

SWITCHMEN.
Experienced only, on air brakes; for out of town; open shop; highest wages; free board and transportation. Apply 7 a. m. and all day. Inquire GEORGE W. HEASLIP, 117 S. Halsted St.—Chicago Tribune.

MOTORMEN.
Experienced only, on air brakes; for out of town; open shop; highest wages; free board and transportation. Apply 7 a. m. and all day. Inquire GEORGE W. HEASLIP, 117 S. Halsted St.—Chicago Tribune.

Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Chicago Divisions 241 and 308: Why not picket and prevent the shipment of these who are being hired to break the strikes of motormen and switchmen in New York and Indianapolis?

R. S. SHAFER
BOX 150
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The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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Gary Investigation Promised By Labor Department Result of Exposure By Daily Worker

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—Under pressure from half a dozen senators and congressmen, the department of labor has promised to make an investigation of the disaster in the by-products plant of the Illinois Steel Company of Gary on June 14 which killed fourteen and injured fifty or sixty more employes according to the investigation conducted by the coroner and company officials.

Labor Department Changes Attitude.

While declaring originally that the department had no jurisdiction over the case, the department heads, in the absence of James J. Davis, secretary of labor, in Chicago addressing the convention of the Moose, told Senator Shipstead (farmer-labor) Minnesota, today that an investigation would be made.

Other senators most active in pushing for an investigation are Norris, Nebraska; Frazier, North Dakota; Wheeler, Montana, and Berger, Wisconsin, in the house of representatives.

Immediately following the disaster The DAILY WORKER, and later the Gary steel workers' investigation committee, sent telegrams and letters to various senators and congressmen urging a searching and speedy investigation.

Favorable replies were received from Senators Norris, Wheeler, Frazier and Congressman Berger.

BRITISH UNION DELEGATES WANT THOMAS' SCALP

N. U. R. Conference May Oust Right Winger

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 7.—The National Union of Railwaymen went into annual conference today at Weymouth with the delegates displaying plain dissatisfaction with the way the general strike was run. Indications are that a move will be made to unseat J. H. Thomas as parliamentary secretary of the union. Several delegations to the conference are already pledged to fight for this.



J. H. THOMAS

An attack upon Prime Minister Baldwin marked the opening speech of W. Dobbie, president of the union. After jibes at the volunteers during the strike whom he called "scabs in plus fours" and "monocled men and fashionably dressed women who were endeavoring to make themselves useful, apparently for the first time in their lives," Dobbie turned his guns on Baldwin and the conduct of the government during the strike:

Baldwin A Hypocrite.
"The government, led by that honest, peace-loving, simple-minded British farmer, Stanley Baldwin, left no stone unturned to break the movement. If the typical English gentleman is a hypocrite, then Stanley Baldwin is a typical English gentleman."

Thomas Worried.
Thomas was plainly uneasy, although he did not get his anticipated drubbing on the first day. He said in interview, "They are out for my blood. They are going to raise Cain."

In the meantime the miners' representatives in London are continuing to hold out firmly against the pressure of the combined forces of the government and the owners as the miners are holding out bravely against hunger in the coal fields.

Miners Firm.
The new wage-scale to be brought into effect by the coal legislation recently passed and bitterly opposed by labor members in parliament has been posted in the mine fields. The miners' union has taken a stand against this and none of the miners are returning to work.

Herbert Smith, president of the miners said in London today, "My advice to the miners is to stand loyally by our pledge and refuse any such overtures as have been made. If the British public do not wish to see the miners starved into submission, they must take the responsibility, for neither the government nor the owners ever intend giving the miners a square deal."

A. F. OF L., BIG 4 OFFICIALS, TO VISIT U. S. S. R.

"To End the Isolation," Says Engineers' Editor

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, July 7.—Albert F. Coyle, editor Locomotive Engineers' Journal, releases the following announcement:
"To end the dearth of accurate information concerning labor conditions in fascist Italy and Soviet Russia by securing firsthand facts about labor conditions in those countries as well as thruout Europe generally, a select group of the leading labor executives of the United States expect to leave this country the last of August for a two-month tour covering the chief industrial centers of Europe."

To End Isolation.
"While the labor leaders concerned are undertaking this important mission personally and not as an official delegation, their mission to Europe assumes unusual significance because of the fact that it will break down the isolation that has separated the principal labor groups of the two continents since the war, and will also make possible a reliable statement on the much disputed position of the mass of working people in both Italy and Russia."

Announce Details Later.
"While further information concerning the detailed plans of the party will not be announced until the middle of July, it was learned today that the chairman of the group will be the president of one of the big railroad brotherhoods and that the remaining members will consist of prominent grand officers of at least two other transportation brotherhoods and leading international unions both inside and outside of the American Federation of Labor."

Lauck Heads Economists.
"In addition to firsthand personal observation, the commission will also take along a staff of expert economists under the direction of W. Jett Lauck, long regarded as the ablest labor economist in the country by the railroad brotherhoods, the United Mine Workers and other great international unions. Frank P. Walsh, former joint chairman with ex-President Taft of the United States war labor board, will also accompany the party as expert adviser on legal and political affairs."

No Conflict with Official Decision.
"Prominent executives of large international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, it was learned today, state that their plans to secure reliable information concerning conditions in Russia in no wise conflict with the refusal of the last American Federation of Labor convention to send an official delegation to Russia at the expense of the federation."

Big Four and A. F. of L. Represented.
"The present mission, it is pointed out, claims no official American Federation of Labor status, since it is composed of labor executives connected both with the railroad brotherhoods and the A. F. of L. Moreover, since the labor leaders concerned are making the trip on their own private initiative, their plans are not properly a matter of concern to the A. F. of L."

Another Light Hidden Under a Bushel



Illinois Slush Fund Probe Begins July 26

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The senate slush fund committee this afternoon closed its inquiry into Pennsylvania's recent \$3,000,000 senatorial race and adjourned to meet in Chicago July 26, to launch an investigation into the Illinois senatorial primary. The committee has not decided where the hearings will be, although two Chicago hotels are under consideration.

I. L. G. W. SENDS 10,000 PICKETS ON STRIKE LINE

3,000 Capmakers Join Garment Walkout

NEW YORK, July 7.—Yesterday was the first day of fighting activity displayed by the striking cloakmakers. In spite of the heavy rain and the sudden strike of subway and elevated motormen, encountering great hardship, about 10,000 participated in the first mass picketing.

The famous open-shop stronghold of "November and Posternack," employing 100 was crippled by taking down 70 workers, which stopped the shop completely.

It was here that gangsters protecting the shop made their first wild attack on pickets, using blackjacks and knives which failed to scare pickets away, however.

Sixteen mass meetings were held and all halls were jammed. The strike committee appointed the following advisory committee of nine: Hyman, Zimmerman, Sigman, Ninfo, Dubinsky, Stenzer, Boruchowitz, Zirlin and Goretzky, to serve as action committee to conduct the strike.

The jobbers and manufacturers are beginning to feel the grip of the strike. Two thousand capmakers are also out for the 40-hour week, an increase in scale, strict union shop and jobbers to be fully responsible to the union.

Home Guard Sputer Annoys Theater Crowd

Holiday makers at the Palace theater on the Orpheum circuit were disagreeably surprised over the Fourth of July week-end when they had to listen to propaganda for Illinois constabulary and home guard vigilantes by an unannounced speaker who was permitted by the Orpheum management to consume the time of the audience.

BRIAND WILL CONSULT CHAMBER BEFORE MOVE TO SETTLE U. S. DEBT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, July 7.—Premier Briand this afternoon promised the chamber of deputies that he would not ask them to ratify the Mellon-Berenger agreement for the settlement of the French debt to the United States until the minutest details of all negotiations concerning the settlement have been furnished the chamber. The premier made this statement, after interrupting Franklin Bouillon, who delivered a speech attacking the agreement.

ANOTHER LARGE SHOP ASKING FOR FURRIERS' TERMS

Strikers' Meeting Lively; Bosses' Is Stormy

The Furriers' Union held an enthusiastic mass meeting yesterday afternoon at strike headquarters, Racine and Taylor streets.

Two detectives tried to start trouble but were unsuccessful.

One of Chicago's largest fur shops, Walter's, has asked for a meeting today with the strike committee. This is the first time that this large manufacturer has ever agreed to negotiate with the union and this is considered a victory for the present leadership and solidarity of the strike.

The fur bosses had a stormy meeting yesterday—one boss pulling a knife on another. Dissension is growing in the ranks of the employers as shop after shop signs up.

The strike committee believes that a full settlement with a victory for the union will be made next week.

DISARM CONFAB DISMAL FAILURE, DELEGATES ADMIT

Merely Served to Deepen Imperialist Division

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The international preparatory commission which has been sitting in Geneva for weeks trying to evolve a basis for a new world disarmament conference has utterly failed in its purpose, and little that is beneficial to the cause of disarmament can now be expected from it.

This was the prevailing opinion among Washington officials today after reviewing the results of the weeks of negotiations, and the pessimistic reports of America's delegates. The commission has just voted a recess for a month—over the protest of the American delegation—and is scheduled to resume in August.

Futile Talk.

So futile have the discussions been that there has been talk of withdrawing the American delegates, but the action has not materialized because President Coolidge and his advisers decided that to do so would lay the United States open to charges of having "wrecked the conference." Rather than be put in such a position it was decided to maintain the American delegation at Geneva, even though Washington is convinced that nothing very tangible will come of the proceedings.

Deep Split.
France and her continental allies, Poland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and others, have combined at every opportunity to outvote the United States, Great Britain and Japan, the chief naval powers at the conference.

Through the votes of small countries, whose navies are either non-existent or negligible, the basic "principles" established in the Washington naval armament conference have been overthrown and disregarded.

All Militant N. Y. Labor Backs Strike; Walker Helps Company; B. R. T. Men May Stop Work

By H. M. WICKS.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, July 7.—For the first time in seven years New York City faces a subway strike. Approximately 1,000 motormen and switchmen on the subway lines of the Interboro system are out completely paralyzing the main lines of the East and West Side subways that serve Washington Heights, the Bronx, and the two principal lines in Brooklyn. Desperate efforts were made by the company to man the trains with a hastily recruited army of strike-breakers, scum of the earth from Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Cleveland, in addition to a number of former subway employes who had been discharged for drunkenness, neglect of duty and incompetency and who had been involved in accidents.

Rush Swamps Traffic.
This met with partial success until the first wave of the morning traffic swamped the meager service at 6:30. By 8 this morning the subways were trying to escape from the long lines of trains stalled at the stations from Van Courtland Park in Manhattan to Atlantic avenue in Brooklyn.

Every available bus, taxi and other vehicle is pressed into service to convey the millions of workers to their places of employment. The elevated lines and Brooklyn-Manhattan subway are not affected by the strike and are operating to capacity, though there is strong talk of the motormen and switchmen on other lines joining in the walkout.

Strike Has Two Objectives.
The strike has a two-fold objective. It is against the company, the strikers demanding a wage of \$1 per hour for motormen and 75c an hour for switchmen. The men are now receiving \$2 and 55 cents an hour respectively. Thus the average motorman receives but some \$36 per week for his labor, while the other skilled workers, such as carpenters and bricklayers, receive far more than twice that amount.

Its second objective is to smash the infamous company union known as the Brotherhood of Interboro Rapid Transit Employes.

For years this fake union, under the leadership of the notorious Connelly, who engineered the company-inspired strike of 1919, has prevented the workers on the transportation lines of the city obtaining decent conditions.

Tire of Connelly.
The last straw was the attempt of Connelly, a company tool who heads the demands of the switchmen and motormen for a raise in pay.

The delegates to the committee of the company union from what is called Local 7 were three old-time subway workers, representing the motormen and switchmen. They were Edward P. Lavin, Harry Bark and Joseph G. Phelan, all fighting Irishmen.

Bolt Meeting.
When Connelly refused to consider their demand for a raise they bolted the meeting, called a mass meeting of the members of the local they represent last Thursday night and then and there organized the new union against the company union which is leading the strike today and is known as Consolidated Railway Workers of Greater New York.

Born in Struggle.
Organized overnight and defiantly calling a strike when less than a week old, the union and its leadership have captured the admiration and evoked the confidence of the workers on all the city transportation lines.

Last night at a meeting held in Manhattan Casino, 155th street and Eighth avenue, the strikers were in a continual uproar from 9 in the evening until 2:15 in the morning. Many of them who were scheduled to take out trains before midnight, the hour to stop work, remained away from the barns and when the hour of the strike arrived the workers trooped into the hall from the various barns.

Each group arrival was the signal for fresh outbursts of enthusiasm.

Even the elevated employes were affected and a number of them quit, but were advised by the leaders to return to work and work for a general shutdown of all lines in case it is necessary in order to win the demands for the strikers.

Police Guard Scabs.
A number of stationmen and conductors have quit and efforts are being made to bring all of them out.

As usual, the full force of the city police has been mobilized to try to crush the strike. Policemen are guarding the imported scabs, who are vainly trying to operate the trains.

All militant labor is back of the strike.
(Continued on page 2)
(More Strike News On Page Two)



Marshal Pilsudski

PILSUDSKI IN THREAT UPON GERMAN NATION

Also Oppresses Polish Workers with Army

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARSAW, July 7.—With the declaration by Pilsudski of the slogan—"Every Polish home a fortress; every Pole a soldier"—comes the outbreak in the newspapers of the army clique, claiming as Polish territory several cities in Germany and the statement that while the Versailles treaty did not give Poland these cities, "the strong Polish army will protect the rights of the country."

The German cities claimed are those of Ermland in the Koenigsberg district, Settin, Oppeln and Breslau.

Also Oppresses Polish People.

The growing audacity of Pilsudski and his military clique is shown not only externally in the above threat against Germany, but internally in the increasing tyranny by the army over the civilian population and the demand for still more power to the dictator.

In the last week two Warsaw taxi drivers have been shot to death in the streets by Polish officers in arguments over traffic rules. The press controlled by the Pilsudski government approves the murder of these workers by the officers, on the ground that the drivers "insulted" an officer of the army and therefore insulted the whole army. It is held that any officer who would not kill a taxi driver who insulted him ought to be thrown out of the army.

Demands Power of Dictatorship.

The political crisis in the sejm (parliament) grows more heated, with the left parties criticizing the government for its lack of constructive work. The government, thru Minister of the Interior Nakowski is opening the fight for the constitutional changes which practically abolish parliament and give all power to Pilsudski's puppet president. Pilsudski demands:

1. That the president have the power to dissolve the house and senate.
2. That the diet be called into session in September each year and be compelled to pass the government's budget within four months, failing to do which, the government is to have the right to execute the budget itself.
3. The right of the president to veto any bill passed by the diet, such veto to stand unless overridden by a large majority.
4. Power for the president to rule by decree when the diet is not in session.
5. Blanket power for the president to rule by decree as a dictator until Dec. 31, 1927.

Chicago Bakers' Local Boosts Union Label

The members of the bakers' local union have awakened to the fact that the advertising of their union label is essential to the continued welfare of their union and to the improving of their working conditions. Therefore the following letter has been sent:

To Organized Labor and Friends:
Greetings: Bakers Union No. 224 of Racine, Wis., desires to bring to your attention that Union Made Bakery Goods, especially bread bearing the Union Label of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers Intl. Union of America, can be obtained from Odders Bakery, 1814 16th Street. At present this is the only Union Bakery in Racine.

We appeal to you to advise your wives and children to ask your grocer for Union Made Bread and thereby assist us in maintenance of decent working conditions. Buy Union Bakery Goods made in Racine.

Ward's Schulze Baking Co. and Kappus Bread are nonunion products. Odders Bakery can supply any demand for Union Made Bread and Cakes. Fraternally yours, Bakers' Union No. 224.

Robt. W. Dunn Exposes Yellow Dog Union

(Continued from page 1)

cally resists the invitations of the business agent. The liberty loving "freeman" who remains "loyal" to the company—because the economic chains bind him to the job.

It takes little imagination to understand the blessing of the individual contract as enjoyed by the workers in the 33 locals of the Brotherhood on the I. R. T. What happened in 1925 when the wage "agreement" was signed between the General Committee and the corporation was only a repetition of preceding years. As reported in the New York Times of July 23, 1925 under the headline: "Interborough Defers Wage Raise For a Year," we read:

"No increase in the wages of Interborough Rapid Transit company employees will be granted for at least another year. An agreement to that effect was reached in a conference lasting little more than a half-hour yesterday, between officials of the company and representatives of the employees' organization."

It took just 30 minutes for the company union committee to sell out to the company for another 12 months! Company unions are widely praised by employers for their speed and efficiency in surrendering the workers' interests. The story continues:

"A renewal for a year of the existing wage scales was voted unanimously by the employees giving as their reason for their acquiescence their recognition of the company's present financial condition and the improbability of its improvement under a five-cent fare."

VERY considerate indeed. Workers who are bound by a yellow dog contract had better talk that way or be fired. Moreover it's good propaganda for a fare increase when company puppets express themselves that way. Let's have a fare increase. Then perhaps the company will some day reward us say half cent an hour for our co-operation in selling the fare increase to the subway rats who now pay only a nickel. The story goes on to tell us how the General Committee had gone into solemn session with Mr. Hedley, president and general manager of the company, and had agreed that another year of low wages was acceptable.

SO it had happened year after year. Until 1926. When it happened again. But this time something slipped. One local out of the 33, Local No. 7 of the company Brotherhood composed of subway motormen and switchmen, decided it was thru with this game. The first rumble of discontent came on May 20 when a committee from this local protested against a company order requiring them to do more work for the same pay. The committee called a meeting of the workers and a strike vote was taken. The company promptly cancelled its order and the workers in turn deferred their demands for a wage increase. The fighting spirit of the workers, however, had been stirred by the effect of their stand. And for the first time some honest words were spoken about the company union. One New York tabloid newspaper reported that:

"Some of the speeches reflected an ugly mood toward President Hedley who was accused of trying to control his 'personally conducted' committee whose activities are supposed to be in behalf of the men. Several speakers pointed out that this committee would no longer be permitted to function toward delay in meeting just demands of Interborough workers."

AS usual the company union acted as a postponing process for the company, and an instrument with which to delay and dissipate the demand for better conditions on the part of the workers.

Apparently the eyes of the workers, at least in Local No. 7, were opening rapidly. For now we find them at the beginning of July sending in wage demands to the management, refusing to accept another wage sell-out by the general committee, withdrawing in a body from the company union, forming an independent union—The Consolidated Railway Workers of Greater New York—and threatening to strike unless their demands are considered by the company.

WHATSOEVER happens to the demands, the strike, or the new union (and the reader will probably know before this is printed) we have here a chance to learn something about company unions. Mr. Hedley in his statement to the workers, begging them to be good boys and to remain "loyal" to the company (July 3rd) refers to the new union as an "outlaw organization." Certainly. To the company union employer all real labor unions not under the thumb of the company are "outlaw." Indeed Mr. Hedley's idea of an "outlaw" union is any union affiliated with the A. F. of L. or any sort of independent union not controlled by the corporation.

MR. Hedley goes farther and talks in a stern voice about "terminating" the employment of those workers who dare to leave the company union, organize a union of their own, and ask for increased wages. Nothing could be simpler—or more constitutional. Mr. Hedley wallows in constitutionalism as he orders his disobedient serfs to get back into the company union or leave the "service." This is precisely what the company union means and the yellow dog contract enforces. Hedley is only carrying out "law and order" as it is understood by the com-

pany union which the traction slaves have accepted under their "obligation." The motormen and switchmen are rebels and outlaws, just as to the A. F. of L., a Communist is a rebel and an outlaw. Mr. Frank Hedley is taking a "firm stand" against the outlaws just as Mr. William Green took a "firm stand" against them last October. Only its a different set of outlaws.

THE company union and the yellow dog contract are not confined to the I. R. T. The lines of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit corporation also use both to keep their 9,500 workers in bondage. After the strike of three divisions of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Workers on the B. M. T. had been beaten in 1920, the company union or plan of "employee representation" was introduced. It was called "collective bargaining" and the rules provided that "no employee shall be entitled to vote at any primary election (of the company union) unless he or she has signed the agreement" which reads as follows:

"I am not a member of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and I will not become a member while in the employment of the above companies (this refers to the B. M. T. and all of its subsidiary companies) and I agree that while I am so employed I will not make any efforts amongst the other employees to become members of said Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America."

SO much for the company union yellow dog contract. As for the company union itself it is typical of others on similar public utilities. After the company's hand-picked committees have played around with a grievance as long as they care to, the final appeal is to the management and its decision is final. Concerning this company union, which is no worse than the company union of the I. R. T., Mr. Edward J. Allen, instructor in economics at Columbia University, writes:

"The workers have no economic power, nor do they have collective bargaining power... They have no treasury of their own... nor do they meet together to discuss ways and means of bettering their conditions... The plan has not had its genesis in the needs of the employees but rather in the needs of the employers. The company deprived the men of their effective bargaining power, and gave them this plan."

THE same writer, who is a specialist on the labor relations of traction companies, commenting further on the B. M. T., plans writes:

"The men affected by the provi-

sions of this plan are entirely isolated from any similar groups. In the so-called collective bargaining process they cannot possibly forget the immense financial resources of the company with which they are dealing. They have only to think of the strike of 1920 to get a sufficient reminder. At the same time the company is associated with the other railway companies of America, but refuses to permit their employees to enjoy the privileges and benefits of similar membership."

This is putting it rather mildly, but it indicates with sufficient clarity the economic servitude in which the workers find themselves under this ingenious company scheme of "collective bargaining."

BOTH the I. R. T. and the B. M. T. make generous use of strikebreakers, gunmen, slugs and spies. Mr. Hedley was taking on strikebreakers and building barracks to house them 72 hours before the threatened strike of motormen and switchmen. And in his letter to the Brotherhood workers urging them to scab he pointed out how the company had broken every previous strike and how it would not hesitate to smash this one in the same terms and with the same means. And, as Allen remarks in the statement above quoted, the workers on the B. M. T. have only to remember the broken strike of 1920 to remind themselves of the financial strength of the company and its extravagance in the business of strikebreaking. It will be recalled that the total expenditure for breaking the 1920 strike on the B. M. T. amounted to \$2,483,483.48.

A large part of this amount went for bonuses to the men who deserted the real union and "stood by" the company, for meals furnished strikebreakers, for cots and blankets, emergency automobiles and uniforms for emergency employees. It must not be forgotten, however, that half a dozen professional strikebreaking agencies received substantial payments for smashing this strike, and thus paving the way for the company union.

Bergoff and Waddell received \$712,602.36
Washington Detective Bureau received 306,718.76
Thornton and Logan 251,205.93
William A. Jones Corp. 62,090.00
Ascher Detect. Agency 175,000.00
Pinkerton's Agency 4,371.73

All in the name of "peace, conciliation, industrial harmony," "dealing with our men in our own way," the "newer methods of collective bargaining," "mutual trust and confidence between men and management," and the other slogans now so common among the up and coming advocates of the company union.

SUBWAY STRIKERS ISSUE THEIR DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

EDWARD P. LAVIN, head of the Consolidated Railroad Workers and leader of the strike, said:

"The employees of the I. R. T. have been submissive, patient servants since the entrance of the United States into the World War right up to July 5, 1926. They have listened to the interborough managers pleading poverty all thru this period. They stood by the company in the years of the war when employers of other corporations were transferring themselves to other occupations where war wages were in force, which were double what the I. R. T. paid at that time.

"The return which they received for this loyalty was girdled by a reptile company union, known as the Brotherhood of Interborough Rapid Transit Employees, which was used to intimidate them for ten years. They were in fear of this choking thing until July 4, 1926, when, unable to bear it longer, the motormen and switchmen determined to destroy it and announced their declaration of independence."

PRESENT STRIKE IN N. Y. FOURTH IN 22 YEARS

The present Interborough strike is the fourth strike the company has had, the three others taking place in 1905, 1916 and 1919. Particularly in 1905, when strikebreakers, as at present, tried to run subway trains, there were many collisions in the underground tubes and as at present, the public were shy of riding in subway trains. But the men were poorly organized and dribbled back in about a week.

1916, after an organizing drive by the Amalgamated Association of Electric and Street Railway Employees of the A. F. of L., the whole traction system of New York was tied up for practically three weeks, the surface line men also striking. There were battles in the streets between company gunmen and strike sympathizers. Five hundred strikers battled police forces from behind the wall of Central Park.

Needed a General Strike. For some time there was an attempt to get all A. F. of L. unions in New York to declare a general strike in aid of the traction workers, but the other unions failed to show this solidarity with these workers and they had to go back to work.

The strike in 1919 was hardly a strike, it being a walkout by the company union at the company's instigation, it was alleged, to get higher fares. The men got nothing out of it.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it

GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO REPLIES TO THE CHURCH

MEXICO CITY, July 7.—The Mexican government yesterday issued a statement in reply to the outcry of Catholics that they and their church particularly were "persecuted" by the government's application of the constitutional provisions against priests or preachers of any denomination mixing in politics.

"The regulations apply to all religions," says the government, "but the Catholic church is most affected because it is the purpose of the Mexican government to keep religion out of politics. Prohibition of religious teaching in official schools and private, seminary, and high schools has been enforced for a long time. We now merely add penalties for priests and teachers who violate this ruling."

Old Laws, Only Enforcing Them. Mexico has been closing or attempting to close convents and monasteries for 60 years. But as it has always been possible to evade these efforts at closure, the present regulations endeavor to make evasions and violations impossible by strict punishment of individual violators.

"Religious publications after July 31 should limit themselves to news not related to governmental acts or national political affairs and are denied the right to criticize the authorities or comment upon laws. The regulations have nothing whatever to do with non-religious publications."

Mexican Floods Tie Up Traffic and May Cause Food Famine

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, July 7.—Cloud-bursts and floods have surrounded the city with water, all rail lines and roads for miles around the capital are under water, and famine or at least shortage of food faces the city.

Railways to the United States border are suspending operations until floods recede and the damage to the lines is repaired. The lines to Vera Cruz are also out of commission.

The most serious damage is to the crops on the entire Mexican plateau, the loss being estimated at from ten to fifteen million pesos.

Let the Nation Get in Step with the New York Daily Worker Builders

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, (By Mail).—Five hundred New York DAILY WORKER Builders, gathered in celebration of the progress they are making in the nation's metropolis, made history for the American Communist press during the July Fourth holidays. The merry-making took place at the three-day encampment at Eaton's Neck, far out on Long Island Sound, and its successful ending is the forerunner of greater attempts for the immediate future.

Building The DAILY WORKER in New York City is punctuated with these inspiring affairs of "The Builders." Last year it was an excursion up the Hudson River. In mid-winter it was The DAILY WORKER Builders' concert and banquet. And now the most ambitious of all, an escape for hundreds of workers from the confines of the great city, and a justification over the fact that they are steadily irresistibly advancing their press against the most powerful battalions of the kept organs of enemy capitalism.

More than ever this DAILY WORKER Builders' affair took on the nature of an expression of the growing left wing in the labor movement.

There were large delegations among the Builders from the Furriers' Union, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, The Capmakers' Union, the Food Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, with the Passaic Textile strikers well represented, and a scattering from a score of trades and industries. Workers were present from neighboring Connecticut, and as far distant as Boston, Mass.

Everywhere was voiced the need, for an English-language daily in New York City, to voice the struggle of the workers that rages with a growing intensification. The Furriers' strike comes to an end but the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union takes up the cut-gear of battle, with the subway workers of the Interboro Rapid Transit Co. also entering the arena of combat against their bosses.

But the vision of these workers, who sang "The International" and "The Red Flag," so justly every night about the roaring campfires, spreads far beyond the industries located on Manhattan Island and its adjacent territory.

Not far away are the great anthracite coal fields and overnight is Pittsburgh, the capital city of steel, and these workers who are building their own power in New York City see the steel mills and the pit mouths of the coal mines beyond their own sewing machines. That is the realization that grows on one thru mingling with and talking to them.

That is the basis on which they drive on for the building of The DAILY WORKER, in the English language in addition to support given the foreign-language labor dailies (the Jewish Freiheit, the Ukrainian Daily News, the Hungarian Elora, the Russian) Novy Mir, the Lithuanian) Laisve, among others.

Thus The DAILY WORKER Builder who leads on the "On to Moscow!" subscription drive is Arthur Smith, a Hungarian worker, who goes to workers of all nationalities to get the "subs." When the speeches were being made by the leading "Builders" before the encampment throng, relating how the speakers were able to do it, Smith was down on the waterfront taking care of the rowboats. "Builders" know of more ways than one to enlist sentiment for their "Daily." Other leaders in the "sub" drive, who quit their encampment work long enough to tell the 500 of their setting activities were Leo Kling, H. F. Mins and Louis Hirschman, whose names have already become familiar to the "Builders" of the nation. Samuel Lebowitz was caught in his bathing suit, but he had to mount the platform just the

same and add his bit of pep to the gathering.

It was estimated that only the minority of those attending the encampment were members of the Workers (Communist) Party. Thus one of the great achievements registered was the drawing in of a large non-party element. Some of these heard the word "comrade" for the first time. The crowd that came was also much larger than expected. The smaller tents ran short. The big circus tent that had been secured were not large enough. The party comrades, in the crisis, as new non-party arrivals came on July 4 and 5, surrendered their places and slept under the stars. The weather helped by holding off the rain until the last contingents were started on their way homeward. From the start of the task, with the clearing away of the underbrush and the opening up of this attractive camping spot in the Long Island wilderness, to the departure of the last "Builder" for the city, everything moved with a developing precision that prompted many to demand that The DAILY WORKER establish a permanent camp as an outing place for workers of all nationalities interested in the building of an English-language working class press.

The three-day period of the outing was altogether too short. There was no time for races and games that had been planned. The time moved too swiftly for the ambitious program that had been laid down by the genius of it all, who happens to be L. E. Katterfeld, the New York DAILY WORKER agent, who comes out of the west, but has frequently taken the breath out of the most ambitious workers in the New York labor movement, thru the many plans that he initiates and carries thru successfully.

This is only a fleeting glimpse of an event that should be and can be emulated by DAILY WORKER Builders in all sections of the country. Perhaps on not as large a scale, but in proportion to the development of the working class struggle everywhere. The New York DAILY WORKER Builders have again shown that they are carrying the standards in the lead of the struggle for an American revolutionary press. Let the rest of the nation get into step and keep going.

Pennsylvania Atty. General 'Slush' Witness



George W. Woodruff, attorney general of the state of Pennsylvania has been subpoenaed and is waiting to explain his part in the \$3,000,000 primary election, among other matters. There is not to be found in the whole state of Pennsylvania a politician, big or small, who is not in one way or another involved in the "slush fund."

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SEATTLE LABOR OUT FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

All Groups Join United Defense Conference

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Wash., July 7.—The labor movement of Seattle is for Sacco and Vanzetti like one man. A. F. of L. and I. W. W., Communists and liberals all joined hands here in a united Sacco-Vanzetti conference under the chairmanship of Ben Motzlow of the Seattle Central Labor Council, with Jean Stovel of International Labor Defense, which initiated the conference, assisting.

Rev. T. T. Edmunds told the story of the case and it was brought up to date by Carl Brannin of the Federated Press, who gave the present status of the case. James P. Thompson of the I. W. W. spoke on the need for united action by the workers to free the two Italians in Massachusetts.

Central Body Joins. The Central Labor Council sent a delegation of three to work with the United Front Committee. Delegates were sent also from the laundry drivers, the laundry workers, International Association of Machinists, mill workers, Card and Label League, bakery salesmen, hodcarriers and building laborers, mail carriers, boiler-makers, Fellowship for Peace and the Civil Liberties Union, Western Women's Educational League, Young Pioneers of the Labor Circle, the labor council, the Workmen's Circle, the Finnish Workers' Circle, Lettish Workers' Club, English branch of the Workers' Party, Estonian branch and International Labor Defense.

The I. W. W. sent three delegates. Even the university students were there to the number of three, but were not official delegates.

Plans for a big campaign were laid at the conference. A Sacco-Vanzetti day was arranged for signatures on the petitions furnished by the Central Labor Council. Delegations were elected to visit the conventions of the State Federation of Labor at Everett and the Farmer-Labor Party of Seattle.

PASSAIC RELIEF CONCLAVE OPENS UP HERE TONIGHT

Numerous Unions Elect Delegations

The Chicago Conference for the relief of the textile strikers of Passaic and vicinity, which has been called by the General Relief Committee of Textile Strikers, will be held tonight, July 8th, 8 p. m., at Machinists' Hall, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.

Unions Sending Delegates. It is expected that this conference, to which all labor and fraternal organizations have been invited to send delegates, will be very successful, and will initiate an extensive relief drive in this city. Among the organizations that have already elected delegates are the United Hebrew Trades, the Metal Trades Council of Chicago representing 25,000 workers, the Bakers joint board, and many locals of the carpenters, printers, bakers, ladies' garment workers, men's clothing workers, cap makers, shoe repairers, window cleaners, machinists, and milliners. Workmen's Circle branches, Lithuanian and other fraternal organizations will also be well represented.

Donations Being Made. Many locals have already donated money to the Passaic relief fund in advance of the conference. Among them are the Metal Trades Council, locals of the pattern-makers, machinists, lithographers, metal polishers, carpenters, painters, bakers, locomotive engineers, clothing workers, and typographical union. Branches of the Workmen's Circle, the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, and Croatian fraternal organizations have also contributed.

The general relief committee has headquarters in Room 303, 166 West Washington, to which all requests for information should be made.

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

CHICAGO WORKERS WILL RALLY TO PROTEST FOR SACCO-VANZETTI TONIGHT

Ralph Chaplin, F. G. Biedenkapp and Ida Rottstein will be the speakers at the Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting tonight at Northwest Hall, corner North Ave. and Western.

A stage picture "Sacco and Vanzetti in Prison," will be an added attraction. It is expected that the workers of the North and Northwest side of Chicago will make this a real mass demonstration. Admission is free.

The third meeting of the Sacco-Vanzetti Conference of Chicago will be held Friday night, July 9th, 8 p. m., at 30 N. Wells St., Hall No. 305.

UNION ORGANIZATION IS ON THE UPWARD TREND IN RAILROAD SHOPS

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press. Trade unionism in railroad shops, after one of the most severe crises in the history of American labor, is on the upward road again. This is the hopeful note struck in the report of officers to the seventh convention of the railway employees' department, American Federation of Labor, which opened in Chicago, June 28. The report shows an inherent vitality in the labor movement which even the government combined with the employing class could not crush.

"Altho some of the organizations were slow to recover from the severe financial setback of the 1922 strike," says the report, "recent reports indicate considerable improvement. Forces have been restored, substantial increase in membership has been made, and on the whole the outlook is encouraging, especially now that the railway labor bill has become law.

Weather Storm. "The trials of the past 4 years have indeed been a severe strain on all the affiliated organizations, yet withal we feel that the supreme test has been met by the membership in a most creditable manner, demonstrating as never before a united front and determination in the face of great odds that were unsurpassed in the history of the labor movement in this country. That we have weathered the storm and are assembled here today is substantial proof of the unswerving loyalty and the unflinching faith in the organization as the one and only means of coping with present day conditions."

Some conception of the tremendous burdens borne by the organizations in the last 4 years can be gained from the report of the secretary-treasurer on financing the department. This shows a total of \$1,134,286.25 spent by the department between April 1, 1922, and March 31, 1923. Such a sum means that the constituent unions have strained to the limit to keep the federated shop crafts afloat.

Union Expenditures. Interesting items in the expenditures are:

Railway Employment Department Expenditures	1922-23
Relief of system federations.....	\$654,379.53
Attorney fees.....	197,129.18
Wages and expenses of officers.....	86,947.20
Clerks and stenographers.....	47,927.05
Statistical work, including presentation of wage and I. C. C. cases.....	32,382.51
O. S. Beyer, B. & O. plan.....	18,457.64
Stationery and printing.....	30,861.80
Rent.....	18,644.65
All other expenses.....	47,656.64

The amount diverted to attorney fees shows the tremendous drain on the resources of organized labor when labor is forced into the legislative lobbies and the courts. The amount spent for this alone in the last four years exceeds by many thousands the combined expenditures for officers' wages and expenses, wages of clerks and stenographers, statistical work, including elaborate presentations, and office rent.

Company Union Barrier.

The turn of the tide in favor of bonafide trade unionism is shown by the re-establishment of the federated shop crafts on roads which establish-

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RAILWAY DEPT. MEET ADJOURNS WITH ELECTION

Officials Hopeful of New Law and Policy

The convention of the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor adjourned Friday afternoon after the election of officers for the next two years. Bert M. Jewell was re-elected unanimously for president. J. M. Burns of the Steel Metal Workers was elected as secretary-treasurer after much balloting, there being four candidates for that office.

The former secretary, John Scott, was voted a year's salary as extra compensation, after much sympathy had been voiced by various delegates. Scott charged his defeat to a well-oiled machine which had come prepared to defeat him and had done its work.

Not a Sign of Amalgamation.

The newly elected secretary, who is a typical conservative, told the delegates that he was a federationist but that he would never forget the international union from which he came, and that he would never forget the laws of this craft union, so there is very little hope for any talk of amalgamation from the official staff of the department.

A resolution calling for the organization of the unorganized workers on the roads and directing the executive council to work but a practical plan for a uniform drive to bring this about was unanimously adopted by the convention. The question of a wage increase was referred to the executive council to make such recommendations as they would deem advisable at this time.

Support British Miners.

A resolution, introduced by Ryan of the Carmen, calling for support of the British miners and calling upon the membership of the department to render financial aid in order to bring the struggle to a successful conclusion was unanimously adopted by the convention.

In contrast to the 1922 convention this was a very tame affair and the main thought was that of adjusting the workers to the new legislation, the so-called "Watson-Parker law." The various officials at times referred to the strike of 1922 as something horrible and some as a mistake.

It was a relief to see a couple of delegates get up during one of the sessions and defend the shopmen's strike and even Jewell, the president of the department, stated that it was the only way red blooded men could answer the challenge of the employers.

Live on Hope.

The great danger of the so-called Watson-Parker law was not noticed by the convention altho a few progressives there were convinced of those dangers, but the prevailing opinion was to give it a chance.

Watchful waiting is the slogan until Coolidge and his mediation board will hand down another governmental surprise a la the Daugherty injunction. In spite all the struggles the railroad workers have gone thru these gentlemen have learned little or nothing.

May Do Some Real Organizing.

The only bright spots in the convention were the proposals for proportional representation, the adoption of the two-year convention against the attempt of the machine to have it only every four years and the adoption of a resolution for organization of the unorganized. The resolution, altho weak, can be the basis for a real drive on the roads.

Kansas Negro Editor Seeks Senate Seat



Nick Chiles, owner and publisher of the Topeka Plaindealer, has filed to oppose Senator Chas. Curtis, republican whip, in the primaries to be held in August. Chiles is a sample of the type of Negro politician who allows himself to be used by the republican party to pile up the votes of his race for candidates who are the enemies of the working class.

Women's Trade Union League in Convention Has Livelier Sessions Than American Federation of Labor



One of the marked features of the Kansas City convention of the Women's Trade Union League was the lively interest taken in matters affecting women wage slaves and education—in contrast to the cut-and-dried programs at A. F. of L. gatherings. In the picture above, left to right, Miss Mae Shannon of St. Louis, Mo., representing the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders; Miss Grace B. Kluer, New York Trade Union League; and Miss May Peake, of the Denver Women's Auxiliary of the Machinists' Union. Front row, left to right, Mrs. Maude Swartz, New York, present head of the league; Mrs. Cecelia Nicholson, Worcester, Mass., president of the league in that city; and Mrs. Mary McEnerny, Chicago, secretary of the Bindery Women's Union.



Miss Agnes Nestor, left, new vice-president, was a delegate from the International Glove Makers' Union and also is president of the Chicago Women's Trade Union League. Miss Rose Schneiderman of New York, center, elected president, is a former vice-president of the league and also is president of the New York Trade Women's league. Miss Elizabeth Christman, of Chicago, right, secretary-treasurer, has served in that capacity for two terms.

The Red Flag of the American Revolutionists

"THE Red Flag shall wave over Tauton Green!" This was the refrain of a spirited revolutionary song of great popularity in Massachusetts in the early days of the American Revolution. And to this tune the embattled farmers went to war against the British oppressors.

It is a sign of how far we have neglected the revolutionary traditions that have come down to us from the early struggles of the American people that very few of even the advanced workers know that the RED FLAG was one of the first emblems of the revolting American people! THE RED FLAG, which our modern 100% patriots of the 1926 variety regard with the deepest fear and horror, was one of the symbols under which the first American Revolution was fought.

THIS early American revolutionary flag displayed on the cover of the Fourth of July issue of the WORKERS MONTHLY, consisted of a deep red field on which there is a green pine tree and a rattlesnake in its natural colors. The inscription reads: "Don't tread on me!"

What did this flag mean? Red was used as the traditional color of revolt. The pine tree was the usual symbol for the American colonies, especially the northern. The rattlesnake—which, by the way, has thirteen rattles on the end of his tail (count 'em!) for the thirteen colonies. Another slogan characteristic of the early flags was: "Unite or die!"

THE FIRST American Revolution was begun under a RED FLAG with the rattlesnake and pine and the inscription "Don't tread on me!" or "Unite or die!" The next American Revolution—the revolution of the American workers and farmers—will be fought under the RED FLAG with hammer and sickle and the slogan: "Workers of the world, unite!"

Get the Fourth of July issue of THE WORKERS MONTHLY! Besides the splendid cover reproducing the RED FLAG of the first American Revolution, there are a number of excellent articles covering a wide variety of subjects. Especially should you read the article by Bertram D. Wolfe, "Whose Revolution Is It?" showing that the best revolutionary traditions of the American Revolution belong to the revolutionary workers of today and that the conscious militant workers must make an effort to claim these traditions for themselves.

Get a copy of the Fourth of July issue of THE WORKERS MONTHLY!

CONVENTION OF ZIONISTS MEETS AT BUFFALO, N. Y.

Class Struggle Shows Up in Palestine

(BY SADIE AMTER) BUFFALO, N. Y., July 7. — The Zionists of America are holding a convention in this city with 71 delegates from all parts of the country. Telegrams of congratulation were received from Governor Smith, Nathan Strauss, Rabbi Wise, who was prevented thru illness from attendance, and Rubin Branin, dean of Hebrew writers, in Soviet Russia. Louis Lipsky is chairman of the organization. Present were prominent Jews, rabbis, writers, poets and businessmen.

Samuel Blitz, organization secretary, reports a total of 21,226 members in the Zionist organization. Emanuel Neuman, recommends that Sir Herbert Samuel, former high commissioner of Palestine, be invited to visit the United States in the interests of the appeal.

Palestine is under the mandatory powers of Great Britain, handed over by the League of Nations. The commissioner is appointed by the British government. The population is about 150,000. About 24,000 of this number are industrial workers. About 6000 are agricultural workers, and the balance consists of retired business men and old people who live there on their life savings, or merchants and artisans who have come there to settle, each bringing capital of from \$5,000 to \$15,000, which they invest in the country.

There is a strong trade union organization in Palestine, and a strong left wing movement within that organization. It is quite evident that the same conflicts between Capital and Labor which exist in those countries from which the refugees have fled, are also taking place in Palestine.

The Zionists are enemies of Russia and the Soviet Government. Since the money and the interests of Palestine are connected with big Jewish business men of the U. S., there is a natural class enmity between them and the Soviet Government.

Arizona Co-operatives Increase Business

PHOENIX, Ariz. — (FP) — With a 25% increase in membership and a 50% increase in quantity handled the Arizona Citrus Growers Assn. has just completed its best season, having marketed more than 200 carloads of grapefruit at better than 3c per pound net, 100 carloads of navel oranges between 5c and 6c per pound net to growers, Valencia oranges between 4 1/2c and 5c, with satisfactory returns on other varieties. The total value of the crop was between \$600,000 and \$700,000.

Members of the association are charged 90c per crate for handling, packing and selling the fruit, but owing to the volume handled the past season the expense has been cut and rebate checks of \$17,000 on handling charges have been mailed to the growers.

Rakeoff for Copper Owners

SUPERIOR, Ariz. — (FP) — The "widow and orphan" stockholders of the Magna Copper Co., whose property is in Superior, got \$2,622,348 in dividends issued in 1925, according to the annual report.

The cost of producing copper after deduction of gold and silver values was 7.51c. per pound, not allowing for depreciation or interest, the report states, and the average price received by the company was 14.007c a pound in excess of commissions and delivery charges.

Here Is Wall Street Satrap To Hungary



Jeremiah Smith, Boston banker, has just finished a two-year term as "League of Nations Financial Commissioner and Economic Adviser to the Hungarian Government." That long and imposing title means, in brief: Financial Dictator of Hungary for the Disposition of Wall Street Loans.



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NEW MAGAZINE

Supplement of the Daily Worker

Has American Labor Revolutionary Traditions?

The first of a series of sketches depicting the heroic episodes in the struggles of the American working class. BY AMY SCHECHTER. With illustrations.

How to Improve Ones Education.

A new department in the magazine to give advice and guidance in the matter of book-reading for self-education. Opening article by ARTHUR W. CALHOUN, teacher of economics in Brookwood Labor College.

What Is Doing in France.

HARRY GANNES, young labor journalist, just returned from France. A lively article on general conditions and recent developments.

How the American Government Was Made.

JAY LOVESTONE gives an instructive account on the art and science of government making in early American history.

Short Stories by Workingclass Authors.

On Proletarian Cartoons.

V. F. CALVERTON, editor of the "Modern Quarterly" and author of the "Newer Spirit," writes on proletarian cartoons. Gives a little history of the art and draws an interesting comparison between proletarian and non-proletarian cartoons.

Poems by Jim Waters, Henry George Weiss and others.

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New York and the United Labor Ticket

ARTICLE XI. THE FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS AND THE LABOR PARTY By BERT MILLER.

No section of the American working class is the campaign for a labor party of greater significance than it is to the foreign born. When we advocate the building of a labor party we have in mind the setting up of a powerful political weapon of the working class for the struggle against employers. In the face of the most humiliating discrimination and exploitation on the economic, social and political field this group of workers is particularly in need of such a weapon.

Economic Weakness. In a number of industries the foreign-born workers find themselves almost defenseless against the onslaughts of the powerful American industrial corporations. The American Federation of Labor has carefully avoided the task of organizing the foreign workers. It has maintained its policy of catering to the aristocracy of labor, the earlier immigrants, the so-called American elements found largely in the skilled trades. It has avoided this task because the organization of the foreign-born workers into the trade unions would involve immediate and fierce conflict with the strongest scions of American capitalism, those in control of the large scale industries, which has attained its present supremacy largely thru the ill-requited efforts of the foreign born.

This conglomerate group of many languages and customs, crowded into nationalistic ghettos, presents a most difficult organizing task—but one that is far from impossible. Witness Passaic for example. Due to their organizational weakness, however, the foreign-born workers have been subjected to the heaviest assaults of the employers and the result has been starvation wages, long hours, speed-up systems and conditions of virtual serfdom.

Experience teaches us that the working class seeks a political weapon when the economic weapon has failed to serve its purpose. Goaded to desperation by the unmerciful exploitation of their employers, ignored by the official labor movement, the foreign-born worker is groping for an opportunity to voice his discontent and protest. The movement for a labor party (or a labor ticket)—offers him that opportunity.

Social Discrimination. THE social discrimination which the foreign worker meets on every hand adds to the dissatisfaction resulting from his economic plight. The inability to speak the English language, the ignorance of American customs, the unfamiliar environment, all tend to place him at a disadvantage and inspire him with a sense of his own weakness and unimportance. A foreigner is, therefore, the butt of general ridicule, one to whom it is unnecessary to extend even those elementary privileges and courtesies which the American worker expects as his due. This is demonstrated daily in the stores, streets and the countless institutions of American society.

Political Weakness. In terms of political power the foreign workers are in most instances almost a zero—a reflection of their lack of power on the economic field. Naturalization restrictions successfully deprive them of even the right to vote. Out of twelve million foreign-born persons of voting age, over four million are listed as aliens without the right to vote. The capitalist state power, therefore, lays its hand most heavily on the foreign born—in the courts, thru the passage of discriminatory legislation (Holiday bill) and thru the interpretation given to existing statutes, when the foreigner is the subject of discussion. It is no stretch of the imagination to view the various racial groups in the United States as so many oppressed nationalities or sections thereof, who for purposes of capitalist exploitation have been transported to these shores.

For a Labor Party. THE labor party campaign offers the millions of foreign-born workers of this country a new hope of relief from the intolerable oppression under which they have groaned these many years. At one sweeping stroke it offers them an opportunity of establishing their citizenship, if not in the most individual sense, then collectively. In every organization, therefore, in which there are foreign-born workers the question of supporting a movement for a labor party (or a united labor ticket) should be raised—in the unions, clubs, fraternal orders, etc. The American workers especially, in the trade unions, should be made to feel the pressure and the demand of the millions of foreigners for their right to a decisive share in the political life of this country. In foreign countries (England, Germany, France and Soviet Russia) the workers already wield considerable political power. The foreign born should inspire the American workers with a desire for political power equal to that of the workers in other lands.

While the movement for labor independent political action in America must of necessity be led by a considerable number of Americans, there is no doubt that the wave of protest and rebellion developing among the foreign born will do much to stimulate and strengthen it. Active co-operation between the native and the foreign-born workers in the building up of a powerful labor party movement in America, in the building up of a strong defensive and offensive political weapon against the American capitalist class will not only help to wipe out the economic, social and political discrimination against the foreign born, but it will more than anything else unify the labor movement of this country, break the barriers between foreign born and native born, and mark the first step toward the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government in America and toward the downfall of the American capitalist class.

ELEVEN MORE ORGANIZATIONS JOIN SCANDINAVIAN FOREIGN-BORN COUNCIL

The second conference of the Scandinavian Council for Protection of Foreign-Born held at Link's Hall proved to be a success. Reading of credentials showed that 11 additional influential organizations had sent delegates. Among these the following are among the most prominent Scandinavian societies: The Norwegian Sick Benefit Society, "Nordlyset," Danish Workmen's Singing Society (400 members); "Flora" lodge of Ladies of Vikings; Walhalla Society (250 members); Harald Lodge of Vikings (400 members); Henrik Ibsen Lodge of Sons of Norway (200 members); Henrik Ibsen Lodge of International Order of Good Templars.

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

MINERS START TO UNIONIZE NON-UNION FIELD

Drive Opens to Regain Lost Ground

By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press. CLEARFIELD, Pa. (FP) July 7.—The hardships of a non-union mining community are summarized in a statement by the president of district 2, United Mine Workers, announcing a movement to organize the men employed by the big coal subsidiaries of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad interests in Indiana and Jefferson counties. Field offices have been opened in Indiana, Pa., some fifty-odd miles east by north of Pittsburgh and organizers are getting busy despite injunctions, mounted guards and ever-present company "spotters."

The statement hits the "spotter," as well as the company store, and the fraudulent weighing that robs the miner at the tipple, the 40% and 50% wage cuts and all the other leading features of the scab coal town scheme. The statement following in part: Wage Slashes. "In addition to the direct wage cut of more than 30%, there are indirect reductions that bring the total cut down to 40% and 50%. Little or no pay for 'dead work' has become the rule. Complaint about short weight is general. Without a union there is no checkweighman on the tipple to guarantee that the men get paid for all the coal they load. The high price company store still further slashes the miners' standard of living. Men complain that if they purchase goods from independent merchants—who charge 15% to 20% less than the company stores—they are endangering their jobs.

Conditions Worsened. "Working conditions are worsened. For example, more car pushing is required of the men than formerly. Motormen and other day men have been speeded up. The men are worked to the point of exhaustion. Constant complaint is made that non-union management neglects safety rules. "To mention a grievance to the boss invites discharge. "A large and oppressive police and spy system is maintained. The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh miner is constantly under scrutiny, even in his personal life outside of working hours. The company 'spotter' is everywhere. And the cost of these spies is thrown on the industry while the management refuses to bear the cost of the American standard of living.

Part Time Work. "With all this, full time is not secured, but the management had promised that the lower wages would bring steady employment. Some of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh mines are not operating at all, and the rest average but three days a week. Non-unionism has not brought prosperity. Instead several merchants have gone bankrupt and commercial travelers say business was never worse.

"Under these irksome conditions the miners who yielded to the blandishments of contract-breaking operators are beginning to realize that their promises are not more binding than was their wage agreement." The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh group is the largest coal enterprise in central Pennsylvania, employing some 8000 men at its peak. The company repudiated the Jacksonville three-year contract late in 1924. After long periods of lockout and starvation, most of the mines were eventually opened. Strikes followed, then came injunctions and wholesale arrests. The union still holds a few towns in this region and seeks to recover its lost ground in the weak sector.

Senate Orders Probe of Ward Bread Trust Prosecution Evasion

WASHINGTON, July 7.—As a consequence of Senator LaFollette's exposure of the fraud practiced by Attorney General Sargent and Commissioners Humphrey and Van Fleet of the federal trade commission on Federal Judge Soper in getting him to suspend action against the Ward bread trust, the senate has ordered its judiciary committee to investigate. It wants to know what has been done to restrain the bread trust and to punish the men guilty of creating this monopoly in violation of the anti-trust laws.

Senators Fear Strike of U. S. Coal Miners

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Reading a press dispatch from W. Virginia telling of a new call for a coal strike in the northern fields of that state to establish a union wage scale, Senator Copeland of New York, in the senate on July 1, predicted that all the other soft coal mines would be closed before the end of the summer. He urged that congress take action on a coal control bill before adjournment. Later in the day Copeland appealed to Neely of West Virginia to withdraw his filibuster against the coal control bill. Neely replied that he could not agree to "substitute Communism for common sense," and that he would stand unalterably against any federal intervention in the business of the coal companies.

WEST FRANKFORT MINE UNION DONATES \$500 TO BRITISH STRIKERS

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 7.—While Illinois miner locals are voting on a proposal that the district donate \$25,000 to the locked out British miners, sub-district 19, centering about West Frankfort, is reported to have voted \$500 of its own funds.

FIGHT LONGER HOURS AS THE CHIEF DANGER

Mine Owners Will Fail to Destroy Union

(Special to The Daily Worker) LONDON, July 7.—The British miners' opposition to the law lengthening the workday still holds out stronger than ever, in fact if the men have to choose between longer hours and lower wages they will choose the latter, according to Herbert Smith, president of the union who, in a speech to the miners recently said: "Once you go back to eight hours you will not get back to seven for fifty years, never mind five. If we have to choose, thru being driven to it, between a reduction of wages and a longer working-day, then my vote will go for the reduction of wages. We have a chance of fighting for more wages."

Faced by the tremendous pressure of hunger and privation, the miners' union is bending its greatest effort, with fair chance for success, to defeat the government and the owners in the attempt to what really amounts to an effort to break up the union. Even if the longer workday bill becomes a law it will fall to create destruction of the miners' union, which is what the Baldwin government and owners want.

Ramsay Wants Politeness. This week should bring the parliamentary phase of the battle against the longer workday to a head. The bill providing it has gone up to the House of Lords after stormy debates in its two readings in the commons. "During the fight in the commons many labor party representatives used such spirited and unparliamentary language against the Baldwin cabinet that Ramsay MacDonald thought it necessary to repudiate their impolite manners and methods on the ground that such discourtesy "exposed parliamentary institutions to public scorn."

PARLIAMENT A LUXURY ITALY CANNOT AFFORD

So Declares Mussolini Outlining Policy

(Special to The Daily Worker) ROME, July 7.—Terming regular democratic parliaments as luxuries only for rich nations, Mussolini in an interview here stated: "For us life is too hard to permit this diversification. The law of a poor nation is hard work and discipline." Placing the alliances between nations on a clearly material interest basis, Mussolini said: "They are not love marriages." Italy's policy is according to the fascist premier: "One, interior colonization; two, colonization of possessions abroad; three, emigration to rich countries; four, accords to obtain raw materials." Asked if there was not a fifth point in the acquisition of new colonies, Mussolini answered: "This question is a matter for the future to decide. We have assembled the points just mentioned and they will require years for realization." The fascist leader said that Italy's intentions are peaceful, citing the questionable instance of Fiume as an example of the "pacific expansion."

General Wood's Pet Imperialist Legal Measure Must Wait

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Gov. Gen. Leonard Wood of the Philippine Islands did not get from the past session of congress the legislation he asked, and which President Coolidge urged, reducing the power of the Philippine legislature over the finances of the islands. The Bacon bill seeking to broaden the powers of the American auditor of the territory was stranded, with many other administration measures. The second Bacon bill, proposing to divide the islands and to create a purely appointive colonial regime for Mindanao, Sulu and other rich islands inhabited by Mohammedans, did not even have a hearing before a committee of either house. That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

Passaic Strike and Relief News

PITTSBURGH TO HELP WIN THE PASSAIC STRIKE

Unions Hold Conference to Plan Relief

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 7.—The Steel City's Passaic Strike Relief Conference turned out to be the best labor meet of any kind held in this city for a long time. Several hundred delegates were present from labor unions and workers' fraternal organizations. They represented the most active material in the labor movement in this city. A fine spirit of enthusiasm for the textile strikers' cause prevailed thruout the conference. The meeting was called to order by Ella Reeve Bloor, of the General Relief Committee. Charles Miller, delegate from Central Labor Union, was elected temporary secretary; E. R. Bloor, acting temporary secretary. A report on the Passaic strike made by two textile strikers. The crowded hall of delegates and spectators gave these strikers a tremendous ovation.

Discuss Means of Aid. There were very interesting discussions on the following phases of relief work: visiting organizations by committees, showing of moving picture of Passaic Strike, house to house collection, tag day, picnics, collection of contributions of groceries and clothing, contribution lists, distribution of bulletins and sale of pictorials.

Executive Comments. A permanent organization was effected, and Fred Singleton of Brotherhood Railroad Clerks' Union, was elected chairman; with Jane Tait of the Office Workers Union as secretary; and J. B. Miller of the Structural Iron Workers as treasurer.

An executive committee was elected with the following members: T. E. Scanlon, Web Pressmen; A. E. Starrett, Carpenter Union No. 142; Robert Brannigan, Stage Employees; T. Shughrue, Bricklayers Union No. 2; Leonard Craig, Moulders Union No. 46; Andy Lertvany, Upholsters Union; John Otis, Machinists Union No. 536; Alexander Agricopulos, Greek Workers League of Pa.; William Scarville, American Negro Labor Congress; A. H. Sorvat, Journeymen Tailors Union No. 131; Rose Dieter and L. Jaffe, Young Workers (Communist) League. The executive committee met immediately and selected a down town office, Room 301, McGeagh Building, 607 Webster Avenue. Stations were arranged for receipt of clothing, food, etc. It was voted to have all unions send donations and collections direct to the General Relief Committee, Textile Strikers, 743 Main Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

Delegates Present. Among the delegates present were: Arthur D. Reid, Sign Painters' Union; Nathan Weiner, Paperhangers' Local 22; Charles Miller, Pittsburgh Central Labor Union; T. E. Norton, Web Pressmen's Union No. 9; L. Cohen and Oscar Simon, Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union; P. A. Daugherty, Carpenters' Union; A. E. Starrett, Carpenters' Union No. 142; Liza Jaffe and Rose Dieter, Young Workers' League; Herman Gordon, Bakers' Union No. 44; J. B. Miller, Structural Iron Workers; Harry Feldman and Max Jenkins, Workmen's Circle No. 75; George J. Lutchkin, Painters' Local 84; Joseph Forstbach, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society; William Scarville and W. C. Francis, American Negro Labor Congress; Morris Seider, Freshet Branch 332; Workmen's Circle; Thos. Broderick and T. Shughrue, Bricklayers' Union; John Otis, M. Schindler, Machinists No. 536; Andy Lertvany, Upholsters Union; Fred J. Singleton, Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks; George Creamer, James Hooper and Robert Brannigan, Theatrical Employees; A. Horvath, Journeymen Tailors No. 131; Albert Weissbart, Bakers' Workers' Union; A. Jankira, Workers (Communist) Party of America; Jane Tait, Office Workers' Union; William Adams, socialist party; Louis Shuba, Industrial Workers of the World; Leonard Craig, Iron Moulders' Union; Gerardo Tenaglia, Italian socialist party; W. P. Caldwell, Carpenters No. 165; D. E. Earley, Protection Foreign-Born; J. W. Zoeller, Painters' Local No. 6; Mat Spoler, Fraternal delegates: James Sifkins, Liza Basini, John Poll, R. Unikel, Horace Walker, O. Landis, Fred Carreno, Joe Mankin, Sara Axler, M. Yeager. The Relief Conference will meet again on July 8 at Walton Hall.

Detroit Federation of Labor Holds Concert for Passaic Strikers

DETROIT, Mich., July 7.—The Detroit Federation of Labor gave a ball and vaudeville at the Greystone Ballroom for the benefit of the Passaic textile strikers. It was one of the largest affairs of its kind ever run by the labor movement in Detroit. Four orchestras donated their services for the occasion; Goldkette's Finzel's, Ray Miller's and Seymour Simons'. In addition, several high-class vaudeville acts were on hand to entertain the huge turnout.

Philadelphia Roofers and Cornice Makers Aid Passaic Strikers

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 7.—The Roofers and Cornice Makers' Union passed a resolution at their last meeting, expressing full sympathy and support for the Passaic textile strike, financially and morally. They also made a contribution to strike relief, and promise to keep up the good work.

CLEVELAND HAS SUCCESSFUL PASSAIC RELIEF CONFERENCE

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 7.—A successful Passaic Strike Relief Conference was held in this city at Insurance Hall.

Meeting Cheers Strikers. A report of the strike was given by Ellen Dawson, secretary of the strikers' committee, and Theresa Burke. Both girls told of the terrible conditions of the textile workers before the strike, and related the brutality and persecution of the police and mill-paid deputies—how they beat women and children on the picket lines and arrested over 400 strikers.

A report on the general relief work was given by Mother Bloor, and practical suggestions offered for immediate work for relief in Cleveland, including collections by lists at shops, house-to-house collections, tag day, picnics, mass meetings, open air demonstrations, moving picture of the "Story of Passaic," committees to visit unions and fraternal organizations. Clothing collections will be started at once.

Executive Committee. The following delegates were elected to the executive committee: A. M. Scaglione, Machinists Lodge No. 39; F. Schwartz, P. Starkoph, J. Magistro, and S. Turk, joint board International Ladies' Garment Workers; A. J. Bertrand, Auto Mechanics Machinists' Union No. 363; Fred Schultz, Street Car Men's Union; John Fromholz, Co-operators Co.; I. M. Amter, Workers (Communist) Party of America; Anna Morgan, Woman's Progressive League; Henry Skalak, Carpenters

MILL BARONS SEEK TO FRAME ALBERT WEISBORD

Use Jacob Nosovitsky in Crude Stunt

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, July 7.—The attempt to frame-up Albert Weisbord, head of the Passaic strike committee, follows immediately upon the statement issued by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor after its final session in Cincinnati July 1. The statement issued by President Green is as follows:

"The executive council of the American Federation of Labor at a meeting held in Cincinnati beginning June 25, gave serious consideration not only to the Communist activities among the working people in many sections of the country, but also to the formation of organizations assuming to speak for labor, and which the executive council believes are Communist in make up, in principle and in purpose. "Facts disclose that the so-called 'United Front Committee' which organized and is carrying on a strike in Passaic, N. J., has no relationship to the American Federation of Labor. The leaders of the United Front Committee are prominently identified with the Communist movement in the United States. It is reasonable to conclude, because of their relationship to the Communist Party, that they are interested in advancing the cause of Communism. "The United Front Committee at Passaic has obtained large sums of money for the alleged purpose of carrying on the strike. Much of the money contributed came from individuals directly associated with the American Federation of Labor. The poor striking mill workers appealed to the sentiment of many of the members of organized labor, consequently they responded to the appeal for funds in a most generous way. "The American Federation of Labor is of the opinion that any contributions made by members should be used only for the purpose of relieving distress among the striking textile workers and their families. For the reason all contributions made by organized labor should be sent to Charles James Walsh, secretary of the Trades and Labor Council, 174 Sherman Street, Passaic, N. J., a bona fide American Federation of Labor organization. "The membership of organized labor should not contribute funds to be used for the purpose of advancing the cause of a dual organization or to pay the salaries of Communist leaders who are seeking the destruction of the American Federation of Labor and the substitution of a Communist organization in its stead."

Chicago Metal Polishers Aid the Passaic Strike

PASSAIC, N. J., July 7.—The following letter has been received from Chicago. It is one of many now pouring in from all parts of the country and from all ranks of organized labor, as the workers begin to realize the highly strategic nature of the textile struggle: "Metal Polishers' International Union Local No. 6, Chicago, Ill. "June 26, 1926 "Dear Sir and Brother: "Enclosed please find \$50 check as our contribution to the strike fund of the textile strikers of Passaic, N. J. We are with you heart and soul for we realize the great significance to the entire American labor movement of the successful outcome of your struggle against the attempt to force pre-war wages on the workers in the textile mills. Your spirit of perseverance is inspiring and compels all labor to watch your noble fight. "Yours for struggle and victory, "Metal Polishers' Union, Local No. 6, "John Werlik, Treasurer."

Chicago Unions Back Passaic Strike Relief

Organized labor in Chicago is rallying to the call for a big conference for Passaic Relief in this city on July 8. From all quarters have come assurances of sympathy and support for the heroic textile strikers, now in their 24th week of struggle. More than one hundred duplicate credentials have already been returned to the office of the relief committee at 166 Washington Street, Room 303, and every day brings encouraging evidence of a huge rallying of unions and workers' fraternal organizations to the call to organize relief work in this city.

No. 639; John Kovack, Croatian Benefit Society; Steve Toth, Hungarian Workmen's Benefit Society; F. Moroshko, Russian Workers' Club; D. Abrams, Workmen's Circle. The executive committee met immediately after the conference. The machinists delegate from Lodge 1363, reported that the Woman's Auxiliary of their lodge would receive and pack all clothing sent to their headquarters—Room 516, Superior Bldg.

A committee consisting of the officers of the executive board with Brother Schultz appointed to find suitable place for mass meeting and to secure, if possible, Weisbord and James H. Maurer, as speakers. Brother Fromholz pledged that any time moving picture should be shown, he would guarantee operators free of charge. The following is a list of the delegates present: A. M. Scaglione, International Machinists Lodge No. 439; A. Witman, International Hod Carriers No. 184; Alex. Mitchell, Cooks Union, Local No. 167; Sam Rothenberg, Parquet Floor Layers' Union; Louis Horn, Bakery Drivers' Union No. 334; David Young, Bakery Drivers' Union No. 334; John G. Willert, Metal Polishers Union No. 8; B. Miller, Bakers Union Local No. 56; Henry Skalak, Carpenters & Joiners Local No. 39; Al. Gay, Sign Painters Local No. 639; N. Shaffer, Cap Makers Local No. 18; six delegates from the International Ladies Garment Workers; two from the Book Binders; A. J. Bertrand, Auto Mechanics Local No. 1363; N. Schlesinger, Bakers Union No. 19; two delegates from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union; Mark Spoljarich, Croatian Benefit Lodge No. 99; John Kovac, Croatian Lodge No. 14; John Chinnery, United Auto & Aircraft Workers No. 195; Joseph Schnell, Chor Wolnosci; Stephen Toth, Hungarian Workmen's Benefit Fed.; John Fromholz, Co-operators; Michael Schira, Slovak Workers Socialist; E. A. Duncan and I. Amter, Workers (Communist) Party; John G. Willert, Socialist Party; F. Mrachko, Russian Workers Club; Sam Wall, Young Workers (Communist) League; Anna Morgan, Woman Workers Progressive League; August Broseck, Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Fund; Casilo Mazek, American-Lithuanian; Grace Juska and Carl Hacker, International Labor Defense; Joe Fink, Worker's Benefit Society; Dorothy Kozin, Lettish Defense Society; D. Abrams, Workmen's Circle.

Sssh-h! The Campaign Is Ended— BUT Sssh-h-h— Subscribe!

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

AMERICAN SHEET STEEL PLATE CO. PAYS LOW WAGES

Foremen Prod Workers to Speed-Up

By a Worker Correspondent.
GARY, Ind., July 7.—The workers in the American Sheet Steel Plate Company here work on eight and ten-hour shifts. The eight-hour shift working on shears, turns out 70,000 pounds of shears. The workers in this department get \$5.50 a day.
The ten-hour shift starts to work at 7 in the morning and ends at 5:30 in the evening. The workers on this shift get 45 cents an hour.
If a worker happens to be one minute late in getting to his work he is fined fifteen minutes' pay. The jobs and plate departments are not sanitary. Neither have wash-houses. The workers must eat their dinner without washing their dirty hands.
The Negro is forced to do the dirtier and the heavier work. The bosses are forever prodding the workers to speed up and produce more.

Exploitation Fierce in the Mills of the American Woolen Co.

By a Worker Correspondent.
I am a worker in the wool mill which is owned by the American Woolen Company. It is very hard for me to explain what is going on in every room, but my room I think is the worst of all. I have worked in the winding room for several months. The most I have made is from \$12 to \$14 for a 4-day week. My boss is as strict as they make them. He is always scolding for every simple mistake. Most of us are even afraid to ask him any questions for fear of his voice of hate.
He takes advantage of this and is cheating us by using a scale which we found is four pounds underweight. We are paid according to weight. For every four pounds we get 10 cents. For every four pounds stolen from us in that way we lose 10 cents. In a week's time it amounts to quite a big sum. The weigh girl is, of course, with the company.
The boss does not treat all workers alike. He gives those who are in his favor, the suckers, the best wool, which is very strong. They can sit down and take it easy. Many poor aged women not in his favor get the worst wool so they cannot rest for a minute. They make smaller pay. Their work is harder.
I have heard some of the women in my room say that the work has changed since 1924 for the worst. For the work they now do in one day they used to take two days. They got more pay then, too. We do not all get the same pay. There are some that give the boss something so he will give them more work. Sometimes they get one or two days more than the others. If any of the workers do any talking to one another he tells them that they are losing time and that they will be the first to be fired.

Patriotic Bait Seems to Get But Few Bites

Fear of pacifist propaganda is urging the militarists in Cook county to frantic efforts to fill the citizens' military training camp at Ft. Sheridan this summer. The jingo training was given at Camp Custer in former years. Chicago is over 200 short of the quota, in spite of the fact, as Colonel Judah implores the public to notice, that "there is no cost entailed, as the United States government takes care of all expenses."
"If the youth of Cook county do not fill their quota the pacifists will take a great deal of comfort out of their propaganda," Judah adds.

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FREE SACCO AND VANZETTI, IS DEMAND OF LOS ANGELES WORKERS

By L. P. RINDAL (Worker Correspondent)
LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 7.—The American Civil Liberties Union; Workers (Communist) Party; I. W. O.; Workmen's Circle; Painters Union No. 1348; Socialist Party; "Libertarian" group (anarchist); International Labor Defense; International Ladies Garment Workers Union No. 52; Women Consumers Educational League; Capmakers Union No. 26; Lithuanian Literary Society; Machinist Union (A. E. of L.); "Libertas," and Italian anti-fascist alliance; Spanish Painters' Union (A. F. of L.); Sacco-Vanzetti, Tom Mooney, Polish, Crouch-Trumbull and Russian-Ukrainian branches of International Labor Defense were represented at the Sacco-Vanzetti conference and mass meeting at the Labor Temple Auditorium.
The inside of this American Federation of Labor Auditorium was decorated with numerous posters, demanding the release of Sacco and Vanzetti and all other industrial and political prisoners. One of them read: "Sacco and Vanzetti, we are going to save you." Another poster read: "Sacco and Vanzetti, the workers are with you."
Pietro Cane, Italian anti-fascist leader of Glendale, Cal., was the first speaker. He spoke in English rapping the fascist castor-oil government of Mussolini.
"Sacco and Vanzetti are victims of capitalism, and they will not appeal to the governor—because they are innocent," Cane said.
Letter Sent to Senator Borah.
In the name of "Libertas," the Italian-American Anti-Fascist Alliance of Los Angeles, Pietro Cane read a letter, addressed to Senator William Borah. The letter calls on Borah to exert any means at his disposal to save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti. The letter was adopted by the 600 to 700 people present, amid great applause.
A telegram and a resolution of protest were sent to Gov. Fuller of Massachusetts. Individual letters are to follow.
"The workers hold the future of the world," said Baldwin. He showed his distrust of the liberals when he said: "Governor Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts is a liberal, and I do not think that he will send these innocent men to the electric chair,—but," said the liberal Baldwin (with after-thought) "one can not know what a liberal is going to do."

I. W. A. GREET'S GREEN APPEAL FOR MINER AID

Will Redouble Efforts for British Relief

The International Workers' Aid joyfully greets the decision of the American Federation of Labor, relating to the relief action for the support of the striking coal miners of England. Altho somewhat late, it is nevertheless, gratifying and every organized worker should rally wholeheartedly behind this movement. It is several weeks ago that the International Workers' Aid officially requested President Green of the A. F. of L. to take official action on the British Miners' Relief, and it is now to be hoped that before long the American working class contributions will at least come up to, if not exceed, the contribution of one and a half million dollars made by the workers of Soviet Russia. This should not be difficult in view of the fact that the German workers have sent half a million dollars up to date.

Liberal's Gifts.

In a statement issued by F. G. Biedenkapp, national secretary of the International Workers' Aid, he says that his organization will endeavor to double its efforts on behalf of the hungry miners, their wives and children. He further states that many labor unions and fraternal organizations have rallied to the support of the miners with liberal contributions from their treasuries, citing one local union from a small Pennsylvania town, which alone sent in \$150 out of its checkweighman's fund with the notice that more would follow.
Strikers Help Strikers.
One small group of West Virginia miners altho themselves on strike for many months, felt that they must help their striking brother miners in England and sent in \$3.25. Another worker from the West sent in a day's wages stating that he will do so again.

Local 54, A. C. W. A., Demands New Trial for Sacco, Vanzetti

BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 7.—Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America Lithuanian Local 54 adopted a resolution protesting against the attempt to railroad Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti to the electric chair and demands that these two Italian workers be given a new trial.
Benton Protests Sacco-Vanzetti Case.
BENTON, Ill., July 7.—A new trial for "our two persecuted fellow-workers, Sacco and Vanzetti" is requested of the Massachusetts courts by the Lithuanian Working Women's Alliance of Benton.

THREATEN DEATH TO OPPOSERS OF PILSUDSKI RULE

U. S. Experts Arrive as Opposition Opens

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WARSAW, Poland, July 7.—The newspaper of the Polish army clique, the "Armed Poland," threatens death in its recent number to anyone who opposes Pilsudski dictatorship. It says:
"Think of your personal safety and do what you are told to do. If you oppose the government it will be worse for you than playing with fire."
Despite threats of this nature, the left parties are opposing the Pilsudski regime, the socialists, voicing a criticism in parliament on the ground that the dictatorship was doing nothing and represented confusion and inefficiency in government. M. Daszycki, socialist spokesman, opened that party's criticism by saying:
"If Marshal Pilsudski is such a god, why doesn't he do something?"
The socialist asserted that it was a government of confusion, with demoralization in all branches of the administration, and pointed out that although Pilsudski has been in power seven weeks he has not only stopped the work of the former government, but has begun no new work and has announced no policy.

High Waters Cause Great Suffering in Germany



Flood waters of the Elbe and other rivers in Germany have inundated hundreds of thousands of acres of city and farm land and caused great distress. Coming on top of low wages and unemployment, the floods have added to the misery of the German workers over a large area of the republic.

DON CHAFIN IN JAIL PONDERS ONE MISTAKE

Fell Hard by Shifting Base of Operations

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Don Chafin, former sheriff of Logan county, W. Va., is to stay a long while still in Atlanta penitentiary. His application for parole at the end of the first one-third of his three-year term in prison has been rejected because a further indictment is awaiting his release. He was sentenced for conspiracy to violate the liquor law.
Organized labor in West Virginia, and particularly the United Mine Workers, have known Chafin for many years as commander of a company-paid army of so-called deputy sheriffs, armed with heavy rifles and revolvers and even machine guns, who made it their business to prevent labor organizers coming into Logan.
Labor representatives who did come in were driven out under threat of jail or shooting. Before the Kenyon committee of the senate, some years ago, Chafin testified that he had grown wealthy while doing this work for the coal operators of Logan county. He was virtually dictator of the community—under the absentee coal owners.
His downfall is due to the fact that he tried to bully the county into voting for Davis and against the Coolidge ticket. Republicans in the state have decided that he is a menace to them, more than to labor.

OPEN-SHOP ADVOCATES USE B. & O. PLAN TO GET MORE WORK OUT OF THE WORKERS AT LOW WAGE COST

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.
The Baltimore and Ohio directorate shows that the B. & O.'s acceptance of the co-operative idea is merely a capitalist experiment in the use of trade unions to obtain more efficient service from railroad workers.
President Willard of the B. & O. is also president of the Washington Terminal and director of the Richmond Fredericksburg & Potomac, both of which, the nonunion, have granted their shopmen better wages than the B. & O. The directory of directors also shows him on the board of the Reading, the leading road in Morgan's anthracite combine. He is a member of such powerful anti-union exclusive capitalist clubs as the Duquesne of Pittsburgh and the Metropolitan and Century of New York.
Directors Charles A. Peabody and Paul M. Warburg are the most powerful members of the B. & O. board. They are direct representatives of the great bank combine which determines the road's ability to secure new capital.
Peabody, as president of Mutual Life Insurance Co. and director of Farmers Loan & Trust and the Guaranty Trust Co., is part of the larger circle of J. P. Morgan & Co. He is also a director of six railroads that have refused to deal with the shop craft unions. These include the Delaware & Hudson, Illinois Central, Los Angeles & Salt Lake and Union Pacific.
Warburg was formerly of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. He is still affiliated though he resigned his membership to accept President Wilson's appointment to the federal reserve board. He is now a director of the Farmers Loan & Trust Co. of New York and the First National Bank of Boston. He is also director of the open-shop Union Pacific system and of the open-shop Western Union Telegraph.
Director J. R. Morrison of B. & O.

LONGSHOREMEN'S BILL FAILS BY NEGLECT OF CAPITALIST CHAIRMAN

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Because Chairman Small of the house rules committee failed to get a special rule for its consideration, the Longshoremen's accident compensation bill, now on the house calendar, goes over until next winter. It passed the senate June 7.
is also on the board of the First National Bank of New York and the First Security company, both Morgan institutions, and of the National Bank of the Republic of Chicago. Director Henry Ruhlender is also chairman of the board of the open-shop Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad and a director of the Pittsburgh Steel company.
This analysis shows that the shop unions are not dealing with a single management favorable to union recognition but with a financial oligarchy controlling the entire railroad industry. The apparent freedom of individual managements to determine their relations with organized labor means that the financiers are searching for ways of getting the most work with the least friction and the lowest wages.
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.

Hindus Seek to Regain Citizenship

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—A bill to define Hindus as "white persons" has been introduced by Senator Copeland to prevent "an unintended hardship" to 3,000 Hindus in America. Since 1923, according to Sallendra N. Ghose, secretary of the India Foundation Freedom, who conferred in Washington with Senator Copeland, Hiram Johnson and other members of the immigration committee, Hindus have not been defined in the courts as white persons and have therefore become stateless. Only "white persons and those of African nativity or descent" are eligible to citizenship. American women who have married Hindus are also rendered stateless by the present statute.

Firestone-Apsley Gaiter Workers Strike

HUDSON, Mass., July 7.—The gaiter departments of the Firestone-Apsley company are on strike against an attempt of the company to slash rates.
The workers in the gaiter department formerly made \$6 a day working on a fourbuckle gaiter. On a new gaiter they are now making, which is much harder to handle, the company has cut rates so they can only earn \$3.87. The workers seek a revision of the piece scale so that it will be possible to make the former wages.



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 meet 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 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." In the meantime Dad is getting along with his well. Mith many careful and toilsome mechanical operations, Ross-Bankside No. 1 is ready to drill and by noon the next day has filled up the first tank.

Within a week after bringing in Ross-Bankside No. 1, Dad had a new derrick under way on the lease, and in another week he had it rigged up, and the old string of tools was on its way into the earth again. Also he had two new derricks under way, and two new strings in process of delivery. There would be four wells, standing on the four corners of a diamond-shaped figure, three hundred feet on the side. It was necessary to call house-movers, and take the Bankside homestead to another lot; but that didn't trouble Mr. Bankside, who had already moved himself to an ocean-front place near Dad, and bought himself a whole outfit of furniture, and a big new limousine, also a "sport-car," in which to drive himself to the country club to play golf every afternoon. The Bankside family was accustomed itself to the presence of a butler, and Mrs. Bankside had been proposed at the most exclusive of the ladies' clubs. Efficiency was the watchword out here in the West, and when you decided to change your social status, you put the job right through.

Dad and Bunny made another trip to Lobos River, and not without some difficulty they conquered the "jinx" in Number Two, and brought in a very good well. There were to be two more derricks here, and more tools to be bought and delivered. That was the way in the oil business, as fast as you got any money, you put it back into new drilling—and, of course, new responsibilities. You were driven to this by the forces inherent in the game. You were racing with other people, who were always threatening to get your oil. As soon as you had one well, you had to have "offset wells" to protect it from the people on every side who would otherwise get your oil. Also, you might have trouble in marketing your oil, and would begin to think, how nice to have your own refinery, and be entirely independent. But independence had its price, for then you would have to provide enough oil to keep the refinery going, and you would want a chain of filling-stations to get rid of your products. It was a hard game for the little fellow; and no matter how big you got, there was always somebody bigger!

But Dad had no kick just now; everything was a-comin' his way a-whoopin'. Right in the midst of his other triumphs it had occurred to him to take one of his old Antelope wells and go a little lower, and see what he found; he tried it—and lo and behold, at eight hundred feet farther down the darn thing went and blew its head off. They were in a new layer of oil-sands; and every one of these sixteen old wells, that had been on the pump for a couple of years, and were about played out, were ready to present Dad with a new fortune, at a cost of only a few thousand dollars each!

But right away came a new problem; there was no pipe-line to this field, and there ought to be one. Dad wanted some of the other operators to go in with him, and he was going up there and make a deal. Then Bunny came to him, looking very serious. "Dad, have you forgotten, it's close to the fifteenth of November."
"What about it, son?"
"You promised we were going quail-shooting this year."
"By gosh, that's so! But I'm frightfully rushed just now son."

"You're working too hard, Dad; Aunt Emma says you're putting a strain on your kidneys, the doctor has told you so."
"Does he recommend a quail diet?"
Bunny knew by Dad's grin that he was going to make some concession. "Let's take our camping things," the boy pleaded, "and when you get through at Antelope, let's come home by the San Elido valley."
"The San Elido! But son, that's fifty miles out of our way!"
"They say there's no end of quail there, Dad."
"Yes, but we can get quail a lot nearer home."
"I know, Dad; but I've never been there, and I want to see it."

"But what made you hit on that place?"
Bunny was embarrassed, because he knew Dad was going to think he was "queer." Nevertheless, he persisted. "That's where the Watkins family live."
"Watkins family—who are they?"
"Don't you remember that boy, Paul, that I met one night when you were talking about the lease?"
"Gosh, son! You still a-frettin' about that there boy?"
"I met Mrs. Groarty on the street yesterday, and she told me about the family; they're in dreadful trouble, they're going to lose their ranch to the bank because they can't meet the interest on the mortgage, and Mrs. Groarty says she can't think what they'll do. You know Mrs. Groarty didn't get any money herself—at least, she spent her bonus money for units, and she isn't getting anything out of them, and has to live on what her husband gets as a night watchman."

"What do you want to do about it?"
"I want you to buy that mortgage, Dad; or anything, so the Watkins can stay in their home. It's wicked that people should be turned out like that, when they're doing the best they can."
"There's plenty o' people bein' turned out when they don't meet their obligations, son."
"But when it's not their fault, Dad?"
"It would take a lot of bookkeeping to figger jist whose fault it is; and the banks don't keep books that way." Then seeing the protest in Bunny's face, "You'll find, son there's a lot o' harsh things in the world, that ain't in your power to change. You'll jist have to make up your mind to that, sooner or later."

"But Dad, there's four children there, and three of them are girls, and where are they to go? Paul is away, and they haven't any way to let him know what's happened. Mrs. Groarty showed me a picture of them, Dad; they're good, kind people, you can see they've never done anything but work hard. Honest, Dad, I couldn't be happy if I didn't help them. You said you'd buy me a car some day, and I'd rather you took the money and bought that mortgage. It's less than a couple of thousand dollars, and that's nothing to you."
(To be continued.)

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Advertising rates on application.

Even Jail Torture of Union Women Does Not Move Illinois Labor Officialdom to Open Protest.

Another union garment worker, Sophie Rudell, has entered Cook county jail, sent there by the open shop forces of Chicago for violating an injunction against picketing.

A stream of garment workers, most of them women, enter and leave the foulest jail in the United States as Judge Sullivan and his open shop masters take their revenge on the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers who fought the battle of labor in 1924 without care for the consequences to themselves.

Meanwhile, inside the jail, under the rule of the gangster politicians who execute the orders of the "silk stocking" capitalists in Chicago, scenes that resemble those in the lower depths of Dante's hell are being enacted.

The blood of the mother of a seven-months old child is exchanged with that of a prostitute by some drug-crazed jail hospital "trustee" and this union woman, whose hands are hardened by a life time of toil, is treated as an inmate of the lowest vice dens from which comes much of the revenue on which the gangster tools of the open shop interests fatten.

But from the officials of the State Federation and the Chicago Federation of Labor comes no call for action and protest. In the *Federation News* has been a criticism of Attorney General Carlstrom because he did not "advise" Governor Small that pardoning of these union men and women was within his powers.

This is nothing but an attempt to shift the issue and cover up the utter incapacity of the official leaders of Illinois labor to think in any other terms than that of back door deals with politicians of the bosses' parties.

There was a time when Chicago's trade union movement was not so deep in the mire of capitalist party politics that it could not speak an act for the freedom of Mooney and Billings.

Here is another case, right in its home, involving one of the basic principles of the American trade union movement—the fight against injunctions—but it does nothing but whine on the doorsteps of the henchmen and officeholders of the republican party—the sworn enemy of the trade union movement and the whole working class.

When are the officials of Illinois' trade union movement going to act to erase the shameful blot on its name and courage by demanding the release of the members of the I. L. G. W.—men, women, wives and mothers—who are paying the penalty exacted by the bosses and their judicial lackeys from all workers who fight the best they can that the labor movement may live, grow and come to power?

Smudging the Record of Passaic

Nothing for a long time has made so clear the great gap between the rank and file of the American Federation of Labor unions and the officialdom as the recent statement of the A. F. of L. executive council denouncing the Passaic textile strike as a Communist enterprise and urging stoppage of all support to the United Front Committee which has organized 15,000 textile workers and held them together in a strike which has aroused the admiration of the whole working class world.

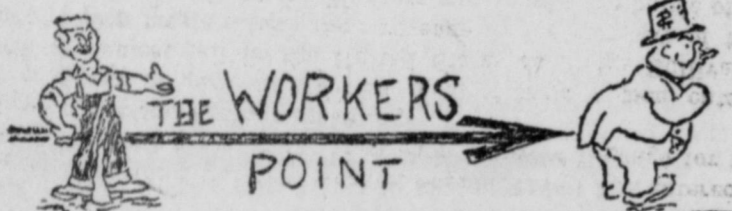
Thousands of members of A. F. of L. unions have supported the Passaic strike morally and financially solely because it was a struggle of their fellow workers against ruthless and greedy bosses. They did not care whether there were Communists among the strikers and on the strike committee. They cared and they still care, in spite of the official statement, only for the successful outcome of the strike.

Relief has been sent to Passaic generously. The response of the rank and file to the Passaic appeal has written a golden page in the history of American trade unionism.

That page has been smudged now by the narrow and callous statement of high-salaried and well-fed union officials whose wages for one week would feed a Passaic striker's family for a month.

We have enough confidence in the membership of the A. F. of L. unions to believe that they will continue to support the heroic struggle of the Passaic strikers even though there be Communist workers actively engaged in the same struggle.

The A. F. of L. executive council, not the rank and file, has tried to break the united front of American labor against the New Jersey textile barons and their police and courts.



Vol. 1, No. 1 Buffalo, N. Y. February 5, 1926
LAUNCH FIGHT ON PIERCE WORK SYSTEM
METAL FINISHERS IN BODY DEPT
LEAVE SHOP AS PROTEST

Fellow Workers
Hello!
THIS is the first issue of our little, shop paper - THE WORKERS POINT, it will appear regularly and it is hoped in much improved form twice every month.
THE WORKERS POINT is issued and written by workers of the Pierce Arrow Motor Co. Plant, for all the workers of the plant.
THE WORKERS POINT as an organ of the workers, recognizes that it is the purpose of the company to exploit our labor, that to the extent that the company is able to keep us underpaid and to the extent that it is able to save

Disgusted with the delay of the company and its failure to supply them with stock, 17 metal finishers, in the Body Department put on their hats and coats and left the shop in a body at noon last Wednesday.
When the "Straw Boss" tried to intimidate them into remaining, the men told him that they will not spend their time in the shop without getting paid for it.
There is widespread dissatisfaction among piece workers in all departments of the plant, with the present piece work system.

Workers' Factory Paper at Pierce-Arrow Auto Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

A. F. of L. Leaders Bow to Left and Right

The Call for Aid for the British Coal Strike—The Factors Bringing This Action—Breakdown of Extreme Right Leadership in the U. M. W. of A.—Nationalist Loyalties—Scotch, Welsh, Irish and Slave—The Coolidge Debacle—Imperialist Rivalry—Powerful Sweep of British Struggle—Other Causes—The Passaic Strike—Concrete Assistance Needed by British Workers—Its Political Value—Stoppage of Coal Shipments and a Boycott on British Goods

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE announcement by President Green on July 1 that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor had decided at its Cincinnati meeting to issue a call to all affiliated unions for financial aid for the British coal strikers is of great importance for the American and world labor movement.

It is the first time that such an action has been taken in support of a strike in another nation. As a matter of fact, it has been with the greatest reluctance that similar appeals have been issued for support of strikes of American workers by the A. F. of L. executive council.

THE action is the more significant when we recall that the British coal strike is a continuation of the general strike and that the struggle is plainly one between the British trade union movement and the government, and still further a struggle between the right and left wings of the British labor movement.

It would be a gross exaggeration to conclude that the appeal for aid for a strike which has decisive implications for British capitalism means that the American Federation of Labor is developing strong left tendencies, nevertheless it is evidence of a ferment taking place in the ranks of the American trade union movement, the causes of which can be sketched only in the broadest outlines at this time.

THE departure of the A. F. of L. executive council from its traditional policy of "non-interference" with working-class struggles in other nations—amounting at times to either passive or active hostility—is the product of a number of factors, a few of them decisive, but the most of them of a contributory secondary character having, however, a strong cumulative effect.

Some of these factors are:
1. The bankruptcy of the Lewis policy in the United Mine Workers of America, the largest union in the A. F. of L.

a. The Lewis machine has now only an "apparatus" control of this once powerful union. The Lewis machine, because it has brought the union to the verge of ruin, will be defeated by a progressive bloc if the leading strata of these elements have the courage to challenge Lewis, conduct an energetic campaign, take up the task of rescuing the union from the coal operators and building up its power by a militant organization drive in the non-union fields.

THE United Mine Workers have already sent out a call for relief for the British coal miners to their local unions. Many of the leading local and district officials are Scotch, Irish and Welsh by birth or descent, the foreign language blocs—Slavs and Italians—in the union are the most class-conscious of the American working class, and these factors, coupled with the obvious need for a similar struggle by their own union, have resulted in tremendous sympathy for and interest in the British strike in the ranks of the U. M. W. of A.

PRESIDENT LEWIS, faced with what he admits is the hardest struggle of his career in the next election, is willing to make a gesture of this kind.

Green, former secretary-treasurer of the U. M. W. of A., must appear at least as energetic as Lewis in aiding the British miners if he wants to retain a base in his union.

2. General dissatisfaction with the ultra-reactionary character of the Coolidge administration, more marked among the farmers, but also having a powerful effect on the trade unions even in this period of relatively stable employment, and setting in motion a leftward current which finds expression in such actions as support of the British miners.

a. It is probable also that the sharpening of the struggle between British and American imperialism, marked recently by the controversy over British rubber concessions in the Panama canal area, and the clear difference in policy between Britain and America in China, coupled with the fact that large coal orders from Britain are being received here by non-union mines, has tended to neutralize the attitude of the American government towards support of the British strike by the A. F. of L.

The officialdom, always in close touch with the government agencies, has been able to see that no official resistance to such a policy would be forthcoming.

3. The world-wide sweep of the great struggle in Britain has forced the A. F. of L. executive council to break with its policy of friendly relations only with those unions which accept and welcome the Dawes plan.

The British coal miners' union was the first to protest the consequences of the Dawes plan with its lowering of the living standards of the whole European working class. The miners' strike and the general strike are manifestations of left wing strength—political and organizational. The right wing leaders of British labor, with aid from the center, are trying to throttle such signs of militancy.

That the A. F. of L. executive council aids even formally these powerful

actions of the most conscious sections of the British working class is evidence that the most politically backward trade union movement in the world is not impregnable to international working-class pressure.

Even the aid to the British miners involves a united front with the Soviet unions on this one issue, the A. F. of L. officialdom has been forced to act.

a. Not to be passed over as one of the factors in bringing the A. F. of L. decision is the powerful leftward tendency in Germany manifested in the united front of Communist, social-democratic and non-party workers and the lower strata of reformist trade union leaders for the confiscation of the property of the royal family and the weakening of the Dawes plan influence by the rapid increase of unemployment as a result of its application.

b. There is the additional factor that many influential officials of large A. F. of L. unions are of Irish birth or extraction, strongly nationalist in sympathy, who act on the theory that anything which is bad for England is good for Ireland and are willing to support the British strike on that basis.

c. The leftward trend in the needle trades unions marked by the partial victory of the furriers' union and the strike of 40,000 members of the I. L. G. W. under left wing leadership in New York, strikes of capmakers and furriers in Chicago and the support of the British strike by these unions, including the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

4. The desire to be freed from Communist criticism on its failure to support the British trade union movement.

That this is one of the reasons is shown by the action of the executive council of the A. F. of L. in the same session where support for the British strike was voted, i. e., denunciation of the Passaic strike as a Communist enterprise and the issuance of a statement by President Green advising that no finances be sent to the United Front Committee, which is conducting the strike, but that contributions be forwarded to the secretary of the Passaic Trades and Labor Council.

The concluding paragraph of this statement reads as follows:
The membership of organized labor should not contribute funds to be used for the purpose of advancing the cause of a dual organization or to pay the salaries of Communist

leaders who are seeking the destruction of the American Federation of Labor and the substitution of a Communist organization in its stead.

THIS is not the place to enter into a discussion of the Passaic strike and the attitude of the A. F. of L. officialdom towards it. We can and will deal with this question in a separate article as its importance merits.

It is enough to say here that attempting to prevent the forwarding of funds to the Passaic strikers for the reason that it is alleged to be a Communist strike is of secondary importance to the call for aid to the British miners.

The first is of world importance as a gesture to the left wing of the international trade union movement, the second is a gesture to the right wing of the American trade union movement.

TAKEN together, the two incidents show that American Federation of Labor executive council is the victim of irreconcilable contradictions in its policy, contradictions springing from the fact that as a trade union movement of a mass character it includes within its ranks great numbers of exploited workers whose interests are in direct conflict with those of the highly skilled and privileged upper strata and the officialdom aligned with American imperialism's policy of "co-operation, arbitration and trade union capitalism," an inadequate characterization for what is essentially the expression of a middle-class viewpoint.

The call for financial aid for the British strikers marks an advance over the previous policy of the A. F. of L., but it is not enough, even though it is energetically collected and forwarded promptly.

FINANCIAL aid alone will not win the strike.

The call for financial aid should have been accompanied with a call for the stoppage of coal shipments to Great Britain and a refusal to handle shipments of British goods in American ports.

The executive council will reply that the A. F. of L. is an autonomous organization and that the executive council has not power to enforce such requests.

But this excuse is seen to be weak and evasive because such a call would be a political act of the greatest significance in that it would be an ultimatum from the American trade union

movement to the British government. Its effect in international labor circles could not be overestimated.

THE immediate task of the left wing is to give life to the official call for aid in two ways:

1. By stimulating the collection of funds in substantial amounts.
2. By conducting an energetic campaign for an embargo on coal for Great Britain and the boycott of British shipments in American ports.

The struggle of the British working class has had sufficient driving power to give the American trade union movement a new international outlook.

The conscious section of the trade union movement must drive the lessons home and give the sympathetic expression of the American trade union membership for the British workers, an organizational expression.

New York Socialist Party Bewails the Apathy of Members

NEW YORK, July 6. — The unofficial state convention of the socialist party in session here at Finnish Hall, Fifth avenue and 127th street, bewailed the apathy prevailing in the socialist party.

A state ticket which is to be nominated by the fall convention is being discussed. Municipal Court Justice Jacob Panken is expected to be nominee for governor. Panken is reluctant to run for the governorship as he is awaiting a chance to go on the supreme court bench.

James O'Neal, editor of the weekly *New Leader*, may be candidate for United States senator. H. W. Wilcox of Elmira may be candidate for attorney general. Morris Hilquit, Julius Gerber and Norman Thomas are not expected to run.

Judge Panken and George Goebel of Newark clashed on the immigration acts. Goebel declared that the restriction of immigration was an excellent thing. He also declared that he would refuse to speak on any platform that called for repeal or modification of the prohibition act.

A letter from the Workers (Communist Party) calling on the socialist party to unite in putting up a united labor ticket in New York was referred to the executive committee.

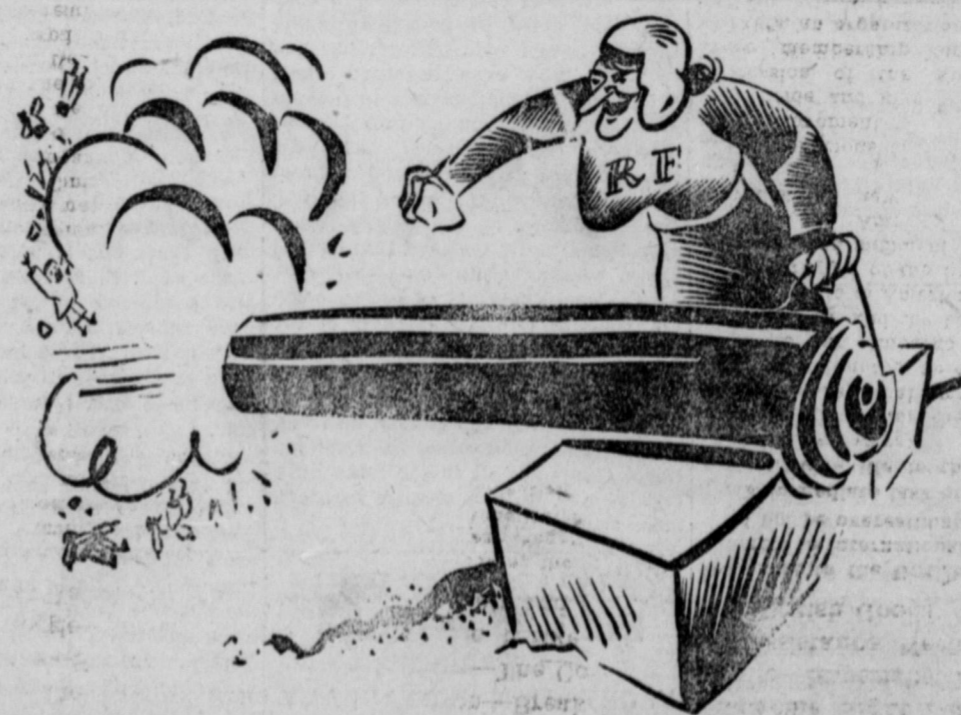
Did you ever write? See how you'll like it!

"Our Answer on June 20th to the Wreckers of Germany"



So reads the above poster which was part of the campaign to expropriate the princes of Germany by referendum. Altho millions voted for it and practically none against, it was beaten by a technicality. But it stands as a splendid demonstration of the power of the workers when they unite to fight their enemies, the owners.

"Lessons" in French Democracy



Shooting "Democracy" into the Children of Syria.

By Wm. Gropper.

WITH THE STAFF

Being Things From Here and There Which Have Inspired Us to Folly or Frenzy

E-x-t-r-a! E-x-t-r-a!

Andy Mellon, Hissel, Writes for The Daily Worker!

By ANDREW W. MELLON
Secretary of the Treasury

Every boy and girl must have certain assets of character, and among the most important of these are ambition, industry, personality and thrift.

Ambition is the will to attain something. The desired object may be knowledge, or honor, or power, but whatever it is, the ambition to reach it must be backed up by the willingness to work for it. Mere wishes accomplish little without the aid of earnest application and industry.

The asset of personality is more elusive and seems to be born in some people without any effort on their part, but, on the other hand, it may be acquired by every one who will concentrate on his career and not let it be marred by carelessness and indifference.

To save part of what one earns is another vital element in a successful life. Savings are not only insurance against the turns of fortune, but also a means of seizing golden opportunities, which are so often lost thru lack of a small amount of capital.

There is no easy road or short cut to success. It means constant hard work and saving, and many sacrifices, but it is really worth them all thru the ultimate feeling of accomplishment and the lasting happiness which it brings to its possessor.

WHEN THE GOVERNMENT STARTS A REVOLUTION.

We have been reading J. Ramsay MacDonald's article printed recently in the "Nation" and are loathe to keep its choicest phrases from the readers of this young but aspiring column. But in giving them to you, we insist that they be read as follows: If you haven't got a mustache imagine you have one. Then imagine you are pulling it, first one side, then the other. Adopt feminine voice, one that needs oiling in spots. Then fire away, dragging out the agony in the words we indicate. Already, now go!

"P-e-r-s-o-n-a-l-l-y I have n-e-v-e-r agreed that the sympathetic strike on a l-a-r-g-e scale was an industrial weapon that s-h-o-u-l-d be tried. In short, a g-e-n-e-r-a-l strike when fully developed can o-n-l-y be part of a policy of armed f-o-r-c-e, such as Tory leaders hoped to p-r-o-f-i-t by. But t-h-i-s one was kept in such s-p-l-e-n-d-i-d control by the trade union leaders, was not a-l-l-o-w-e-d to get out of h-a-n-d; and the government's s-t-r-e-n-u-o-u-s attempts to get it to become r-e-v-o-l-u-t-i-o-n-a-r-y and to d-e-v-e-l-o-p were thwarted by the s-p-l-e-n-d-i-d tactics and the b-o-l-d courage of those who were acting and a-d-v-i-s-i-n-g at headquarters."

That's Why!

Six little editors,
(Hope they stay alive!)
The Polcom called a meeting,
Then there were five.

Five little editors,
(We really need five more!)
The T. U. C. took but one,
Then there were four.

Four little editors,
(Busy as a bee!)
One got the belly ache,
Then there were three.

Three little editors,
(Have all they can do!)
One fails to come to work,
Then there were two.

Two little editors,
(Perhaps you think it fun!)
One is called to make a tour,
Then there is one.

One little editor,
(He has to be a snorter!)
Listens to a dozen calls,
Demanding "a reporter."

Well Meaning Fools
"Under a system of popular government," said Coolidge on July 4th, "there will always be those who will seek for political preferment by clamoring for reform. While there is very little of this which is not sincere, there is a large portion that is not well informed." What about us, Cal, who are clamoring at wholesale rates, not for reform but revolution?