented to the employers' industrial council. These demands include a 40-hour week and a minimum of 35 weeks' work a year.

Commission Ignored Vital Points. Minor concessions to the union were made by the governor's commission, but it ignored the workers' most vital requests, requests that they be afforded sufficient employment each year to enable them to earn a living and for measures to stabilize their work.

During the two years in which the union has been negotiating for better conditions, the period of employment in the industry has grown perceptibly shorter, the union statement points out, the earnings of the workers substantially lower, and their existence more uncertain and precarious.

Must Revive Demands of 1924. "This is attested," says the union, "not only by the incontrovertible figures furnished by the bureau of research established by recommendation of the governor's commission, but also by the practical experience of the workers, the conditions of economic misery in which they find themselves.

"Thus we are forced back to our demands of two years ago in the conviction that they represent the only program which will afford to the workers living conditions and a measure of industrial justice."

What Union Wants. Modified by developments of two years, the union demands are: (1) Limitation of contractors, to be worked out on basis of commission's recommendations; (2) upward revision of minimum wage increases recommended by commission; (3) guarantee of 35 weeks' work a year; (4) the 40-hour week; (5) examination of employers' books by union representatives to check on observance of agreements; (6) recognition of the designers' and examiners' unions; (7) a labor bureau to equalize work; (8) limited use of labor saving machines, specifically basting, falling, button sewing and pressing machines; (9) no reorganization rights for employers.

Following the union's statement, spokesmen for the employers' council, headed by Chairman Henry Finder, declared that the council would write a new agreement only on the basis of the recommendations of the governor's commission.

Headed for a Strike. Thus the situation is again deadlocked. Women's Wear, a daily widely read by employers, in commenting on the negotiations, says that a strike in the cloak industry becomes "even more certain than it has heretofore been." Morris Sigman, president of the I. L. G. W. U., in presenting the union's case at a conference with the employers, indicated that the workers were not eager for a strike, but that they would strike rather than return to the old sweat-shop conditions.

Railway Employees Department Meets Here on June 28

Nine international unions with organized workers in the railroad shop crafts are sending delegates to the convention of the railway employees' department, A. F. of L., which opens in Chicago June 28.

Get your friends to subscribe to the American Worker Correspondent. The price is only 50 cents a year.

Demands "Hands Off!" Support to Coal Mine Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., June 20.—While tens of thousands of Moscow workers marched in masses thru the Red Square here, bearing banners of protest against the British government, and singing revolutionary songs of solidarity with the British miners, the Presidium of the All-Union Council of Trade Unions issued the following message to the labor unions:

When Soviet Labor Speaks

"COMRADES! The conservative government of England has addressed to the Soviet government a note regarding the help given by the Soviet labor unions to the English strikers.

"IN WHATEVER FORM—TO WHATEVER EXTENT!" "This interference of the English government in the mutual relations of the Russian and English workers is an attempt to infringe the freedom of our working class to give fraternal aid to the workers of other countries in whatever form and to whatever extent it is deemed necessary.

"The All-Union Trade Union Council expresses a decided protest against the interference of the English government in the affairs of the Russian workers, and declares that organized labor in our workers' republic will not allow anyone to dictate its line of conduct.

"To demand that the Soviet Government forbid the Soviet labor unions to help their class brothers is to show an entire lack of comprehension of the spirit and existence of the Soviet Power.

"The labor unions of the Soviet Republics declare they helped, are helping and will continue to help the striking workers of England, because the cause of the English miners is our cause, whatever may be the opinion of the British government supporting the mine owners.

"Down with interference in our mutual relations with the English workers!

"Hands off the Soviet labor unions!" The newspaper, the "Izvestia", publishes a cartoon showing the ghost of Lord Curzon sitting on a cloud in heaven with a troubled expression on his countenance and holding a paper labeled "ultimatum." Below the cloud in an earthly existence stands the present British minister of foreign affairs, Sir Austen Chamberlain, holds another paper called "memorandum" and says, "Curzon's shade adopted me." The caption above the cartoon says, "The Second Edition at a Cheaper Rate."

MOTHER GOES TO JAIL



Mrs. Vanda Kaletto is now serving a 15-day sentence in the Cook County Jail for her part in the 1924 strike of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. She is shown in the picture with her 7-month old babe Henry. She sought to carry the babe to jail with her, but was forced by the jail officials to leave her nursing babe in the care of a friend.

LABOR PARTY AND LIBERALS RAP BALDWIN

Hard Row Ahead For Parliament

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, June 20.—The proposal of Premier Baldwin to suspend the seven-hour day mining law and try to break the strike upon a basis of lengthening the work day, is causing a storm of disapproval among the miners and even among the Labor and Liberal parties, although Lloyd George, the liberal, expresses his opposition in mild language.

A. J. Cook, secretary of the miners' union says:

Cook Defies Baldwin. "The prime minister has confirmed the opinion already held by the miners and their leaders that he is nothing more or less than the advocate of the coal owners. Everyone must see how the prime minister tries to act in a dual and deceptive role by informing the nation in a speech that was broadcasted that he was not out to reduce the standard of living of the miners, and yet, in his speech yesterday, he made no secret that the only proposals he has put before them are longer hours and lower wages. The miners will never voluntarily accept reductions of wages. No attempt to enforce longer hours by legislation will succeed."

At a special meeting of the parliamentary group of the Labor Party, under the chairmanship of Ramsay MacDonald, the following resolution was passed:

"That the declaration of policy made by the government yesterday on the mining crisis as regards hours and wages is in violation of the recommendations of the Royal Commission's report, is inadequate to meet the problem of the industry; is a surrender to the demands of the owners and calculated to prolong and embitter the struggle.

"The party, therefore, resolves to offer to these proposals its most strenuous resistance."

Baldwin's proposed law will undoubtedly be fought over word by word in the tempestuous days to come when he introduces it.

Two Girl Pickets Leave County Jail



Lillian Greenberg (on the left) and Minnie Seidel (on the right) were released from the Cook County jail after serving sentences for defying "injunction Judge" Sullivan's injunction. Minnie Seidel served 5 days. Lillian Greenberg served a 10-day sentence. She is now taking an economics course at the Bryn Mawr Summer School.

Garment Workers Greet Released Pickets



A committee from Local 100 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Women's Department of the Organization Committee, the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers and workers from the Michel-Shanker-Weinstock shop greeted Lillian Greenberg and Minnie Seidel on their release from Cook County jail. Lillian Greenberg and Minnie Seidel are both in the foreground with a big bouquet of peonies presented them by the union. Lillian is on the left, Minnie is on the right.

RELEASE FOUR MORE GARMENT STRIKE PICKETS

Union Greeted Jailed Members with Flowers

Ida Dubnow and Fannie Goldberg, two garment strike pickets jailed for defying the injunction issued by Judge Denis E. Sullivan, judicial agent of the open-shop interests of Chicago, were released Saturday afternoon after completing their 10-day sentences.

Shopmates Greet Pickets.

A committee from the union and the Albert and Cutler shop in which these two girls worked came down to greet the girls as they were released. A big bouquet of white peonies was presented to the girls by an elderly shopmate who wished to be designated as "A Friend."

Minnie Friend and Sarah Panitzky, presented two big bouquets of pink and white peonies to the two garment strike pickets on behalf of the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.

Bertha Plant, who has one small child dependent upon her, and Rose Unafrio were released yesterday afternoon from the County Jail after serving their sentences.

Minnie Seidel, who was released Friday afternoon from the County Jail after finishing a five-day sentence was one of those at the Cook County Jail Saturday afternoon to greet the two 1924 garment strike pickets.

Judge Aids Union Work.

When chided about being a "jail-bird" she declared quickly: "None of the girls is ashamed of going to jail. If Judge Sullivan thought he was going to stop organization work, he was mistaken. He is only helping organization work and he don't know it. None of the girls that were in jail will ever be afraid of jail. It will not be possible to scare those girls by mentioning jail to them."

Union Helps Pickets.

"We had a good time while we were in there. The union saw to it that we had all we wanted. We sang, danced, and enjoyed ourselves. Whenever they mention jail to us again we'll just laugh at them. We expected it to be worse than it was."

"The food in that jail is rotten. I would rather eat out of a garbage can. Jail would not have been so good, maybe, if it hadn't been for the union. They sent in some good meals to us."

The mother and three-month bride of Morris Krvez, who entered jail Friday with Mrs. Vanda Kaletko who carried a seven-month-old babe with her, were among those that came to greet Ida Dubnow and Fannie Goldberg. Morris Krvez was sentenced to serve a 60-day sentence, he has a mother and wife to support.

Refuse to Allow Baby in Jail.

When Mrs. Vanda Kaletko sought to take her seven-month-old babe into jail, the Cook County jail officials declared she must leave it with someone outside the jail. She was forced to give the baby to one of her friends. Seven months old Henry will miss his mother's care for 15 days.

A telegram was received from Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, greeting and expressing the sympathies of the entire membership of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union for those that were in jail.

Left Wing Camp Greet Pickets.

Camp Nitgedelgit, a camp organized by New York leftwingers, many of whom are garment trades workers, sent a telegram of sympathy and expression of solidarity to the jailed garment workers.

"Tell Bob Miner that the girls divided up the roses that he sent into jail and they have pressed them so that they can have them as a remembrance after they leave the jail," declared one of the jailed garment workers to a reporter for the DAILY WORKER.

SWEDISH CROWN PRINCE SPENDS JOBLESS FUNDS

Squanders Over \$60,000 on American Trip

The Swedish crown prince and princess, who are now touring the United States spreading their royalist propaganda, are expected to arrive in Chicago Wednesday to squander some of the \$60,000 taken from the unemployment fund for their trip to this country.

When the Swedish Riksdag was asked to give the crown prince and princess \$60,000 out of the unemployment fund great opposition developed. The Communists and liberal bourgeoisie united in a protest against taking money out of a fund created for jobless Swedish workers and handing it to two royal parasites.

Leaflets stating these pertinent facts are being distributed at the various receptions to these two parasites. In New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Worcester thousands of leaflets were handed out by Swedish workers.

MONARCHISTS OF GERMANY UNITE FORCES

BERLIN, June 20.—The monarchist and extreme nationalists are holding a conference today between the emissaries of the Hohenzollern and Wittelsbach families with various party heads.

A principal item on the agenda is what shall be done regarding the referendum today on the confiscation of the great properties of the German monarchist families. Whatever happens in the election, these reactionaries are ready to demand the resignation of General von Hindenburg from the presidency and force a breakup of the middle parties' coalition and inclusion of more monarchists in the cabinet.

The monarchist leaders believe it most important to have a solid united reactionary front as quickly as possible to deal with whatever the future may bring.

Representatives of the Hohenzollerns are headed by Captain Ehrhardt, who has been the leader of every reactionary putsch since the establishment of the republic, and the Wittelsbach family is represented by the famous fascist leader of the "beer hall rebellion" of Bavaria, Adolph Hitler.

Workers Will Declare Even Their Brain Food To Be Unfit for Dogs

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

THE human stream flows two ways at the Cook county (Chicago) jail—"in" and "out." Members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, convicted pickets in the courageous 1924 struggle of their organization for improved conditions in the trade, are riding the crest of the flow both ways, going in with spirited smiles upon their faces, coming out smiling to meet the cheers and welcomes of their brothers and sisters in the industry. The smiles and cheers are raised in defiance of the anti-picketing law brutally enforced by the anti-labor judge, Denis E. Sullivan.

Perhaps Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, delivering the message of the strike-breaker president, "Silent Cal" Coolidge, to the Eucharistic Congress now gathered in Chicago, had these jailed pickets in mind when he declared at the Coliseum demonstration:

"There are elements among us, as in other lands, which are so dissatisfied with life, or rather, with the life that they know from experience, that they desire to destroy our American institutions."

If the Pittsburgh multimillionaire, who plays the hypocrite's role of secretary of labor in Coolidge's cabinet, didn't have the garment pickets in mind when he made that speech, he did have in mind all labor that struggles against the American capitalist tyranny and its "institutions." Judge Sullivan, who sent to jail mothers, with babes in their arms, and girls who had to go to Colorado to fight tuberculosis that breeds in insanitary factories, or in school to win an education to escape from the "machine," readily agrees with Secretary of Labor Davis as to the danger to capitalist "American institutions" from these militant women of labor.

Raising the cry of "revolution" and "Bolshevism," repeating the antics of the catholic church in its war against the anti-child labor law, Davis continued in his speech, and Sullivan applauds him, declaring that:

"These advocates of revolution are men who abhor all religion, and believe in neither god nor the life eternal. The catholic church has stood like a wall of adamant against the vicious revolutionary procedures of this class, which are urged ostensibly in behalf of labor, but which really owe their origin in the will of a few to power."

Union Renegade Gets Reappointed to Ship Board

T. V. O'Connor, former president of the International Longshoremen's Union, has been reappointed by President Coolidge for another six-year term as chairman of the United States Shipping Board. Like many other former union heads, O'Connor is being rewarded for Trojan service to labor's enemies.



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

Help Me Pay Rent

And Have A Nice Room in My Flat LIGHT, CLEAN and COOL. Easy access to Job: University "J" Station, Bus or Surface Lines. Close to Jackson Park Bathing Beach, W. E. Sutherland, 6355 Minerva Ave. 1st flat. Phone: Dorchester 2222.

put me in with the other girls,' she complained. "I picketed. I was arrested. But they let me go. I did as much as they. Our shop is union. It is union now. We were arrested for trying to unionize another shop in the same building. That was really our crime."

Arthur Brisbane, the Hearst editorial writer, pointed out that when the catholic cardinals arrived in New York city they were greeted by a catholic governor, Al Smith, by a catholic mayor, "Johnny" Walker, and escorted by catholic policemen thru the city streets. The garment strike pickets may lay claim to like distinction. A catholic mayor, Denver, of Chicago, looked on while they were being clubbed by catholic policemen, and a catholic judge, Denis Sullivan, to prevent that other garment shop from being unionized and labor's conditions improved, sent them to jail.

James J. Davis, the secretary of labor, is not a catholic. He is not a native-born American. He comes from Wales and is protestant. Evidently the class conscious coal miners of Wales made it uncomfortable for him and his kind and he had to get out. But protestants and catholics are willing to forget their differences, as they do in the great industrial centers, when labor raises its head in demand for better living conditions. That explains the presence of Davis, a protestant, in a congress of catholics, by special order of Coolidge, another protestant, to join in halting, if they can, the progress of labor.

One of the former inhabitants of the county jail, more than three decades ago, was Eugene V. Debs, arrested with other officials of the American Railway Union in an effort to break the strike of the railroad workers. They put Debs in a vermin infested cell, which was also the nightly playground of huge sewer rats.

Someone sympathized with Debs and slipped a rat terrier into the cell to keep the rats away. A little while later the dog was heard howling as if his very life was in danger. The jail warden immediately got him out. He saved the dog from the rats. But Debs was forced to remain in the cell.

"We didn't have any rats in our cells," said a released girl picket, "but the food they gave us wasn't fit for dogs. I didn't eat any of it. I wouldn't give it to a dog."

The day will come when workers will also reject as unpalatable the brain food that is given them in the kept propaganda of the ruling capitalist class. The speech of Secretary of Labor Davis at the eucharistic congress was such subversive propaganda. The workers who do not now reject it will some day reject it, as even unfit for dogs. Then the oppressive "institutions" of the capitalists will be really in danger. The present ruling class fears that day. Jailing strike pickets will not help them.

PROTEST THE JAILING OF GARMENT PICKETS AT TEMPLE HALL FRIDAY

A mass meeting to protest against the jailing of the International Ladies' Garment Workers 1924 strike pickets for defying the injunction issued by "Injunction Judge" Denis E. Sullivan, judicial agent of Chicago's vicious open-shoppers, will be held at the Temple Hall, Marshfield and Van Buren, Friday evening, June 25, at 8 o'clock. The meeting is being arranged by the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.

All trades union members and class conscious workers are urged to join in this protest against the jailing of 44 garment workers, most of them women, for fighting for higher wages, shorter hours and union recognition.

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

PITTSBURGH WILL HOLD SACCO-VANZETTI MEET ON TUESDAY, JUNE 22

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 20.—A Sacco-Vanzetti Conference will be held in this city at the Walton Hall, 220 Stanwix St., on Tuesday night, June 22, at 8 o'clock, daylight savings time (new time).

Dr. William J. Van Essen will outline the significance of the case and the work to be done by the conference. All labor organizations are requested to send delegates to this conference by the committee in charge.



BOOKS ABOUT RUSSIA

Russian Workers and Workshops in 1926

By WM. Z. FOSTER. The latest and most interesting account of a trip from which the author has just returned. 25 cents.

Glimpses of the Soviet Republic

By SCOTT NEARING. Another birds-eye view of Russia on a recent trip. 10 cents.

Russia Turns East

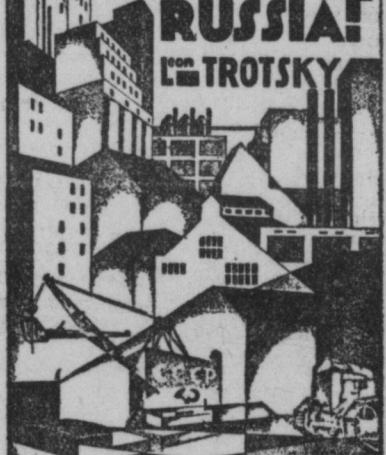
By SCOTT NEARING. What Russia is doing in Asia. A record of a new diplomacy. 10 cents.

Russia Today

Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia. The standard of all information on the first workers' government as it is today. Duroflex Bound. \$1.25.

The Romance of New Russia

By MAGDALEINE MARX. A most colorful account of the life in Russia by the well-known French novelist. Cloth. \$2.00.



Against the lies of the Capitalist Press on the progress of Soviet Russia, Leon Trotsky presents FACTS on the latest developments and brilliantly answers every argument of the enemies of Soviet Russia. By all means add this book to your library.

Whither Russia? By the same Author: Dictatorship vs. Democracy—\$1.75 Paper—\$.50 Cloth—1.00 Literature and Revolution—2.50

Thru the Russian Revolution

By ALBERT RHYS WILLIAMS. If you still don't own this beautiful book on the Russian revolution, be sure to get it before it is out of print. Cloth. \$2.00.

Industrial Revival in Soviet Russia

By A. A. HELLER. A record of the great achievements in Russia after the introduction by Lenin of the NEP in 1921. Cloth. \$1.00.

Ten Days That Shook the World

By JOHN REED. With an Introduction by LENIN. The greatest book on the historical facts of the Russian revolution in a new edition. A book that should surely be part of every worker's library. Cloth. \$1.50.

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO. The Source of All Communist Literature. 1113 W. Washington Blvd. CHICAGO, ILL.

On the 150th Anniversary of the American Revolution—READ

Social Forces in American History

The standard economic interpretation of the origin and growth of the American nation. A most valuable book for the workers' library in an attractive new edition. Cloth bound \$1.60

By A. M. SIMONS

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL.

OPEN SHOP TOOL SPIES ON GIRLS IN COUNTY JAIL

Wise Shop Forelady "Visits" Prison

Rose Grossman, forelady of the A. Wise dress shop, "visited" the Cook County jail in an attempt to find out if any of the girls that were working in the Wise shop were serving sentences for picketing during the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union 1924 strike.

Vicious Spy System.

All of the open-shop dress and cloak shops in Chicago maintain a vicious spy system. The spies employed by these anti-union companies do their worst to unearth any labor sympathies among their employees. When any sympathies for unionism are found among the employees the worker holding those views is immediately fired.

A number of girls that were on the picket lines during the 1924 strike are working in the open shops. The spies, fearing that these girls are aiding the present organization campaign of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, are desperate in their attempts to find out those that are members of the union.

Spy Girls in Jail.

A number of workers in the A. Wise shop asked for a vacation. The forelady and the owner of this scab shop heard that one of the girls that had taken a vacation had entered the jail to serve a sentence for defying Judge Sullivan's injunction. Rose Grossman was then sent to the jail as a "visitor" in an attempt to find out whether any of the girls working in the Wise shop were in jail. Every consideration was given Grossman to see the girls by the jailers, the many of the relatives and near friends of the girls were denied permission to see them.

Defends Farm Bill From Mellon Attack



Representative C. C. Dickinson of Missouri answered Secretary Mellon's attack upon the farm bill which makes provision for equalization fees that Mellon claims will be borne by the consumer. Dickinson says that Mellon's criticism is "absolutely without warrant" and denied that the consumer would have to pay the fee. However, there is no chance for the farm bill to pass. It will come to a vote in a day or two and has too many senators against it to win. The Coolidge administration is definitely set against it.

STEEL WORKERS EXPOSE INQUIRY OF COMPANY-OWNED CORONER

(Continued from page 1)

profiters in the same way that they look upon the coke and ore and machinery that goes into the steel mills. He cited the testimony of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., before a congressional investigating committee, when he replied to a question as to whether he thought that the 15 cents per hour he paid at that time to some of his workers was a living wage. Rockefeller Jr. had stated:

Rockefeller Things Workers Fools.

"If they are fools enough to accept it, why should I pay them more?" Foster declared that Judge Elbert H. Gary, head of the steel trust, looked upon the steel workers in the same way.

"The workers must fight for every protection they get in the steel industry," declared Foster, pointing out that it was only the protest of the workers that caused the announcement of the abolition of the 12-hour day in the industry.

All Workers Represented.

The great gathering held in Turner Hall was representative of all the workers in the mills, including the Negro and Mexican workers, many of whom have been brought in since the strike. All the speakers urged steel labor to stand together in spite of differences of race, religion, nationality and color. This sentiment was greeted with thunderous approval.

James Garnett, chairman of the Investigating Committee of Steel Workers that organized the protest, was also chairman of the meeting.

Boris Borisoff, who is working together with Garnett, in an effort to protect the interests of the workers, exposed the fake investigation of the disaster by company officials and company tools, as a result of which an effort is being made to put all blame on the workers.

"If we are to accept the verdict of Coroner E. E. Evans, then we have to accept the theory that the workers actually and deliberately committed suicide," declared Borisoff.

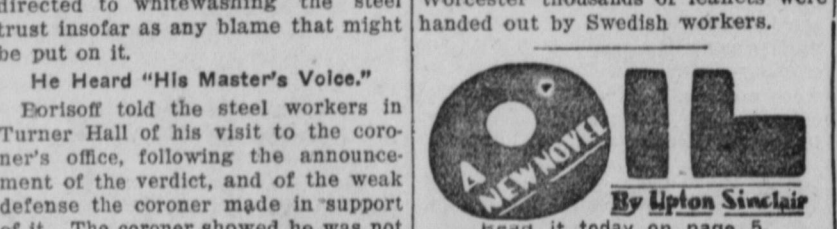
Here's the Fake Verdict.

The official verdict, which is ridiculed by the workers, as it has been announced by Coroner Evans, was that 12 men were killed "as the result of an explosion by gas, the cause of which is unknown, but apparently the result of some person, unknown, opening a valve and allowing gas to escape, it becoming ignited from some undiscovered source."

Three mill officials were called to testify as to the probable causes of the explosion. They were: K. M. Burr, head of the so-called "safety department" of the steel trust; Glenn A. Reckenwall, assistant superintendent of the coke plant of which the destroyed by-products plant was a part, and Fred A. Weber, pipefitter at the coke plant. All of their efforts were directed to whitewash the steel trust insofar as any blame that might be put on it.

He Heard "His Master's Voice."

Borisoff told the steel workers in Turner Hall of his visit to the coroner's office, following the announcement of the verdict, and of the weak defense the coroner made in support of it. The coroner showed he was not



A Warning to the Workers Who Suffered in the Gary Steel Mill Explosion

Do not sign any agreements with the Steel Corporation dealing with compensation for injuries you received. Do not give up your insurance policies or premium books. Secure first the best of legal advice. We suggest the organization of a Legal Aid and Relief Committee by the labor and fraternal organizations.

MEXICAN ATTACK SHOWS PURPOSE OF EUCHARIST

Bolshevik Bogey Raised by Prelates

(Continued from page 1)
has given an interview which is evidently the beginning of a campaign of propaganda against the Mexican government.

"The church in Mexico lives in a state of utter persecution which finds its every activity handicapped," said the spokesman. "The facts of the situation are that the Mexican government has decided to eliminate the church in Mexico."

"Secret Agent" Tales.
Tales are being circulated of Mexican "secret agents" who are in the city to watch the action of Mexican clergy attending the congress. One of the delegates, Archbishop Orozco, claims he was dragged thru the streets of Mexico "in chains."

"Moscow's Hand"
"Moscow's hand" is revealed again. The church is going into its anti-Mexican propaganda with a vengeance and imagination unrestrained. The same "high and widely respected churchman," continues, "There is only one agency which can save the Mexican nation from radicalism and that is the young catholic layman. Mexico is the center of an extensive movement by which Moscow hopes to invade the United States with bolshevism."

Self Expose.
The church is vigorously denying that it is using any other than "spiritual and educational methods" in Mexico, and yet out of the mouth of one of the highest of the visiting prelates, plainly a spokesman for the sacred college, comes the story of the political activity of the Mexican catholic church against the government of Mexico.

Chicago has been turned over to the catholics. Hundreds of thousands of the "faithful" have flocked to the city for the ceremonies. The eucharistic colors, yellow and white, are to be seen everywhere. In the loop and on the boulevards motorcycle policemen are to be seen racing at high speed and clearing the traffic with sirens for rich limousines carrying this or that cardinal from one church to another.

6,000 Masses.
Sunday morning 6,000 masses were sung in almost 400 churches in the Chicago archdiocese with hundreds of prelates from all over the world officiating. Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago has stated that communion will be given to 1,000,000 catholics during the congress.

Given the Keys.
On Saturday night, Mayor Dever of Chicago and Governor Len Small of Illinois, accompanied by hundreds of city and state officials, gave the key of the city and state to the churchmen at a great gathering in the auditorium.

More Ring Kissing.
The dozen or more cardinals from the United States and the principal countries of Europe are followed everywhere by throngs seeking to kiss their episcopal rings. One of the cardinals visited the stockyards. The catholic workers milled and kneeled about him, touching his robes and kissing his rings.

President Coolidge sent a note of regret that he could not be present at the congress. Pierce Butler, justice of the United States Supreme Court, arrived today. He will be the principal speaker at one of the ceremonies on Tuesday at Soldier's Field.

Pope's Blessing.
Two messages have thus far been received from the pope, praising the "great republic" and bestowing his apostolic blessing upon the participants of the congress.

It is estimated that almost a million visitors have arrived in Chicago to witness the medieval ceremonies at Chicago churches and the mass rites in the completely rebuilt archdiocese center at Mundelein, Ill.

PLOT TO KILL KEMAL PASHA, PREMIER OF TURKEY, IS THWARTED

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 20.—A plot to assassinate Mustapha Kemal Pasha, by a bomb, has been discovered at Smyrna. A number of arrests have been made. Mustapha Kemal was said to have been the object of a bomb plot when he visited Smyrna a year ago.

TWO HIGH PRELATES HERE FOR EUCHARIST IN POLITICS AT HOME



Cardinal Reig

Archbishop of Toledo and leader of the catholic party in Spain is a supporter of the dictatorship of Primo De Rivera, who in turn is a stool of the industrial interests of Spain.



Cardinal Piffle

Archbishop of Vienna, is the decisive, altho not public, head of the powerful clerical party in Austria which is one of the sustaining influences of the reaction in a country that has one of the largest organized labor movements in the world.

Five Passengers Are Burned to Death in U. P. Pullman Car

LAS VEGAS, Nev., June 20.—An inquest will be held today into the fatal burning of five passengers in a Union Pacific Pullman car yesterday at Crystal, Nev., about midway between Los Angeles and Salt Lake City.

The bodies, held here for the inquest, have been partially identified today. Defective wiring in the roof of the tourist car was believed to have been responsible for the fire which charred to cinders the five sleeping passengers.

Dynamite Wrecks Los Angeles Theater Bldg.

LOS ANGELES, June 20.—Five terrific explosions of dynamite wrecked the Brooklyn Theater building early today, rocking the entire Boyle Heights district. Police investigators found more than 100 sticks of dynamite, with fuses attached, scattered about portions of the block left standing.

The entire building had been planted with dynamite and floors in the upper rooms and an adjacent candy store were soaked with gasoline.

COOLIDGE MAY GIVE ALL LAND TO PERUVIANS

As Arbitrator Has the Power to Make Award

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Peru is being agitated quietly by the Wall Street interests to appeal to Coolidge, as arbitrator in the Tacna-Arica dispute with Chile, to issue a decree simply awarding the territory to Peru, on the grounds of the claim that Chile made the plebiscite impossible by intimidation and violence towards Peruvians.

While General Lassiter, the plebiscite supervisor named by Coolidge, is leaving for home with Chile's rejection of his aid in any further negotiations, Coolidge still remains the arbitrator and has a formal right to settle the boundary lines according to his own desires.

Coolidge either has to proceed on this line or disclaim any further interest in the dispute and resign as arbitrator.

General Wood Trying New Trick to Defeat Philippine Freedom

WASHINGTON, June 20.—(FP)—As forecast two months ago by the Federated Press, Representative Bacon of New York has introduced a bill to divide the government of the Philippines, setting up a "Moro province," including the island of Mindanao, the Sulu and Jolo groups and other islands inhabited by Mohammedans.

This is one of the bills brought back from Manila last fall by Bacon after he had been a guest of Governor General Leonard Wood. Its purpose is to make impossible the independence of the islands by cutting them in two and creating a purely colonial type of government in the Moro half.

Under this Wood-Bacon plan, the Moro province would be ruled by a governor, secretary, attorney, treasurer, director of education and engineer, appointed by the president of the United States, and acting with the auditor of the Philippines, who is likewise appointed in Washington. All would be American citizens, and all but the auditor would be members of the legislative council which would make the laws. Three other members of this council would be permissible, they to be Philippine citizens named in Washington. This bill, like the Philippine auditor bill reported from committee in the senate, will be brought up next winter for passage.

Banker Thinks Stock Buying Workers Will Be Against Unionism

NEW YORK, June 20.—Phillip W. Haberman, vice president of the Commercial Investment Trust, Inc., says that "installment buying is making possible the wide distribution of the stock of corporations among employes and customers."

The three largest industrial corporations in the country—the United States Steel Corporation, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and the Standard Oil Company (N. J.)—have a total of 123,670 employes owning stock, a large part of which was purchased on installments. The Pennsylvania railroad added over 19,000 employe-stockholders to its already large list by encouraging them to buy stock thru two organizations operating on the time payment plan. By this method, also, 11,000 employes of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company were able to join the number of stockholders in that company in 1925. "As a result, the laborer is encouraged to be thrifty, and the corporation achieves greater efficiency arising from better industrial relations."

News of Land Grant Steal Arrives Fifty-Nine Years Too Late

WASHINGTON, June 20.—(FP)—Testimony by D. F. McGowan, counsel for the Forest Service, June 15, before the joint congressional committee investigating the Northern Pacific land grant frauds, was that the promoters of the road stole from the company \$49,000,000 of its \$100,000,000 stock. On Jan. 18, 1867, they issued this to themselves as paid up stock for which the company received nothing. Construction was thereby delayed, but their lobby in Washington secured new aid from congress.

Negro School Teacher Fights Her Dismissal

WORCESTER, Mass., June 20.—Dismissal of Miss Beatrice Dominis, a young colored woman, from her position as a public school teacher here, is being contested. A protest mass meeting has been held against her dismissal. Miss Dominis declares that she was demoted to the status of substitute teacher, without any charge of inefficiency or other fault being made, and that she was told by school officials that the action was due to her color.

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

GALESBURG HOSPITAL NURSES STRIKE; SEEK 22 SCABS IN CHICAGO

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GALESBURG, Ill., June 20.—Twenty-two nurses in training at the Galesburg Cottage Hospital have gone on strike. Maynard Swanson, president of the hospital board, threatens to abolish the training school.

The girls walked out in sympathy with a fellow nurse who had been denied a certificate of graduation. Physicians and internes took over the duties of the strikers until a sufficient number of graduate nurses willing to scab can be recruited here and in Chicago.

CHILEAN STATES FRIENDSHIP FOR U. S. DESTROYED

Riles Kellogg Into a Propaganda Spasm

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—The former president of Chile, Arturo Alessandri, has issued a statement here in which he flatly declares that justice has been denied Chile in the matter of the Tacna-Arica dispute, and the United States has lost the friendship of his country.

Meanwhile, Secretary Kellogg, in a huff over the loss of United States imperialism's prestige, is issuing unimperialist statements attempting to picture the popular demonstrations in Chile against the attitude of General Lassiter as "threatened violence" to the person of his precious general still remaining in Santiago. Officially, the state department maintains "silence."

The United States cruiser "Galveston" has arrived at Santiago to take the unsuccessful general back where he came from, providing Chile does not change its mind before the five-day period expires. Both Lassiter's residence and that of the Peruvians are guarded by Chilean troops, to insure no harm befalls them.

Dresden and Prague Partly Under Water in European Floods

BERLIN, June 18.—Continuous heavy rains brought rivers in Germany to their highest mark in twenty years today. Many of the rivers have overflowed their banks and flood conditions in many parts of the country are serious. The damage to property is very large. Parts of Dresden were reported under water.

PRAGUE, June 18.—Immense damage to crops and property has been wrought thruout Bohemia by floods which continued to grow worse today. Prague itself is partly under water and scores of residences have been abandoned. Street car traffic has been suspended and the river Moldau is rising steadily. Floods have also devastated huge farm acreage in Moravia.

New York Butcher Workmen Seek to Organize Unorganized

NEW YORK, June 20.—Butchers Union, Local No. 19, A. F. of L., is striving to organize the butcher workers here. The standards of the New York butchers has steadily been declining for the last five years. During slow seasons the bosses take advantage of the workers' plight, forcing them to accept miserably low wages. This is as a result of no organization since 1920. The approximate wage is \$38 a week for 68 to 70 hours' hard work.

Housewives can co-operate by shopping early and demanding union showcards at the markets.

The local union meets on the second and fourth Thursday of each month at Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, at 8 p. m. Initiation is free for a limited time.

CHICAGO SCANDINAVIANS TO HOLD SECOND FOREIGN-BORN CONFERENCE ON MONDAY, JUNE 28, AT LINK'S HALL

The Scandinavian section of the Chicago Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born, which was organized May 23 with a large number of local lodges and branches of the largest and most known Scandinavian organizations, is engaged in an energetic campaign against the infamous bills now before congress.

A. Rostrom, secretary of the Scandinavian council, has announced in an interview that a second conference has already been called for June 28, 8 p. m., at Link's hall, 3435 Sheffield avenue. The call has gone out to hundreds of local lodges in Chicago and surrounding territory.

The Council has a very active publicity committee, which will send out a monthly bulletin to organizations and newspapers all over the country. It will be issued in Swedish and Norwegian-Danish.

Most of the leading Scandinavian newspapers showed their interest in the subject by publishing a one to two column long report on the formation of the council.

The secretary also expressed his hope that similar councils will be formed in most Scandinavian centers.

Open Shop Pennsy Wreck Kills 15



Fifteen persons were killed and fifty seriously injured when the Cincinnati Limited crashed into the rear end of the Pittsburgh-Washington Express near Clairsville, Pa. As usual, the company is laying the blame on the workers who ran the train. Those accused are dead and make it easy for the road to dodge all blame.

GARY BUILDING TRADES BATTLE THE OPEN SHOP

U. S. "Conciliator" on Scene of Lockout

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GARY, Ind., June 20.—B. M. Marshman, commissioner of conciliation of the United States department of labor is arriving here to attempt to settle the lockout of the building trades unions by the contractors of Gary in an effort to force the open shop on Gary labor. While labor observers, who have seen that the government usually "conciliates" in favor of the bosses, the Building Trades Council is willing to enter a conference with Marshman and the contractors.

Straight Open Shop Fight.

That Gary labor is fighting against a straight-out open shop movement is clear from events as commented on by the following statement by the Building Trades Council:

"The government conciliator of labor got in touch with Mr. Boron, secretary of the Contractors' Association, and made an especial request that all action be deferred pending his investigation, and he would have an international officer here with a possible assurance of getting an adjustment. The Contractors' Association ignored the request of the representative of the government by immediately declaring a lockout on the trades to force a disagreeable situation on them.

Bosses Violate Contracts, Even "Bona Fide Ones."

"Each building trades craft has an agreement made, approved and signed by both the craft and its employer, to continue in force for a period of one year, neither party to violate same. It is a bona fide agreement. Now the general contractors are insistent that the employer and craftsman must violate this agreement."

The contractors, who don't seem to regard "bona fide" agreements in such a religious way as do union officials, tried to force non-union glazed sash on union workers. That is what the open shoppers used as an excuse to begin the lockout.

The unions, which declare that the material men are forced to close by the contractors upon whom they are dependent, add that if Gary material men do not open up, they will supply material from Chicago yards to all contractors who want to go ahead with union workers.

FOOD COSTS SIXTY-SIX PER CENT ABOVE 1913; 6 PER CENT OVER 1925

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The retail cost of food to the average family jumped over 6-1/4 per cent since May, 1925, while there has been an increase of 66-2/3 per cent since May, 1913, the department of labor announced today. A slight drop, amounting to three-fourths of 1 per cent, was reported in May.

During May the average cost of food decreased in 39 selected cities. Among them were: Boston, 3 per cent; Omaha, 2 per cent; Chicago, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, and Springfield, Ill., 1 per cent; St. Paul, and Washington, less than five-tenths of one per cent.

Eleven cities reported food price increases, among them were: Louisville, 2 per cent; Baltimore and Cincinnati, 1 per cent; New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, less than five tenths of 1 per cent.

Passaic Relief Work Must Continue Thru Organized Support

(Special to The Daily Worker)

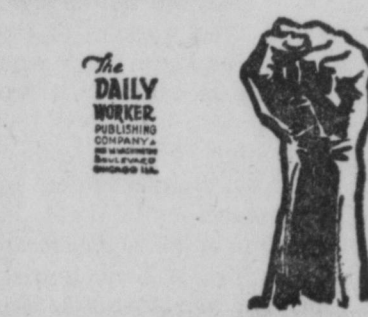
PASSAIC, N. J., June 20.—The needs of the Passaic strike relief work must continue to enlist the whole-hearted aid of the working class. Many of the unions are now sending in their third and fourth contributions, and are promising to keep up the good work.

Among the large donations during the last week are: Yiddish Literary and Dramatic Circle, Elizabeth, N. J., \$125; Ida Hoffman, collection at Kinderland, N. Y. C., on an outing on Decoration Day, \$67.10; United Relief Committee of Brockton, \$36; Amalgamated Public Service Workers' Union, N. Y. C., \$33.40; Moving Picture Machine Operators of U. S. and Canada, Chicago, Ill., \$50; Workmen's Circle, Winthrop School, \$50; Ladies' Auxiliary of the U. M. W. of A., Sheatown, Aiden Station, Pa., \$25; Local Union U. M. W. of A., Aiden Station, Luzerne Co., Pa., \$25.

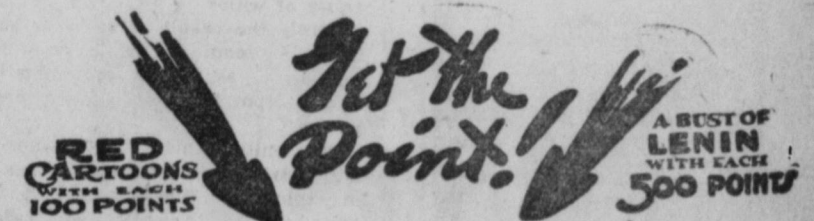
SEND IN A SUB!

WIN BOTH BEFORE JULY 4th

RED CARTOONS



You'll be proud of this book. Get it FREE with 100 points (a year's subscription sells for \$1.00). RED CARTOONS without subscription sells for \$1.00.



RATES: Outside of Chicago Per year \$6.00 Six months 2.50 Three months 2.00 In Chicago Per year \$5.00 Six months 2.00 Three months 1.50

EVERY POINT COUNTS FOR

A TRIP TO MOSCOW THE DAILY WORKER

ENCLOSED \$ for mos. sub.

NAME _____ STREET _____ CITY _____ STATE _____

SEND IN A SUB!

COMPANY UNIONS

By Robert W. Dunn. With conclusions by WILLIAM Z. FOSTER. 25 Cents

Trade Union Educational League, 156 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4713

SUBSCRIPTION RATES	
By mail (In Chicago only):	By mail (outside of Chicago):
\$8.00 per year	\$4.50 six months
\$2.50 three months	\$6.00 per year
	\$3.50 six months
	\$2.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDALH }
WILLIAM F. DUNNE }Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB }
.....Business Manager

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

290 Advertising rates on application.

What Is Politics to Catholics?

A Catholic prelate from Mexico visiting the Eucharistic Congress announces that, as against the Mexican republic's law against priests mixing in politics: "We cannot take up arms, and we will not enter politics."

At the same time the holy man, who prefers not to allow his name to be used, but who obviously speaks for the "sacred college" of Rome, declares that the Catholic church is the "only one agency" which can prevent "radicalism" in Mexico. He adds that "from the beginning, the church has done everything in its power to combat Bolshevism."

We do not know the Catholic definition of words, but ours is that "combating Bolshevism" or even "preventing radicalism" is "politics." The prelate's disclaimer of "entering politics" is therefore seen as lacking truth about 100 per cent. The same goes for his declaration against "taking up arms."

Everyone knows, who knows anything, that the Catholic church backed the armed rebellion of De la Huerta. Why? Because the Mexican government was giving back some of the lands to the poor peasants that had been seized by force and held in enormous tracts by great agrarian capitalists. This is both entering politics and taking up arms.

What is the purpose of this great congress being held in America? By admission of the secretary of the Eucharistic Congress, Count D'Yanville, when he landed in New York, the holding of the congress here has "very much to do with the Mexican situation."

Is it not "politics" when the powers of the church is urged upon the United States government to intimidate a neighboring and weaker republic? We think it is. Is it not "politics" when the princes of the church covertly or openly incite Americans against Mexicans in the interests of great landlords and Yankee concessionaires in Mexico? We think so.

Also, we think that the American workers, who may be asked to invade Mexico and destroy its remnants of national independence for the benefit of imperialist looters, should know why they may be asked to don khaki and shoot their Mexican fellow workers. We aim to keep on telling them.

What's the Matter with America?

The fight of the British miners is the fight of all labor unions of the world. It should get a response of assistance in every way from the labor unions of the world. When the British government protested to the Soviet government because the labor unions of the Soviet Republics sent \$1,300,000 to the British strikers and pledged to send \$500,000 more, the central council of the labor unions of the U. S. S. R. replied:

"We helped, are helping and will continue to help the striking workers of England because their cause is our cause."

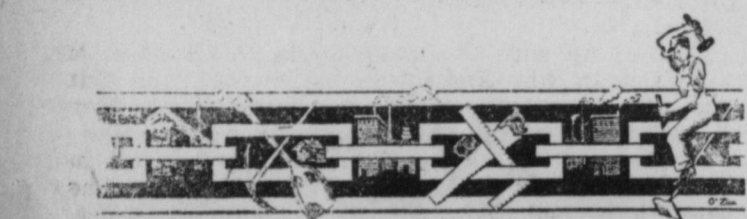
Nor are the Russian workers permitting any coal exports to go to Great Britain.

What, by comparison, is the response by American labor to the call for help by the British miners? We are sorry to say that it has not been what it should have been, considering the boast that the A. F. of L. makes, a boast that it is the richest and most powerful body of organized labor in the world. The United Mine Workers have pledged \$50,000. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers have sent \$10,000, which is all very well as far as it goes, but not enough.

What's the matter with American labor? The workers of the labor unions in Soviet Russia donated a half or a quarter day's pay. Are we to understand, William Green, that American labor is unable to do as much as Soviet labor?

Green, meanwhile is touring the west, making speeches against general strikes and ignores the appeal sent from British miners to the A. F. of L. There is no move from the bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. to stop coal shipments to Great Britain or to mobilize American unionists, whom we believe as sympathetic as any for their British brothers, for large relief funds. The rank and file must take the initiative to do both these urgent tasks.

Let the slogan be: "No coal to England! A relief fund to equal that of the Soviet workers to the British miners!"



ON THE JOB

HERE'S A CONTEST: NEW JERSEY vs. CONNECTICUT.

New York, District No. 2 in the sub campaign, has already won the prize of sending one candidate to Moscow. They are now a good ways over forty thousand points. But this district is not satisfied. Not by a jug-full! "Not one but two" is the battle cry, now they are thinking of making it "Make It Three." L. E. Katterfeld, eastern representative of The DAILY WORKER writes: "We'll change it to three IF New Jersey and Connecticut fight it out."

THIS WAY—

"New Jersey has over nineteen hundred points. Connecticut has around two thousand points. That's even and fair. If they step on it from now on and raise a total of forty thousand points we'll send three to Moscow and we will spread a banquet for them to which we will invite every worker from Frisco to Shanghai. . . and couple extra."

WHAT SAY: JERSEY? CONNECTICUT?

The speed of this contest will throw the dust into the bosses' faces. Until July fourth every reader of The DAILY WORKER from either state can help to add to the glory of working class accomplishment in their territory by sending in subs. Get one—send it in—push your state a few points ahead of the other. On to Moscow!

The Tammany Machine and the Unions

By ROBERT DUNN.

THE need for a labor party to unite the workers must be apparent to anyone who has observed the workings of the Tammany machine in New York City and its relation to the leaders of certain labor unions. The object of this article is merely to sketch some of the incidents in this relationship. The reader can judge for himself what the effects of it must be upon the trade union leaders and upon the general problem of trade union political unity.

To barter the "labor vote" for political preference has been one of the favorite parlor tricks of the trade union leadership almost since the days when unions were first organized in this state. The labor leaders have always taken part in politics of the most partisan character, they, of course, professing publicly that they were interested in the game only as "non-partisans." And the labor leaders have for decades been more or less strenuously opposed by the socialists and socialist-laborites, who have claimed that the trading of votes for personal jobs was not the way to get labor ahead in the political field. One of the most militant and articulate exponents of the labor leader in this role was Daniel De Leon, who declared in season and out of season that the trade union leadership was betraying the workers at every election. In the national, state and local councils of labor the socialists carried on the same constant attack upon the "fat boys" who were feathering their nests by trading the labor vote for business and political jobs.

Political Rewards.

RUN down the lists of the important officers of the New York State Federation of Labor, for example, and you find a goodly number of them who found their way into happy political positions thru these methods. Even before the days of the State Federation, when the state body was known as the Workingmen's Assembly, we find the first president, Jim Connolly of the Practical Painters' Union, ending up as a state factory inspector. He was followed by W. N. Thayer of the Typographical Union, who was later president of the common council of Troy and the warden of Dannemora prison. The next president, Tom Dowling, a blacksmith's official, was rewarded by the position of state commissioner of labor statistics. After him came Bill O'Brien of the granite cutters, who was later the sheriff of New York county. Then with the formation of the State Federation of Labor, we find Jim Lavery, a typographical man, the first president. He was later appointed to the state civil service commission. Martin Murphy of the molders followed Lavery. He, in turn, became a civil service commissioner in Buffalo and then went into business. The next executive was John Pallas of the pattern makers, who became park commissioner of Greater New York, while the next in line, W. O. Jones, graduated into the job of building inspector at Utica. Finally we come to Jim Holland, the present incumbent, who has held several appointments, the apparently not so lucrative, offices from the state while still in labor office. He is now on the board of standards and appeals.

The press on February 4 announced Holland's appointment by Mayor Walker as a "lay member" of this board at a salary of \$7,500. The New York Times says: "He formerly held the same position at a per diem rate of \$10 for each session. . . but was dropped by Mayor Hylan after he came out in favor of Walker for mayor in the last campaign. If Mr. Holland retains his \$5,000 position as head of the New York State Federation of Labor, the two jobs will together net him a tidy income of \$12,500 from salaries alone. The average factory worker in the state, it may be well to remember, earns annually, if employed full time, approximately \$1,250, or one-tenth of this amount. The same evolution of labor leaders could be followed thru all the other offices of the state federation. Among the secretaries and treasurers, vice-presidents and legislative agents who later held public offices were Alexander Troup, later a collector of federal customs under President Cleveland; Richard Curran, now a member of the state industrial board; Edward Bates, later deputy secretary of state; John Williams, later a state labor commissioner; Patrick Doyle, later with the state railroad commission; Jim Lynch, now the head of the International Typographical Union and once the head of the state industrial commission; Jim Hooley, appointed as state factory inspector; Jim McManus, a mediator in the state department of labor; Tom Fitzgerald, deputy compensation law commissioner in the Albany district; Jim Bogart, license commissioner of Greater New York; and Herman Robinson, also a license commissioner following Bogart.

The above list is only a hint of the gradations which take place in the labor officials stepping out into substantial state and city offices. As John O'Hanlon, the present secretary of the State Federation of Labor, says: "The long list of vice-presidents and associate officers, accumulated during the past sixty years, contain many of the most notable names in trade union annals and of many now occupying prominent places in business, professional and governmental circles." (Emphasis ours.) The above are but a few examples out of the historical records of this state.

TO come down to more recent days, a look at the current shakings of

the plum tree will convince the most skeptical that the labor officials have not been slighted in return for their services in the field of "non-partisan politics." Take first the state department of labor, where labor men would most naturally be found. Some 28 are now on the roll and six of these belong to the class exempt from the civil service examinations. These six are Mr. Curran, referred to above; Mr. Gernon, Mr. Deering, Mr. Gompers and Mr. Jackson. Mr. Donahue, who is a director of the bureau of workmen's compensation, probably achieved office because as an official of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, he had organized and acted as chairman of the "Railroadmen's Non-Partisan League of Greater New York," supporting Governor Smith. The other five appointees were apparently equally deserving democrats.

Then we must not forget some of the present day luminaries in the local and state labor movement, mentioning first Mr. Peter J. Brady, a former official of the photo engravers and the Allied Printing Trade Council. He was for many years the supervisor of the City Record, the daily official publication of the City of New York. The modest salary accompany this office is \$6,500. Mr. Brady within the last year turned over this office to a friend and now devotes his time to banking, being the president of the Federation Bank of New York.

Mr. Stephen Kelley, former president of the Allied Printing Trades Council, was very glad to pick up Mr. Brady's job with the City Record. It is understood that in addition to the \$6,500 the job carries with it a small amount of patronage.

Double Salaries.

THEN we have Mr. John Sullivan, president of the New York Trades and Labor Council, a former official of the Brewery Workers' Union. Since 1921 Mr. Sullivan has held a \$5,000 position as director of the industrial aid bureau of the city. Mr. James F. Costello of the executive council of the Central Trades and Labor Council, is assistant director of the same bureau, receiving \$3,000 per annum in addition to his income from the Metal Polishers' and Buffers' Union.

Other labor officials who now hold honorary, or \$10-a-session, positions in the city or state government, are such well-known figures as Hugh Frayne, Jerome B. Keating, John Mulholland, John K. Hallett and several others. Alderman Kenneally, pal of Brindell and a power in Tammany circles, is still an official of the Steamfitters' Union.

After considering this list one cannot but be astonished at the eleventh hour developments in the presidential campaign of 1924, when the executive council of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City swung from LaFollette to Davis, accompanied by the officials of the Allied Printing Trades Council of the city, and the state federation itself in the person of Jim Holland. The Tammany Tiger had only to switch its tail and these gentlemen walked away from their LaFollette pledges and delivered in a body to the Tammany candidate.

One must remember also that the "Al Smith Socialists" in the needle trades deserted their candidate, Dr. Thomas, and lined up with Al. Just what the considerations were is not known to this writer. Dr. Thomas opines it was "rum, race and religion" that provided the issues on which Al could amble away with the socialist vote. Whatever there may be in this, one cannot overlook the close political relations of the needle trades leaders and certain democratic politicians who had performed substantial favors for the trade union bureaucrats in their struggles against the left wing and the Communists.

Support Smith's Game.

OF course the labor leaders have been systematically "sold" to Smith for a good many terms. Al's platforms have reeked with civic righteousness and social reform. On the vital issues, however, and in the critical moments, he has not delivered. Take, for example, two of the hardy perennials among the resolutions passed yearly by the New York State Federation of Labor—child labor and

the injunction. Al was, of course, pledged to smite them both. But the first he evaded when he saw that the Catholic church was anti-labor. So he forgot his pledge, knowing that labor, as usual, would forget his forgetting when it came time for another election! Then the injunction evil. Labor had always come out strongly against it. But the state democratic platform in 1924 slid over the issue and a few months later a labor-supported Justice Churchill was handing out injunctions against labor on behalf of the International Tailoring Company. These are but typical examples of "labor's reward" in the way of protective legislation for dancing to the tune of the Tammany gangsters. But the labor leaders should worry. They get something more tangible and personal than legislation. So they go on endorsing capitalist party candidates year after year.

In 1925, with both a Workers' Party and a socialist candidate on the ballot, the non-partisan political committee of the Central Trades and Labor Council, annex of Tammany Hall, endorsed democratic candidates for mayor, president of the Borough of Manhattan, judges, aldermen and so on down the line. Of course, in the primaries the labor leaders sometimes make mistakes. Witness Jim Holland, who came out for Hylan. But the Building Trades Council made him write a letter repudiating his action and telling Tammany his followers would back Walker, Tammany's choice. Witness also Hylan trying to discipline his former labor friends by taking a quarter of a million dollars of the city's money from deposit at the Federation Bank. And Jimmie Walker putting it right back in again the minute he becomes mayor thru the support of the labor bankers.

The workers' rank and file should also take note of the mutual compliments and back slaps exchanged between the "big" labor boys and the politicians around election time. The spectacle is interesting and informing. Says Senator Walker, for example, addressing a Labor Day audience on Governors Island, 1925:

" . . . my congratulations to you (he was talking to the masses), for the great leaders you have picked out who come into official bodies with sober mind and strong hearts, with great intelligence and with a manifested understanding of what they were doing . . ." et cetera, et cetera—ad nauseum.

And finally Calvin Coolidge himself addressing Peter Brady on the celebration of the second anniversary of the Federation Bank in 1925:

"We are now at the dawn of a new day for labor, and we firmly believe as a result of our experience and influence, also the dawn of a new era between the wage earners and their employers, between capital and labor."

Strikebreaker Cal's idea of the dawn, the new era and the millennium will have been fully reached when every labor skate and every worker sets out of the bipartisan pot. The purpose of a Labor Party is to keep this dawn from ever breaking.

Birth Control Gains Foothold in New York

ALBANY, N. Y., June 18.—Steady increase of birth control in this state, despite the law against it, is indicated by figures just given out by the state department of health. The birth rate in April, 1919, per 1,000, marked for the fourth successive month of this year the lowest point ever recorded, the department declares. Since 1917, when the rate was 24.3, there has been a gradual downfall. The health department's statement that 19.9 is "the lowest level ever recorded" in this state conflicts with figures given in the New York World Almanac, which shows a birth rate of 19.2 in 1902, 18.8 in 1901, and 19.7 in 1900.



The Struggle in Great Britain

By EARL R. BROWDER.
(Part V.)

The Cleavage Within the Labor Party, the Unions, and the General Council. FOR a week after the betrayal of the British general strike Mr. Thomas and his friends had their way with the General Council. The so-called left wing appeared to be paralyzed, without intelligence, energy, or initiative. Then resulting catastrophe situation has shocked the entire labor movement.

A terrific reaction has set in, at first among the rank and file, and quickly reflecting itself among the leaders. It is yet too soon to prophesy exactly the lines along which this will develop. Important facts may, however, already be registered.

First, beginning with the extreme left, the Communist Party has been ineluctably strengthened. The most vicious government persecution has been directed against it and its members. At such a moment as this, inevitably this creates a bond of sympathy between the Communist Party and the masses. This has been intensified by the very active part played by the Communists in every strike district; they have been present on

almost every local strike committee, performing the most thankless tasks, and inspiring and leading the less active members.

FURTHER, the Communist Party is now recognized to have been the first to give practical leadership in the organization of the work class forces for battle. In dozens of places, after rejecting the Communist plans, the local committees found themselves forced to reconsider, and call back the Communists, because their proposals were the most practical. Finally, the Communist criticism of the misleadership and program for the struggle are being taken up in circles far wider than the Party, and the masses see clearly that the Communist Party, far from being a disruptive factor, as charged by the right wing, contains the most reliable leadership and most loyal fighting element in the labor movement.

SECOND, the minority movement has been the very heart and soul of the strike, and the greatest factor in creating that magnificent solidarity which has won the admiration of the workers of the world. From the great Conference of Action held by the minority movement in March went for the slogans and plans of the organization,

OUR COLONIAL FATHERS.

By ALEXANDER BITTELMAN.

THE defenders and protectors of the present capitalist order of society are fond of speaking of the founders of the American republic as "our colonial fathers." By this it is intended to call forth and to cultivate among the masses a feeling of reverence and respect for Washington, Marshall, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton and all those statesmen and politicians who helped to shape events in the colonial period.

It would be easy to show that those who try to cultivate this tradition have themselves very little genuine reverence and respect for our colonial fathers. No more, at any rate, than they have for statesmen and politicians of recent periods, such as Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Harding and Coolidge. The purpose of those who cultivate this tradition among the American masses is an economic and political purpose. It is good capitalist politics to have the masses believe that the founders of this republic were the fathers of the "people" and that the masses revere their memory. What is the reason for that?

The Colonial Fathers Are the Founders of the Capitalist Government.

Those who are spoken of as our colonial fathers were the fathers of the Constitution of the United States. They were the founders and makers of the American government. As individuals they were neither better nor worse than any of the present day capitalist politicians. Economically, socially and politically they were, subject to the same laws, pressures and influences as any statesman is.

In the first place, they were by no means the united and harmonious family of supermen that they are pictured to be in the traditional capitalist literature. Far from it. Our colonial fathers were as quarrelsome a bunch of capitalist politicians as any to be found in present day America. Nor were their political methods any different or "cleaner" than those of a genuine politician of Tammany Hall.

The only basic thing upon which our colonial fathers were united was their loyalty to the wealthy and powerful and in their opposition to the poor and exploited.

The colonial fathers are the makers of our constitution and the founders of the government of the United States. Now, what kind of a constitution is it? And what kind of a government is it?

Judging by its everyday workings, the constitution and government of the United States is an excellent instrument in the hands of the capitalists to rob and exploit the toiling masses. Between themselves the colonial fathers were struggling bitterly. Some of them were striving to secure the maximum of influence in the government for the rising capitalist class. Others were fighting desperately to establish domination in the government for the landlords and the old aristocracy. But all of them were unalterably opposed to granting political rights and any kind of influence in the government to the workers, to the artisans and to the poor farmer.

The colonial fathers have deserved the eternal gratitude of every capitalist, of every exploiter and enemy of the toiling masses of the United States. But what shall the workers and poor farmers be grateful for to "our" colonial fathers?

The Fathers Were Experts in "Political" Methods.

And as to so-called corrupt methods in politics, the fathers were experts also in that. History relates a great many facts bearing on this subject.

There is, for instance, a famous liquor bill of George Washington dating back to the time when he was candidate for the Virginia House of Burgesses in Frederick county in 1755. This liquor bill played a substantial part in the victory of George Washington in that election.

Professor McMaster is quite positive in saying that:

A very little study of long forgotten politics will suffice to show that in filibustering and gerrymandering, in stealing governorships and legislatures, in using force at the polls, in colonizing and in distributing patronage to whom patronage is due, in all the frauds and tricks that go to make up practical politics (one should say, capitalist politics—A. B.) the men who founded our state and national governments were always our equals, and often our masters.

In this period of our political history, when the existing capitalist parties have become thoroughly rotten and degenerate, it is well to remember that our colonial fathers, the saints and supermen of the foundation period of the American republic, have contributed their share also to the ethics of present-day capitalist politics.

The Plight of the California Farmer

By WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN.

IN a recent report made by the state labor commissioner of California, the difficult position of the farmers and the agricultural laborers was revealed. There is a steadily increasing percentage of foreclosure of mortgages, and even the most prosperous of the fruit growers in former years are now heavily indebted to the banks without the slightest hope of relief. It is well known that such powerful organizations as the Raisin Growers' Association are in difficult straits. The most typical example of the poverty of the farmer is that of the small holders in Fresno county, the "vineyard of America."

Lose Wages.

Here we find laborers working on a ranch for several months and after the harvest find themselves deprived of their hard-earned wages by the simple fact that the banks appropriate the entire crop and sometimes the property also in order to pay the debt which the farmer or ranch-owner finds himself buried under.

Protect Bankers.

According to the laws which protect the "sacred" institution of private property, the banker's claim takes precedence over the claims of an ordinary wage-slave. There is no legislation whatever in this state to safeguard or guarantee a laborer that at the end of a season's work he will get paid.

Even when there is legislation passed to throw a sop to the poorer

classes, the law authorities themselves violate it in favor of the bankers and the rich land-owners and ranch-owners.

Import Mexican Laborers.

The commissioner's report describes the situation on the rapidly-growing cotton plantations of Southern California. Twenty thousand Mexican laborers are working in the Imperial Valley picking cotton. Whole families work in the cotton fields imported from Mexico in direct violation of the immigration laws. The big cotton-growers undoubtedly pay the immigration authorities well to wink at this procedure. Once they are brought in they are mercilessly exploited at the lowest imaginable wages by the plantation owners. They receive but 1 1/2 cents a pound for cotton.

Child Labor.

In spite of the child labor law, which prohibits child labor under 18 years of age, thousands work in the fields.

When the San Joaquin Valley growers, further north, offer 2 cents a pound for cotton, these Mexican workers pack up their meager belongings and hit the trail.

Some unscrupulous individual calling himself a contractor undertakes to supply so many workers at a regular rate to the grower. He then goes across the Mexican border, gets a number of workers and brings them to the American side. He fleeces the workers when he offers to give them a job.

Periodically, the immigration officers round up a number of them and run them back across the border. Lately they have found a more profitable means of exploiting these Mexican workers. They are rounded up, taken to Calexico or some near-by point and their entry "legalized" for the payment of an \$18 fee under threat of deportation.

The state labor bureau takes no steps to prevent this. On the other hand they are engaged in handling the claims of the ranch-owners against those who violate their contracts.

What makes the situation more discouraging is that the reactionary officials of the labor movement do not see the necessity of organizing the Mexican workers to protect their rights and fight for better working conditions and a better standard of living.

Need Farmer-Labor Party.

Two things must be done if we ever expect to eliminate the evils that now exist in California. The poor farmers and farm laborers must unite their forces in a union against the wealthy land-owners and the bankers. They must also join hands with the city workers in organizing a Farmer-Labor party to fight for the class interests of the farmers and workers.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

(To be continued.)

Workers (Communist) Party

'FORD WORKER,' SHOP BULLETIN, VERY POPULAR

Over Ten Thousand Are Given Out to Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., June 20.—The Ford Worker, issued by the Ford Nuclei of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, Detroit local, is receiving splendid response from the highly exploited workers in the three Ford plants of Detroit, Highland Park and River Rouge, Michigan.

The paper is issued jointly by the nuclei, and all of the articles and stories are written by the workers themselves.

Three issues.

Fifteen hundred copies of the first issue were distributed; 3,500 of the second and 5,500 of the last issue. This despite the many interferences on the part of Ford's special police.

A report on the distribution of the paper states: "Altho only three issues have been printed during the last three months, it has already had a great effect on the workers in the plants.

"Of course, the bosses and the police tried to stop the distribution of the paper, when we tried selling the paper for a penny apiece, after free distribution was prohibited; they tried to stop it because they said it was not a paper but a pamphlet.

Secret Service.

"The secret service men in the employ of the Ford Motor Company are the ones that hinder us most. In spite of all difficulties we managed to get 5,500 papers out among the workers. Some of the workers bought as many as twenty copies each.

"Our 'newsboy' took 200 copies of the paper with her the first day and sold them all in no time. The next day she took 400 and was 'mobb'd' by the workers who wanted the paper. When she had no more she told the crowd that she would have 1,000 more the next day. The next day she had 1,400 papers with her and got two other friends to help her sell them. Of course, the Ford officials didn't like to see the Ford workers so anxiously buying the paper, so they again tried to interfere.

Very Popular.

"All the workers are talking about the paper and in my department a discussion arose and the paper got a lot of support. Everyone claimed it was the best thing they ever read. Many of the workers are anxious to subscribe to the paper. One worker writes: 'I am very pleased to find one paper that will print the truth about the Ford slavery.' Another says: 'I had the pleasure of seeing your paper this morning in the shop, but the man who had it was too busy reading it and would not part with the paper.'

This paper is one of the best of the 27 shop papers being published by the shop nuclei of the Workers (Communist) Party of America throughout the country and is one that promises to grow in the influence it is gaining on the workers of its shop.

Finnish Picnic in Redwood Valley a Stirring Success

By a Worker Correspondent.

BERKELEY, Cal., June 20.—A Finnish picnic organized by the Finnish Bureau of District 13 was held at Finnish colony in Redwood Valley Saturday and Sunday, June 12 and 13. Over 300 people attended, workers and farmers from Fort Bragg, Eureka, Berkeley, San Francisco, from the surrounding country, and some from outside the state.

Interesting programs were given on both days with music by the Berkeley Finnish band, dramatic readings and speeches. A concert and play Saturday evening packed the local school house to capacity, and was followed by a dance to accordion music in which modern and the older folk dances were intermingled.

J. Harju, national Finnish Bureau organizer, was one of the main speakers. A protest was voiced against the persecution of workers and Communists in Finland and against the exclusion of working class newspapers from that country.

Pittsburgh District Has Picnic July 5

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 20.—Pittsburgh district of the Workers (Communist) Party has arranged a picnic in Cheswick, Pa., Monday, July 5. An elaborate program was arranged to assure every one a most joyful time. There will be music, dancing and games. Robert Minor will speak on the Declaration of Independence.

Admission, 50 cents for men. Ladies admitted free. The farm is easily reached by train, street car or automobile.

More particulars can be obtained from the Workers (Communist) Party headquarters, 805 James street, N. S., Pittsburgh.

EXPLAIN ROLE OF WORKERS IN THE FIRST AMERICAN REVOLUTION AT FOURTH OF JULY MASS MEETINGS

Workers (Communist) Party branches all over the country are arranging Fourth of July mass meetings and outings at which speakers will show the part played by the workers in the first American revolution. In a number of cities these Fourth of July meetings will be a fight to establish the right of free speech.

- SOME OF THE MEETINGS.
- New York, New Jersey, Connecticut.—There will be a mass encampment at a beautiful spot on Long Island. Jay Lovestone will speak on July 4 and J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, on July 5.
 - Binghamton and Endicott, N. Y., July 2—Charles Krumbain.
 - Utica, N. Y., July 3—Charles Krumbain.
 - Albany and Schenectady, N. Y., July 4—Charles Krumbain.
 - Rochester, N. Y., July 5, afternoon—Charles Krumbain.
 - Buffalo, N. Y., July 5, evening—Charles Krumbain.
 - Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 4—Rudolph Katz.
 - Jamestown, N. Y., July 5—Herbert Benjamin.
 - Syracuse, N. Y., July 5—S. Essman.
 - Philadelphia, Pa., July 3—Jay Lovestone.
 - Baltimore, July 2—J. Louis Engdahl.
 - Pittsburgh, Pa., July 5—Robert Minor, at Gajdas farm, Cheswick, Pa.
 - McKeesport, Pa., July 4—Robert Minor.
 - Erie, Pa., July 4—Herbert Benjamin.
 - Grand Rapids, Mich., July 2—J. P. Cannon.
 - Muskegon, Mich., July 3—J. P. Cannon.
 - Detroit, Mich., July 4—J. P. Cannon.
 - Chicago, Ill., July 4—C. E. Ruthenberg.
 - St. Louis, Mo., July 5—C. E. Ruthenberg.

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS DISCUSS REPORT ON WORK OF THE PLENUM

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."

Meetings will be held in the following cities:

- Cleveland, Monday, June 21, Gradina Hall, 6021 St. Clair Ave., 8 p. m.
- Detroit, Tuesday, June 22, Finnish Hall, 5969 14th St., 8 p. m.
- Chicago, Wednesday, June 23, Northwest Hall, North Ave. and Western Ave., 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."

NEW YORK MEMBERSHIP MEETING UNANIMOUSLY ENDORSES THE WORK OF THE WORKERS PARTY PLENUM

NEW YORK, June 20.—Close to a thousand Workers (Communist) Party members gathered in the Webster Hall to attend the New York membership meeting and hear the report of C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party on the work of the plenum of the central committee to unify the party and mobilize it for mass work.

The appeal of the speaker for unity of all forces of the party was enthusiastically applauded. Brahdry, who while making concrete criticism endeavored to inject a note of disunity, was strongly condemned from the floor in speeches by Stachel, Zack, Krumbain, Weinstein and Wolf.

The meeting accepted unanimously a resolution endorsing the work of the central committee and pledging its earnest support in carrying out the campaigns for organizing the unorganized, building a broad left-wing, the united labor ticket, and the building of THE DAILY WORKER explained by the speaker.

The Philadelphia meeting Saturday

How to Build Our Party

It is not enough to continuously complain, talk and cry about the weakness of the organization of the Workers (Communist) Party. Such talk only reminds us that we have a task before us, that there is very urgent and important work to be done, but it will not, by itself, strengthen and build a mass party for us. We must also have plans for building up the party organization and apply them in practice. In this short article I want to make a few practical suggestions which, I think, if carried on by responsible party committees and the membership as a whole, would bring us good results.

As I have already said in my article, "The Great Task Before Us," we cannot build a mass Communist Party without at the same time carrying on energetic, wholehearted Communist work among the masses of the workers, without participating in their everyday struggles and helping them to organize themselves for the resistance against the onslaught of the capitalist class. This is fundamental. Any other conception is wrong, sectarian and will not lead us to success.

But, on the other hand, it is also wrong to think that the party will build itself without special, intensive, hard, everyday organizational work—in approaching the sympathizers and drawing them into the ranks of the party membership. It is a mistake to think that these sympathizers, without special efforts on our part to get them into the ranks, some Monday morning will flock into our party. During the period of "peacefulness" and "stagnation" the workers do not come and join the Communist Party en masse. That happens only in a period of great upheaval, especially after great victories on the part of the working class under the leadership of the Communists.

WE must learn how and try to approach these sympathizers with a special propaganda and appeal to join

On to Moscow!

Subs Received June 10, 11 and 12.

BOSTON, MASS.—	45	55
Uns. I. Sant...	40	40
Hjalmar J. Hill, Longwood, Me.	40	40
N. Prabules, Norwood, R. I.	100	180
NEW YORK CITY—	40	40
Julius Bezau	40	40
Sam Dassau	45	45
Caroline Drew	120	120
David Gladston	45	45
Prasop Goepfert	50	50
B. Gousin	20	20
M. Gurevitz	20	20
L. Hirschman	260	1,060
Bert Katterfeld	40	40
Marjorie Katterfeld	100	100
Leo Kling	200	3,460
S. Kuttner	100	130
S. Liebowitz	20	1,000
Abram Levy	100	100
I. Mackey	100	100
Bertha Mayer	20	20
R. S. Shafer	20	20
Samuel N. Haly	45	45
Nancy Naidish	45	45
Anna Olkoff	100	100
M. Pasternak	20	40
G. Pincus	20	150
Samuel Reitman	20	20
Bernard Rosenfeld	175	515
Jack Samek	65	65
A. Schatz	20	210
Eugene Schneider	45	45
M. Schneider	45	210
R. S. Shafer	100	200
Zisiss Sheppon	100	200
Sam Siegal	165	165
Arthur Smith	635	4,150
Saul Steinberg	20	20
Charles Torgil	20	20
G. Turick	30	95
M. Undjus	105	105
W. Vergus	75	75
G. Hoffman, Verona, N. J.	100	100
M. Michalowski, Maspeth, N. Y.	20	20
A. Hoffman, Allentown, Pa.	100	160
J. D. Ready, Hickmore, W. Va.	20	20
ALBANY, N. Y.—	10	10
L. Brin	10	10
Harry A. Halpert	45	45
BUFFALO, N. Y.—	100	1,260
J. Cooper	30	30
J. Schuring	30	30
A. Peters, Erie, Pa.	100	100
Emil Honnegger, Rochester, N. Y.	275	1,165
W. Carter, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	20	20
J. Kasper, E. Pittsburgh	200	1,840
Thomas C. Emery, Canonsburg, Pa.	40	40
Matthew Winkler, Ford's rocks, Pa.	100	100
PITTSBURGH, PA.—	490	1,270
A. Garfinkel	45	5,865
W. H. Scarvick	225	225
Jalmar Siljander	100	100
J. Durinovich, Belle Vernon, Pa.	20	20
Hobart Scott, Canton, Ohio	65	65
CLEVELAND, OHIO—	45	45
A. Chrichanowich	45	45
E. Varas, Alliance, Ohio	160	160
P. Lukachic	35	870
Joseph Robboy	20	20
F. Davy, Toledo, Ohio	185	1,030
Pe. Lember, Ford's son, Mich.	100	100
J. Peterson, Wayne, Mich.	20	20
CHICAGO, ILL.—	100	100
C. Christopheron	100	125
Anna Lawrence	45	245
Arne Swabek	20	140
Steve Voeloff, Gary, Ind.	20	20
E. Petersen, Kansas City, Mo.	20	350
K. J. Matz, Moline, Ill.	100	240
Max Cohen, Peoria, Ill.	50	900
O. R. Zimmerman, Wauwasassa, Wis.	45	45
Frank Gardner, Oark, Ill.	10	10
J. Vaananen, Hancock, Mich.	100	125
M. G. Johnson, Grandy, Minn.	45	100
M. E. James, Hixson, Iowa	100	100
K. P. Loecky, Montpelier, N. Dak.	100	100
Domenick Mareo, Arma, Mont.	100	100
M. J. Murphy, Anacosta, Mont.	100	100
Andrew J. McDonald, Gern, SEATTLE, WASH.—	20	20
J. C. Carlson	100	100
G. L. Fields	100	100
Paul Reis, Los Angeles, Calif.	1,110	5,320
H. W. Thomas, Oakland, Cal.	10	10
F. King, Lancaster, Cal.	10	10
M. E. Edson, Modesto, Calif.	20	20
Charles Bayley, San Jose, Calif.	205	505
Mary R. Rodwick, Santa Barbara, Calif.	120	120
Angelo Lachyusa, Tat. Cal.	45	45
Frank Chapy, Little Rock, Ark.	100	100
Louis Touby, Miami, Fla.	180	100
M. M. Cohen, Charleston, S. Car.	10	10
J. Churgin, Drumheller, Canada	30	30
H. A. Lowrie, Toronto, Can.	20	20
A. Scafide, Montreal, Can.	45	45
Gruder Peterman, Berlin, Germany	100	100
F. E. Kraun, Kaustak, Alaska	100	100

LAWRENCE HOLDS TAG DAY TO AID PASSAIC STRIKE

Great Interest Shown in Organization

By FRED E. BEAL

Secretary Lawrence United Front Committee.

LAWRENCE, Mass., June 20.—Lawrence held his third tag day for the benefit of the Passaic strikers recently. Thousands of workers could be seen wearing the beautiful red roses which was their symbol of solidarity with the brave Passaic textile strikers who have been fighting so heroically for twenty weeks.

Thousands of Lawrence workers are out of work and are only living from hand to mouth. Those that are working, work only two, three and four days a week. Despite this the workers dug into their pockets and gave pennies, nickles and dimes. Many pitiable tales of suffering were told to the collectors by these workers, who have produced abundantly—for the bosses—all necessities of life and have nothing now to show for it but shabby clothes, calloused hands and ill health.

The collectors who were well informed on the Passaic strike situation and unemployment, answered hundreds of questions—questions such as: "When are they going to win?" "Will they stick to their Union?" "Will there be a strike in Lawrence after the Passaic strike?" "What can the union front do for the unemployed?"

The collectors had a very busy day answering so many and all kinds of questions—but they feel that the united front is now closer than ever to the workers and that very soon Lawrence, like Passaic, will have a 100 per cent organization. The four highest collectors were—Fred E. Beal, \$74.49; William Murdoch, \$71.35; Mary Siskind, \$65.23 and L. Shefts, \$30.63. The total amount collected was \$437.79.

Amundsen and His Norge Crew Leave Nome for States

NOME, Alaska, June 20.—Captain Roald Amundsen and the entire personnel of the dirigible Norge, which sailed over the north pole and subsequently made a landing at Teller, Alaska, were today en route to the United States.

The sailed on the line Victoria for Seattle late yesterday. In addition to its notable passenger list, the Victoria carries a full cargo of reindeer meat for the outside markets.

The decision as to plans for reassembling the Norge at Camp Lewis is expected to be made following the arrival of the Norge crew in Seattle. Captain Amundsen and Lincoln Ellsworth have indicated in cables to coast points that this may be done, and if successfully accomplished, the Norge crew will make its way east to New York in a transcontinental flight.

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



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

J. ARNOLD ROSS, oil operator, formerly Jim Ross, teamster, drives over the smooch 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 breed 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. While Paul eats the borrowed food, they talk. He tells Bunny his father is a "Holy Roller". That's why he left home. Bunny offers him money, but he refuses to take it. As Bunny is inviting Paul for dinner at the hotel next day a scrap starts in the house. The meeting ends in a row and Ross comes out in disgust and says he doesn't want the lease. Just before they get into the car Bunny runs off to find Paul. Paul has gone. Bunny is very down-hearted.

CHAPTER III The Drilling.

Once more the valleys and gorges of Guadalupe Grade resounded to the flying echoes of honking horns. This time it was not one car but a whole fleet of them, a dozen seven-ton trucks, broad and solid, with broad and solid double wheels, and trailers on behind, that carried even more tons. The first load towed high, a big stationary engine, held in place by heavy timbers bolted fast at the sides; that truck went carefully round the curves, you bet! Behind it came the "mud-hogs" and the "draw-works"; and then the "string" of drilling tools, hollow tubes of the best steel, that were screwed end to end and went down into the earth, a mile or more, if need be. These tubes extended over the end of the trailers, where red flags waved in warning; on the short curves they swept the road and if you met a car coming in the opposite direction, you had to stop while the other car crept carefully by; if there was not room enough, the other car would have to back up to a place where the road was straighter. All this required continuous clamor of horns; you would have thought some huge flock of prehistoric birds—did the pterodactyls make noises?—had descended upon Guadalupe Pass, and were hopping along, crying: "Honk! Honk! Honk!"

What they were really saying was: "Dad is waiting for us! Dad has signed his lease, and the derrick is under way, and his 'rig' must be on time! Clear the road!" Dad would not trust to railroads for a rush job like this; they switched your stuff onto sidings, and you spent a week telephoning and interviewing dumb officials. But when you hired motor-trucks, you owned them for the time being, and they came right through. There was insurance to cover all possible accidents—including the value of any man you might chance to send rolling down a mountain-side in a Ford car!

So here came the dozen valiant tooters, tolling slowly up the grade, at far less than the ordained speed of fifteen miles per hour. Their radiators were hissing with steam and every mile or so they would have to stop and cool off. But they got to the summit at right; and then came the slow crawl downwards, a man going ahead with a red flag, warning other cars into safe pockets on the road, to wait till the whole fleet had got by. So they got out of the pass, and onto the straight road, where they could go flying like any other cars; then it was a mighty roaring and a jolly sight. "Honk! Honk! Get out of the way! Dad is waiting!"

Perched on top of the drilling-tools were young fellows in blue-jeans and khaki, giving abundant evidence that their last well had not been a dry hole, but had given its due yield of smeary treasures. However, they had got their faces clean, and they met the sunny landscape with no less sunny smiles. They sang songs, and exchanged jollifications with the cars they passed, and threw kisses to the girls in the ranch-houses and the filling-stations the orange-juice parlors and the "good eats" shacks. Two days the journey took them, and meantime they had not a care in the world; they belonged to Old Man Ross, and it was his job to worry. First of all things he saw that they got their pay-envelopes every other Saturday night—and that the envelopes contained one dollar per day more than anybody else in the field was getting; moreover, you got this pay, not only while you were drilling, but while you were sitting on top of a load of tools, flying through a paradise of orange-groves at thirty miles an hour, singing songs about the girl who was waiting for you in the town to which you were bound. Oh, merry goes the world when the heart is young!

Dad had signed up with the man on the North slope, Mr. Bankside, a gentleman who knew what he wanted, and didn't waste your time. It was not so close to the discovery well, therefore Dad would have to pay only a sixth royalty, and a bonus of five thousand dollars on the two and one-half acres. Dad had been over the field with his geologist, and he believed he knew where the pool lay; he had Ben Scutt rustling up other leases.

Dad and Bunny called at the offices of the Sunset Lumber Company, and had a very special private interview with the president of this concern. Mr. Ascott was a heavy gentleman with flushed cheeks and a manner of strenuous cordiality; he rumpled Bunny's hair, and swapped cigars in gold-foil, and discussed the weather and the prospects of the new field, so that you'd have thought he and Dad were life-long chums. Until at last Dad got down to business, and said that he positively had to have the lumber for a derrick delivered on the ground within three days; whereupon Mr. Ascott threw up his hands and declared that such an order could not be filled for God Almighty himself. The demand for derrick material had simply emptied all the yards, and orders were piling up a score a day. But Dad interrupted—he knew all that, but this was something special, he had just got himself into a contract with a big forfeit posted at the bank, and he didn't believe in steel derricks, but the lumber men sure have to help him, unless they wanted to lose him for good. He wanted to place an order for half dozen more derricks, to be delivered in the course of the next three months; and moreover, Mr. Ascott must understand that this well Dad proposed to drill was going to extend the field, and lead to new developments, and a big increase in the lumber business, so it was really a public service Dad was performing, and they must all stand together and help him. Moreover, Dad was forming a little syndicate to handle a part of this first well—just a quiet affair for a few people that knew a good thing when they saw it, and would appreciate getting in on the ground floor; and Mr. Ascott knew Dad for a man of his word, and no piker.

(To be continued.)

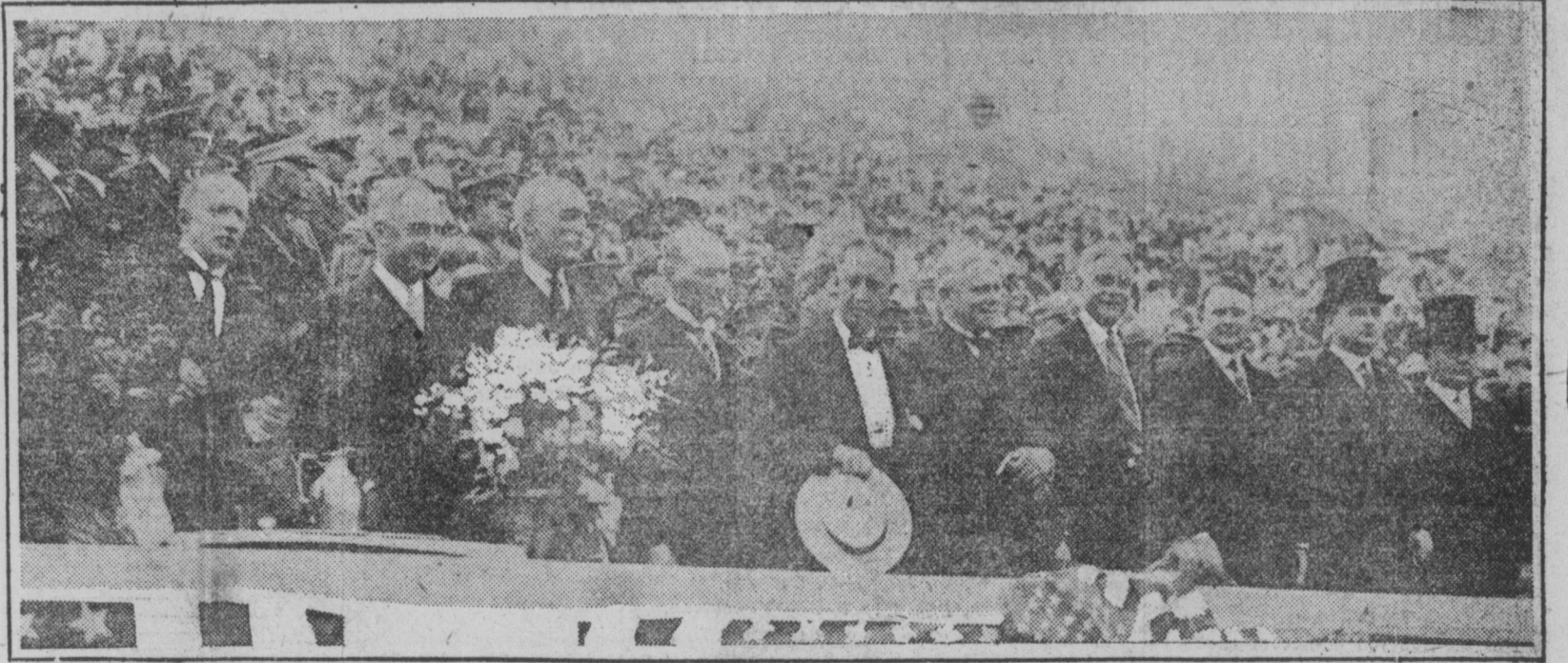
On to Moscow!

SEND IN A SUB!

The Daily Worker's Full Page of Pictures



LEADERS OF VICTORIOUS FUR STRIKE—Members of the General Strike Committee of the New York Furriers who, 12,000 strong, remained on strike until the fur manufacturers of New York gave them their demands—including the 40-hour week. They are, left to right, M. Liebewitz, M. Cohen, B. Gold, B. Gross. Gold was the chairman of the strike committee.



FROM THE ORIGINAL REVOLUTIONARY STATES—These politicians, all tools of one capitalist interest or another are hardly worthy of the "revolutionary" tradition they are gathered to celebrate at the Philadelphia Sesqui-centennial. Left to right, they are New Hampshire's Secretary of State, Lt. Gov. Allen of Mass.; Governors Pinchot of Penn., Trumbull of Conn., Smith of New York, Ritchie of Md., Moore of New Jersey, McLean of N. Carolina and McLeod of S. Carolina.

Future Admirals For Wall Street



Graduation day at Annapolis showing Curtis W. Wilbur, secretary of the navy, giving diploma's to midshipmen, some of whom will command United States warships when they are called upon to patrol Chinese rivers or Caribbean waters where they have no business except to protect the property rights of the Wall Street financiers.

Democrats in Kansas Hope to Get a Senator



The republican machine is cracking in so many places that the democrats of Kansas hope to defeat Senator Charles Curtis, republican whip, (below) by supporting Chas. Stephens, a lawyer. To the workers and farmers of Kansas it's six of one and a half a dozen of the other. They need a candidate of their own running for a labor party

Polish President, Pilsudski Man, Is College Prof.

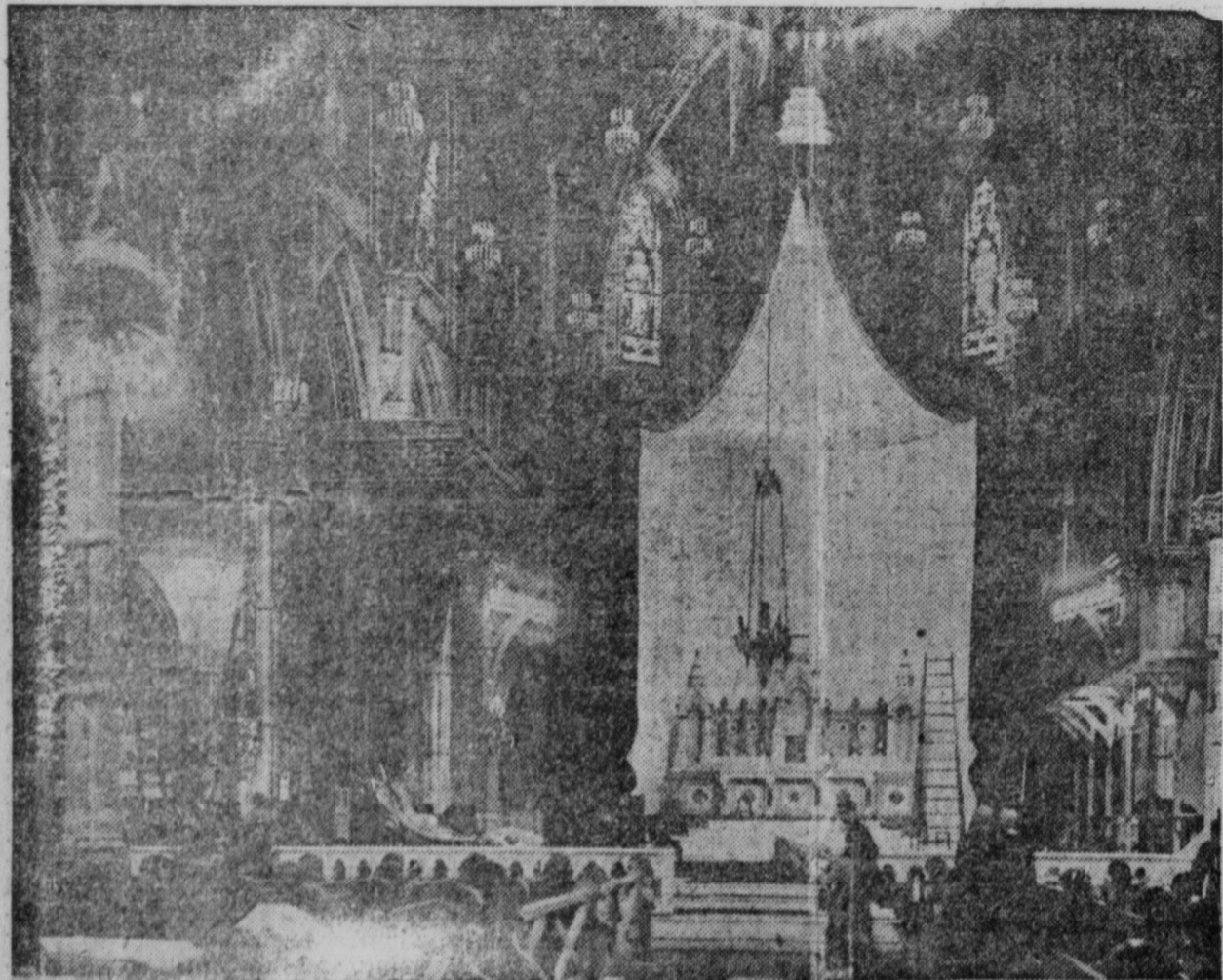


Until the Pilsudski "Revolution", Ignacy Mosciski, was a quiet and unassuming college professor. After Pilsudski had established what amounted to a dictatorship, he needed just such a man for the presidency to keep up the appearance of constitutional government. That is how he became president. College professors are very often chosen as dummies to cover the autocratic hand of iron rule. The workers and the vast number of unemployed in Poland, are not fooled by Pilsudski.



THE MINERS ARE STILL FIGHTING—And Baldwin, shown here in a recent photo on a visit to the Harrow Boy's School, looks very weary. With the help of the weak-kneed right wing leaders Baldwin was able to pull thru the general strike—but the miners are struggling tenaciously and Baldwin and his Tory government are duly worried.

Middle Ages Revived



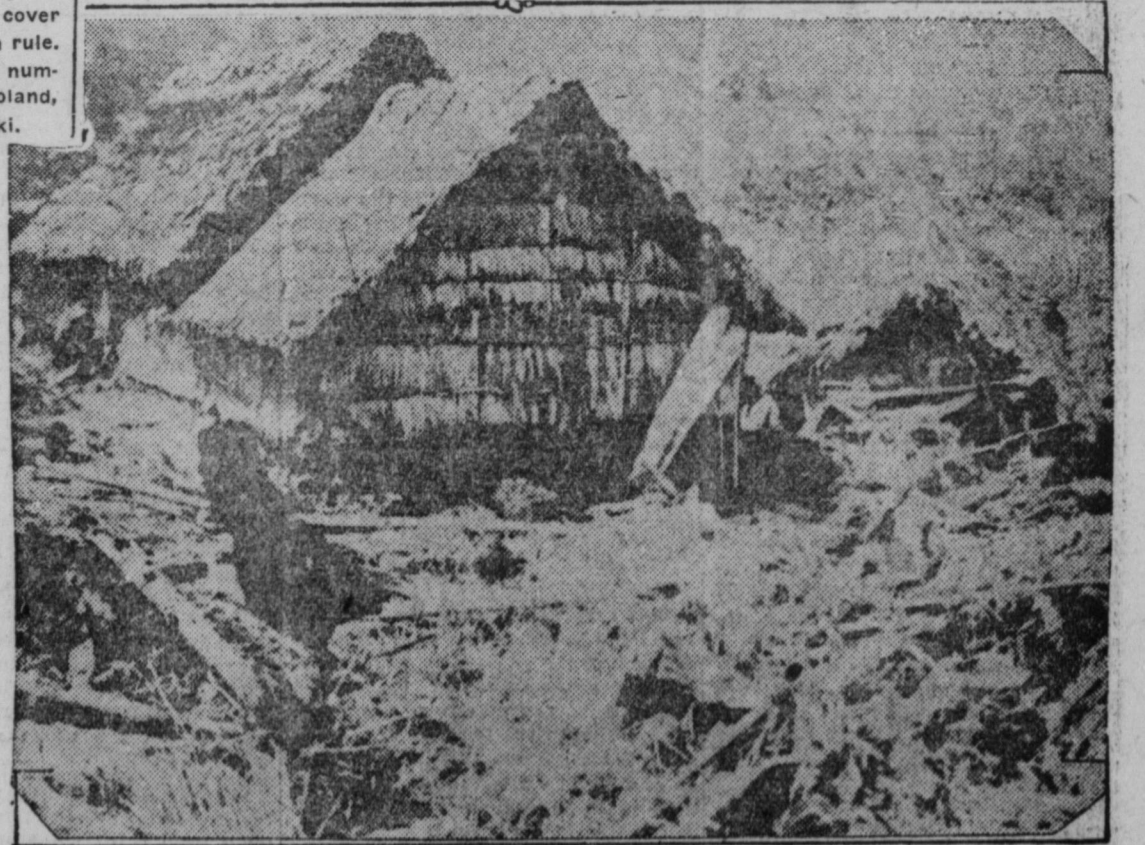
Here is a glimpse of the interior of Holy Name Cathedral which will be the center of the medieval ceremonies that mark the 28th International Eucharistic Congress now in progress in Chicago. The colored robes of cardinals and bishops will parade in this hall of superstition and pronounce mysterious rites in a dead language that only they understand. A million visiting faithful will be awed and dazzled by the ancient ceremonies. The Eucharistic Congress is a gigantic Catholic publicity stunt.

Count Skrzynski Fights Duel with Polish General



Alexander Skrzynski, ex-premier of Poland, fought a duel with General Szeptycki, who insulted him after the Pilsudski revolution. The count withheld his fire and the general's shot grazed his cheek. Whereupon the dispute, according to the code, becomes a closed incident and the honor of both vindicated. But it doesn't seem to have helped the chaotic situation.

Volcano and Flood Bring Disaster in Japan



Among the first pictures to reach this country of the havoc wrought by the volcano in North Japan that cost 900 lives. It shows what the combined lava and water flood did to buildings and railways.