

# Stop Shipments of Scabs to New York!

Don't  
clip

Chicago newspapers are carrying advertisements for scabs to break the strike of Interborough subway workers in New York.

The Chicago Federation of Labor and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees' Union here should picket the employment offices and prevent these scab shipments. Aid the men who have quit a company union and are trying to build a real union!

The DAILY WORKER  
the Standard for  
and Farmers' Union

## THE DAILY WORKER

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# SACCO-VANZETTI CASE STIRS ALL GERMANY

## NEW YORK SUBWAY WORKERS GO ON STRIKE AGAINST COMPANY UNION AND FOR WAGE INCREASE

NEW YORK, July 6.—New York City was today in the throes of a great subway strike.

At 12:01 this morning motormen and switchmen of the Interborough Rapid Transit, one of New York's two big subway lines, went on strike for higher wages.

By 9 o'clock, peak hour of the morning rush, service on the Interborough, which operates from the city limits of New York to the limits of Brooklyn, was seriously crippled. Some trains were running—at half speed, and manned by strikebreakers imported from Chicago, Cleveland and other points west.

Police guarded all subway stations. More than 2,000 policemen were assigned to duty at stations and on the trains guarding the strikebreakers.

Several arrests were made up to 9 o'clock, but no violence was reported.

Claim 1,300 Out.  
Strike leaders say the number of switchmen and motormen out, total 1,300. The company will not say how many are out, but Frank Hedley, manager of the company admitted that the service was 50 per cent off. Earlier he had claimed that it was 75 per cent normal.

Confusion prevailed on all sides as the hundreds of thousands tried to get to their places of employment. Under normal conditions 2,400,000 habitually use the Interborough.

The huge throngs used every means of conveyance to get to work. They took street cars, taxicabs, automobiles and busses and the "L" lines. Some even used bicycles. The other main subway, the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit, was running as usual but it was taxed far beyond capacity. Thousands walked to their places of employment.

Few Trains Run.  
By nine o'clock the strike had made itself felt with terrific emphasis. Thousands milled in confusion at the principal subway stations, unable to get on the few trains that were running on the Interborough line.

A drizzling rain fell during the morning, adding to the inconveniences of the thousands struggling to get to work.

Office routine was disrupted as almost every employe in the city was late in getting to work, some of those who had to walk being several hours late.

Strike May Spread.  
Early reports were that 752 motormen and switchmen of the subway had responded 100 per cent to the strike call. Leaders of the union declared that the strike would spread. Some of them asserted that a total of 1,500 employes of the Interborough, including powerhouse men, station agents, porters, guards and conductors, had joined the ranks of the strikers.

Recruit Scabs Here.  
Non-union traction workers were being recruited in Chicago today for strike-breaking at New York in the subway strike. A special train carrying more than 150 scabs was reported to have left here for New York late Monday. Other trains loaded with strike-breakers are expected to leave today.

## STREET CARMEN STRIKE IN SPITE OF INJUNCTION

Indianapolis Men Walk Out in Protest

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 6.—A mass meeting under the auspices of the committee formed to secure legal aid and financial support for the workers, and their dependents, killed and injured in the disaster here June 14, was held in Turner Hall Sunday evening, attended by about two hundred steel workers and their wives.

About half the audience were Negroes.

There was a program of instrumental and vocal music and a number of workers, actively identified with the labor movement in Gary and Chicago, spoke on the need for organization and protection for the lives and living standards of the steel workers. Among the speakers were Toohy, Griffin, Elston, Whiteman, Borisoff, Fisher and Maroovic.

Bob Garnett acted as chairman.

Seventeen membership cards in the protective organization were signed and a collection taken up to assist in defraying its initial expenses.

## WORKER LOSES HAND AND TWO FINGERS IN DIE STAMPING MACHINE

BOSTON — (FP) — July 7.—A crushed and mangled left hand and the loss of two fingers are the toll of a dye stamping machine from Edward Crosby, a worker at the New England Annealing and Tool Co.

## GARMENT WALK-OUT 100 PER CENT PERFECT

Watch for Scab Work in Other Cities

NEW YORK, July 6.—On the second day of the cloakmakers' strike here, not one of the 1,800 shops in New York City and vicinity remained in operation. Forty thousand workers walked out on July 1. This is the eighth strike since the tie-up of 1910, when the organized workers won recognition for the principle of collective bargaining in the industry.

In past strikes, strike leaders of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union "point out," it was necessary to send out committees to cover weak spots here and there; but this time such a procedure is unnecessary. And this time there is no argument as to the completeness of the walkout; the two trade dailies, the News Record and Women's Wear, and the regular dailies, all report a 100% strike.

Had to Strike.  
"This strike was inevitable," declared union officials. "The jobbers who control most of the trade, and the manufacturers who are half jobbers, have made it unavoidable. The misery of the cloak workers, their inability to make a living in the shops, their intolerably long periods of unemployment, and the general demoralization in the industry fostered by the jobber system of production, have left for the cloakmakers no other avenue of relief but to strike for their demands."

"These demands are moderate and reasonable. The cloakmakers want a limitation of the number of contractors to be employed seasonally by the jobbers; that would regularize and stabilize the trade. Cloakmaking does not need thousands of petty, wasteful, mushroom-growth shops to satisfy its legitimate demands. The good of the industry, welfare of the workers, and needs of consumers can be satisfied by half the number in existence."

What Strikers Demand.  
"The cloakmakers want a guarantee of 36 weeks of employment per year, which is certainly not an exorbitant demand for supporters of families to ask. They want a wage increase and a 40-hour week as measures that would tend to raise their earnings and lengthen the incredibly short work seasons in the shops."

SEATTLE.—(FP)—The average daily wage for all industries in Washington state during 1925 was \$4.93, a gain of 4c a day over 1924, the state department of labor and industries reports.

## Why Does Not the A. F. of L. Fight the Workers Battles?

Statement of the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party in Reply to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.

WILLIAM GREEN, president of the American Federation of Labor, speaking for the executive council, has issued another statement denouncing the Communists. From a reading of this statement it appears that the reason the Communists are denounced and the trade unions warned against them is because they are helping to fight the battles of the workers against the bosses.

The burden of President Green's complaint is that the Communists are actively supporting the efforts to raise funds in the trade unions for support of the 16,000 striking workers at Passaic, New Jersey, and for support of other labor struggles.

How does it happen that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor has just discovered



Bartolomeo Vanzetti



Nicola Sacco

The two Italian workers, framed-up and facing the electric chair, in whose behalf the whole German labor movement is uniting in protest.

## CONGRESSMAN BERGER INTRODUCES RESOLUTION IN HOUSE FOR THORO INQUIRY OF SACCO-VANZETTI CASE

WASHINGTON, July 6.—On the day prior to final adjournment for the summer, Representative Victor Berger, socialist, introduced in the house a resolution directing the house judiciary committee to conduct an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the trial and conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti, now under death sentence for the South Braintree payroll murder in Massachusetts.

A gunman under death sentence in Rhode Island has signed a confession that he and his gang committed the crime in question, and that Sacco and Vanzetti—radical workers, active in strike agitation—had nothing to do with the affair.

Berger issued a statement saying that his resolution was offered because he feared a "grave miscarriage of justice will be perpetrated if these men are executed."

Berger Statement.  
"Sacco and Vanzetti were labor organizers," he said, "and as such they incurred the enmity of the mill owners. In 1920, when the feeling against them was running high, they were tried and convicted of murder, and sentenced to die. Many things occurred at the trial, and some have occurred since, that have served to create a serious doubt in the minds of those who have studied the facts that these men are guilty. The reported admission by the state's star witnesses who identified Sacco as a gunman, that they perjured themselves, has served to increase the doubt."

"The impression has been created that only a handful of radicals, of the most extreme type, are agitating the question and are protesting the innocence of the two men. That is untrue. The organized labor movement as represented by the American Federation of Labor has repeatedly gone on record as favoring a new trial, characterizing the original trial as 'a ghastly miscarriage of justice.'"

## THREE MORE SHOPS SETTLE WITH FURRIERS

Bosses Seek to Break Strike with Injunction

Three more shops have settled with the striking fur workers here granting the demands of the union. Picket lines have been established before the struck shops. Yesterday morning the pickets entered the shops to see if any of the workers were at work. The picket committees were instructed to bring union workers out of those shops that had not settled with the union.

The union has been served with a notice to appear before Judge Oscar Hebel in injunction proceedings. The bosses seek to break the strike through an injunction. The date for the injunction case has not yet been set as yet.

## Borah Seeks Early Opening of Quiz of Alien Property Office

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—Senator Borah, chairman of a committee appointed to investigate the administration of the alien property custodian's office, announced that he will immediately begin hearings if it is possible to get a majority of the committee together.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

## PRESIDENT OF GERMAN REICHSTAG HEADS LABOR LEADER'S DEMAND FOR SACCO, VANZETTI NEW TRIAL

That the flood of sentiment among the workers of Germany for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti is running high is indicated by a deluge of cables from the leading German trade unionists and members of the Reichstag.

The DAILY WORKER has received the following from Paul Loebe, president of the German Reichstag and prominent social-democratic leader:

FOLLOWING CABLEGRAM SENT GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS: RECOMMEND STRONGLY ABOLITION OF DEATH SENTENCE AGAINST SACCO AND VANZETTI AND THEIR RETRIAL AS JUDICIAL ERROR IN FIRST TRIAL APPEARS POSSIBLE.  
PAUL LOEBE, PRESIDENT GERMAN REICHSTAG.

International Labor Defense is in receipt of another cable from Germany announcing that the following telegram: GERMAN TRADE UNIONISTS VERY EXCITED ON SACCO-VANZETTI SENTENCE. ARE CONVINCED OF MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE. EXPECT RETRIAL, was sent to Governor Fuller and signed by the following outstanding trade union and political figures in Germany:

Autheter, M. P. (Member of the Reichstag) Social-Democrat, President of the Federation of Unions of Salaried Employees; Johannes Becker, M. P. Center Party; Bender, M. P., Social-Democrat, member of the Central Committee of the Transport Workers Union; Dr. Bruening, M. P., Center Party, member of the central body of three federations of Christian unions; Disman, M. P., Social-Democrat, President of the Metal Workers' Union; Ehrhardt, M. P., Center Party; Erising, M. P., Center Party; Imbusch, M. P., Center Party, President of the Christian Miners' Union; Janschek, M. P., Social-Democrat, Secretary of the Miners' Union; Member, M. P., Social-Democrat, Secretary of the Trade Union League of Civil Service Workers and Employes' Unions; Paepow, M. P., Social-Democrat, President of the Building Operatives' Union; Schmidt, M. P., Social-Democrat, President of the Agricultural Workers' Union; Simons, M. P., Social-Democrat, President of the Shoemakers' Union; Stegerwald, M. P., President of the German Association of Christian Trade Unions; Dr. Tremmel, M. P., Center Party, member of the executive of the Factory and Transport Workers' Union; Zigler, M. P., Democrat Party, Trade Union League.

Other Cables Follows.  
Every one of the senders of the above telegram is a member of the Reichstag. Other cables are being sent by Reichstag members and trade union leaders not listed above. A genuine mass movement has been begun in Germany for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Coming from the very top of the entire organized labor movement of Germany, the protests being cabled to Governor Fuller represent a movement voicing the protest of every union man and woman in the republic. While the cable from the President of the German Reichstag is sent only in his own name, it is nevertheless indicative of the feeling among the labor members of the German house.

## COLVIN RETIRES FROM HIS OFFICE AS PARDON HEAD

Will Colvin, head of the paroled and pardons board and who was charged with the sale of pardons and paroles to bootleggers and criminals, in a letter to Gov. Small formally notified the governor that he is retiring from his office.

## German Unions Urge A. F. of L. to Act

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
BERLIN, July 6.—Leading German socialists and democrats including the president of the German reichstag, Paul Loebe, and the famous publicist Maximilian Harden, have joined in telegraphic appeals being sent to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The German Federation of Trade Unions has also urged the American Federation of Labor to intercede with Governor Fuller for the release of the two workingclass prisoners.

## STEEL COMPANY COURT DECLARES PAPCUN GUILTY

Convicted of Sediton on Six Counts

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
UNIONTOWN, Pa., June 6.—George Papcun, district organizer of the Young Workers' League, was found guilty of violating the Anti-Sediton act by the jury today on six counts. He was found not guilty on the charge of membership in or organizing of the Workers Party. The jury was out for more than 16 hours and finally returned with its verdict.

Attorney I. E. Ferguson made a motion for a new trial which will be argued in September, and Papcun was released in the meantime on bail of \$7,500.

Troopers Intimidate.  
Papcun was arrested for speaking to miners on Lenin Memorial day at Republic, Pennsylvania, after attempts were made by state troopers to intimidate him. Papcun had been speaking in the coke regions quite a number of times, especially during strike periods when he urged the miners who went out for better conditions to stand firm and not to permit the operators to divide them because of differences in color or creed.

Because of his activity in the coke region, union and nonunion, Papcun incurred the enmity of the coal operators and the steel trust which controls many of the mining properties. The meeting in Republic was used as the excuse for arresting him and attempting to railroad him to the penitentiary.

Hand of Trust.  
The trial itself was an indication of the influence which the steel trust exercises throught the western part of the state. Troopers, the state cossacks, bootleggers, spies in unions whom Papcun had helped to expose, crooked officials, a well-oiled legal machine and local politicians combined to "send up" Papcun. The fact that no overt act was committed, and practically none was charged against Papcun, does not seem to have swayed the jury very much. Papcun was indicted and convicted for (Continued on page 2)

NEW YORK DISTRICT, WORKERS PARTY, HOLDS CONFERENCE TODAY

All functionaries of the New York District of the Workers (Communist) Party are meeting today in Manhattan Lyceum to take up problems arising out of the reorganization of the party on a shop and nucleus basis.

One of the chief topics of discussion will be plans to further the membership campaign the party has undertaken.

LAWRENCE POLICE ARREST WORKERS ON JULY FOURTH

Mill Town Tools Break Up Workers' Meet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 6.—While the country was celebrating independence day, the police and city authorities of the textile city Lawrence, Mass., demonstrated the kind of independence we have here by arresting Fred Beal, chairman of the United Front Textile Workers of Lawrence, while he was reading the bill of rights at an open air meeting held here yesterday afternoon.

Free Speech Meet. The meeting was arranged as a free speech protest meeting. For the last few months the city authorities refused to grant permits to the United Front Committee to hold open air meetings in the city.

Police Threats. The United Front Committee insists on its right to talk to the workers and yesterday's meeting was held despite the refused permit and the warning of the police marshal that he would arrest anyone who would speak at the meeting.

Dana Reads—Pinched. Professor Dana was the second speaker. He read the Declaration of Independence before the audience and said that those who arrested Fred Beal and are interfering with this meeting are showing contempt to the Declaration of Independence.

When Dana stepped off the platform, the police just booked him but no arrest was made. Dana protested and asked why Beal was not treated the same way, but the police did not heed him.

The case of Fred Beal, which is the test case for free speech here, will come up Wednesday morning in Lawrence court. The Boston local Labor Defense has taken up the defense of the case and will help fight for the right of the workers to free speech in Lawrence.

NOGALES, Ariz.—(FP)—The Santa Cruz Council Union Assn. is the newest local co-operative to grow, harvest and market onions in Santa Cruz and Pima counties. It is estimated that the association will handle 200 carloads during the year.

Workers Party Answers A. F. of L.

(Continued from page 1)

THE second charge against the Communists is that they are fostering "dual" movements. The executive council of the A. F. of L. knows that the Communists have set their face resolutely against dual unions where there are real unions fighting the battles of the workers.

In charging the heroic strikers at Passaic with dual unionism the executive council is playing a sorry role indeed. The whole textile industry is seething with revolt against the unbearable oppression of the textile bosses.

What has the executive council of the A. F. of L. done to organize these workers? Why has it not forced its affiliated union, the United Textile Workers, into action? It seems to have no interest in the textile workers. It leaves these workers, who are hungry for organization so that they can fight their battles, to shift for themselves, and then cries "dual unionism" when they organize themselves independently so that they can carry on a united fight!

Does that express its leadership in the labor movement? If so, the executive council seems to have some other interest than organizing the workers to secure better wages and working conditions and a higher standard of life.

THE situation in the textile industry is not the only one which expresses a crying need for organization. The rubber industry, the steel industry, the automobile industry all are without any real labor unions. Will it be "dual unionism" for which the Communists will be denounced if they support the workers in these industries in their efforts to create labor unions which will fight their battles?

The United Mine Workers of America is the backbone of the A. F. of L. It has a record of militant struggle behind it with which no other union

can compare. Today the life of this union is being sapped by the transference of the coal industry to the non-union West Virginia and other southern fields. Why does not the executive council of the A. F. of L. take the leadership in the fight for the United Mine Workers by aiding in the organization of a drive to unionize West Virginia?

THE Communists will not be stopped from aiding the workers in all these fields because the executive council shouts denunciations and "dual unionism." The executive council would be able to win greater support from American labor, if in place of denouncing those who are fighting labor's battles, it showed more interest in advancing the cause of labor in this country.

The answer of the labor movement to President Green's statement should be to demand action by the executive council of the A. F. of L.

Demand real support for the British miners, financially and thru the prevention of shipment of American coal by trade union action to British ports.

Demand financial and organization support for the Passaic strikers and for every other struggle of the workers whether they are in or out of the A. F. of L. and then pave the way for organizing these workers in the A. F. of L.

Demand that the A. F. of L. launch a real organizing campaign to organize the textile industry, the steel industry, the rubber industry, the automobile industry, and demand that it compel John L. Lewis to launch an organization campaign in West Virginia.

Demand that the executive council cease playing with labor's interests politically by supporting republicans and democrats and that it issue a call for a national convention of labor to organize a labor party.

WHEN the A. F. of L. supports such a program it will show that it is fighting labor's battles.

The Communists are today supporting that program and even a broader program, and will continue to fight for it in spite of all the denunciations hurled at them.

The workers will judge them, not by the denunciations of the executive council but by their work in support of the labor movement and the workers' struggle. Can the executive council of the A. F. of L. stand judgement on the same basis?

Central Committee, Workers (Communist) Party, C. E. Ruthenberg, General Secretary.

2,000 NEW YORK CAPMAKERS PLAN TO GO ON STRIKE

Local Union Prepares to Walk Out

NEW YORK, July 6.—Two thousand capmakers are preparing to strike if the representatives of the bosses do not agree to the forty-hour week, a \$5 wage increase and that the shops are not to send out their work to be done by jobbers under sweat-shop conditions.

At a meeting of the union at the Headgear Workers' Lyceum the following resolution to strike until the demands are granted was unanimously adopted amid thunderous cheers and applause:

"Whereas, our conditions as capmaker have become unbearable during the last few years and our earnings have dropped to a degree which makes it impossible for us to make a living for our families and ourselves, and

"Whereas the jobbers have as yet not started any negotiations for the granting of our demands, therefore be it

"Resolved, that we, the New York capmakers assembled at the general mass meeting on this 30th day of June, do herewith authorize our general strike committee to call a general strike for the purpose of securing our just demands, and be it further

"Resolved, that we herewith solemnly pledge ourselves to stay on strike and fight tirelessly, however great the sacrifices we may be called upon to make, until the absolutely essential reforms we demand have been won."

The general strike committee which is to call and manage the strike consists of J. Roberts, chairman; J. M. Budish, secretary, and the following chairmen of the respective sub-committees: M. Zuckerman, committee on finance; A. Weingarten, organization committee; S. Hershkowitz, settlement committee; M. Geller, relief committee; H. Sazer, New Jersey committee; M. Pulver, picket committee; M. Wartenberg, law committee; L. Osatch, speakers' committee; L. Baer, hall committee; J. M. Budish, press committee; M. Kadish, out of town committee; A. Gertler, control committee; A. Dolinko, grievance committee; Pearl Feller, entertainment committee, and S. Lifshitz, fund committee.

DELEGATES FROM SOVIET ARMENIA WELCOMED HERE

Armenian Colony Turns Out for Reports

The Chicago Armenian colony greeted the Soviet Armenia red cross and the Armenian Relief Committee at a mass meeting held on Sunday, July 4, at Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 19 S. La Salle St.

Representatives Report. The Armenian audience listened to a report by Dr. C. Kamsrakan, representing the red cross. Speeches were made by L. Vartanjan and Caren Mikadjan for the relief committee. During the civil war that raged thru-out Russia during the attempt of the counter-revolutionary armies to crush the Soviets, Armenia had more than its share. Many battles were fought in Armenia and about three-fourths of its industries were destroyed, the speakers said.

Movie of Soviet Progress. A moving picture, showing the achievements made in Soviet Armenia will be shown at the Central Theater, 64 E. Van Buren St., at 7 p. m. tonight. Members of the delegation will speak. Admission will be one dollar. The picture is shown under the auspices of the American committee to aid Armenia.

Demands of the Capmakers to go to Arbitration

Chicago capmakers have gone back to work pending arbitration of the forty-hour week, a \$5 wage increase and a demand that the bosses pay 5% into the unemployment fund. The bosses granted the demand of the union that no work is to be sent to jobbers.

I. W. A. Street Meetings in New York. The International Workers' Aid open air meetings for the benefit of the Passaic textile strikers and the striking British miners, at which committees of Passaic strikers direct from the picket line will be present and speak, are as follows:

Tuesday, June 6, corner of Tenth street and Second avenue. Wednesday, June 7, corner of 7th street and Avenue A. Thursday, June 8, Columbus Circle and 69th street. Friday, June 9, corner of 11th street and Fifth avenue. Saturday, June 10, corner of Aldus street and South Boulevard.

Read "OIL" by Upton Sinclair

"Four More Years of Coolidge" Wall Street's Campaign Cry for 1928

By J. LOUIS ENGDHAL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(By Mail) —Congress has adjourned and the Washington Post, the court organ of the Coolidge-Mellon regime is satisfied, glorying in all of its "achievements." That is just another reason, however, why workers and farmers thruout the land should realize that they have had another batch of hostile legislation put over on them.

From what I can learn here the Coolidge-Hoover-Jardine outfit does not fear for its present power. It feels safe and secure. By all indications Coolidge is again to be a candidate for re-election in 1928. The republican machine is satisfied that it can put him over once more.

One of big facts that gives the republicans faith in their own continuity in governmental power is the lack of unity in the democratic party. The divisions as between the East, South and West, that tore the democratic convention to shreds in Madison Square Garden, in New York City, in 1924, still continue.

The forces of McAdoo and Al Smith are still at each other's throats. The New York governor didn't help his presidential aspiration very much when he crouched before the papal legate, Bonzano, to the recent Eucharistic Congress and kissed the kind that felt the lips of so many of the faithful. This will only aggravate the religious schism that lacks havoc with democratic unity.

On the other hand there is no considerable revolt within the republican party. Coolidge got practically everything he wanted out of the congressional session that just died. While the democrats lack leadership so do the so-called "progressive" republicans. LaFollette is dead. Borah is really not one of them. The small fry have, on the other hand, spent this congressional session trying to make peace with the regulars. The so-called "farm bloc" has no real virility. It is a loose coalition that falls to pieces on sufficient pretext, which does not need to be very great.

The Butler-Mellon-Coolidge-Longworth outfit can therefore feel secure as it witnesses cringing "progressives" in its own ranks and chaos playing havoc with any opposition the democrats might offer. It is with this outlook that the regular republicans feel that they can right now again raise the slogan of "Four Years More of Coolidge."

But if there is the slightest indication that "Silent Cal" won't do, that "the dear people" are tired of

him, then there are other candidates just as serviceable in the interests of great business. The most likely substitute for Coolidge is Nicholas Longworth, the speaker of the house of representatives, the son-in-law of the late Theodore Roosevelt. Longworth hails from Cincinnati, which is located in Ohio, where Wall Street goes hunting for presidents when it cannot find them further east. That is where Mark Hanna found William McKinley to turn back the Bryan wave during the close of the last century, and who sat in the White House during the Spanish-American war when this country entered upon its era of world imperialism adventures. A score of years later the same state provided Wall Street with Warren G. Harding and if necessary in 1928 it will furnish the American plunderbund with Longworth, of Cincinnati, who has been one of its best henchmen in the present congressional session. It was Longworth who murdered the Haugen Farm Relief Bill, stuck the knife of death into the Longshoremen's Accident Compensation Bill intended to safeguard the lives of tens of thousands of workers, slaughtered the movement for fact finding into profiteering in the coal industry, put to sleep the move for old age pensions and minimum salaries for federal employees, to cite only a few measures he led as head-man to the executive block. Longworth led the assault against all labor and farm measures and this makes him good timber for the republican presidential nomination. The Wall Street looters of the people won't even go as far west as Illinois to pick up a Colonel Frank O. Lowden as a candidate to fool a few farmers. It feels that it doesn't have to.

The year 1928 is therefore destined to see brazen reaction seeking an endorsement of its crimes from those it has looted and plundered. The democrats will be no less reactionary. It is the democratic vote in congress that has stood loyally by Cal Coolidge, especially in securing endorsement of the world court to protect Wall Street's investments in Europe, and the passage of legislation reducing taxes against the great rich. The "farm bloc" will continue trying to play its "non-partisan" politics within these two old parties.

This situation is a challenge to the workers and farmers of the nation. It is a challenge to all labor to develop its own independent political action. Will labor accept that challenge. All the indications in the eve of this fall congressional elections are that labor will be a growing power for the 1928 presidential struggle.

Dr. Samuel M. Crothers, pastor of the First Church, Cambridge, charged the mayor with "bulldozing." Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School scored city officials for "administrative lawlessness." James P. Monroe, manufacturer and educator, said that "a greater tyrant than George III is in the city hall today."

The controversy goes back to the barring of Anthony Bimba, Lithuanian editor charged with blasphemy and convicted of seditious in Brockton, Mass., from speaking in Boston halls in February and March. A protest signed by a group of Massachusetts citizens, including John S. Codman, Richard W. Hale, Samuel Crothers and Lawrence G. Brooks was ignored by the mayor. In a later exchange of letters between Mr. Hale and the mayor the latter declared that "a certain amount of repression was the only course possible for any self-respecting government" and that "upon the whole the enemies within our gates suffered little and were treated far better than they deserved."

NEW YORK LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS AND CHICAGO POLISH LOCAL 60 GREET JAILED PICKETS

Telegrams from the mass meetings of the New York Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, held in Madison Square Garden where strike action was discussed, and from Local 22 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union have been received by the jailed 1924 strike pickets in the Cook county prison.

These telegrams express the sympathy of the members of the New York union with the girls that are in jail and urge them to carry on the fight for better conditions and for the complete organization of the Chicago market.

Polish Local No. 60 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of Chicago sent the following message to the jailed 1924 strike pickets—many of whom are members of this local:

"Polish Local No. 60 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union greets you, brothers and sisters unjustly imprisoned in the Cook County Jail, for defying the anti-picketing edict issued by Judge Denis Sullivan during our strike of 1924.

"We are struggling for your liberation. We pledge ourselves to continue these efforts until the last resort is exhausted.

"We also pledge ourselves to carry on an open fight against injunctions and to do all in our power to arouse and lead the Chicago labor movement to fight for your liberation and against injunctions."

The Polish Local No. 60 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Polish local of the Machinists Union and the Polish Workers Clubs have selected a committee and are planning to hold a banquet for the released garment strike pickets. Attempts are being made to get the Polish local of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union to participate in the banquet.

YUMA, Ariz.—(FP)—Yuma cotton-growers are forming a pool for the sale of the 1926 Acacia cotton crop. Owing to the bumper crop produced in 1925 and the prevailing low prices it is the belief of the local growers that sales can be made at better figures where there is a large list of uniform grade and staple cotton offered than through private sale of small lots.

JOHN D. HEADS DONORS TO DRY SLUSH BARREL

Committee Fights Over Name Publication

WASHINGTON, July 6.—After a hectic session, in which the senate slush fund committee reversed itself several times about making public the names of the Anti-Saloon League's "angels" and the amounts of their contributions, a compromise was finally reached this afternoon to make public a partial list of the dry donors since 1925.

John D. Leads. The largest contributors to the Anti-Saloon League, in the list made public, were the John D. Rockefeller, father and son. They were credited with \$20,000 since 1925, altho it is known that their contributions prior to that year were considerably larger. The list originally furnished by Wayne B. Wheeler had included all gifts since 1917 and dozens of names were thus held secret by the committee.

Gen. Andrews Resigns. NEW YORK, July 6.—The New York Evening Post this afternoon carried a dispatch from a staff correspondent at Washington stating that Gen. Lincoln C. Andrews resigned today as assistant secretary in charge of prohibition enforcement.

"At the urging of Secretary Mellon, however, General Andrews agreed to remain in office until about September 11," the dispatch stated.

Favored Beer. Before the senate committee investigating prohibition, he created a sensation by declaring that legalization of 2.75 per cent beer would make enforcement easier.

Andrews proposed a number of radical amendments to the Volstead act which failed of passage in the last congress.

Treasury officials declared Andrews' retirement does not mean that the government will go back to the old methods of prohibition enforcement.

Mellon plans to fight for enactment of Andrews' legislative program and especially will seek a bill creating a bureau of prohibition and bureau of customs in the treasury.

MEETING BRANDS BOSTON MAYOR AS "TYRANT"

BOSTON, July 6.—Denouncing Mayor Malcolm Nichols of Boston as a "greater tyrant than George III," speakers at a free speech meeting in the Old South Meeting House opened war on the mayor's policy of banning speakers and "drawing the line in Boston regarding free speech."

Dr. Samuel M. Crothers, pastor of the First Church, Cambridge, charged the mayor with "bulldozing." Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School scored city officials for "administrative lawlessness." James P. Monroe, manufacturer and educator, said that "a greater tyrant than George III is in the city hall today."

The controversy goes back to the barring of Anthony Bimba, Lithuanian editor charged with blasphemy and convicted of seditious in Brockton, Mass., from speaking in Boston halls in February and March. A protest signed by a group of Massachusetts citizens, including John S. Codman, Richard W. Hale, Samuel Crothers and Lawrence G. Brooks was ignored by the mayor. In a later exchange of letters between Mr. Hale and the mayor the latter declared that "a certain amount of repression was the only course possible for any self-respecting government" and that "upon the whole the enemies within our gates suffered little and were treated far better than they deserved."

(Continued from page 1)

Just Off the Press! The British Strike

Its Background—Its Lessons

By WM. F. DUNNE.

An account of the greatest demonstration of working class power seen since the Russian revolution.

A booklet that should be read by every worker—and given to your shop-mate to read.

10 CENTS.

Other booklets by the same author:

"Speech at the Portland Convention of the A. F. of L." ..... 5 Cents

"Worker Correspondence" ..... 10 Cents

READ ALSO

"BRITISH LABOR BIDS FOR POWER." A record of the historic Scarborough Congress. By Scott Nearing. .... 10 Cents

A sub a day will help to drive capital away.

I'm Telling You!!!

I WISH I WAS A YOUNG PIONEER!

All you have to do is collect \$5 (Five Bones) on the Big \$5,000 Drive of the Young Pioneers

And You Get a Swell Hand-Painted Pioneer Tie!

In the Meantime—I'll Contribute on the Blank Below

Young Pioneer Campaign, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrades: I am enclosing \$..... to help INSURE THE YOUNG COMRADE. Yours in the fight,

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

State .....



NEW YORK, July 6.—The New York board of education has again rejected the application of the American Civil Liberties Union to use the Stuyvesant high school for a free speech meeting. The schools will be barred to the union until it "complies with the requirements," which includes a repudiation of its definition of free speech, said Dr. William J. O'Shea, superintendent.

Forrest Bailey and Mrs. Lucille Milner said that the union would not comply with the demand of the board to repudiate its stand on free speech and to submit in advance copies of the speeches to be made by Arthur Garfield Hayes, Rev. John Haynes Holmes, James Weldon Johnson, and Rev. Nevin Sayre.

Smith Announces Willingness to Be Presidential Candidate

NEW YORK, July 6.—In a speech at the Tammany Hall fourth of July celebration here Gov. Alfred E. Smith expressed his willingness to run as the democrat nominee for the presidency of the United States.

MANY HUNDREDS IMPRISONED IN BRITISH JAILS

Even Strike Bulletins Called "Seditious"

LONDON, July 6.—In addition to the 1,000 striking miners the secretary of the union announces are in prison under the "E. P. A." (emergency protective act), hundreds of other workers, some of them members of other unions, sympathizers, and large numbers of Communists, are in jail or awaiting sentence under this act, similar to the infamous "espionage law" of the United States.

Thomas Alfred Jackson, editor of the Communist "Workers Weekly," is serving two months' sentence at Marylebone prison for a charge made against him under Clause 20 of the E. P. A., for "having in his possession and under his control documents likely to cause disaffection." These were nothing but strike bulletins, containing some of the reports current during the general strike about a mutiny of the Welsh Guards, and articles on scab transport, etc.

Jailed For Criticizing Bad Leaders.

One of the most glaring examples of persecution is that of a worker named Birkhead at Pontefract, who was jailed under E. P. A., under a charge of "attacking trade union leaders" when he criticized the treachery of the Trade Union Council for calling off the general strike. He was released on bail only on condition that he refrain from such criticism and now sentenced to three months in prison at hard labor.

David Evans, a steel worker of Gorseinon, was charged under the E. P. A. with having in his possession seditious books "likely to cause disaffection among the civil population." Fifty dollars and costs.

Railwayman Fined.

Alfred Walter Wood, a railwayman, who playfully drew a picture of a tombstone on the mess-room wall at Clapham Junction station, inscribed as "Sacred to the memory of Claude Gaster and Reginald Andrews who worked to death scabbing on their mates in the national strike," got \$20 and costs, with the judge remarking that this was "lenient."

England is full of such cases of which the above are examples given to illustrate the workings of E. P. A. against the workers.

ATHEISTS SUE PREACHER FOR LIBEL DAMAGE

Judge Puts Plaintiffs at Disadvantage

NEW YORK CITY, July 6.—Five students of the University of Rochester are seeking the services of Arthur Garfield Hays, who was one of the attorneys for the defense in the Scopes evolution case in Tennessee, in their suit for \$10,000 damages against Clinton Howard, a preacher of Rochester, who last March in a sermon, copies of which were given to the press, declared at the Memorial Presbyterian church that these boys, who are atheist members of what they term the "Damned Souls Society," were perverts, moral degenerates and morons.

Partisan Judge.

Their suit was entered at the time in the Rochester courts, but State Supreme Court Justice Adolph J. Rodenbeck, ordered the boys to prove that the belief in atheism is "normal," thus putting them under great disadvantage in establishing that they are not "perverts."

The case will be heard in the Fall, and although Mr. Hays is out of the country, the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism, of 49 Vesey street, promised Salvatore Russo, the boys' representative, that the association would aid their case in what promises to be another Scopes affair. Russo says the "Damned Souls Society" has about sixty members in the various colleges.

Unemployment Increases.

PORTLAND, Ore.—(FP)—Surplus of labor is reported from almost all the logging districts of the Pacific northwest. A number of camps and sawmills have closed down, the company union of the lumber interests announces.

WU SUPPRESSES UNION OF CHINESE RAILMEN AT BRITISH REQUEST

PEKING, July 6.—(FP)—General Wu-Pei-Fu, British favorite in the Chinese military leaders' struggle for control of the country, has ordered the suppression of the employees' unions on the Peking-Hankow railway. The labor union movement in China was encouraged by General Feng Yu Hsiang, leader of the national armies, who was looked upon as a friend of Russia. Labor leaders blame the British chamber of commerce in Hankow—the city which is at once the interior stronghold of British capital and the political stronghold of Wu, for his anti-labor activities. The British Cigarette Co. arranged a \$4,000,000 loan for Wu, and the chamber openly offered him its support.

In return, it is anticipated that Wu will undertake to deliver a more docile quality of cheap labor to British industrial concerns in central and northern China.

Displaced by Caillaux



Altho Aristide Briand, shown above, is the premier, the real dictator in France is Joseph Caillaux who has been chosen by French big business to go the limit in getting France out of the ditch. One of his proposals is a "liberal" interpretation of the eight-hour day and increased taxes for the workingclass.

HAITIAN TELLS STORY OF HIS NATION'S SUBJECTION TO U. S. IMPERIALISM; BORNO DISLIKED

By HENRY CH. ROSEMOND.

(First Advisor of the Haitian Patriotic Union of New York and Secretary of the Haitian Society of National Welfare.)

We will use the opportunity while Louis Borno, so-called president of Haiti, is parading the streets of the United States, to expose a few facts of the misery suffered by the Haitian people from American occupation, protected by him as a destroyer of Haiti.

Haitian newspapers have several times published the fact that Mr. Borno is not a Haitian at all, but a miserable French subject, and a tool in the hands of General John Russell, so-called "high commissioner" of the island.

President—But Not a Citizen.

Mr. Borno is not a citizen of the Haitian republic of which he is supposed to be president. I believe that the idea of his voyage to Washington was to try to produce Coolidge that his father was a Haitian. I want everyone to know that this traitor has not been able to produce any papers to show that he is Haitian, unless he made them himself—or found them in the kitchen of the national palace at Port-au-Prince some morning before the rubbish man passed.

Mr. Jules Morau, now living in Montreal; Albert Martin, living in Cuba; and many others in the cities of Haiti who have known Mr. Borno ever since he was a kid before his father naturalized himself as a Haitian; those who knew Borno when he was studying law, when he was down on his luck, before and after he as a teacher at the College Loveture (one of the preliminary schools), all say that Mr. Borno has always been a terrible hypocrite and double-crosser.

Stool Pigeon for Both.

All these people claim that Mr. Borno has shown himself a conscienceless trickster ever since he entered politics and that during the "Civil War of Mars" in 1883, between the two largest political parties, the Nationalists and the Liberals, Borno was a wonderful spy—to both of them.

On October 10, 1924, after ten years of torture, the Haitian people, hopefully expecting the immediate evacuation of American troops from their republic, were struck again with sorrow when General John Russell, the big fish of that little nation, announced that he and his gang were in Haiti for ten years more—the American general of marines having got a "renewal of the 1915 agreement"—secretly fixed up with the ex-president, Jhilipe Sudre Dartiguenave and Louis Borno, at that time the Haitian secretary of state.

In April, 1924, Mr. Borno gave a certain amount of cash money, \$100 a month increase on the monthly payments to his twenty-one advisers to vote the "Interne Tax," a tax the Haitian people are forced to pay, even when they are out of work and starving to death.

In November, 1924, Mr. Borno agreed to give the American government the "Mole Se Nicolas," for naval and aerial bases. General Russell sent to that point an "investigation committee" of several hundred U. S. marines. When the Haitian people demonstrated, even by fights and arguments that such robbery of our country was not liked, the newspapers were ordered by General Russell not to publish a word of it.

Haitian Tells Story.

Mr. Jolibois Fils, editor of the Courrier Haitian, was jailed for a month and a half, merely because he protested against the abuses of American imperialism. Mr. Borno's ideal is to go to Europe (then the Haitian treasury would indeed be empty) to drink some wine, because, so it is said, he found nothing stronger than tea at the White House; or to go back to Martinique, the French island where his old man was born, to get their national food, green pea soup and coconut cake. Wherever he goes, the most profound wishes of the Haitian people will follow.

MELLON DENIES DEAL MADE WITH CAILLAUX ON FRENCH DEBT PACT

PARIS, July 6.—An astonishing cablegram signed by Andrew Mellon, secretary of the treasury of the United States was received by Joseph Caillaux, finance minister of France last night. In the cable Mellon promises "unofficially" that the United States will never apply Article No. 7 of the Mellon-Berenger debt agreement.

Article No. 7 provides for the mobilization of France's debt and issuance of bonds for public sale at America's discretion. It is something approaching the Dawes' plan of Wall Street control of Germany. The franc fell almost a full point against the dollar yesterday, closing at about 35. An expert's committee appointed a month ago, yesterday recommended that the franc "be stabilized at between 35 and 40 to the dollar." How this is to be done is not disclosed.

BIG INCREASE IN TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA

U. S. Gets 21 Per Cent of Region's Total

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—The U. S. Department of Commerce has issued two monographs showing the remarkable gain in U. S. trade with Latin America since 1922. It discloses that exports from this country to Latin America last year were three times larger than before the war, while imports from there are rapidly rising.

Last year, the trade total between the U. S. and Latin America was \$1,919,236,682, or 21 per cent of that region's trade with the rest of the world. This is the striking feature of the report.

The total value of U. S. exports to Latin America in 1925 was \$880,404,794, a gain of 14 1/2 per cent over 1924. U. S. exports gained to every country except Cuba, Bermuda and Peru, the first named falling on account of the depression from the fall in sugar prices.

In Mexico, the United States and Germany are holding about the same ratios as before the war, while England has just lost heavily. The U. S. has increased its share of the import trade in Central America in every country except Costa Rica.

South America considered alone shows a greater relative increase than Latin America as a whole. The exports to Latin America in 1925 were about three times larger than the average for the five years before the war. Before the war these exports were 14 per cent of the U. S. total exports. In 1925 they were 18 per cent.

PERJURY CHARGE MAY BE MADE BY REED COMMITTEE

Sen. Pepper Verifies Big Bribe Story

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, July 6.—While the senate slush fund committee hastened to wind up its inquiry into Pennsylvania's \$3,000,000 senatorial primary, the capital today speculated over the possible filing of a perjury charge against Judge Frank X. O'Connor, Philadelphia city magistrate, in connection with his testimony about a reported offer of \$100,000 for his support from the camp of Rep. William S. Vare, who won the senatorial nomination.

Interest in Case.

Altho Wayne B. Wheeler and Ernest H. Cherrington were summoned to give further details about the political activities of the anti-saloon league of America, even greater interest centered on the committee's probable action toward O'Connor. The case against the Philadelphia magistrate apparently was completed when Senator George Wharton Pepper took the witness stand.

"Angel" Made Offer.

Pepper substantiated the testimony previously given by three Philadelphia newspaper men, who said O'Connor had boasted to them of the offer from the Vare camp at a time when he was supporting the Pepper-Fisher ticket. Pepper went a trifle further, testifying that O'Connor told him the offer—amounting then to \$75,000 in cash—had been made by Albert M. Greenfield, Philadelphia capitalist, and "angel," after Vare had introduced them and put his approval on whatever offer the capitalist would make. The newspaper previously testified that O'Connor told them the original offer was \$75,000 but that it later was increased to 100,000.

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

CALIFORNIA--PITTSBURGH--NEW YORK

THE RACE TO MOSCOW UP TO JUNE 28

Detroit Steals Ahead of Denver



This record includes subs received up to and including Monday, June 28. The first three leaders remain in the same position on this date.

Another record, including last week's subs, will be printed this week and will be the LAST ONE until the final count of points is made by judges announcing district and city winners of the Trip to Moscow and banners from Moscow and Berlin.

SUBS WILL BE COUNTED AND PREMIUMS AWARDED ONLY WHEN MAILED BEFORE MIDNIGHT OF JULY 6.

Table with columns for District, City, Points Secured, and Percent of Quota Reached. Includes data for California, Pittsburgh, New York, and various other districts.

CALLING FOR EIGHT-HOUR LAW'S ADOPTION, AMSTERDAM DECLARES NEAR DISILLUSION IN THE I. L. O.

GENEVA, July 6.—The Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions is arranging in all national trade union centers a special agitation, between September 13th and 18th, during the celebration of the I. F. T. U.'s 25th anniversary, for the eight-hour work day statute which has been generally ignored by the members of the league of nations, altho agreed to by them thru its International Labor Office convention at Washington in 1919.

What little standing the I. L. O. has had remaining from the flaunting of its timid suggestions by the great powers, seems likely to be lost by Mussolini's recent decree, which not only provides that existing long workdays be continued, but that where there is now an eight hour day it shall be increased at least to nine hours.

Strong Unions Labor's Main Power.

Hinting sorrowfully that after all the workers must rely on the strength of their trade unions rather than on legislation, Peter Grassman, vice-president of the German Federation of Trade Unions remarks as follows in a statement issued officially by Amsterdam:

"The position of the workers in every country is less dependent on the general level of political liberty than on the amount of influence they can bring to bear on conditions in the industrial world. Valuable as the franchise may be, in that it enables the workers to vote in favor of social progress, lasting results, in the application of this advanced legislation, are only obtained where the trade unions are strong factors continually able to exert pressure on the government and in favor of reforms."

"Labor Has Lost Ground."

"The weakening of workers' position since 1922 shows that wage reductions and longer hours are inseparably bound up with the evils of currency depreciation, with the dislocation of markets, with divisions in the ranks of the workers, etc. It also shows that the best laws are in the long run ineffective, if the power of the workers is insufficient to enforce their strict application.

Pennsylvania Supreme Court Backs Operators Against Striking Miners

PHILADELPHIA—(FP)—July 6.—Pennsylvania's supreme court held the Jefferson county court injunction against union miners of District 2 who are striking against the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal & Iron Co. mine at Adrian, Pa. The supreme court struck out the word "peaceful" before picketing but otherwise sustained the ban on the miners' parading on highways as "intimidation." The union workers are fighting to enforce the 1924 wage scale which the company violated.

Yakutia Co-Operatives Increase in Members.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 6.—The co-operative organizations in Yakutia purchased 97 per cent of the marketable goods. Of these goods 78 per cent were disposed of among the primary co-operatives, while 83 per cent of the furs were sold to co-operative organizations. The membership of the primary co-operatives increased from 15,000 in 1924 to 25,000 in 1925. The turnover of the primary co-operatives has reached 3,500,000 roubles, an increase of 68 per cent as compared with last year.

Firemen to Get Pension.

PRESCOTT, Ariz.—(FP)—State pensions for retired fire fighters were approved by the Arizona Firemen's annual convention. A committee will present a plan to the state legislature.

Fight for Wage Increase.

BOSTON—(FP)—Undaunted by the state legislature's refusal to grant them 50c more per day, making their pay equal to that of Boston city laborers, the Metropolitan park water and sewer department employees are carrying on their fight. The men get \$4.50 per day now.

# Workers (Communist) Party A Survey of Party Work in a Big Plant

The following article appeals to us as one of the best we have seen dealing with the field of preparatory work in a fairly large-sized shop. We have eliminated the name of the concern for obvious reasons.

We believe that comrades preparing to engage in nucleus work can read this article with considerable benefit to themselves and the party as an example of the care necessary to secure the proper approach to the practical problems which confront every nucleus. (Editor's Note.)

By L. M.

THE plant of the company in Chicago is employing at the present time around 3,400 workers. The plant is operating at the present time at full capacity fulfilling orders for agricultural machinery for the coming season, and, significantly, an order for Australia.

Plant in Bad Condition. The plant is divided into 37 departments covering practically every department necessary for the production of a finished product, and, being the original plant, is old, unsanitary, and in a dilapidated condition. Its appearance is in strange contrast with the up to date and efficient condition of more modern institutions, as for instance, electrical plants. Nevertheless it has functioned sufficiently well to produce a part of the total net profits of \$64,357,938 the company has reaped since its organization, this after all dividends paid have been deducted.

Company Union Exists. In 1919, after much resistance upon the part of the men, a company union was installed. This proceeds upon the usual basis of such bodies and acts as a servile and helpless go-between for the company. It is at the same time tragic and amusing to read the minutes of the monthly meeting of the Works Council, the committee appointed by the workers and the management for the purpose of running the bluff. Some attempts are plainly seen, especially in the minutes of the May meeting by some of the men's representatives, to get somewhere.

At this meeting a question was asked by one of the latter relating to an increase in wages. He stated that there were murmurs upon the part of the men objecting to their low wages, while the company was able to coin \$19,000,000 gross profits in 1925. A lengthy and suave reply was forthcoming from a company official that side-tracked the question. The apparent functions of the council is to listen to educational talks by the management, act as inspectors of the sanitary and productive conditions of

the plant and generally increase the efficiency of the works all around.

Majority of Workers Foreign-Born. The majority of the men, including the petty foremen, are foreign-born workers. The regulations governing election to the Works Council are such that many are barred from active participation in its work, and only those employees of lengthy service, and, generally, thoroughly reactionary make-up are eligible for election. These regulations include the possession of American citizenship, and at least a year's employment with the company. Nevertheless a great amount of keen interest is felt in the doings of the council by many of the men and elections are generally entered into in a real campaign spirit. This is in spite of a feeling of sullen skepticism as to the efficiency of the Company Union, and rather seems to evince a desire, as yet not fully expressed, for real organization.

Careful Work Necessary. The bulletins will have to be written carefully, and distributed with twice as much care to those very few workers who will read and pass on the news. This is not done in a conspiratorial manner, but merely in order to assure efficiency and results.

A small group of sympathizers will have to be worked upon and gradually drawn closer together. This can be done only through personal contact and knowledge of individuals, and through a careful distribution of a carefully prepared paper. All sensational shop-gate advertising will perhaps result in the smashing of the group, and will accomplish nothing. Difficulty of Contact. A TREMENDOUS difficulty is that the plant is so large and departmentalized that very little contact between members of the group can be had or maintained. Even at the present time, due partly to the 30-minute dinner period, they rarely see one another. So that the organization of a factory nucleus will be but the first step towards building the ideal organization in — and elsewhere; real department shop nuclei that can really act as a group upon such a centralized body of workers.

In the first instance or reorganization, the group must work carefully and individually, with the assistance of a shop paper distributed in the above manner, and with the end in view of remaining there at work in order to become eligible for Works Council activity and to obtain that confidence of their fellow workers without which no Communist work is possible.

Repudiate Strikebreaking Moves of Wilson. NOVOROSSISK, U. S. S. R. (By Mail.)—The International Seamen's Club, composed of British seamen that are now in Novorossisk, unani- mously adopted the following resolution condemning and repudiating the strike breaking tactics of Havelock Wilson and condemning the calling off of the general strike by the reformist leaders:

"We, the seamen of British ships assembled in the International Seamen's Club at the port of Novorossisk having heard the address on the situation in Britain, wish to lodge our protest against the reactionary policy of Havelock Wilson in bringing forward to the government the scheme whereby the strike would be declared illegal, and to withhold the payments of trade union funds by the banks for strike benefits.

"This is, in our opinion the worst type of blackguardly strike breaking, and therefore we call for his immediate resignation on the grounds that he is unworthy of the confidence of our N. S. F. U.

"Furthermore, we wish to place on record our disgust of the action of the cowardly reformist leaders in calling off the strike, thus deserting the miners when victory was in sight. We further wish to express our admiration of the part that the miners have played throughout the strike.

"Long live the unity of the world working class!

"Long live the struggle for emancipation!"

Cambridge Women Teachers Lose Fight for Equal Pay Raises. CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 6.—Cambridge women teachers lost their fight for equal pay increases, although their annual rates have been raised. Men and women elementary teachers get the same \$100 increase, but their pay rates are already different. Women high school teachers get \$100 to \$150 more, while men high school teachers are raised \$34. Added to the present disproportionate advantage of men's rates over women's, this gives men high school teachers \$746 more a year than the women. Elementary principals get \$250 more pay than now if men, \$120 or \$200 if women. Boston women teachers were also re-buffed in their fight for equal pay.

Earthquakes in Sumatra. LONDON, July 6.—Earthquakes have recurred in Sumatra, according to dispatches from Peking today.

New shocks were felt in Sumatra today and many houses are on the verge of collapse, the dispatches stated.

Earth tremors last Sunday and Monday caused widespread damage and a fairly heavy toll in Central Sumatra.

Cleveland Plumbers Help Passaic Strikers. CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 6.—Local N. 53, Plumbers' Union, bought \$20 worth of the pictorial "Hell in New Jersey" for distribution among its members. The same local also donated \$50 to Passaic strike relief.

Send in a Sub!

## BOSTON UNIONS START A DRIVE FOR MEMBERSHIP

### See Need for Lowering Initiation Fees

By ESTHER LOWELL, Federated Press.

BOSTON, July 26.—(FP)—Metal trades workers among the men and garment workers among the women are the two main targets at present of the Boston union organization drive which is part of the national campaign of the American Federation of Labor.

Frank H. McCarthy, A. F. of L. organizer for New England, is in charge of the drive. McCarthy says that there is a general committee of 150 unionists and an executive of 35 conducting the work.

Half a million union declaration cards are being distributed among non-union workers by unionists. These cards have a statement printed on them that the signer wishes to become a union member. The non-union worker is supposed to give his name, address and trade and return the card for assignment to the proper organizer. It is too early to predict the results of this method of organizing, says McCarthy.

Metal trades workers all over Boston are being approached by the trades unionists. The Forc River shipyard workers at Quincy who are not already union men are being pressed to join as well as those navy yard workers who are not organized yet. Blacksmiths, boilermakers, machinists, metal polishers are going after the non-union workers. The organization of automobile mechanics is not yet being pushed, however, says McCarthy.

Asks Union Women to Organize. Members of the Women's Trade Union League are aiding the drive to organize women workers into the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, says Mrs. Mary G. Thompson, league president. The white good and children's dress workers are particularly sought.

There are about 1,000 workers in this group. One of the largest shops came out in the dressmakers' strike, although the union had to tell the workers that it could not promise assistance. The workers won a 42-hour week, where most of the white goods shops continue at 44.

Must Have Lower Fees. Because the Massachusetts minimum wage law is not mandatory, a good deal of its effectiveness is lost, says Mrs. Thompson. A big firm whose customers protest when its name is published as an offender against the law will act, but smaller concerns are not affected so readily. For this reason the women's organization committee tried first to unionize candy workers, one of the poorest paid groups in Boston.

This drive may be continued later after the International Bakery & Confectionary Workers convention takes action to reduce initiation and dues fees for these girl workers. Cream men in candy plants and dough men in the cracker and cookie factories are the key workers, says Mrs. Thompson. They work for \$17 to \$30 a week, half or less than the union scale.

## Pullman Company, One of America's Richest, Fights Investigation

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, July 6.—Congressman Emanuel Celler, sponsor of a resolution in the house of representatives for the investigation of the Pullman Co. and the conditions of its porters and maids, promised a large gathering of this newly organized group of workers a further fight for their cause. Celler is trying to dislodge his resolution from the committee on rules and have it transferred to the labor committee. Pullman Co. influence is making every effort to bury the proposition in committee.

The richest families in America are represented in the Pullman Co. board of directors, Celler reminded the porters and maids. He mentioned the George F. Bakers, senior and junior; J. Pierpont Morgan; a representative of the Marshall Field family; one of the Vanderbilt clan, and Robert T. Lincoln. The latter, Celler told the workers, is doing all he can to enslave Pullman porters in spite of his father's braham Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation which was supposed to free Negro slaves in America.

Porters average less than \$125 a month including tips, Celler said, while the average estimated living wage is \$2,200 a year for an American family. Porters besides have to endure hardships of uncertain hours, too short sleeping periods, a fake company union, etc.

Get Confessions By Torture. "The duty of such civil police is, when they make arrests, to hand over any Europeans arrested to the so-called 'mixed courts,' and any arrested natives to the 'mendubs,' or native courts.

"For some time it is common knowledge among the natives that any native accused and arrested is liable to not only be flogged, but that also a cruel form of torture has been applied within the precincts of the international police station. The course of procedure is as follows:

To the "Goldfish Room" "If an European police official should find himself unable to procure evidence or get a confession, the accused native is handed over to two Morrish policemen, whose identity

## The Machine and the Pennsylvania Election

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

POLITICAL machines all over the country are about the same. The Tammany machine in New York City, which has so often been in the limelight, functions exactly like the Philadelphia machine of Boss Vare or the Pittsburgh machine of the Mellon family, which have had the spotlight of publicity focused on them during the last week or so. The paid "watchers," the purchase of votes, the purchase of support by political appointments ranging all the way from dog catcher to cabinet secretary, the raising of enormous "slush" funds to "win public opinion," the trading in municipal contracts, the "bread and butter" pressure on city employes—all these are familiar features of every machine and of every machine election.

Democrats Seek Issue. The only difference that the Pennsylvania election presents from the normal machine election is that there were two powerful rival machines competing for control of the state, and that the democrats, looking for an issue to differentiate themselves from the republicans in the forthcoming congressional elections—after they had voted with them on every measure of interest to big business—now seized upon this dispute between the Vare and Mellon machines as a good chance to raise such an issue.

If the democrats in congress, however, chose to turn the spotlight a little and focus it on democratic New York City or on the democratic machine in Boston, or in other cities where their party is dominant, they would reveal exactly the same phenomena in more or less the same proportions.

Mellon Ambition. What happened in Pennsylvania? But two obstacles stood in the way

The Mellon machine decided to extend its control from western Pennsylvania over the rest of the state. Its center is Pittsburgh. The symbol of that control was to be the renomination of Senator Pepper, who had been first made a senator, not by election but by appointment on the death of his predecessor in office, Senator Penrose. Since the death of Penrose the state had been in a sort of political chaos, with Pinchot, Vare and Mellon competing for control of the state machine.

Pepper Mellon Lackey. Senator Pepper was a most obedient and faithful servant of Mellon and the Mellon-Coolidge administration. Immediately on being seated (January 10, 1922), only two days before the final vote on Newberry—when the least he could have done would have been to plead ignorance as to the question—he voted to whitewash Senator Newberry, convicted and sentenced to Leavenworth for having purchased his election to the United States senate.

Before entering the upper house Pepper had been an opponent of the league and the world court, but when Mellon commanded Pepper obeyed and became a world court senator. He voted for the Mellon tax reduction measure, which shifted the burden of taxation almost completely off of big business. He voted for the gift of millions of dollars to Mussolini so that private bankers might make a new loan to Italy at a substantial rate of interest. He supported all of the debt funding agreements, opposed farmers' relief, voted for the Watson-Parker bill—in short, was a 100 per cent machine senator under the control of the powerful Mr. Mellon.

Obstacles to Mellon. But two obstacles stood in the way

of his renomination, and these two obstacles were the attempt of Mr. Pinchot, while governor of the state, to build up his own political machine, and the attempt of Boss Vare of Philadelphia to extend his machine to the rest of the state. Back of these rival bosses were powerful minority industrial interests in Pennsylvania opposed to the domination of Mellon.

The result of the general scramble was that all three tried to buy the election and that the "cheapest skate" of the three, Mr. Pinchot, spent more than Newberry on his campaign. The "swell" Mr. Mellon spent over \$1,500,000 that is acknowledged because it cannot be concealed. Perhaps again as much as that can and has been concealed. Boss Vare gave out jobs in the city administration of Philadelphia and brought in people from all over the state to work on his Sesqui-Centennial and as he spent many millions belonging to the state of Pennsylvania he had to spend only from \$600,000 to a million in extra cash. So that the net result of the scramble was that practically every "regular" party voter in the state received anywhere from \$5 to \$10, up to a Sesqui-Centennial, a city, a state or a national job.

Vare Buys Nomination. Boss Vare won the nomination because his Philadelphia city machine and with his little Sesqui-Centennial had more jobs to give away than Mellon with only federal appointments and the lesser number of city jobs in Pittsburgh at his disposal.

Just as Teapot Dome was typical of countless brazen thefts of national resources, but was the only one to come to light on account of a conflict of interests within capitalist forces, so the Pepper-Vare-Pinchot scandal can be produced in every big machine contest in the country.

## B. & O. WORKERS GET LOWER WAGES THAN ON NON-UNION RAILROADS

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press

The Baltimore & Ohio is not entering wholeheartedly into the cooperative enterprise it is becoming more evident. While the unions are going the whole way, helping the road to economize millions for the stockholders, the management stands in the way of unionizing its leading shop and it will not grant wage increases given by many open-shop roads.

A Baltimore & Ohio shopman in whom The Federated Press has confidence comments on the Mount Clare shop:

Against Union Organization. "This railroad shop," he says, "always had a bad reputation in union circles and has been considered difficult to organize. It was reasonable to expect that in view of the cooperative spirit the company would at least put no obstacles in the way of organization. Up to this time, however, the local management consistently refuses to admit union organizers into the shop. This particular plant is of strategic importance to the railroad and under special tutelage of high officers of the company. The local committeemen state that the local management has been consistently antagonistic and declare that there has been no change in their attitude since co-operation has been inaugurated. When the central office is appealed to, the buck is passed to the local management."

Favor Scabs. This correspondent also notes that at a number of points the Baltimore & Ohio management has favored men who scabbed in the 1922 strike. He notes the road's refusal to grant the requested 2 cents an hour increase and time and a half for Sunday and holiday work though its 1925 profits were among the largest in history.

\$49,271,888 Profit in 1925. The Baltimore & Ohio 1925 profit amounted to \$49,271,888 giving common stockholders a return of \$12.14 on each \$100 share. After paying all dividends there was \$10,841,711 left over, more than enough to pay its preferred and common dividends over again. This year's profits are running

12 1/2 per cent ahead of 1925 due largely to a reduction in the cost of maintenance work. Here is certainly the financial capacity to give its workers a return for their hearty co-operation.

Low Wages. But the Baltimore & Ohio is paying its shopmen only 3 cents an hour more than the low point set by the labor board 1922 decision which precipitated the shop strike by cutting 7 cents to 9 cents from the hourly rates. That 3 cents increase dates back to May, 1923. In the 3 years in which so-called co-operation was being developed the shopmen have received nothing. On other roads, notably the Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard Air Line, Southern, Louisville & Nashville, Norfolk & Western and Chesapeake & Ohio, there have been later increases establishing rates 5 cents above the labor board decision. Many of these roads which have, accorded shopmen better treatment than the Baltimore & Ohio are nonunion, never having settled with the railway employees' department of the A. F. of L. With the exception of the C. & O. none of them has professed co-operation with the unions in shop management.

President Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio, supposed foster father of co-operation, is also president of one nonunion railroad company and director of another, both of which are paying shopmen 2 cents an hour more than the union and co-operating Baltimore & Ohio. These are the Washington Terminal company and the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac railroad, which pay 5 cents an hour more than the labor board rate.

## INTERNATIONAL POLICE TORTURE NATIVES OF TANGIER TO EXTORT CONFESSIONS USED AGAINST THEM

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 6.—Tortures and cruelties are the lot of the natives of Tangier at the hands of European police officials in that region which is under international control, say dispatches.

"In the international government of Tangier," says a correspondent, "there exists, in addition to the gendarmerie which should eventually supplant the present French and Spanish military police, a civil police force composed of Europeans or natives controlled by these Europeans, and supposed to be controlled by the international administration."

Get Confessions By Torture. "The duty of such civil police is, when they make arrests, to hand over any Europeans arrested to the so-called 'mixed courts,' and any arrested natives to the 'mendubs,' or native courts.

"For some time it is common knowledge among the natives that any native accused and arrested is liable to not only be flogged, but that also a cruel form of torture has been applied within the precincts of the international police station. The course of procedure is as follows:

To the "Goldfish Room" "If an European police official should find himself unable to procure evidence or get a confession, the accused native is handed over to two Morrish policemen, whose identity

## BROWNSVILLE LABOR BEHIND PASSAIC STRIKE

(Special to The Daily Worker) BROWNSVILLE, Pa., July 6.—A Passaic strike relief conference was held here in Miners' Hall.

John Di Santo, textile striker, and Mother Bloor, field organizer, General Relief Committee of Textile Strikers, reported on the strike and relief activities.

A permanent relief conference was organized. Brother Bevens of the United Mine Workers was elected chairman; John Sesselsky, United Mine Workers, secretary, and Organizer Zimmerman, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, was elected treasurer. An executive committee was elected, composed mostly of members of the Central Labor Council of Brownsville.

From all the delegates came high praise for the way the textile strike has been conducted and on its fine leadership.

The conference will convene again on July 17 at 9 a. m.



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# CUBA RULED BY IMPERIALISM OF UNITED STATES

## National Independence Practically Ended

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FOREST PARK, Pa., July 6.—The extent of United States control of Cuban interests were brought out here in a speech by Leland H. Jenks, former university professor of history and specialist in American-Cuban relations.

Jenks' summary of foreign control of Cuba, concentrated in the hands of half a dozen bankers, brokers and refiners in New York and Boston, is:

**Strong Imperialist Grip.**  
"Seventy-five per cent of Cuba's sugar, which amounts to 90 per cent of her entire exports, is produced in mills which are American-owned, or which are controlled on mortgage or operating agreement by American and Canadian banks.

"The public utilities in the cities are all controlled by the American & Foreign Power Co., which was until recently a subsidiary of the General Electric Co., and is still closely identified with it.

"Of the two principal railway systems, one is controlled by a voting trust sponsored by the National City Bank, the other is a British concern, operated from London.

"The banking of Cuba, foreign and domestic, is 90 per cent in the hands of three American and three Canadian banks, of which the National City Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada are most widely extended. The Federal Reserve Banks of Boston and Atlanta have branch agencies in Havana for the issue and retirement of currency. Thus Cuba is part of our federal reserve banking system.

**What is There Left?**  
"Subsidiaries of the American Tobacco Co. own the largest factories manufacturing Havana cigars.

"The only producing mines in Cuba are owned by Americans, the iron by the Bethlehem Steel Co., the copper by the American Metals Co.

"Docks and shipping facilities are largely in American hands.

"It has been estimated that a fifth of the soil of Cuba is owned by citizens of the United States. The branch factories and wholesaling enterprises we have set in operation in Cuba defy enumeration. Current estimates value these property holdings all the way from one to two billion dollars."

**Troops Enforce Wall Street Rule.**  
The United States has meddled in Cuban political affairs since 1909 "in flagrant violation of the pledges given by President McKinley and Elihu Root at the time the Platt amendment was adopted." When Cubans tried to strike back, "we landed troops."

## Return of King Is Looked for By Portuguese



The setting up of a fascist dictatorship in Portugal by General Gomez da Costa, a smaller edition of Primo Rivera, may result in the recalling from exile of King Manuel, residing in London under English protection. Coeta is known to have royalist tendencies. Fascism seems to get along better with a king, as witness Italy and Spain. In any case England is the determining influence in Portugal's destiny.

## SENATORS RAP CENSORSHIP OF RADIO PROGRAMS

### Seek to Curb Powers of Hoover

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—Attempts are being made in the senate to take the control of radio licensing out of the hands of Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover and place it in the hands of a bi-partisan committee. At present Hoover has kept radio broadcasters in constant fear of losing their licenses if any talks are allowed that may be detrimental to the present Coolidge administration.

Senator Dill, democrat of Washington, brought out how speeches are censored and criticisms of the administration and of policies favored by the republicans are not allowed on the air by broadcasting directors, fearing that their licenses might be revoked.

*A sub a day will help to drive capital away.*

## COMPANY UNION IS INDISPENSABLE TO OPEN-SHOPPERS IN THEIR DRIVE

By ROBERT DUNN, Federated Press.

The company union is an indispensable weapon in any open shop campaign, according to opinions expressed by numerous employers' associations and local associated-industries groups thruout the country. A review of current periodicals issued by these bodies as well as by nationally known employers' alliances reveals the company union, variously known as "employee representation," "works council," "industrial democracy plan," and "shop committee," as the veritable white hope of the open shop associations.

**Fear Real Unions.**  
One of the leaders among prevailing open shop evangelists is the Industrial Association of San Francisco, with its organ "The Open Plan." Reporting on the last convention of the American Plan Open Shop this organ says its company union principle was stated as follows: "Employers shall deal directly with their employees either as individuals or groups." This word directly is always used to indicate that no "outside" labor organizers shall be permitted to intervene in any "collective bargaining" between workers and employers.

**Company Unions in Building Trades.**  
In some cities such as San Francisco the open shop fanatics also boast of an organization known as the "American Plan Plumbers and Steamfitters' Mutual Benefit Association," composed of non-union workers committed to the open shop. This is the first appearance of anything resembling a company union in the building trades, in which the open shop advocates are becoming more and more aggressive.

**Employers' Associations.**  
Probably the most hysterical of the anti-union organs in the East is the New York Daily Commercial which carries on a persistent campaign against all sorts of red, pink and other colored "subversive movements." Recently the Commercial said: "Wisely managed companies everywhere now recognize the value of employees' associations in preventing and correcting misunderstandings which form the basis for most of our labor troubles." These employe congresses, the Commercial contends, will bring capital and labor into each other's arms and make unnecessary the existence of labor unions with their restrictions and closed shop provisions.

**"Industrial Parliaments."**  
The open shop department of the National Association of Manufacturers, presided over by Noel Sargent, also finds much comfort in the "industrial parliaments" of industry. Pointing out the barriers to trade union organization that exist in this country as compared with Great Britain, Mr. Sargent says that the corporations here have a more refined technique for dealing with the labor elements in industry, and refers, with a self-congratulatory air, to the company-union method of "settling" the labor problem.

**Cleveland Open-Shopper.**  
Another tireless exponent of the company union is William Young, guiding hand of the American Plan Association of Cleveland. In his last annual report, Mr. Long says that "plant councils and other forms of employee representation have naturally excited the enmity of union-labor officials because they not only reduce their authority and influence . . . but endanger their means of earning a livelihood." After this backhanded dig he advises his members to disregard any "hostility from such a source." The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce also is advocating this intramural form of "collective dealing" which leaves the management with absolute control over wages, hours and basic conditions of employment.

**Seek to Break Strike.**  
The Passaic Council of Wool Manufacturers, comprising the various firms against which the great textile strike of 14,000 workers is now being waged is the latest to fall into the company-union ranks. The combined woolen and worsted manufacturers of Passaic and vicinity in New Jersey have offered their "striking workers" "shop councils" in an effort to break the strike and maintain a 100 per cent open shop. But the workers have rejected the "suckers' unions," as they call them, and are holding out for recognition of their own union and real collective bargaining.

## CHICAGO LABOR PLANS PASSAIC STRIKE MEETING

Passaic strike relief work is being rapidly organized in Chicago. The past week showed great strides in this field. Many big contributions have been forwarded to General Relief Committee, Textile Strikers, at 743 Main avenue, Passaic, N. J.

On account of the fine response it has been necessary to secure a larger hall than ordinarily planned. Therefore, the hall cannot be announced at this time. Many big unions have sent in credentials for delegates. The Hebrew Trades, the Workmen's Circle branches, the Lithuanian and Slavic organizations will also be well represented.

Among the prominent persons in labor and civic circles endorsing the call for this conference, is the president of the Liberal Club of Chicago. This club is circularizing its members with subscription lists for strike relief. It will probably send a delegate to the conference.

Many of the unions are not waiting for the conference to make their contributions to the support of the textile strikers' fight against wage cuts and long hours. Among the contributions sent from this city during the last week are: Machinists Local No. 119, \$100; Local 6, Metal Polishers, \$50; Machinists Local No. 26, \$25; Local 272 Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, \$25.

Painters Local No. 521 is to tax its 700 members one dollar each for strike relief. Several other unions are taking up the question of taxing their members, and it appears certain that several thousand dollars will shortly be forthcoming thru this means.

**Hughes in Fascist Italy.**  
NAPLES, July 6.—Charles Evans Hughes, former secretary of state of the United States, arrived here to stay on a vacation tour.

**Children Used as Scabs in Passaic Mills.**  
(Special to The Daily Worker)  
PASSAIC, N. J., July 6.—Children are now being used in the textile mills here as scabs.

In their desperation at being unable to break the strike which is now in its twenty-third week, the company is prying little children, under age limit required by law, to work in the mills.

**Expose Situation.**  
Albert Weisbord, strike leader, in exposing this situation said: "The picket lines report that many children now out of school are being inveigled and compelled to go into the mills to act as scabs and replace the workers now on strike. Many of the children now beginning their career as workers by becoming scabs are far below the age limit set by the law.

"Yet the city authorities, knowing that this situation exists, in fact thru their school officials inducing this very situation by almost forcing the children to apply for work in the mills, do absolutely nothing to enforce the law laid down by the state legislature. The bosses stop at nothing, even to the extent of using children to grind out greater and greater profits for themselves."

**Will Maintain Union.**  
"These little children are the innocent victims and dupes of the bosses who stop at nothing, no matter how mean and base, to force the strikers back into the slavery of old. Just as the other tricks have failed, so will this maneuver fail. We shall win our strike, we shall have our union in spite of all the frantic and hysterical moves of the mill owners."

**WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!**  
Open your eyes! Look around! There are the stories of the workers' struggles around you begging to be written up. Do it! Send it in! Write as you fight.

## REVEAL FORCES OF WETS GROWN TO BIG POWER

### Plan Referendum on Wet Issue in Many States

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The \$3,000,000 Pennsylvania primary was pushed into the background today at the Senate slush fund investigation, while the Reed committee hastened to conclude its inquiry into political activities of national wet and dry organizations.

The committee summoned Charles Wood and John T. Flood, of the Pennsylvania Association against the prohibition amendment, to learn more about that organization's activity in the \$3,000,000 campaign, but also recalled Wayne B. Wheeler, dry czar, to resume its inquiry into national activities of the anti-saloon league of America.

**Wet League Grows.**  
Wet and dry members of the committee meanwhile announced themselves satisfied with the testimony of captain William H. Stayton, national head of the anti-prohibition association. They showed interest particularly in Stayton's testimony that his association had grown from a \$300 a month organization in 1919 to a \$600,000 a year outfit, with branches in 25 states, ready to participate in congressional elections this fall.

**Plan Referendums.**  
Stayton gave the committee something to think over when he announced his association was active in arranging for prohibition referendums this year in New York and Wisconsin and was now circulating petitions for referendums in Montana, Illinois, Missouri, Colorado, Nevada and California. In addition, he said, they anticipated referendums on the wet and dry question in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts in the near future.

**Nye Charges.**  
Reports that the committee planned an immediate inquiry into the North Dakota primary, on the basis of charges made by Senator Gerald P. Nye, were denied by Senator Reed, (D.) of Missouri, chairman. Reed said the committee would only go to North Dakota if Nye produced real evidence of fraud, slush funds or corruption in the camp of his enemies.

WASHINGTON, July 6 (FP)—Discussions within the Vare and Mellon Republican machines in Pennsylvania, as to what concessions must be made this year to the "rebel spirit" loosed by the slush fund inquiry and the farm agitation have already begun, according to information current in Washington.

**Pull From Coolidge.**  
One of the first things asserted by the Vare element is that Pennsylvania shall take an anti-administration or independent attitude during the present campaign, serving notice that its delegates in the next national convention will support a new candidate.

They release themselves from Coolidge, but will not accept Lowden, who has too western a political background. Meanwhile they will talk in general terms of possible changes in the election laws of the state, to satisfy the current unrest over boss rule, and to forestall any dramatic moves by Gov. Pinchot.

**Nye Charges Slush Fund.**  
WASHINGTON, July 6 (FP)—On behalf of Sen. Gerald P. Nye, of North Dakota, progressive candidate in the June 30 senatorial primary in that state against former Gov. L. B. Hanna, Coolidge western manager in the 1924 campaign, the Senate committee investigating campaign funds was asked June 28 to probe Hanna's expenditures. Nye believes hundreds of thousands of dollars were poured into the state by eastern corporation interests to nominate Hanna.

## Rail Convention in Resolutions Praise Many Union Officers

The convention of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor was yesterday devoted principally to resolutions paying tribute to various officials.

D. B. Robertson of the engineers, received commendation for his part in the making of the Watson-Parker law as did Donald Riechberg, the attorney for the rail unions who shared in the eulogy directed at this accomplishment.

Other resolutions of praise were given to William H. Johnston of the machinists, who retired from the presidency of that union recently and was succeeded by Arthur O. Wharton. Wharton, also, was rewarded with a laudatory resolution for his services as a member of the railroad labor board, now abolished.

A resolution was passed in commemoration of all general chairmen who have died since the last convention of the department in 1922. The report of officers was accepted late Thursday.

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

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## WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

J. Arnold Ross, oil operator, formerly Jim Ross, teamster, drives with his thirteen-year-old son, Bunny, to Beach City to sign a lease for a new oil field. Meeting his "Lease Hound," Ben Skutt, in a hotel he goes to meet a group of small property owners whose land he wants for drilling. But other oil concerns have been intriguing and the meeting breaks up in a row. Bunny meets Paul Watkins, son of a Holy Roller, who has run away from home. They become friends but Paul leaves for other parts before their acquaintance is very old. Dad begins to drill in Prospect Hill near Beach City. He needs the roads fixed and smooths the palm of a city official. In short order his first well, "Ross-Bankside No. 1," is begun. Dad spends busy days in his little office and Bunny is always with him—learning about oil. Bertie, Bunny's sister, comes home from finishing school on a vacation. She is very snobbish. Her Aunt Emma has been trying to make a lady of her. Bunny tells Bertie about Paul. Bertie doesn't like Bunny to know such "Horrid Fellows." They meet Mrs. Groarty, Paul's aunt, whose land has been taken over much to her sorrow by questionable oil promoters.

Yes, that was all; but the news affected Beach City as if an angel had appeared in a shining cloud and scattered twenty-dollar gold pieces over the streets. You see, Ross-Bankside No. 1 "proved up" the whole north slope; to tens of thousands of investors, big and little, it meant that a hope was turned into glorious certainty. You couldn't keep such news quiet, it just didn't lie in the possibility of human nature not to tell; the newspapers bulletined the details—Ross-Bankside was flowing sixteen thousand barrels a day, and the gravity was 32, and as soon as the pipe line was completed—which would be by the end of the week—its owner would be in possession of an income of something over twenty thousand dollars every twenty-four. Would you need to be told that the crowds stared at Dad and at Bunny, everywhere they went about the streets of the city? There goes the great J. Arnold Ross, owner of the new well! And that little chap is his son! Say, he's got thirteen dollars coming to him every minute of the day or night, whether he's awake or asleep. By God, a fellow would feel he could afford to order his lunch, if he was to have an income like that!

Bunny couldn't help but get a sense of importance, and think that he was something special and wonderful. Little thrills ran over him; he felt as if he could run up into the air and fly. And then Dad would say: "Take it easy, son! Keep your mouth shut, and don't go a-gettin' your head swelled. Remember, you didn't make this here money, and you can lose it in no time, if you're a light-weight." Dad was a sensible fellow, you see; he had been through all this before, first at Antelope, and then at Lobos River. He had felt the temptation of grandeur, and knew what it must be to a boy. It was pleasant to have a lot of money; but you must set up a skeleton at the feast, and while you quaffed the wine of success, you must hear a voice behind you whispering, "Memento mori!"

## CHAPTER IV THE RANCH

Soon after this it was time for Bunny to visit his mother.

Bunny's mother did not bear Dad's name, as other boys' mothers do; she was called Mrs. Lang, and lived in a bungalow on the outskirts of Angel City. There was an arrangement whereby she had a right to have Bunny with her one week in every six months; Bunny always knew when this time was approaching, and looked forward to it with mixed emotions. His mother was sweet, and gave him the petting which he missed at other times; "pretty little Mamma," was her name for herself. But in other ways the visit was embarrassing, because there were matters supposed to be kept hidden from Bunny, but which he could not help guessing. Mamma would question him about Dad's affairs, and Bunny knew that Dad did not wish his affairs talked about. Then too, Mamma complained that she never had enough money; Dad allowed her only two hundred dollars a month, and how could a young and charming grass-widow exist on such a sum? Her garage bill was always unpaid, and she would tell Bunny about it, and expect him to tell Dad—but Dad would evade hearing. And next time, Mamma would cry, and say that Jim was a tyrant and a miser. The situation was especially difficult just now, because Mamma had read about the new well in the papers, and knew just how much money Dad had; she unfolded to Bunny a plan, that he should try to persuade Dad to increase her allowance, but without having Dad suspect that she had suggested it. And this, right after Bunny had renounced the luxury of small lies!

Also there was the mystery about Mamma's friends. There were always gentlemen friends who came to see her while Bunny was there, and who might or might not be agreeable to Bunny. When he came home, Aunt Emma would ask him questions, from which it was evident that she wanted to know about these gentlemen friends, but didn't want Bunny to know that she wanted to know. Bunny noticed that Dad never referred to such matters; he never asked any questions about Mamma, and Aunt Emma always did her asking out of Dad's presence.

All this had a peculiar effect upon Bunny. Just as Dad kept a safe-deposit box at the bank, into which nobody ever looked but himself, so Bunny kept a secret place in his own mind. Outwardly, he was a cheerful and frank little fellow, if somewhat too mature for his years; but all the time he was leading a dual life, picking up ideas here and there, and carrying them off and hiding them, as a squirrel does nuts, so that he may come back at a later season and crack them open and nibble them. Some nuts were good and some were bad, and Bunny learned to judge them, and to throw away the bad ones.

One thing was plain: there was something which men and women did, which they were all in a conspiracy to keep you from knowing that they did. It was a dark corner of life, mysterious and rather hateful. In the beginning, Bunny was loyal to his father, not trying to find out what his father didn't want him to know. But this could not continue indefinitely, for the mind automatically seeks understanding. It was not merely that the birds and the chickens and the dogs in the street gave you hints; it was not merely that every street-boy knew, and was eager to explain; it was that the stupid grown-ups themselves persisted in saying things which you couldn't help getting. It was Aunt Emma's fixed conviction that every lady was after Dad; "setting her cap at him," or "making sheep's eyes at him"—she had many such phrases. And Dad always showed a queer embarrassment whenever he had been the least bit polite to any lady; he seemed to be concerned lest Bunny should share Aunt Emma's suspicions. But the truth was, Bunny was irritated by his aunt, and learned to evade her questions, and not tell what Dad had said to the nice lady in the hotel at Point Lobos, and whether or not the lady had had dinner with them. These worldly arts Bunny acquired, but all the time he was in secret revolt. Why couldn't people talk plainly? Why did they have to be pretending, and whispering, and making you uncomfortable?

(To be continued.)



## LENIN ON ORGANIZATION

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## The New York Traction Strike

More important than the number of men involved in the Interborough subway strike in New York is the fact that it represents a break with the company union that has been foisted on to the workers of this great traction company.

That the movement out of the company union is not confined to the subway men is shown by the fact that in the meeting where the strike vote was taken, a number of elevated workers appeared and announced that they, too, had quit the company union.

As we go to press it is not clear how successful the strike is, but enough can be gathered from the dispatches in the capitalist press to indicate tremendous dissatisfaction among the traction workers.

Such developments are of the greatest importance for the labor movement. They show that not even a continuous barrage of anti-union propaganda, such as the "welfare" agents of the Interborough deluge the workers with, can prevent the spread of trade union organization and strike action when the organizational weakness of the workers becomes translated into a lowered standard of living.

The myth relative to the tremendous difficulties of organization work among the employes of decisive industries like the traction trust in greater New York, energetically spread by certain trade union officials, is shattered by such spontaneous revolts of unorganized workers.

The unorganized workers will respond to an honest and militant organization campaign backed by the whole trade union movement.

## Republican Split Widens

The growing breach between the Coolidge wing of the republican party and the farm bloc senators and representatives has been dramatized by the resignation of Senator Norris of Nebraska from the agricultural committee of which he was chairman.

Senator McNary of Oregon, another farm bloc insurgent, takes his place.

The endorsement by Senator Norris of William B. Wilson, democrat candidate for senator in Pennsylvania and former secretary of labor under President Wilson, puts him in opposition to the Coolidge forces and is a public condemnation of the Pennsylvania republican primary.

It is becoming plainer each day that the split in the republican party is the most deep going in its history, the agricultural and middle class west against the big industrial and financial capitalists, with the open corruption of the primary a national scandal and the world court issue a political basis for a far more powerful, anti-old guard movement that the Roosevelt bolt could boast of.

The defeat of Coolidge is almost a foregone conclusion and a new party is in the making, but whether it will blossom forth for the 1928 elections can be better forecast as the speeches of the senators and congressmen on their return home begin to indicate the extent to which the anti-Coolidge revolt is crystallizing into a movement that cannot be contained by the republican party.

## ANTI-ALIEN BILL AIMED AT THE DEPORTATION OF UNION WORKERS NOT TO PASS IN THIS SESSION

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press.

WASHINGTON (By Mail)—No action will be taken in this session on the Holaday alien deportation bill by the senate committee on immigration. Senator Hiram Johnson, chairman of the committee, believes that the opponents of this measure are entitled to a hearing, and the members of his committee have no time for extensive hearings in the final days of this session. The bill passed the house on June 7. That it will pass the senate next winter is doubtful.

### Every Bandit an American.

Chairman Albert Johnson of the house committee, with his fellow cat-and-mouse scheme of legally intimidating aliens in the United States, is irritated at the failure of his California namesake to endorse the bill. Holaday, who comes from Danville, home of Joe Cannon, asked the house to adopt the plan because Chicago was overrun by bandits and other criminals. Sabath of Chicago, veteran member of the committee, resisted the measure to the last, asserting that every bandit in Chicago was American, and that the issue was whether men should be subjected to persecution or blackmail because they had not yet secured citizenship.

Berger, socialist, denounced the bill as a crowning act of retrogression from "American ideals of liberty." He said that a man who advocates in Italy the principles of representative government, or who is an active Freemason there, is a criminal under the eye of the law, and can be deported under this scheme. LaGuardia of New York protested because the bill puts on the alien the burden of proof of his right to be in the United States, whereas all former laws have put the burden on the government to prove that the alien is here illegally.

### Menace Labor Unions.

When the senate committee shall get time to hold hearings on the bill, next January or February, much attention will be given the parts of the bill which direct the immigration bureau officials to deport every alien who has served or been sentenced to serve a year in prison for an offense committed within five years of his arrival in this country.

When the Chicago Federation of Labor unanimously voted a protest against the passage of the bill, its opposition was reported to be based largely on the dangers in this scheme. Aliens employed under bad conditions, going on strike and doing picket duty, might be sentenced to serve terms of one year for violation of an anti-picketing injunction. They would then face deportation, regardless of the merits of the cause for which they went on the picket line.

## EFFICIENCY SYSTEM IN RAILWAY SHOPS KILLED THREE TRAINMEN

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 6.—"Efficiency methods" inaugurated by the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad and not the carelessness of trainmen, now dead, were responsible for the explosion of a boiler of a locomotive drawing a New Bedford to New London, Conn., freight train, which wrecked the crack "Cape Codder," New York to Hyannis express, at Kingston, Rhode Island, with the loss of three lives, according to statements placed before Attorney General Charles P. Sisson of Rhode Island today.

The trainmen aver that "in making efforts to bring efficiency to its fullest power, workmen engaged in cleaning the boilers have been forced to slight their work, with the result that the flues have not been rid of their accumulation of rust, mineral deposits and other foreign matter."

# Railway Union Heads Score One More Great "Victory"

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE Coolidge appointments to the mediation board authorized by the Watson-Parker bill were confirmed by the senate committee meeting on June 28.

The administration apparatus of the law is now in the hands of what is, a fact unanimously admitted by reactionaries and progressives alike, an anti-labor majority.

The appointees serve for five, four, three, two and one year terms respectively. Four of them are anti-labor. Consequently there can be no important change in the majority of the board for two years even if "friends of labor" are appointed as vacancies occur which is unlikely.

NO fight against the appointments was made in the senate committee. Two so-called progressive senators, Wheeler of Montana and Dill of Washington, were absent, presumably with the knowledge and consent of the railway union officials.

The last opportunity to make a fight on the Coolidge appointees before the law goes into operation has passed. The rail labor unions, by their official support of the Watson-Parker bill, have jumped from the frying-pan into the fire.

But these officials live in hope altho the membership may die in despair. They see a ray of light and it convinces them that a new day for railroad labor is about to envelope them in effulgent glory.

IT is a tiny ray, 'tis true, but enough to brighten the immediate outlook for an officialdom which arises puzzled each morning and waiting what the day may bring forth.

This is why the rail union heads feel hopeful even tho at the most liberal estimate they have a four-to-one majority against the unions on the mediation board.

At the same meeting of the senate committee at which the Coolidge appointments were confirmed, authorization was given for the investigation of the strike of engineers and firemen on the Western Maryland railway.

The Federated Press correspondent writes as follows of the manner in which the railway union head grasped at this straw:

The senate committee recommended that the mediation board take up this matter at an early date. Because of the committee's action on the Western Maryland case, the position to confirming the members of the board is still further diminished.

Many of the rail labor officials believe that the senate committee has indicated to the new board the policy it will be expected to pursue—one of vetoing the refusal of certain rail executives to discuss grievances with their organized employes.

They are hopeful souls, these railway union officials.

THE convention of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor is concluding its convention in Chicago as this is written. Donald Richberg, attorney for the railway labor unions, was thanked by the convention for his assistance in putting over the Watson-Parker bill.

Another convention—a company union convention under the beneficent auspices of the Union Pacific Railway—is to meet in Salt Lake City, July 6.

The June issue of the company magazine, euphemistically called "The Shop Employees Association Bulletin," in greeting the convention, takes the opportunity to say a good word for the Watson-Parker bill (at that time pending before Congress) as follows:

The bill is a tremendous stride forward in the statesmanship of industry. At all points it dovetails neatly into the spirit of those times. This harmonizing of interests appears to make the railway act almost an IDEAL PIECE OF LEGISLATION. If congress is well advised it will accept promptly a measure that is the fruit of long and sober discussion by responsible managers and labor leaders in the railroad industry. (Emphasis Mine.)

BUT the "harmonizing of interests" obviously does not extend so far as to give the railway unions a majority of sympathizers on the executive apparatus provided by the Watson-Parker bill or even a fifty-fifty arrangement. For two years, while every effort is made to turn the A. F. of L. unions into purely company unions, the unions will have to submit to the decision of a board four out of five of whom are known to be obedient servants of the railroad interests.

The railway union heads may be hopeful and the rank and file deceived but it is a safe bet that one year from now there will be no unanimous vote of thanks to Attorney Richberg or to any union official who helped to put over the Watson-Parker bill.

NEITHER there will be the beginning of a rank and file revolt against this company union scheme disguised as a railway labor act or the unions will become company unions unable to make effective protest.

Meanwhile the railway union officials clutch at such meaningless signs as the belief that "the senate committee has indicated to the new board the policy it is to pursue."

Policy is one thing and power is another. The railroads, not the unions, have the power by grace of the Watson-Parker bill.

## Shall Workers' Education Do the Goose Step?

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE

A FEW years ago, Upton Sinclair wrote his "Goose Step," a smashing exposure of the corruption of big educational institutions by Rockefeller, Carnegie and other foundations. This book showed how that portion of American youth that goes to the big trust-owned universities is trained and drilled in the way that big business desires.

Now the Young Workers Education Bureau has fallen in line with the goose step and come under the shadow of these big financial foundations. The Carnegie Corporation, founded from the money coined by Andrew Carnegie and the steel trust out of the blood of Homestead, and McKeesport, is a foundation of \$135,000,000 for the "fostering" of "general education, medical education, legal education and scientific research." It is the largest of the many enormous Carnegie foundations. Ever since the American labor movement began to manifest an awakening interest in workers' education, the Carnegie corporation trustees have manifested an interest in the same subject.

### Workers' Education Bureau.

THE Workers' Education Bureau, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, marked a great step forward in the development of the American working class, at least in the sense that it "legalized" education in the unions. Up till that time, the "hard boiled" labor leaders had belligerently opposed any attempts at working class education on the ground that the rank and file "knew too much already—more than is good for them." The Workers' Education Bureau served to co-ordinate various local educational movements under the auspices of central labor councils, together with such activities as those of the education department of the International Ladies Garments Workers' Union and the United Mine Workers. Under the stimulus of the greater attention paid to workers' education many new classes were founded. The question soon arose, Shall it be a mere extension of master class "culture" to the workers—a systematic doping of the mind of the worker with apologies for and defense of the present system—or shall it be working-class education to strengthen the workers' organization and train workers for more conscious participation in the struggles of their class.

### Carnegie Corporation Steps In.

IT was at this point that the Carnegie Corporation stepped in. It had on its hands \$135,000,000. Such enormous quantities of money begot enormous quantities of money, so that the fund can spend freely and still continue to grow in volume. The Workers' Education Bureau had undertaken to publish textbooks for the various classes in workers' education. The whole content of the class which is based upon it. Consequently, the Carnegie Corporation has thrown a more trifling—\$25,000—to the Workers' Education Bureau for the purpose of the publication of books.

Naturally, it made no conditions. In fact it did not have to, for the Workers' Education Bureau had already shown by the character of its publications and by the face of its application for the \$25,000 fund that it was not intending to publish anything which seriously questioned the capitalist system. It asked Sapos

write two books, one on "orthodox" trade unionism and the other on "unorthodox" or left wing movements in the trade unions.

These two were supposed to make up a single study course, but the Workers' Education Bureau published the first or "orthodox" section and rejected the second or "unorthodox." A study by Teresa Wolfson on "Women in Industry" was rejected because it merely questioned the willingness of certain American Federation of Labor unions to organize the women. Yet it is an obvious fact that officials of many unions are reluctant indeed to make a real drive for the organization of the women. The Carnegie Corporation had already received ample proof that the Workers' Education Bureau was publishing the "right kind of books," and wanted to increase the amount of such publications so as to provide plenty of textbooks for all "legitimate" purposes.

### One of Many.

THE Carnegie Corporation is only one of a whole series of big American foundations, built up from the enormous profits that the millionaires and billionaires have squeezed out of the American workers. A few other important ones are the General Education Board, founded by Rockefeller in 1903 with an initial capital of \$201,000,000; the Rockefeller Foundation, founded in 1913 with an initial capital of \$183,000,000; the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial, founded in 1918 with \$78,000,000; the Hershey Fund, with \$60,000,000; the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, with \$16,250,000; the Carnegie Institute of Washington, with \$22,000,000; the "Investigation, research and discovery and the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind;" the Kresge Foundation, with \$24,500,000, "for charitable, educational and philanthropic purposes;" the Russell Sage Foundation, with \$15,000,000, for "the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States," and innumerable other such enormous special slush funds totaling all together, over a billion dollars. These do not include the direct donations to universities and other institutions.

## CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION PAYS OUT UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Unemployment insurance benefits are now being mailed out by the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The first payment is 50 per cent of the amount the jobless cloakmakers are entitled to.

Another installment of the fund will be sent later to those that registered at the union offices at 328 West Van Buren St. as soon as all of the jobless have received the first payment.

Great discontent can be found among the membership of the union against the present form of unemployment insurance. The worker in the shop and the bosses are taxed each week for the fund. The fund provides but a very small unemployment insurance payment.

The new administration declares that in its negotiations for a new contract the union will insist on the bosses paying all of the money into the unemployment fund and will seek to free the workers from being taxed

### Return the Money.

HOWEVER, a resolution is not enough. The unions affiliated with the Workers' Education Bureau must at its next convention, to be held in April, 1927, demand that the \$25,000 be returned and that no more money be accepted from that source or from any other source hostile to labor. All unions interested in keeping workers' education free from the influence and control of big business should affiliate with the Workers' Education Bureau and see that it is financed by the unions, owned and controlled by the unions and rejects funds from such sources as will destroy the character of workers' education.

## New York Garment Workers Get Their Unemployed Benefits

NEW YORK—(FP)—July 6.—Fifteen hundred of the approximately 21,000 cloak and suit workers who are getting unemployment benefits received their payment the first day of distribution. The maximum amount any worker may get per season for unemployment is \$60, or \$120 per year of two seasons. The total number of New York cloak and suit workers is about 35,000.

# THE FARMER 1776-1926

By ALFRED KNUTSON.  
Back to 1776! 150 years ago! What was farming like then? We do not think very many farmers in this country today would be content with using the kind of farming methods that prevailed at the time of the American revolution. When scythes were used to cut grass and grain, and when seeding was done by the old broadcasting method, in the days when the flail was popular, when there were no gas engines, gang plows, tractors, drills, discs, milking machines, milk separators, threshing machines and automobiles!

No, we do not wish ourselves back to the times when hand tools were used in the production of crops. We would feel quite uncomfortable if we should have to make that kind of a change now. As farmers we appreciate the technical achievements that have taken place in agriculture during the last fifteen decades, and the expansion of the farming area which has accompanied these during that same period.

Vast Changes.  
The farmers of 1776 scattered along the Atlantic seaboard in the thirteen original states whose population did not very much exceed the number of people found in the city of Chicago today, were striving to make their living by cultivating small fields situated in narrow valleys and along steep hillsides—fields which we who today live on the vast western plains would scarcely call good garden patches. In 1926 over 10,000,000 people are gainfully employed in raising crops with modern farm machinery on a field area of over 450,000,000 acres, feeding 115,000,000 people and producing not a little for export besides. Whereas the crop values in 1776 were reckoned in thousands we in 1926 are figuring these values in billions. Truly a wonderful change!

In 1776 primitive methods were used in bringing the farm products to market. There were no means of distribution at hand as we have them today. The one-horse wagon had to serve the purpose as well as it could, even tho it was slow and inconvenient. Such facilities for handling the crop as grain elevators, flour mills, warehouses, railroads, trucks, etc., were unknown to the farmer of those days. He was surely up against it as far as facilities for moving his crop were concerned. But he got along. He lived. Today we are wondering how in the world he did it. If the farmer of 1776 could now see how well the farmer of 1926 is equipped with facilities for the production and distribution of his crops he would undoubtedly turn over in his grave with envy. And all the other modern conveniences besides!

Farmer Enslaved Today.  
But there is another side to this story which our farmer of 1776 does not know anything about. Side by side with the technical development in the production and distribution of farm products there has grown up a set of parasites who are robbing the farmers of much of what they produce and no matter how efficient the system of production and distribution becomes the system of robbery increases ever more and more in intensity so that the farmer of 1926 finds himself worse off instead of better because of these modern improvements. This system of capitalist exploitation is much worse today than it was in 1776. It has grown apace with the development of capitalist production, and there will be no end to this until the system of exploitation itself is abandoned.

It is true our farmer of 1776 did not have any modern farm machinery and no modern system of distribution at his disposal; he produced less and no doubt lived a simpler life—in accordance with the conditions then prevailing—but he did not experience the bitter fight against high taxes and interest, the fight against farm foreclosures and bankruptcies, the fight against the grain gamblers, to the extent that the farmer of 1926 does under the prevailing capitalist system.

### Tenant Farmers Increase.

What is the status of the American farmer today? What has he gained in 150 years of "independence"?

The number of tenant farmers in the United States in 1880 was 25.6 per cent of the total number of farmers, in 1890 this had increased to 28.4 per cent, in 1900 to 35.3 per cent, in 1910 to 37 per cent, and in 1920 to 38.1 per cent. In 1926 it is 38.6 per cent! The proportion of the farmers who own their farms is steadily decreasing.

### Mortgages Increase.

The same fact is brought out by the increase in the mortgage debt of the farmers. In 1910 this was 33.2 per cent of the total value of farm property, and in 1920 this had increased to 37.2 per cent.

The fact is, as the above figures clearly show, that the farmer is becoming worse off instead of better. He is not becoming more independent as the newspapers and the politicians will have you believe. There can be no independence for the farmer under the capitalist system, because that system is designed to rob him.

The practical thing for the farmer to do is to organize and form an alliance with the city industrial workers for the purpose of doing away with the system that robs him. Every farmer in the country should get into action on this matter as soon as possible.

Farmers, awake! Organize! Unite your forces! Form a fraternal alliance with the city industrial workers! Fight for a farmers' and workers' government!

## Letter to the Editor

To THE DAILY WORKER:—Some time ago, THE DAILY WORKER invited letters from all its readers. I have been watching for letters from farmers, but few have appeared.

One "farm industry" which many of us would like to know more about, is the raising of seed crops for the seed houses. Why have prices nearly doubled since the war, on garden seeds, and in many cases, "field seed" as well?

In 1918 the farmers in the "seed game" got 5 cents a pound for Telephone Pea seed cleaned and inspected at your farm. Then the buyer "re-cleaned" it at his warehouse, and docked you a little (on general principles, I guess). You paid the freight in his station, of course. Out of the four cents or less remaining you paid for labor, fertilizer, etc. Your profits, if any, the bank is always ready to grab. These peas retailed them at 20 cents a pound. On the face of it, that is 75% for the seedman. Now the garden peas retail at 30 cents or more a pound. Does the grower get any larger percent than formerly?

If actual cost of production is no higher, or price to grower is no higher, (it was lower in 1919-20), who gets the difference and why?

Perhaps these questions should be addressed to some "farm paper," but I know of none that will give an honest answer, free from the taint of paid advertising.

Are none of the employes of the big seed houses at Rockford, Ill., or in New York state readers of THE DAILY WORKER? Will some of them not tell us of their working conditions? Is the speed-up system in vogue, and responsible for the mislabeling and mixing of various varieties of the same sort of seed? How much truth is there in the claims made by each seed house concerning testing, inspecting, cleaning and breeding of seeds?—H. B. Rockport, Wash.



Read it today and everyday in THE DAILY WORKER.

## He Gets in the Picture



Zelkowitz, of the New York Tageblatt, a Jewish religious paper, wrote that the Eucharistic Congress is also a Jewish celebration.