

## DARROW TALKS TO CONFERENCE OF N. A. A. C. P.

### Speakers Assail Racial Discrimination

"I think it will be necessary to organize an association for the advancement of white people," said Clarence Darrow, to the conference of the N. A. A. C. P. yesterday afternoon. "The whites from all I can see, need advancement far more than the Negroes do," Darrow continued.

"I know many anthropologists, biologists and other scientists and none of them accept the theory of racial inferiority. They all know that if the white race was moved to the south and the black race moved to the north of the globe, and left there long enough, the white would become black and the blacks become white."

Friday morning's session of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples opened with Walter White in the chair. The topic for discussion was the raising of a million dollar endowment fund for the organization and White spoke on this in his introductory remarks.

The discussion was led by Rev. Robt. L. Bragby of Detroit and Isadore Martin of Philadelphia, both of whom outlined plans for the raising of the million dollar fund by a system of districts and quotas to be assigned to churches, fraternal organizations, etc. The general discussion on the question showed a great deal of sentiment for the plan.

#### Woman's Auxiliary.

A discussion on the organization of a woman's auxiliary to the N. A. A. C. P. was led by Mrs. Lewis N. Davis of Cleveland and the plan received favorable consideration. At the end of the morning session photographs were taken of the delegates.

#### Women and Churches Are Topics.

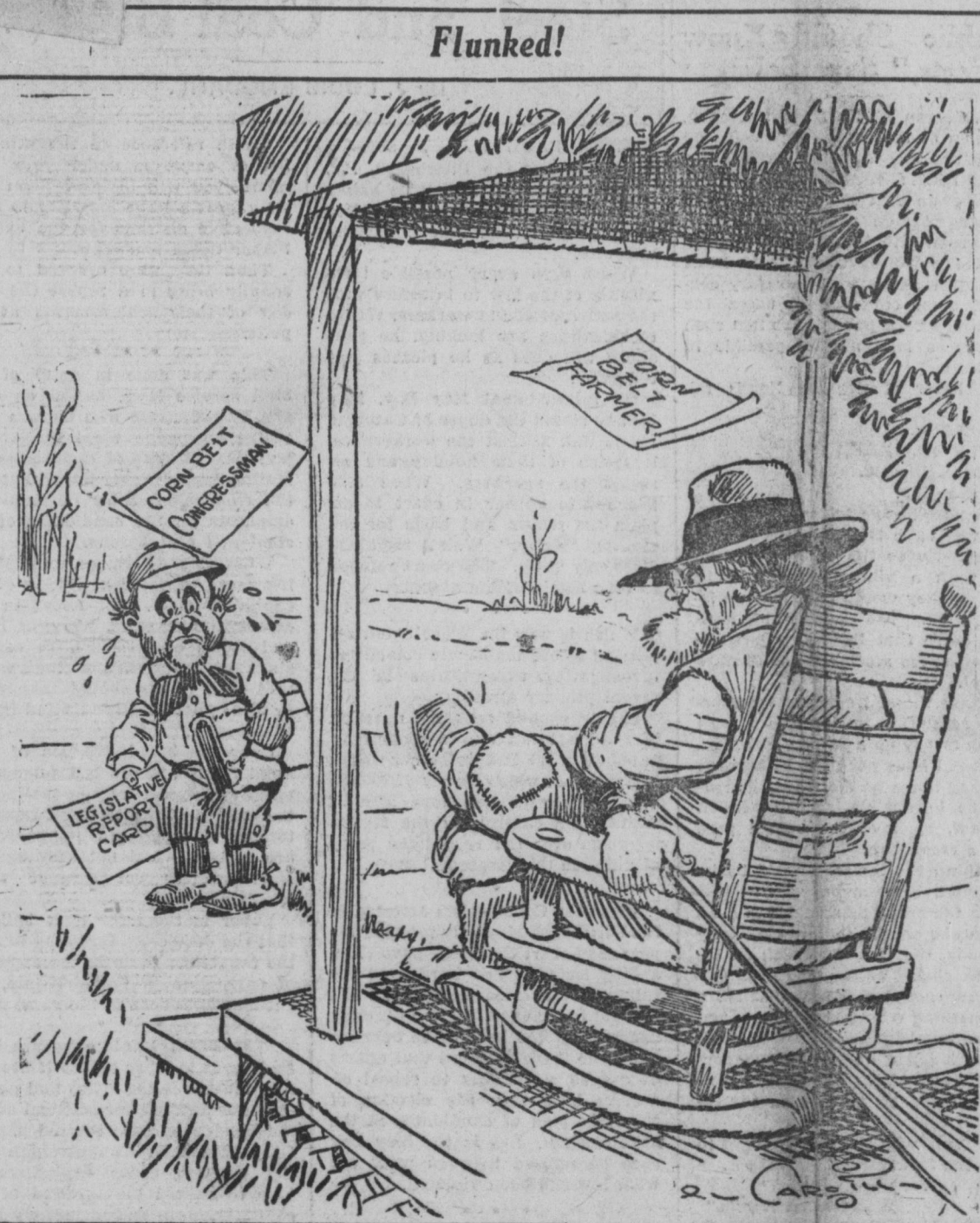
"You are in some way American citizens!" Mrs. Addie W. Hunton, of Brooklyn, N. Y., president of the Empire Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, told the five hundred delegates and friends of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a mass meeting at Ebenezer Baptist Church, this city.

"When American slavery ceased," said Mrs. Hunton, "nearly two million colored women were thrown out into a civilization not only hostile for the most part, but in which they were also the most misrepresented and most misunderstood factor."

#### Describes New Negro.

The spirit of the post-war, new Negro, with a new vision and new outlook upon life—the Negro who turned lynching bees into battles and met 100% mobs with lead—was described by Mrs. Hunton from the standpoint of the new Negro woman.

Mrs. Hunton came to firm ground when she emphasized the significance (Continued on page 2)



## Berger to Ask U. S. Probe of Sacco-Vanzetti Case

Victor Berger, Wisconsin congressman, has wired the International Labor Defense as follows:

James P. Cannon, Secretary, International Labor Defense, Chicago, Ill.

Expect to introduce resolution providing for federal investigation of Sacco-Vanzetti case early next week and will issue statement at time in order to help focus attention on it.

Victor L. Berger.

## JAILED 1924 GARMENT STRIKE PICKETS APPROVE JOINT BOARD'S OPEN FIGHT ON INJUNCTIONS

In a letter to the Chicago joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union the 1924 strike pickets, serving sentences in Cook county jail for defying "injunction judge" Denis E. Sullivan's anti-picket edict, express their approval of the action of the union in breaking down the wall of silence built up around their cases and for launching an open fight on injunctions.

The letter to the joint board follows:

"We, the so-called jail birds, are delighted in learning that the conspiracy of silence in regard to injunctions is being broken by the Chicago joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

"We feel the policy of the American Federation of Labor officials in this city on the injunction pest is thru out the period that we are in jail and during the time we were on the picket line has been wrong.

"Injunctions cannot be fought by begging favors of politicians. Its elimination can only be accomplished by open defiance even at the cost of going to jail.

"Again we heartily approve of an active campaign against injunctions in labor disputes.

"Freda Reicher, Florence Corn  
"Speaking for Garment Workers in Cook County jail."

## NEW YORK INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID STREET MEETINGS NEXT WEEK

NEW YORK, June 25.—The International Workers' Aid open air meetings for the benefit of the Passaic textile strikers, at which committees of strikers direct from the picket line will be present and speak, are as follows:

Monday, June 28, corner of 116th St. and First Ave.

Tuesday, June 29, corner of Intervale Ave. and Wilkins Ave.

Wednesday, June 30, 111th St. and Fifth Ave.

Thursday, July 1, Columbus Circle and 59th St.

## CAL TRIED TO BRIBE WILSON, PEPPER RIVAL

### Offered Ex-Secretary Job on Rail Board

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, June 25.—William B. Wilson, who served as secretary of labor in the Wilson administration, and who is now the democratic nominee of the senate from Pennsylvania, created something of a sensation today when he took the witness stand before the Reed committee and testified that he had been offered an appointment on the new railroad mediation board since winning the senate nomination.

Wilson said the offer came to him "confidentially," and that he had rejected it. He declined to say who made the offer.

**Nomination Deferred.**  
President Coolidge completed the personnel of the new board only a few days ago, after maintaining one vacancy for several days after originally naming four of the five members of the new board.

The revelation that an effort had been made to get Wilson out of the Pennsylvania senatorial race created excitement at the hearing. It was brought out by Senator LaFollette, republican, of Wisconsin.

**Presidential Offer.**  
"Were you offered a position by the president?" LaFollette asked.

"Yes."

"What was it?"  
"A position on the railroad mediation board," Wilson replied.

"That offer came following your nomination?"

"Yes."  
"Did you accept the nomination?"  
"I did not."  
"Was it in writing?"  
"No sir."

**"Confidential."**  
When Senator Reed, democrat, of Missouri, asked who had made the offer to him, Wilson said: "It came to me confidentially and I wish you wouldn't ask me that question."

The presumption here is that it was thru Mellon's influence that the offer was made in order to strengthen Pepper's chance in the \$3,000,000 Pennsylvania race.

ST. LOUIS—(FP)—The Order of new members during May. Railroad Telegraphers enrolled 343

## PARTY LINES SMASHED IN FARM DEFEAT

### Reactionaries of Both Parties Combine

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Palpably nervous over the political punishment that may be meted out by the embittered corn belt in November because of the failure to adopt any measures for agricultural relief this session, congress prepared today to go home next week and see about getting itself re-elected.

Now that the McNary-Haugen program has been defeated, it is expected that the plan to adjourn by June 30 or July 3 will be revived and shoved thru, irrespective of other legislative fights. Only a few measures of major importance, such as the radio control bill and the rivers and harbors bill, remain on the urgent schedule.

#### Party Lines Wiped Out.

Considerable bitterness was left today in the wake of the corn belt's defeat on the McNary-Haugen bill. It was sent down to decisive defeat by a combination of the conservatives of both parties in a fight that saw party lines more completely shattered than they have been on any issue in recent years. The republican split could not have been more complete, 23 voting for it and 24 against it. The democrats were little better off, dividing 15 and 21.

The feature of the bill that was opposed by eastern reactionaries, such as Butler of Massachusetts, Reed of Pennsylvania, and their associates, was that section which created a federal farm board to administer the act, to be appointed "from men selected by the farmers themselves" thru their organizations. As the bill stood, President Coolidge could not select the board's members from whom he pleased. The farmer's own organizations were the dictators, and with \$150,000,000 to handle and real powers for price regulations, the conservatives foresaw the possibilities of a real and powerful farm bloc arising.

#### Dawes' Object.

The conservative democrats, such as Underwood of Alabama, Bruce of Maryland, and Robinson of Arkansas, agreed with the Mellon-Coolidge machine sufficiently to join hands with them in sending the bill down to decisive defeat.

In the background, too, supporters of President Coolidge scented the wielding of potential political power in behalf of Vice-President Dawes in 1928. Gen. Dawes was one of the bill's adherents, despite President Coolidge's and Secretary Mellon's denunciation of it. He wants to be president.

There was still talk of "doing something for the farmer" at the capitol today, but it was of a desultory variety. The corn belt representatives are apparently solid in their determination to have the McNary-Haugen bill or nothing, and are prepared to block any legislation they consider to be "half-way."

#### Leader's View.

Representative Dickinson, of Iowa, leader of the farm bloc in the house, summed up the bloc's attitude: "Farm relief legislation is defeated for this session," he said. "We are ready to go home. The fight will be resumed in December."

#### Corn Belt Riled.

The reaction among the corn belt farmers against the machines of both parties is bound to be of a bitter sort. Disappointment after disappointment has been meted out to them in their vain repeated hopes of congress "doing something" for them. The next elections will be colored considerably by this last defeat.

## FORD STAGES SHOW IN PLANT FOR THE SWEDISH CROWN PRINCE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., June 25.—When Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden visited a specially picked part of the Ford Motor company plant here which was decorated in Swedish and American colors, white canvas carpets were spread in the aislesways to protect his princely feet. The lunch time of the workers was also postponed for over an hour during his visit.

Some time ago when the Prince of Wales was shown thru here Henry Ford forbade the use of cuspidors. He neglected to postpone the lunch hour. A rather humiliating spectacle of "high paid" Ford employes squatting on odd articles and on the dirty floor eating cheap 15-cent lunches was seen.

## Move to Condemn Soviets Creates Crisis In Commons

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, June 25.—The house of commons was forced to suspend its sitting this afternoon, due to a crisis created by the labor members, who declared that they were not given time enough to express their views on a pending motion condemning the Union of Soviet Republics for sending funds to England to aid British strikers.

A deputy speaker was in the chair at the time and made ineffectual efforts to restore order.

Sir Austen Chamberlain spoke in opposition to any action which might mean a rupture of diplomatic relations with Russia.

Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member, making a speech in opposition to the motion, after his release from prison today, declared that the sending of Russian money into England to aid strikers was "purely philanthropic and it is stupid to regard it as a conspiracy against England."

## FREDA REICHER, GARMENT STRIKE PICKET, SERVING 30 DAYS IN COUNTY JAIL

These sketches of Freda Reicher were drawn by Lydia Gibson at the Cook County Jail.



"The they have jailed our bodies, they have been unable to crush our spirits."—Freda Reicher, who left a tubercular sanitarium in Colorado to serve a 30-day jail sentence for defying "injunction judge" Sullivan's anti-picketing edict in the 1924 garment workers' strike.



"If there was another strike and another injunction was issued we would violate that injunction and go willingly to jail for its violation."—Freda Reicher to a reporter of THE DAILY WORKER at the Cook County Jail.



"The girls here believe that an open fight against the injunction should be waged by the Chicago labor movement and that that fight should not be waged thru court appeals or thru bickering with politicians."—Freda Reicher in discussing the policy of Victor Olander, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, and John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, who urged silence on the jailing of the 46 garment workers for defying an anti-picketing edict and sought thru dickering with politicians to effect the release of the prisoners.

## ILL. MINERS VOTING FUND FOR BRITISH

### Locals to Authorize a \$25,000 Donation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 25.—The Illinois coal miners' locals are voting on the question of donating \$25,000 from District No. 12, to help the British union miners fight lower wages and longer hours. The locals are asked to arrange either regular or special meetings on the question and locals failing to vote will be listed as not opposing the donation to their fellow workers so heroically struggling in England.

Following the announcement of the international office at Indianapolis that the American miners would support financially and morally the million miners of Great Britain, the officers of District 12 have sent to the locals the following circular letter:

To the Officers and Members of District 12, United Mine Workers of America.

Brothers:—The United Mine Workers of America has pledged its moral and financial support to the British Mine Workers in their fight against a reduction in wages and a longer workday.

Our international officers have sent out an appeal inviting all branches of the organization, that are in a position to do so, to make donations as soon as possible. The officers of District 12 feel that our district should respond to this appeal for assistance and that we can afford to make a twenty-five thousand dollar (\$25,000) donation.

However, the District 12 constitution limits donations by the district executive board to five hundred dollars (\$500.00) for any purpose other than for the use of our own organization in District 12.

It therefore follows that the proposition is being referred to our local unions for a vote thereon. All local unions are requested to arrange for a vote on the matter and in a way that will be most convenient to the locals and the membership. This may be done at regular or special meetings.

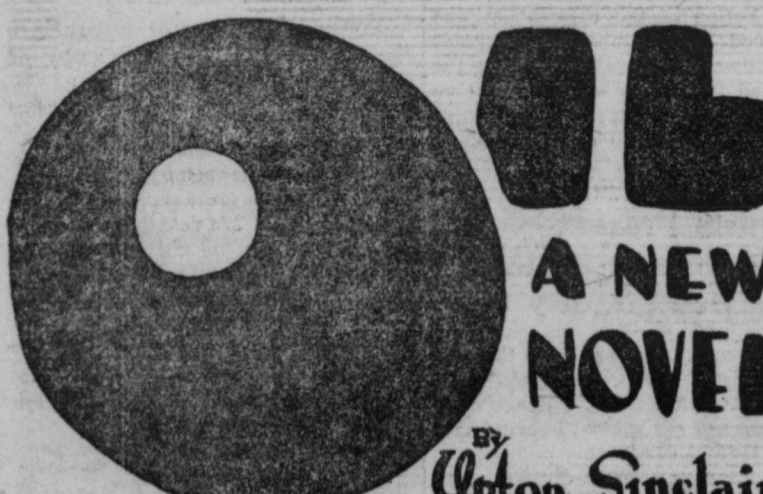
The returns should be sent to district headquarters no later than July 1 on the enclosed blank and in a special envelope provided for that purpose. Local unions failing to vote will be listed as not opposing the twenty-five thousand dollar donation.

Yours very truly,  
Frank Farrington, Pres.  
Harry Fishwick, V. Pres.  
Walter Nesbit, Sec. Treas.

## Gary Workers!

The DAILY WORKER is on sale at the Workers' Co-operative Restaurant, 1733 Broadway. Step over for a copy—you'll find YOUR paper there every day.

GET A COPY!  
Turn in a subscription and be sure of getting it always.



WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

J. Arnold Ross, oil operator, formerly Jim Ross, teamster, drives with his young son, "Bunny," 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. Skutt enters with Ross and the boy when the discord is at the highest point. He attempts to get them to sign a lease with Ross. 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. Bunny sneaks Paul into the kitchen and Paul eats his fill. The two become fast friends. In the house, however, things go wrong. The meeting breaks up in a row and Dad and Ben Skutt come out disgusted. However, Dad is drilling in nearby Prospect Hill. The roads are bad. Dad goes to see a local official. He makes arrangements for the roads to be quickly repaired and slips a roll of bills into Mr. Benziger's hand. As they go out, Bunny tells Dad about Paul, the run-away son of a family of "Holy Rollers." Several days later Bunny is playing in the "field" when he meets Mrs. Groarty, Paul's aunt. She said she received a letter from San Paulo enclosing 25 cents in stamps for the food he took and saying that he was hitch-hiking and not to get his derricks up in the new field. After three weeks of fast work the first drill begins "spudding in" on Mr. Backside's leased land. "All aboard for China," the foreman says, and as the owners drink a sip of champagne in honor of "Ross-Bankside No. 1," the drill is already a half dozen feet under ground.

It was cool at the beach in summer, and back at Lobos River it was hot as the original fires; so the family was going to move. Dad wasted very little time on such a matter; he dropped in at a real estate agent's, and asked for the best furnished house in town, and drove out to an imitation palace on the (Continued on page 3)



# HUTCHESON TAKES CHARTER FROM N. Y. LOCAL 376

### Rosen, Progressive Candidate, Is Member

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
NEW YORK, June 25. — The charter of Local 376, Carpenters' Union, has been revoked by President Hutcherson.

Morris Rosen, business agent of Local 376, was the candidate for President on the progressive ticket against Hutcherson in the last general election. Following the election Local 376 was placed on trial by the general executive board, and the local was notified that the progressive program, upon which Rosen ran as candidate, was unconstitutional.

The Progressive Program. The program was a very mild one. It called for more job control, curtailment of the right of the employers to indiscriminately discharge the workers, it proposed that all agreements be ratified by the rank and file, it demanded the right of minority expression within the union and other trade measures that would aid in strengthening the union. This the G. E. B. declared unconstitutional and notified Local 376 that they must cease from propagating such a program, or their charter would be revoked.

This the local refused to do. Wholesale Expulsions. In the meantime Hutcherson expelled Bud Reynolds of Detroit because he militantly supported Rosen. The locals in Detroit refused to recognize the expulsion with the result that the district council was broken up and two of the largest locals had their charters revoked.

In Chicago, five members were expelled because they too were guilty of supporting the program of the progressives. In Philadelphia Hutcherson expelled Burgess, the campaign manager of Brown, another candidate for president against Hutcherson. Burgess was not expelled because he was Brown's campaign manager, but because he refused to follow Brown's lead and remain silent on the election frauds. In Los Angeles sixteen members were expelled on the same charge, namely, being progressives and against the Hutcherson administration. Expulsions and revocation of charters is the answer of Hutcherson to any member, or local that dares to raise their heads above the political level of the Hutcherson administration.

## Coolidge Mobilizes Campaign Committee at Breakfast Table

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
WASHINGTON, June 25. — The first real political conference of the current season was held at the White House this morning when President Coolidge had as his breakfast guests all of the members of the republican senatorial campaign committee.

Those present were Senators Butler of Massachusetts, chairman of the national committee; Curtis of Kansas, leader of the senate; Phipps of Colorado, chairman; and Edge of New Jersey, Deneen of Illinois, Fess of Ohio, McNary of Oregon, Gillett of Mass. and McMaster of South Dakota.

## European Decline in Imports Causes Fall in American Exports

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Europe purchased 28 percent less goods in the first quarter of this year than in the same period a year ago, and as a consequence there was a drop of 12 percent in American exports, the U. S. chamber of commerce declares. Less cotton and foodstuffs were taken from America by European buyers.

# LATIN AMERICAN LABOR UNIONS DEMAND GREEN GET RESULTS IN STOPPING PERUVIAN TYRANNIES

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25. — What will William Green, who is not only head of the A. F. of L., but also president of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, do to bring pressure upon the Peruvian government to revoke the labor conscription law of Peru and cease the persecution of organized labor of Peru which has opposed this conscription?

The Pan-American Federation of Labor is being put to the test by the demands of the Mexican Confederation of Labor, the Argentine unions and Peruvian labor itself, to not only protest, but make its protest effective upon the government of Pres. Leguia of Peru, which is the mere puppet of United States imperialism.

The appeal originates from the fight of Peruvian labor against the conscription law which demands that all workmen be drafted to work two weeks

without pay each year on public works. The Peruvian Typographical Federation printed a manifesto opposing this law, and for this "crime" was deported from their country by order workers have been deported, blacklisted by order of Leguia, the head of the nation, others jailed and many shot and beaten brutally by the puppet president for taking part in protest demonstrations against the law.

The unity of Mexican, Argentine and Peruvian labor unions to demand that the Pan-American Federation of Labor accomplish something, puts Green in the position of being required to deliver something more than speeches of protest, and to get results or acknowledge the Pan-American Federation of Labor has no power and is worthless as an instrument to protect Latin-American workers against persecutions by agents of Wall street imperialism.

## PRESIDENT FITZPATRICK, WHAT DID YOU DO WITH TELEGRAM OF JAILED GARMENT STRIKE PICKETS?

A telegram sent by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union 1924 strike pickets thru their stewardess, Freda Reicher, to President John Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor states in no uncertain terms their opposition to dickering with politicians for their freedom.

The telegram of these jailed girl pickets calls on the Chicago Federation of Labor to openly fight the injunction menace and not to seek to free victims of anti-picketing edicts thru back-door political machinations. The jailed workers sent this telegram to Fitzpatrick as the head of the Chicago Federation of Labor with a request that he convey this information to the delegates at their meeting on Sunday, June 20.

This telegram was sent to Fitzpatrick on Saturday, June 19. Fitzpatrick received the telegram. As the paid servant of the Chicago Federation of Labor he should have read the telegram. He failed to do so.

A copy of this telegram, which is the property of every delegate of the Chicago Federation of Labor and which President Fitzpatrick sought to keep from these delegates, is reprinted below:

"June 19, 1926.  
"John Fitzpatrick  
"President Chicago Federation of Labor.  
"166 West Washington St.  
"Chicago.

"Convey to delegates Chicago Federation women garment workers serving sentence Cook county jail that organized labor's appeal to capitalist politicians for clemency in injunction cases has proven futile thru history.

"We feel elimination of the injunction pest could be accomplished by open defiance and not by back-door political schemes. Time for labor to speak up.

Freda Reicher  
"Speaking for Garment Workers in Jail."

## British Hold Down Sudan with Planes Bombing Villages

LONDON, June 25. — It is reported from Alexandria that the British are using all forms of weapons, including aeroplanes, against the tribes in the Sudan which have now been over three months in insurrection. The insurrectionaries number several thousands and are well armed. The bombing of villages by aeroplanes has caused many casualties.

The June issue of the American Worker Correspondent is out!

# SENATOR NORRIS URGES PUBLICITY ON GARY BLAST

### "Public Should Know Facts," Says Solon

Sen. George W. Norris of Nebraska, chairman of the senate committee on agriculture and forestry, in a letter to THE DAILY WORKER in reply to the telegram sent to various senators and congressmen urging a congressional probe into the blast at the by-products plant of the Illinois Steel company, subsidiary of the Gary controlled steel corporation, urges the most widespread publicity so that such occurrences may not be possible in the future.

The letter of Senator Norris follows:

"The Editor,  
"DAILY WORKER,  
"Chicago, Illinois.  
"My dear Sir:

I received your telegram of June 16th and have taken up the matter suggested with the secretary of labor, with a view to ascertaining whether they would not make an investigation. The department, however, holds that it has no jurisdiction—that the matter is one of state control.

"I have thought some of introducing a resolution in the senate, with a view of having a senate investigation, but I have not done so because it looked to me as tho it would probably be impossible, at this session at least, to have the senate pass such a resolution.

"I think the matter should be investigated by somebody in authority, on the broad principle that even tho no one can be found technically to blame, the fact that such an explosion should take place is practically conclusive evidence that there is something wrong somewhere, and that an investigation might, at least, even if it found nothing wrong, suggest a method by which such a catastrophe could be avoided in the future.

"In some way the public ought to know the facts connected with it.  
"Very truly yours,  
"G. W. Norris."

Senator Lynn Frazier of North Dakota, Congressman Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin, and Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana have already answered the telegram demanding a congressional probe.

## PRIMATES STAY AFTER CONGRESS TO CINCH JOB

### Cardinals to Cover Important Points

Not satisfied with the big propaganda disseminated for the Catholic Church during the four days of the Eucharistic Congress, visiting primates will remain in the country to go to various sections to carry on the program of religious agitation begun in Chicago.

Bonzano Bussy, Cardinal John Bonzano, papal legate to the congress, tomorrow will go to St. Louis to participate in the consecration of a new cathedral and seminary. Cardinal Bonzano will return to Chicago next week and be the guest of Cardinal Mundelein for about two weeks.

Cardinal O'Donnell, primate of Ireland, will remain in Chicago for several days, visiting nearby points. Cardinal John Czernoch of Hungary, will leave for visits to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit.

Cardinals Cover Country. Cardinal Piff of Austria, plans to drive to Springfield, Ill., tomorrow to attend a meeting of the German Catholic Central Verein. Monday he will be the guest of Archbishop Messmer in Milwaukee and Wednesday will start east.

Germany's chief representative to the Eucharistic Congress, Cardinal von Faulhaber of Munich, will stay here for several days. Cardinal Reig y Casanova of Toledo, Spain, left Chicago today for Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and will sail for home after spending two days in Washington.

## Coolidge Will Try to Save Face on Farm Relief Action

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
WASHINGTON, June 25.—It was strongly indicated at the White House this afternoon that President Coolidge is going to make an effort to put an administration farm relief bill thru the dying session of congress.

After today's cabinet meeting, at which the situation was discussed, the president remained in conference with his chief advisers on agricultural matters, Secretaries Jardine and Hoover, for an hour and a half, in the cabinet room, and later the discussion was transferred to the White House luncheon table.

Will share apartment. Modern. \$15. 18 Forest E. Apt. C. 6. Detroit, Mich.

# Pittsburgh Police Chief Did His Duty in Aid of Steel and Coal Barons

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

PETER PAUL WALSH, superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Pa., police department, is a little kaiser in the capital city of steel, the office boy of the great anti-labor industrial interests.

Walsh uses every possible technicality of the law to interfere with the activities of the workers. Where technicalities are lacking, he goes ahead and does as he pleases just the same.

On International May Day, May 1st, he closed the doors of Carnegie Music Hall against the workers' celebration of their holiday and arrested the speakers. When subpoenaed to appear in court to explain the reason and basis for the arrests, "Kaiser" Walsh remained discreetly away. The court refused to take notice of his absence.

Walsh is now in Washington appearing before the senate committee investigating expenditures in the recent primary election.

Highly excited senators question him in great detail as to his activity in behalf of the Mellon-Fisher ticket, in support of which nearly \$2,000,000 was spent with the hope also of maintaining control for the Mellon interests over the republican party machine in this important state.

When the Communists arrested at the Pittsburgh May Day meeting appeared in court the judge gave them a long lecture. The burden of the talk was that meetings should not be held in defiance of law to protest against statutes held to be oppressive. The judge declared that efforts should be made only to repeal offensive laws thru the election of the right kind of candidates at the next election. But in the May Day case he refused to even point out what law had been violated.

Superintendent of Police Walsh, however, in his testimony at Washington, showed how the Mellon interests try to maintain their political and industrial tyranny over the steel workers and coal miners. They do not bother about any appeal to reason. It is the rule of the mailed fist.

While Pittsburgh's mayor was demanding that all city employees not only vote for but energetically join the campaign to elect the Mellon-Pepper-Fisher candidates or lose their jobs, Superintendent of Police Walsh was similarly active in his department, calling on all the police captains to demand that their subordinates join in the campaign "to line up the boys." The letter read into the senate record stated:

"With reference to the attached list of employees under your command, you will instruct them that we expect a large majority in their respective districts for the Pepper-Fisher ticket tomorrow."

Then they were ordered to personally bring in a report the next day of their achievements at the polls.

This was done in spite of the civil service laws, hailed as curials by reformers who declare they will take public employees out of politics. In spite of these laws the Mellon-Pepper-Fisher crowd lined up the tremendous army of municipal employees for the candidates of the steel and coal barons.

Workers and farmers, understanding these expected activities of the capitalist state, will not join the democratic senators, King, of Utah, and Reed, of Missouri, in expressions of surprise and indignation that such things should take place in these "democratic" United States of America.

Over the broad expanse of "the Solid South," where the democratic party rules practically unchallenged, the crimes of the Mellon-Pepper interests in republican Pennsylvania are repeated, and not only against Negro voters but against white workers as well.

Labor is the loser if it believes that the democrats throwing mud at the republican party in the exposure of corruption in Pennsylvania, are not also knee-deep in the same mire.

The Pennsylvania exposure is of no benefit to labor unless it arouses new masses in the cities and on the farms to struggle for political action independent of both the old parties. Only thru their own strength will the workers under capitalism be able to expose the tyranny of the capitalist state and ultimately rally sufficient strength to destroy it.

When Superintendent of Police Walsh stopped the Communist May Day meeting and when he ordered all his subordinates to line up for the mine-steel-railroad oligarchy, he was carrying out his duty as an instrument of the capitalist social order that he supports. His kind will exist as long as capitalism lasts. Workers and farmers will not make the laws until they become the dominant power. This they should learn from the Pennsylvania slush fund exposures.

Chief of Police Walsh did his duty, and will continue to do it for his class.

The workers and farmers must learn to do their duty by their class—the working class.

## KELLOGG GIVES LEAGUE NOTICE NOT TO BUTT IN

### Reply on Armenia Has a Double Meaning

WASHINGTON, June 25. — Seeking to keep the Monroe Doctrine prominently on display, and probably remembering that Armenia has no attractive oil fields, either, the state department replies to the protest signed by 110 Episcopalian bishops against ratification of the Turkish-Armenian treaty of Lausanne on the grounds that Turkey is oppressing the Armenians, by declining to interfere.

Secretary Kellogg cites President Monroe's giving no more than sympathy to the Greeks in 1823, and the U. S. instruction to consuls to give no protection to Christians in Turkey in 1830; then quoting Ellhu Root in 1904, Kellogg puts the Monroe Doctrine right under the noses of European imperialists and reminds them that the United States still claims to be the overlord of the Western Hemisphere in the following quotation given from Root in that year:

"The fulfillment of treaty obligations between European states is a distinctly political question, as to which the Western Hemisphere can have no voice or part beyond expression of sympathy within appropriate bounds. The proposition that the president take the initiative in convening a special conference to settle the Armenian question could not be admitted unless it were admissible that an European power could rightfully take similar action to bring about a special conference for the settlement of a question of the internal administration of an American republic, or of the treaty relations of other American republics thereto."

This citation dug up by Secretary Kellogg is a reminder to the league of nations, given thus indirectly, that the Taft-Arca dispute is none of its business and that the United States wants no meddling by British imperialism in "our empire" in Latin-America.

The June issue of the American Worker Correspondent is out! Get a bundle to sell at the pleni!

# COOK COUNTY S. P. JOINS FIGHT FOR SACCO, VANZETTI

### Socialists Send Letter to Mass. Governor

A resolution, in the form of an open letter addressed to Governor Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts which urges him to intervene against the attempts to railroad Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti to the electric chair on framed-up and perjured evidence, has just been adopted by the county executive committee of the socialist party of Cook county (Chicago) Illinois, according to Florence Hill, county secretary.

"Would Massachusetts convict or put to death John D. Rockefeller on such evidence as now stands against Sacco and Vanzetti, a part of which is confessedly perjured testimony?" asks the resolution. "Likewise, on such evidence—an important part of which is by two witnesses who have confessed perjury—would not the lives of J. P. Morgan, Henry Ford, Andrew Mellon, Charles Schwab and Judge Gary be perfectly safe in Massachusetts against the hangman's noose or the electric chair? . . ."

The resolution was also adopted at the annual socialist party press picnic held at Riverside Park recently.

Evidence of United Front. "The action of the Cook county socialists," said James P. Cannon, secretary of International Labor Defense today, "is further evidence that all forces are uniting in the fight for life and freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti. The report from the local Sacco-Vanzetti conferences now being organized thruout the country show that all elements in the labor movement are alive to the necessity of united working class defense of the two rebel workers of the rank and file who face the electric chair in Massachusetts.

"The defense of Sacco and Vanzetti is the burning issue before the workers of America today. It is not a partisan issue but a class issue and the workers as a class must take it up more unitedly and aggressively. The strong arm of the working class alone can halt the executioners and liberate our brothers in the Massachusetts prison.

Conspiracy of Silence. "The staggering revelations of the Maderos' confession, which pile still higher the proof of the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti, are being met by the capitalist press of Massachusetts, which only yesterday was clamoring for 'immediate execution' with a conspiracy of silence. This confession compelled a delay in the murderous plans of the capitalist hirelings in Massachusetts, but has not altered their determination to have the blood of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The new tactics of 'silence' call for stronger agitation, and louder protest from the workers. The International Labor Defense will continue to put the case of Sacco and Vanzetti in the forefront of its work and will continue to strive by all means to extend the battleline until it includes the entire working class of America."

## WYOMING MINE WORKERS PROTEST SACCO-VANZETTI FRAME-UP

SOUTH SUPERIOR, Wyo.—Local Union 2328, of the United Mine Workers of America here, has passed a resolution demanding that the governor of Massachusetts intervene in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti and protesting against the conviction of the two innocent workers, according to Joseph G. Gall, the local secretary.

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### MCDONALD VOTE FRAUD QUIZ TO AID CROWE GANG

County Commissioner Raps Whitewash Probe

The special Cook county grand jury quiz now being conducted by Special State's Attorney Charles A. McDonald, who is also vice-president of the Foreman Trust and Savings Bank, was bitterly assailed by Charles N. Goodnow, one of the Deneen county commissioners, as an attempt to whitewash and help put over the candidates on the Crowe-Barrett-Thompson slate in the republican primaries.

Five Deneen republicans opposed granting \$50,000 to McDonald to conduct the quiz. The board of county commissioners, by a vote of 10 to 5, voted to transfer the funds. The law governing appropriations states that twelve of the fifteen votes must be cast before the proposition can be put into effect, Anton Cermak, head of the board, ruled that State's Attorney Crowe could transfer the \$50,000 placed at his disposal to force the collection of real estate bonds forfeited in criminal cases to the quiz sponsored by Crowe to whitewash his henchman, Assistant State's Attorney Joseph P. Savage.

"I would not be averse to appropriating \$500,000 to carry on this work if it would disclose the rottenness that reports seem to indicate exists in Cook county, and once for all give us clean elections free from the suspicion of fraud," declared Goodnow.

"What is the real purpose of the investigation? What is the motive back of the call for this special grand jury?"

"Is this jury and special prosecutor appointed, destined to play the role of a political whitewashing machine? In other words, is the purpose, the motive, the effects and results to be obtained in this investigation, on the square?"

He asked, why the application for a special grand jury quiz was not made immediately after the April 13 primary when, "charges of fraud were printed in all the newspapers and was the topic of general conversation on the streets of Chicago."

"I know that the McSwiggen grand jury investigation, which followed almost immediately after the murder and, as one might believe, before those responsible for it could cover up their tracks and silence witnesses and destroy evidence, cost the county many thousands of dollars, and I also know that, so far as its report shows, it got nowhere except to illegally criticize certain citizens and issue a clear bill of health to others.

"It is open to suspicion when the man who asked for this special grand jury investigation is head of the political organization that has entered into the bipartisan combination that controls the treasurers of three of the largest government bodies in the county, whose brother-in-law is treasurer of two of them, and all these funds are deposited in the bank from which this prosecutor comes."

Walter Schmidt, brother-in-law of State's Attorney Crowe, is treasurer of the forest preserve and Sanitary District funds, which are deposited in the Foreman banks, Commissioner Goodnow pointed out. McDonald is vice-president of the bank.

The June issue of the American Worker Correspondent is out! Get a bundle to sell at the picnic!

## Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

### FORD WORKERS NOT FOOLED BY HIGH WAGE LIE

Wage Cut and Lay Off "Pay" for Speed-Up

By Ford Worker Correspondent. DETROIT, Mich., June 25.— Contrary to Henry Ford's hypocritical story entitled, "Today the Greater Tomorrow," now running in the capitalist press, in which he claims to pay as high a wage as possible, the wages of the Ford workers are actually cut. Production is so speeded up that where formerly the welders used to turn out 1,100 pieces in 24 hours, they now turn out 3,500 pieces in eight hours.

Ford An Ordinary Liar. One not familiar with the Ford workers would naturally come to the conclusion that Ford raises the men's wages when so much more work is thrust upon them. Instead, what do we see?

We see that he increased the speed of production so that the workers produce as much in five days now as they formerly did in six days, giving them a layoff of one day—but without pay.

Seeing that he was making hundreds of thousands of dollars daily at the expense of the workers, he decided to increase still more the unbelievable speed-up of production, until today the workers are producing six days' products in four days—and getting paid for only four days, besides doing it with less men employed than before!

Four weeks ago the foreman of Department 22 came around and unfolded a generous plan. This is what he said:

Only "Providing." "We're going to raise the men's wages."

"That's all right with me," replied a worker.

"Providing," hastily added the foreman, "that we get out the same production with 25 less men than what we had previously. And nobody will get this raise unless we (the foremen) think you are getting out the production. To those who don't get out production, we will cut their pay or get rid of them."

No More Illusions. Well, since that time two paydays have passed and not a sign of a raise. Since that time we were put on only four days a week, so we must have gotten out production.

One thing about the workers here, they know what to expect. They no longer believe the fake promises of the bosses. A monthly paper, "The Ford Worker," has dispelled all their illusions. They are keenly watching developments. "The Ford Worker" informs them in advance of any move Ford is going to make to further lay on the speed-up whip to increase his profits and their miseries.

Mellon Gets Another Decree. CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 25.—Secretary of the treasury Andrew Mellon and Sir Arthur Curries, principal of McGill University, received the honorary degrees of doctor of laws and 1625 degrees in courses—the largest number in the history of the university—were conferred today at the Harvard University's 290th commencement.

### Write as you Fight! AMERICAN WORKER CORRESPONDENT

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#### Pauline

By R. KATZ, Worker Correspondent. EVERYONE in the shop knew Pauline, because Pauline was not a new face in the shop. She came to work in the shop about nine years ago when Alfred, Decker and Cohen was a small shop, and so she grew up with the shop, the only difference being that while Alfred Decker and Cohen grew richer and richer, Pauline's family grew poorer, and that was the reason Pauline had to work so hard to help her parents.

WHEN Pauline was 12 years old she had to leave school and go to work, but she never gave up the idea of getting a better education. She used to toil the whole day long and go to school at night, and she really was the most intelligent and broad-minded girl in the shop.

You could not say that Pauline was not what you call a lively girl. On the contrary, she was quite jolly and full of pep. But her studies in school kept her back from many of the pleasures that young girls enjoy. She very seldom had time to go to dances, picnics, etc.

ON one Tuesday afternoon Pauline approached the foreman and asked him if she could come in a little later the next morning, since she was going out that evening, a thing that doesn't happen very often, and she would be too tired to come in on time. The foreman, a man that cannot forget of the time when a girl used to work 10 and 12 hours a day for \$12 a week, stared at the girl and told her in commanding tones: "You be in to work tomorrow on time, if you want to avoid trouble. I must have the work, that's all."

ON Wednesday morning Pauline woke up when the hands of the clock showed 7. She jumped from the bed and started to dress in a hurry. She knew that no matter how much she would hurry she would not come to work on time, but if she would only be late 10 or 15 minutes the foreman would not make a fuss about it. So she washed herself quickly, drank a glass of milk in one swallow and hurried to the elevated that would bring her to the shop. The elevated was just a few blocks away from the house. Of course she could take the streetcar, but that would take her so much longer, so she ran to the elevated with the command of the foreman, "you be in to work tomorrow morning on time" ringing in her ears. It was 7:30, in 15 more minutes she is supposed to be in the shop. She would not be so late after all. Now she just had to cross the street for the elevated. She made a dash across the street, but she saw a machine coming in her direction. She made a quick retreat, not noticing a truck that came right behind and knocked her down.

SHE was taken to the hospital unconscious, with a fractured skull, and never recovered consciousness again. When the news arrived in the shop later in the day the workers were shocked. They could not believe that Pauline, who just yesterday was so jolly, today was no more alive. The news of her death went thru the shop like an electric current. Immediately a group of workers gathered in a corner and decided that the only thing they could do was to elect a committee of five which would express their sympathy to Pauline's parents, and \$100 was collected for flowers to be placed on the grave to be sent with the committee, and to help pay the expenses of the funeral.

BUT the foreman would not stand for any of that "sentimental stuff." If five workers missed a day from the shop the work would not move so smoothly, so he would allow only two to go as a committee to the funeral. The shop chairman and assistant were appointed to go, and the rest of the workers continued to work, and at 11 o'clock, at the time when Pauline was buried, all of the workers paid their respect by stopping work for two minutes and facing east with heads downward. This ends the story of Pauline. But no sooner was Pauline buried than her sister, Frances, took her place, to continue the stream of profits into the coffers of Alfred, Decker and Cohen.

#### POLISH WORKERS PLAN BANQUET TO WELCOME 1924 STRIKE PICKETS

Polish Local No. 60 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Polish Local No. 830 of the International Association of Machinists and the Polish Workers' Club are planning to arrange a banquet for the Polish International Ladies' Garment Workers 1924 strike pickets as soon as Mrs. Eleanor Sadlovska, who is serving the longest sentence of the group, is released.

#### DETROIT JOINS FIGHT ON SCAB RUSSIAN DAILY

Pass Resolution Against Chicago Sheet

By a Worker Correspondent. DETROIT, Mich., June 25.—In spite of very hot weather, several hundred Russian workers turned out at a meeting here arranged as a protest against the scab Chicago Russian daily paper, Russky Vestnik-Rassviet.

John Simmons, secretary of the Detroit Typographical Union, spoke in English, and M. A. Stolar, representing Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, spoke in Russian. Simmons appealed to the working class loyalty of the audience to aid in the fight against the Chicago paper and explained how the wages of the organized workers affect those of the unorganized.

Stolar exposed the counter-revolutionary nature of the paper which refuses to recognize the union, in spite of claiming to be published by so-called Russian trade unions.

The sheet has been parading as representative of the "Russian Trade Unions." Stolar showed that it was controlled by a combination of anarchists and monarchists and was anti-labor not only in the plant but in its columns as well.

Disruption Fails. A half dozen monarchists came to the meeting and attempted to disrupt it. Their demonstration had no effect however, and they left in disgust. The rest of the audience sat calmly and listened to the speakers.

After the reports were heard a lively discussion ensued for some three hours. A resolution was then passed condemning the fakers who have been calling themselves "Russian trade unions" and calling upon the workers to expose the monarchist sheet and fight against it at every opportunity. In the meantime, Typographical Union No. 16 of Chicago will continue the struggle to organize the shop and force the paper to recognize the union and institute union working conditions.

A membership meeting of the Young Pioneers of Chicago will be held on Sunday, June 27, 10:30 a. m., sharp, at 1902 W. Division St. All Pioneer leaders, assistant leaders and comrades drafted for Pioneer work must be present.

#### WYOMING MINERS SEND THEIR BIT TO ASSIST BRITISH MINE STRIKE

SUPERIOR, Wyo., June 25.—(FP) Responding to the appeal of the United Mine Workers of America, Local 2328 of South Superior has forwarded \$200 to Indianapolis to be added to the relief fund for the locked out British miners. The British have been out since May 1 and there is no immediate prospect of settlement as the mine operators will not take back their notices setting longer hours and lower pay.

#### CROUCH DENIED APPEAL BY U.S. CIRCUIT COURT

Soldier Must Serve Out Full Term

(Special to The Daily Worker) SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., June 25.—An appeal for a writ of habeas corpus against the decision of the lower court in the case of Paul Crouch, former soldier in the U. S. Army division stationed in Hawaii, has been denied in a decision just handed down by the United States circuit court of appeals for the ninth circuit. There was no dissenting opinion, Judges Gilbert, Hunt and Rudkin arriving at a unanimous view.

I. L. D. Lawyer. The appeal was argued by the well-known labor lawyer of California, Austin Lewis, who was retained by International Labor Defense.

Circuit Judge Gilbert, in rendering the decision of the court, held that Crouch was triable by a general court martial and that the court had jurisdiction over him. The decision refused to recognize any of the points raised by the defense for the appellant and declared that all that had happened was as it should be, and that Paul Crouch must remain in Alcatraz Military Prison to complete the three year prison term to which he was sentenced in Schofeld Barracks, Hawaii.

Arrested With Trumbull. Paul Crouch was arrested together with Walter Trumbull in their quarters at the U. S. Army post in Hawaii. Both of them were regular soldiers in the army, but they have been active in the formation and conducting of the Hawaiian Communist League, which had some seventy-five soldiers in its ranks.

Also this organization held regular meetings openly in the barracks, and its letterheads and envelopes were printed in the army print shop under the direction and with the knowledge of the officers, Crouch and Trumbull were suddenly called out of the ranks, and arrested for having organized a "secret society," which is a violation of the laws of Hawaii.

Court-Martial. The declaration that the league was not a secret society, but one which was known to exist by almost everyone in the barracks, was of no avail, and the court martial sentenced Paul Crouch to forty years imprisonment and Walter Trumbull to twenty-six years.

The protest of American workers and labor organizations, caused the officials of the army to reconsider their savage sentences and they were soon reduced from forty years to three years, and from twenty-six years to one year.

Served His Year. Trumbull has already completed his year of imprisonment. In his tour from coast to coast thousands of workers gathered to greet and cheer his courageous work and unflinching stand for the rights of soldiers to organize clubs within the army to counteract some of the anti-labor propaganda which the army man is subjected to.

If the decision of the circuit court of appeals is the final legal resort, it means that Paul Crouch must remain in Alcatraz Prison until February 1928, when his three year sentence expires.

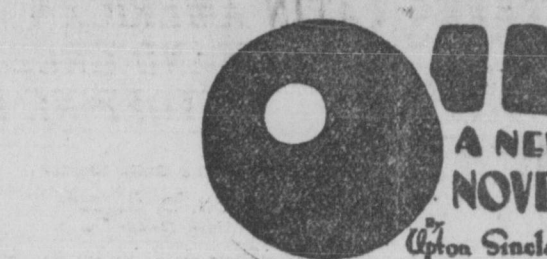
Co-operative for Sacco-Vanzetti. NEWBERRY, Mich., June 24.—The meeting of the members of the Newberry Co-operative Association of this city today went on record for Sacco and Vanzetti and urged the granting of a new trial demanded by common justice. The resolution was forwarded to the governor of Massachusetts, Alvan T. Fuller.

Literary Society Protests. Frame-Up of Sacco-Vanzetti. EASTON, Penn., June 4.—The Lithuanian Workers' Literary Society of America, Branch 13, has gone on record for a new trial for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, announces its secretary Felix Urba. The resolution has been sent to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts.

#### Pilsudski Suppresses Peasant Revolts; Also the News About Them

MOSCOW, June 8.—(By Mail.)—According to a report of the reactionary Warsaw newspaper Gassetta Poranna, the movement amongst the poor and landless peasants in various parts of Poland is growing. In the districts of Opotchin and Vlochov in Kelyz the peasants commenced to fell the trees in the woods of the large landowners and to confiscate the animals. The peasants beat the landowners, disarmed the police and only retreated before the arrival of infantry regiment from Warsaw. In the Lidsk district in Novogradok peasants armed with scythes and stones raided the estates of Scholudek and drove the owners away. In the Bielostok and Lublin districts the peasants are refusing to pay taxes and have beaten and driven away the tax collectors. Several hundreds of peasants have been arrested. For publishing this report, which has been corroborated from other sources, the newspaper has been confiscated.

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



(Continued from page 1)

ocean front, and looked it over, and went back to the office and signed a six month's lease for twenty-five hundred dollars.

Outside, this house was plaster applied to chicken-wire, or something that looked like it; inside, it was shiny like the home of Mrs. Groarty, only it was imitation mahogany instead of imitation oak. There was a big entrance hall, and a drawing room on one side, and on the other a dining-room, with elaborate up-to-date "built-in" features. To these the owner had added furniture regardless of expense or period: spindle-legged gilded French things, done in flowered silk; mid-century American black walnut, with roses and rosettes; black Chinese teak-wood, carved with dragons. There were statues of nude ladies, in highly polished marble, and also a marble clergyman in a frock coat and a string tie. Upstairs were six bed-rooms, each done in a different color by a lady from the best department-store in town. Some people might have found the place lacking in the elements of home, but Bunny never thought of such a thing—he had learned to be happy in a hotel room, with the use of the lobby. All his life that he could remember, home had been a place which you rented, or bought with the idea of holding it as a real estate speculation. As the Indians in the Hudson Bay country kill a moose in the winter-time, and move to the moose, so Dad started an oil-well, and moved to the well.

First came Mr. Eaton, the tutor; he was used to getting a telephone-call, informing him where the carcass of the moose was to be found. He would pack his two suit-cases and his steamer-trunk, and take the train or the motor-bus to his pupil. He was a rather delicate young man, very retiring, with pale blue eyes, and pockets that bagged because he put books in them. He had been engaged with the express restriction that oil was to come before culture; in other words, he was to teach his pupil at such times as Dad was not doing it. Dad was not quite clear on the subject of book knowledge; at times he would say it was all "bunk," but at other times he would pay it a tribute of embarrassment. Yes, he was a "roughneck," of course, and Bunny would have to know more than he; but at the same time he was jealous of that knowledge, troubled by fear it might be something he would disapprove of. He was right in this, for Mr. Eaton told Bunny quite shamelessly that there were things in the world more important than oil.

Then came the family limousine, with grandmother and Aunt Emma, driven by Rudolph, who was a combination of chauffeur and gardener, and would put on a frock coat and be a butler at parties. Beside him on the front seat rode Sing, the Chinese cook, who was too precious to be trusted to motor-bus or train. Nelle, the house-maid, could be more easily replaced, so she brought herself. A truck brought the trunks and miscellaneous belongings—Bunny's bicycle, and Aunt Emma's hatboxes, and grandmother's precious works of art.

Old Mrs. Ross was seventy-five years of age, and her life had been that of a ranch-woman, in the days before automobiles and telephones and machinery. She had slaved in poverty and raised a family, and seen one daughter die in child-birth, and a son of typhoid in the Spanish war, and another son as a drunkard; now "Jim" was all she had left, and he had made a fortune late in his life, and lifted her to leisure at the end of hers. You might have been a long time guessing what use she would make if it. Out of a clear sky she announced that she was going to be a painter! For sixty years, it appeared, she had cherished that dream, while washing dishes, and spanking babies, and drying apricots and muscat grapes.

So now, wherever they lived, grandmother had a spare room for a "studio." A wandering artist had taught her the handling of crude and glaring colors. This artist had painted desert sunsets, and the mountains and rocky coasts of California; but old Mrs. Ross never painted anything she had ever seen. What she was interested in was gentility—parks, and lawns, and shady avenues with ladies in hoop-skirts, and gentlemen with wide-bottomed trousers. Her masterpiece was six feet by four, and always hung in the dining-room of the rented home; it showed in the background an extremely elegant two-story house, with two-story porches having pillars on which you could see every curlicue. In front ran a circular drive, with a fountain in the middle, and water which was very plainly splashing. Around the drive rolled a victoria—or maybe it was a landau or a barouche—with a lady and a gentleman being driven by a Negro coachman. Behind the vehicle raced a little dog, and playing on the lawn were a boy, and a girl in wide skirts, having a hoop in her hand. Also there were iron deer on the lawn—you never got tired of looking at this picture, because you could always find something new in it; Dad would show it to visitors, and say: "Ma painted that; ain't she a wonder, for an old lady seventy-five?" Agents who had come with leasing propositions, or lawyers with papers to be gone over, or foremen coming for orders, would examine it carefully, and never disagreed with Dad's judgment.

Aunt Emma was the widow of the son who had died a drunkard; and to her also prosperity had come late in life. Dad set no limits—the ladies charged anything they wanted, and even draw checks on Dad's account. So Aunt Emma went to the fanciest shops and got herself raiment, and went out to uphold the prestige of the Ross family in the town or city where they were staying. There were ladies' clubs, and Aunt Emma would attend their functions, and listen to impressive personalities who rose and said, "Madam Chairman," and read papers on the Feminine Element in Shakespeare's Plays, and the Therapeutic Value of Optimism, and What Shall We Do for Our Youth? Once every month the two ladies gave a tea-party, and Dad always managed to be "spudding in" a new well, or seeing to a difficult job of "cementing off" on that afternoon.

Aunt Emma particularly patronized the drug-store counters where they sold cosmetics, and she knew by name the fashionable young ladies who presided there; also she knew the names of the latest products they handled, pronouncing these names in quite naive and shameless American—"Roodge finn dee Theeayer" and "Pooder der Reeze ah lah corbeel flurry"—which it must be added, was the only way she could have got the sales ladies to know what she meant. Her dressing-table was covered with rows of delicate little boxes and jars and bottles, containing paints and powders and perfumes and beauty clays and enamels, and she alone knew what else. One of Bunny's earliest memories was of Aunt Emma, perched on a chair, looking like an enlarged parakeet in a harness. She was only half dressed, paying no attention to him, because he was so little; so he observed how she was laced and strapped up in armor—tight corsets and dress-shields and side-garters and tightly laced little boots. She sat, erect and serious, putting things on her cheeks and eye-brows, and dabbling herself with little puffs of pink and white powder; and at the same time telling Bunny about her husband, deceased many years ago. He had had many virtues, in spite of his one tragic weakness; he had had a kind heart, so sweet and generous—"yes, yes," said Aunt Emma, "he was a good little man; I wonder where he is now." And then, dab, dab, she was patting the tears away from her cheeks and making them pink again!

(To be continued.)

Fifth Annual JULY 4TH PICNIC Held on Legal Holiday MONDAY, JULY 5 Chernauskas' Grove, 79th St. and Archer Ave. Large Dance Floor Good Music Refreshments Games Speakers: C. E. Ruthenberg and Alexander Bittelman. ADMISSION 50 CENTS. Auspices: Workers Party of America, District No. 8.

ATTENTION, WORKERS OF NEW YORK! Just opened a new bargain store by the name "Popular" Men's, Women's and Children's Wear. Will sell below wholesale prices. Still further special reductions for workers presenting this advertisement. REMEMBER: 236 E. 23RD ST. "THE POPULAR" ERNEST ZELIOT.

LOS ANGELES CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL DEMANDS NEW TRIAL FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 25.—The Los Angeles Central Labor Council unanimously adopted a resolution demanding that a new trial be given Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.



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290 Advertising rates on application.

Organization—the Need of the American Negroes

The speech of Dr. G. W. Lucas to the conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday furnishes some facts which the conference should be able to use in outlining its future policy.

Telling of the struggle against segregation in New Orleans, Dr. Lucas pointed out forcibly the difficulty experienced in getting any substantial aid from the more prosperous Negro groups—professional and business men. These middle class elements were unable or unwilling to enter directly into the struggle.

Neither did any considerable support come from "the better class of white people."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is composed largely of intellectuals—professional men, lawyers, doctors, writers, etc. It attempts to arouse and organize protest against the most flagrant evils which are inflicted on the American Negroes—lynching, segregation, Jim Crowism, discrimination in schools and colleges.

In this work it has had some moderate successes—in the legal sense as in the Sweet trial.

But because its appeal is largely to the middle class Negro, the N. A. A. C. P. has not given any concrete organizational form to its activities.

The overwhelming majority of the American Negroes are workers—industrial and agricultural. Any movement which does not base itself directly on the most virile and numerous section of the American Negro race is bound to be weak and ineffective in comparison with the magnitude of the problems it is trying to solve.

The American Negroes must be organized if they are ever to wipe out the shameful wrongs they have suffered in America for 300 years. They are conscious of their wrongs and what is needed now is a combining of the mass strength of the race—economically and politically—with the white workers and farmers.

The Negroes should wait no longer for the whites to organize them nor should they content themselves merely with demanding admission to the trade unions. They can present a plan for the organization of the Negro workers to the American Federation of Labor, leaders of the N. A. A. C. P. can offer their services to the A. F. of L. in the capacity of organizers and the A. F. of L., if it then remains inactive, should be made to deal with Negro trade unions organized in spite of it.

A national center, composed of representatives of all Negro organizations, should be set up to organize and lead the fight against persecution of Negroes in all its forms and to give force and direction to the organization work which must be done.

If the N. A. A. C. P. conference will issue a call to all Negro organizations along the above lines it will give great impetus to the movement for genuine emancipation.

Coolidge Economy

Coolidge has signed the \$85,000,000 naval air fleet bill after waiting until the press had featured the savings affected by his economy campaign.

The bill provides for 1,000 airplanes as naval auxiliaries to be built over a period of five years.

Airplanes are peculiarly effective against colonial peoples and striking workers. Many a young aviator will be trained for the gigantic imperialist struggles of the future, for which preparations are now being made, by bombing miners, steel workers and railwaymen, Mexicans, Chileans, Panamans and natives of other Latin-American countries, whose country America covets.

This bill is only one of a series which appropriate huge sums for all branches of the army and navy and which the Coolidge economy program has not interfered.

The greatest industrial nation in the world, the United States, unless the workers and farmers achieve some considerable measure of political power in their own right and thru their own party in the next few years, will become the greatest military nation.

No relief for farmers, but decrease of taxation for the richest individuals and corporations, fair words about peace but huge appropriations for war machinery, sweet phrases about justice and high christian morality, but the utter debauchery of the franchise—this is the Coolidge administration, American capitalism's pet and pride.

A Disciple of MacDonald

Oliver Baldwin, son of England's premier, Stanley Baldwin, and a convert to the "socialism" of J. Ramsay MacDonald and Arthur Henderson, as a worthy addition to that motley outfit. Not only are his politics an offspring of pacifism, liberalism and fabianism, but his religion surpasses that of the editor of the labor organ, The Labor Herald, George Lansbury, who claims the singing of religious hymns before his speeches inspires him to otherwise unheard of flights of oratory.

In a recent interview the premier's son declared that he had talked with dead relatives and had "heard spirit voices from all parts of the room in no fewer than five languages." He did not say whether they all talked at once or not.

Perhaps some of the Hindoo and Egyptian victims of British imperialism were trying to convey to Baldwin their thanks to his great leader, MacDonald, for forcing them to rot in foul jails while was premier, from whence they were wafted into eternity.

Young Baldwin is only one more barnacle that has managed to en itself upon the working class of England. Seeing his associates going in the most debasing religious vulgarization of socialism, as they one better and, like the Maid of Orleans, hears voices. Fortunately the workers of Britain are not so frightfully misled with spook worship as are some of the leaders of the labor and as the sharpening of the class struggle shatters the position of MacDonaldism, so the insipid melange of religious will also vanish before the rise of materialism as the of the workers move toward Communism.

KAISER BEATEN AT MILITARISM BY N. Y. SCHOOL

Teachers' Union Makes Protest to Board

NEW YORK, June 25.—Plans to establish military training in the New Utrecht high school in Brooklyn are condemned in a letter sent to the board of education by the Teachers' Union here.

Demanding that the board recall its decision, President Henry Linville of the union declares that "establishing a military training course in a public high school and giving it the full credit of a prepared subject . . . will, with other circumstances, have the effect of making the course compulsory, and thus contrary to the ideal non-militaristic character of secondary education in this country . . . Not even militaristic Germany ever had military training in its secondary schools."

The regulation course of the reserve officers' training corps is scheduled to be installed in the New Utrecht school. In the union's letter it cites charges made by teachers that Sidney Brummer, head of the history department there, has sent a notice to teachers under him, the substance of which follows:

"Encouraging the R. O. T. C. in every possible way. If you hear any student speak disrespectfully of the R. O. T. C., bring him down to the office at once. If you have any doubt about passing a boy at the end of the term, ask him if he belongs to the R. O. T. C. If he does, it is my wish that you pass him."

CAILLAUX GETS CABINET PLACE AS A DICTATOR

PARIS, June 25.—The foreshadow of a dictatorship in France is seen in the extraordinary powers being given to Joseph Caillaux, supposed to hold but the ministry of finance in the cabinet of Premier Aristide Briand.

Caillaux, by laying down terms for his acceptance of the finance ministry, practically has the essentials of power in his hands by the granting of those terms. These terms provide that he and his supporters shall have the four vital posts in the cabinet.

Caillaux takes the finance ministry himself, with a free hand promised on all questions directly or indirectly dealing with the country's economic and financial affairs in both foreign and domestic fields. His supporter, General Adolphe Guillaumet, is to be minister of war. His lieutenants, Jean Durand and Pierre Laval, are given the ministries of the interior and of justice, insuring control of the police power.

Caillaux managed to shut out Poincare entirely from the cabinet, and excluded as well all supporters of Clemenceau, and makes himself the most powerful man in France.

10 Queries for Class in "Capital," Monday

The class in Marx's "Capital," of the Chicago Workers' School will meet Monday evening at 8:00 p. m., at 59 S. Lincoln street. The questions for the class are listed below and deal with the text of Vol. I of "Capital" from pages 689 to 728:

- 1. Review briefly the main points of the previous lesson.
2. Show how labor produces the means of making itself relatively superfluous.
3. What causes industrial cycles? Trade development of industrial cycles?
4. How does the presence of a reserve industrial army effect the working class?
5. What regulates the general movements of wages?
6. Does an increase in capital necessarily mean an increase in the demand for labor?
7. What are the forms of the relative surplus population? Describe each.
8. Explain the general law of capitalist accumulation.
9. What is the antagonistic character of capitalist accumulation.
10. Describe the effects of capitalist accumulation in England during the years 1846 to 1866.

ADDITIONAL BUSES TO TAKE CROWDS TO THE DAILY WORKER ENCAMPMENT

The regular buses for The DAILY WORKER encampment will leave the headquarters at 108 East 14th St., New York City, at 5 p. m. Friday, July 2, at 2 p. m. Saturday, July 3, and at 5 p. m. Saturday, July 3. If enough applications are received, buses will also leave headquarters at 7 p. m. Friday, July 2, and at 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Saturday, July 3. All expecting to enjoy the "Three Glorious Days" at The DAILY WORKER encampment on the North Shore of Long Island, July 3, 4 and 5, are requested to advise The DAILY WORKER New York office immediately at what hour it is most convenient for them to go so that the right number of buses may be made available.

ON TO MOSCOW!

Subs of June 17, 18 and 19

Table listing names and amounts for subscriptions to 'On to Moscow!' from various cities including Boston, New York City, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Kenosha, Duluth, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

Swedish Crown Prince Puts in "Busy" Day with Chicago's "400"

Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus and Princess Louise of Sweden, now in Chicago squandering some of the \$60,000 pilfered from the fund for jobless Swedish workers, are running from one dinner to another.

After a breakfast in the mansion of Vice-President Charles G. Dawes, he went to Mrs. Rockefeller McCormick's palatial estate for his dinner.

Kellogg to Greet Prince. WASHINGTON, June 25.—Secretary of State Kellogg is leaving here for St. Paul, where he will act as official host to the crown prince of Sweden.

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

PROGRESSIVE R. R. WORKERS' GROUP ISSUES PROGRAM

Amalgamation Committee Urges Wage Increase

CHICAGO, (FP)—Taking advantage of the railway employees department convention which opens in Chicago June 28, the International Railroad Amalgamation committee is distributing a leaflet with a program for railroad workers.

Wage Increase. "The convention must institute a movement for a general increase in wages for all railroad workers," says the leaflet, "and it must outline an active campaign for the organization of the more than 1,000,000 unorganized workers in the industry. To merely patch up the old unions and let matters rest at that will never do. There must be a new life, new methods, a new hope and inspiration instilled into the railroad trade union movement."

"The solution of the wage and organization questions confronting the railroad workers at this time lies in joint-national campaigns participated in and supported by all 16 trades."

Recover Lost Ground. "This is the paramount issue which confronts all sincere railroad unionists who would be constructive and recover the ground lost during the last 4 years."

The leaflet is signed by R. H. Woods, chairman, P. J. Jensen, secretary and O. H. Wangerin, vice-treasurer, and carries the address Room 8, 702 E. 63rd St. Chicago.

Coolidge Names Fifth Man on the Mediation Board for Rail Labor

WASHINGTON, June 25. (FP)—President Coolidge has appointed Carl Williams of Oklahoma, editor of a farm and livestock journal, to be the fifth member of the railroad mediation board at \$12,000 a year. The other four members of the board, still awaiting confirmation by the senate, are known to be hostile to labor.

Another farm organization man selected for a big job by the administration is Sherman Lowell of Fredonia, N. Y., former master of the national Grange, to be a member of the tariff commission.

The second nomination to the tariff commission is the reappointment of Brossard of Utah, a Smoot protege, whose selection last year to fill the unexpired term of Commissioner Culbertson led to charges that Brossard was picked as a favorite of the sugar interests.

Movie Actress Beaten

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 25.—Two indictments were returned today against Philip Elliott and Richard Thorne of New York, well known in theatrical and literary circles, charged with having brutally beaten pretty Violet Anderson, 20-year-old motion picture actress, on a lonely road near here.

A Visit to the Pickets at the Cook County Jail

By MORRIS BACKLALL. THE heavens are heavily bedecked about. A loneliness hovers about. One's soul is oppressed. I am about to see the heroic strike pickets who so bravely fought against Judge Sullivan's injunction during the dressmakers' strike of 1924. Some of them are now behind the bars at the Cook county jail.

Seven-Story Building. Haunted by various thoughts, I reach the county jail on Dearborn and Austin streets. A seven-story building of concrete and steel, blackened by the thick smoke belching from chimneys in the neighborhood.

Fifty-five years is the age of the oldest wing; thirty that of the newest. What hell people have endured there in the last six decades only the bricks can relate.

A small corridor leads to a heavy steel door, which has a very small window. Here I come to the piercing eyes of the guard.

"What do you want?" he fairly bellows out. Upon producing my correspondent's card he directs me to Warden Weidling. The latter was found in a newly-painted spacious room. He received me quite friendly and with a smile took me over to the inner hall where the women pickets were conversing with visiting friends thru a heavy screen.

Pots of flowers stood on the table. The most beautiful bouquet was the one sent by Bob Minor—a token promised these heroic workers when they first resisted the injunction in 1924. Fruits and candies colored the too gloomy atmosphere pervading the jail. The holiday feeling of the new prisoners did not seem to harmonize with the stern rules of prison.

Deny Privileges. The warden did not think that prisoners should be permitted to enjoy human privileges and ordered the matron not to allow any more flowers, etc.

Twenty-six women pickets were in jail. All of them surrounded me. They were all happy, merry.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Shadowy Youth Conditions in the Sunshine Biscuit Co.

Youth Conference Work Must Be Carried Out

NEW YORK CITY. — When you ride in the subway or street car, or when you walk on the sidewalk, or in any other place you will see in advertisements and big expensive electric signs, "The thousand window factory of the Sunshine Biscuit company."

Those street and subway advertisements as well as the big electric signs are used in order to fool the public that the workers of the Sunshine Biscuit Co. are working in big light factories where there is plenty of sunshine as well as other good conditions. But what is the real truth about the conditions in the Sunshine Biscuit Co.? Are they really so good as the company is advertising?

The Sunshine Biscuit Co. is employing thousands of young workers (boys and girls), who are not organized and do not belong to any union. Being unorganized they are exploited in the most ruthless way. Hundreds of foremen are employed in order to drive the workers. Besides the foremen the bosses are using special inspectors and preachers to help to exploit the workers.

But what about the "sunshine" which the company is advertising on those big electric signs, for which they spend millions of dollars! The truth is that the big machinery installed in the plant does not allow a ray of sunshine into the factory, so that the workers are working all day in the great heat coming from the steam and electric engines. Nearly every day some of the workers faint at work. When a worker exhausts himself to the point of complete breakdown, they are sent for treatment to the nurse and then return back to work.

Often after the treatment the worker is in a condition that he can no longer proceed with his work. In such a case the worker is losing his day's wages. Until a certain time ago the workers worked fifty hours a week for a miserable wage, such as \$15 and \$18 per week. As it seems this was not enough for the magnates of the Sunshine Biscuit Co., in order to make more profits, the bosses forced the workers to slave fifty-four hours for the same starvation wages.

Another horrible condition in the shop is the "spy system." When some one in the shop is trying to speak to another fellow about organization or demanding better conditions he is immediately fired.

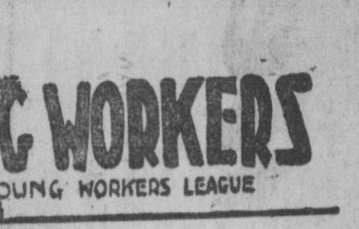
Employers Violate Child Labor Law

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 25. — More than 6,000 cases of illegal employment of children during the year ending June 30, 1925, are charged to Philadelphia employers by the annual report of the board of public education.

The lure of extra profits gained by the exploitation of children exercises a pull with Philadelphia employers strong enough to persuade them to violate the child labor law, relying on friendly authorities to let them off easy when convicted.

Foster to Tour Minn. Iron Range in July

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 25. — Wm. Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League will make a speaking tour thru the Mesaba Iron Range district in Northern Minnesota. So far, the following dates have been arranged: Chisholm, Finnish Opera House, July 2nd; Superior, Wis. July 3rd at 7:30 p. m.; Duluth, Minn., same day; 8:30 p. m. Other engagements will be announced later.



Thousands of young boys and girls are employed by the Sunshine Biscuit company in the United States and Canada. These young workers are exploited in the most ruthless way for such a small wage that it makes it almost impossible to buy the first necessities of life, while the bosses are making millions of dollars of profit. These conditions prevail because the workers are not organized. Therefore great stress must be laid to the youth conference, which was held June 18. We must energetically begin the work to realize the conference decisions in the Sunshine Biscuit company.

Y. W. C. A. Secretary Not Upheld in Race Discrimination Case

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Pressure brought to bear against the trustees of the Young Women's Christian Association here made them rescind the ruling of their secretary that no Negro girls be allowed to bathe in the pool. The case received wide publicity when Negro girl scouts were refused permission to use the pool.

The "benevolent" trustees recognized that a marked mistake had been made in indulging "in too" much racial discrimination to an organization serving the interests of the bosses.

Printers Will Have Baseball Tourney

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Baseball clubs representing twelve cities of the United States and Canada will compete in the annual tournament of the Union Printers International Baseball League at St. Louis, August 21 to 27. It was announced at headquarters of the International Typographical Union recently.

A silver trophy, given by Garry Herrman, owner of the Cincinnati Red Sox and a former union printer, is the prize for which the printer ball players strive.

The trophy passes into the hands of the tournament victors each year and will become the permanent possession of the club winning the most games in a loop of twelve tournaments.

Dark Cells

During our conversation we were shadowed by rows of steel cages devoid of light and air. Nineteen hours a day are spent in these cells, where the air is poison laden.

It took some time before I was allowed to see the three men pickets. This time I was accompanied by an assistant warden. Here I spoke to my old friend and comrade, Oscar Simons. We were permitted to talk thru the bars with the guard on constant watch.

Comrade Simons drew a picture of life in this jail. Nine hundred men are incarcerated in the jail. The stench is such that it makes one feel faint. During recreation hours the men are crowded together. There is not enough room for all. Each one is in someone else's way. The nerves of the prisoners are always on edge.

Treatment Unequal

The treatment of the prisoners in the jail is not equal. Those who have politicians on the outside or who at one time were politicians have special privileges.

Here, too, I found that the pickets have greater interest in the other inmates that in themselves.

The pickets, thru me, send their greetings to all of their fellow-workers who were on strike, and to all of the militant fighters in their union.

Wall Newspapers

"Correspondence with our comrades helps to kill the drab of the jail. We are told that the union headquarters made a 'wall newspaper' of our letters."